



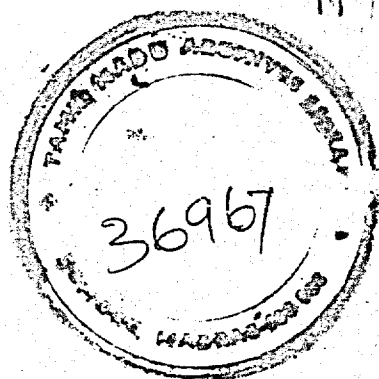
TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1973-74

(From 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974)

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1976

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PREFACE

The State Administration Report of Tamil Nadu for the year 1973-74 is given in this publication. This gives in detail the performance of the various departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu along with their salient features. It is hoped that this will prove to be a very useful publication, depicting the history of the administration of the State during the year, besides giving, in a nutshell, the facts and figures relating to the turnover in all spheres of economic activity.

Fort St. George,
Madras, 9
2nd May, 1976.

V. KARTHIKEYAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page number.</i>
List of Illustrations	ix-xi
CHAPTER I.	
Highlights during the year 1973-74	1
CHAPTER II—THE EXECUTIVE.	
Administration	7
Governor's Tours and Engagements	7
CHAPTER III—THE LEGISLATURE.	
The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly	11
The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council	20
Course of Legislation	25
CHAPTER IV—THE JUDICIARY.	
Civil Justice	43
Criminal Justice	47
CHAPTER V—FINANCE.	
State Finance	49
Accounts, 1972-73	56
Special Funds	57
State Borrowings	59
Assets and Liabilities	63
Tamil Nadu Budget, 1973-74 at a glance	64
Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts	66
Small Savings	67
Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme	70

CHAPTER VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Seasonal Conditions	73
Condition of Crops	73
Cyclone, floods and famine /	74
Land Revenue	75
Court of Wards	75
Old Age Pension /	76
Assignment of lands to landless poor /	76
Agricultural income-Tax	77
Stamps	77
Settlement of Estates	78
District Gazetteers	80
Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.	81
Registration	82
Panchayat Forests	84
Excise and Prohibition	85
Commercial Taxes	89
Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal	93
Civil Supplies	94
The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation	96
Ryotwari tenures--	
(i) The Tanjore Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952	97
(ii) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955.	98
(iii) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants' (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.	99
(iv) The Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.	99
(v) The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.	100
(vi) The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961.	101
(vii) The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971.	102

CHAPTER VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(viii) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1969).	102
(ix) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969).	103
(x) The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961.	103
Urban Land Tax	104
Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.	105
Mass Contact Programme	108

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission	109
Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council	111
Complaints Cell	112
Cost of Public Services	114
Vigilance and Anti-corruption	115
Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings	120
Consumer Price Index Numbers	120
Prices Statistics	122

CHAPTER VIII—POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Police	125
Madras City Police	129
Tamil Nadu Forensic Science and Chemical Laboratory	134
Prisons	135
Probation Branch	139
Approved Schools	139
Vigilance Institutions	143
Fire Services	146

CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

	PAGE.
Vital Statistics	149
Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages.	150
Health Services and Family Planning	151
Control of Communicable Diseases	158
Medical Education	161
Mental Hospital, Madras	164
King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy	165

CHAPTER X—AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural Education	169
Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), Thanjavur.	170
Intensive Agricultural Area Programme	171
Seed Production and Distribution	172
Seed Certification Scheme	173
Farmers' Training and Education Programme	174
Agricultural Information Unit	175
Maram Valarppu Vizha	177
Agricultural Engineering	177
Crop Development Schemes	179
Plant Protection Schemes	183
Manures and Fertilizers	185
State Seed Farms	188
Food Production	188
Animal Husbandry	190
Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research	195
Dairying and Milk Supply	198
Co-operation	201

CHAPTER XI—EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

School Education	203
Collegiate Education	207
Legal Education	211
Technical Education	211
Government Examinations	214
The Connemara Public Library	214
Public Library Service	215
Government Museums	216
National Art Gallery	218
Tamil Nadu Archives	219
Archaeology	220

CHAPTER XII—IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Irrigation	223
Parambilkulam -Aliyar Project	226
Electricity—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	227
Electrical Inspectorate	230
Ground Water Directorate	235

CHAPTER XIII—TRANSPORT.

Tamil Nadu State Transport	237
Motor Vehicles Administration	241
Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation	249
Transport Corporations	250

CHAPTER XIV—PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

Public Works (Buildings)	255
Port Trusts	258
Minor Ports	261
Tamil Nadu Housing Board	263
Town and Country Planning	264
National Highways	266
Highways and Rural Works	268

CHAPTER XV—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests	271
Cinchona	275
Fisheries	278
Geology	280

CHAPTER XVI—INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Industries and Commerce	283
Industrial Production	286
Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu	287
Directorate of Sugar	287
Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation	291
The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation	294
The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited.	296
The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation	300
Foreign Trade of Tamil Nadu	303
Handlooms and Textiles	304
Khadi and Village Industries	307
Boilers	309
Review on Employment and Earnings of workers in Plantations	310
Labour	311
Employment and Training	318

CHAPTER XVII—PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Panchayat Raj	323
Panchayat Unions, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.	323
Agricultural Loans.	329
Panchayat Unions and Primary Education	331
Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme	331
Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation	332
Rural Industries Project Programme	332

CHAPTER XVII—PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Rural Manpower Programme	333
Prosperity Brigade	334
Training Programme	335
Community Development Programme	338
Applied Nutrition Programme	339
Local Administration	340
Corporation of Madras	340
Corporation of Madurai	343
The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	343
Local Fund Audit	345
Audit of State Trading Schemes	347
Madras Metropolitan Development Authority	348

CHAPTER XVIII—SOCIAL WELFARE.

Woman and Child Welfare	351
Harijan Welfare	353
Welfare of Backward Classes	358
Kallar Reclamation	361
Aziz Nagar Settlement	361
Bhoodan and Gramdhan	362
Soldiers' Sailors', and Airmen's Board Organisation	364
The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	367

CHAPTER XIX—ELECTIONS.

Assembly, Council and Parliamentary Elections	371
Municipal Elections	374

CHAPTER XX—MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932	375
Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961	375
Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945	376

CHAPTER XX—MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.
Accommodation Control	377
Weights and Measures	378
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments	380
Wakfs	382
✓ Information and Public Relations	384
✓ Tourism	387
Stationery and Printing	389
Carnatic Stipends	390
Census Organisation	391
Civil Defence	391
National Cadet Corps	392
Territorial Army	394
Translation	396
Tamil Development	397
Youth Service Corps	398
List of Important Events in 1973-74	399
Visits of Foreign Dignitaries to Tamil Nadu	401
"APPENDIX"	403

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS—cont.

Serial number.	Details.	Facing page.
16	Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor inaugurated a School building at Pennalur, Uthiramerur Panchayat Union on 25th July 1973.	204
17	Parappalar Dam Works	222
18	Ponnanar Dam near Manapparai, Tiruchirappalli District.	224
19	கருப்பா நதி அணை : தென்காசி தாலுகா, திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம், மண்ணை வேலைகள், கன இயந்திரங்கள் மண் நிரப்புதல்.	225
20	Virahanur Regulator Works across Vaigai	226
21	Nirar Dam 1973-74—General View of Dam Upstream side.	227
22	Thirumanur Bridge at M 169/1-4 of Perambalur-Manamadurai Road in Thanjavur District.	267
23	Bridge at K.M. 101/2 of Coimbatore-Dindigul Road across Shanmuganadhi in Madurai District.	268
24	Five - year old Rubber Plantation in Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District.	272
25	Flag Day was observed on 7th December 1973 in connection with the Welfare of the Jawans. Picture shows the Governor Thiru K. K. Shah contributing to the Flag Day Fund.	351
26	A memorial for those killed in action during the Indo-Pakistan War in 1971 from Chingleput district was unveiled by the Governor, Thiru K. K. Shah at Chingleput on 27th March 1974.	364
27	Thirumangalam Tenements completed at Thirumangalam (Madras City) under the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.	368
28	Kalaivanar Arangam-remodelled during the year.	386

CHAPTER 1.

HIGHLIGHTS DURING THE YEAR 1973-74.



Tmt. Indira-Gandhi, Prime Minister of India was received by the Governor, Thiru K.K. Shah, at Madras Airport on 19th September 1973.

Agriculture : Agriculture is the mainstay of a large number of people in the State. Tamil Nadu has made gigantic strides in the field of agriculture by adopting scientific methods of farming. This State has become self-sufficient in food production. This was possible mainly due to (i) the additional irrigation potential created by repairing and renovating a large number of minor irrigation sources and special encouragement given to the deepening of old wells and sinking of new wells ; (ii) conversion of sizable extension of single crop lands into double crops lands; (iii) bringing large areas under the High Yielding Varieties Programme with a view to ensure the rapid maximisation of agriculture production from crops, especially rice and high-bred millets; (iv) soil conservation measures undertaken to protect the lands from the hazards of soil erosion, by water and wind and to preserve the soil moisture; (v) the plant protection measures taken to protect the crops from the ravages of pests and diseases in the fields and the produce in the godown by suitable control measures; and (vi) the establishment of 52 State Seed Farms. The State has also undertaken several crop development schemes like Coconut Development Scheme, Development of Potatoes, Turmeric Development, Bananas Scheme, Cocoa Development Scheme, Cashew Development Scheme, Sugarcane Development Scheme, Groundnut Package Scheme, etc.

Animal Husbandry : The Development of Animal Husbandry continued to function on a regional basis. During the period, the Government revived the Intensive Cattle Development Project at Madurai and it started functioning from 7th January 1975. There were 6 district Live stock farms and 2 Sheep farms in Tamil Nadu. Twenty-five new veterinary dispensaries were opened.

Dairying and Milk Supply : During the year, a total quantity of 90,65,418.6 litres of milk was collected by the Madurai Milk Project and the total quantity distributed was 1,09,31,572 litres. The average production of milk in Madurai was 28,311.5 litres per day. Eighteen Milk Supply Unions and 1,539 Milk Supply Societies were functioning during the year.

Co-operation : All the villages in the State have already been covered by Co-operatives. The total expenditure on State Schemes coming under Co-operation for the year was Rs. 133.60 lakhs.

Assignment of lands to landless poor : During the year, an extent of 61,095.45 acres was assigned.

Civil Supplies : During samba 1974 season, a levy was imposed throughout the State with a view to have buffer stock. A quantity of 1,85,831 tonnes of rice was procured. The Scheme of issue of rice on economic rates to the income group of Rs. 300 and less per month in Madras City and Coimbatore was continued. A total quantity of 1,11,227 tonnes of rice was distributed.

Following the introduction of regulated distribution of sugar, cards were issued to all families in the State in urban and rural areas, numbering nearly 89 lakhs, which has now been increased to 96 lakhs. Sugar is being regularly distributed against these cards, quotas for individual families ranging from 1 to 6 kilos per month, with reference to the income and size of the families.

Land reforms : The Government passed a Bill called "Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Right to purchase land owners' [rights] Bill 1973" as a further measure of agrarian measures and this Bill has been referred to a Joint Select Committee for remarks. Upto 31st March 1974, Kudi-yiruppu Pattas were issued to the Kudi-yirupputars in 1,70,767 cases.

Mass Contact Programme : The Mass Contact Programme (மனநீதித் திட்டம்) which was evolved by the Government in the year, 1969 to redress the grievances of the people on the spot is gaining momentum day by day. Out of 71,157 petitions received 68,350 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 93.

Family Planning : Tamil Nadu is evincing keen interest on Family Planning. Tamil Nadu is the first State which started Sterilization Programme. The target of one lakh sterilization operations fixed for the year was exceeded by 10,000 operations. During the year, 70,38,607 condoms, 109 Diaphragms, 1,850 Jelli Cream tubes and 20,221 tablets were distributed.

Public Health : During the year, Cholera was prevalent in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore districts. Stray cases were also reported from Chingelput, Ramanatha-

puram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts. During the year, 3,449 cases and 170 deaths were reported. All effective and preventive measures were undertaken in the affected and their surrounding areas.

Tamil Nadu Police : Tamil Nadu Police continued to maintain its high reputation as an efficient organisation in the State, during the year. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for gallantry and outstanding services was awarded to 27 Police Officers. The volume of property crime including murder for the year was 24,431 cases as against 21,472 for 1972-73, recording an increase by 2,959 cases or 13.7 per cent. The increase was noticed in all the districts except Thanjavur East, Coimbatore urban, Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris and North Arcot districts.

Small Savings : The importance of the Small Savings movement in the economic development of the country cannot be over stressed. Its activities were intensified during the year to augment collections under various Small Savings Schemes, so as to draw subscribers and to encourage the thrift habit among the people. The unprecedented small savings collection of Rs. 28.26 crores during the year was to certain extent attributed to the wide and useful publicity given for these Schemes.

Communications : Tamil Nadu has vast network of roads and the length under the various categories of roads at the end of the year was as follows :—

	(Length in Kms.)
National Highways	1,852
State Highways	1,745
Major District roads	13,853
Other District roads and village roads of Government.	12,637

Fisheries : Tamil Nadu has a coast line of 997.47 kms., which is roughly 15 per cent of the total coast line in the country. The Fisheries Department is concentrating its attention on the development of fisheries on scientific lines. Over 70 per cent of the population consume fish in fresh and in processed conditions.

Forests : The total forest area under the control of the forest department is 20,925 sq. kms. The percentage area under forests in the State is 16 per cent as against 33 per cent laid down as the optimum required for a balanced economy. The Department continued to implement the development schemes such as, blue-gum, fuel wood, teak, soft wood, casuarina and wattle plantations.

Electricity : Tamil Nadu continued to lead all other States in rural electrifications. Electricity was extended to 743 villages and hamlets in 1973-74 by way of street lights. There were 61,072 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity at the end of the year. 32,017 agricultural pumpsets were connected to power making the progressive total to 6,81,258.

Education : To meet the growing demand for collegiate education, Government had opened two new Colleges during the year. To improve the educational standard at all levels, M.Ed., courses were also offered on part-time basis in the training (Evening) Colleges.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board: Since the formation of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board up to March 1974, the Board sanctioned 86 schemes for the construction of 27,567 tenements costing Rs. 24.71 crores. Out of this, the work was taken up in 63 Schemes for the construction of 24,407 tenements costing Rs. 19.52 crores. During the year-4,768 tenements were completed.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation : The Corporation distributed iron and steel worth Rs. 576.10 lakhs for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited : The Corporation has 56 production units under its control with a wide range products and services. The Corporation was able to step up its production from Rs. 814 lakhs in 1972-73 to Rs. 919 lakhs in 1973-74. The sales of the units also registered substantial increase, reaching a figure of Rs. 904 lakhs against Rs. 833 lakhs in 1972-73. The working of the Corporation during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 26.78 lakhs against Rs. 18.58 lakhs in the preceding year.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation : The Corporation has so far invested in Tamil Nadu Cements and Tamil Nadu Steels Rs. 597.27 lakhs and Rs. 747.16 lakhs respectively. Besides, it

invested Rs. 5 lakhs towards share contribution in one of the major Joint-Sector Company namely, Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation Limited. The investment in other Companies amounted to Rs. 143.33 lakhs. The Corporation had also rendered financial assistance to Companies by way of loan to the extent of Rs. 64.77 lakhs. Further, it gave guarantees to various companies for a sum of Rs. 4,024.00 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board . During the year, Government accorded administrative approval to 18 Urban Water Supply Projects, new as well as improvements. 107 water-supply projects and 12 drainage projects (both new and improvements) were under execution. Investigation was in progress for 142 water supply and 27 Sewerage projects. The Board is also executing the Veeranama Project to augment Madras City Water Supply by 40 M.G.D.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE

Administration.

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

2. The Cabinet headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi continued in office throughout the year 1973-74. The Cabinet consisted of the following Ministers:—

- (1) Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian
- (2) Thiru K. Anbazhagan
- (3) Thiru N. V. Natarajan
- (4) Thirumathi Sathiaanimuthu
- (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. Kannappau.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS AND ENGAGEMENTS

Governor's Tours — (a) Inside the State.—The Governor toured Chingleput, Madurai and Coimbatore districts 4 times; North Arcot, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot districts Thrice times; Salem, Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli districts twice and Trichy, Thanjavur, Kanyakumari districts and Pondicherry State once, during the year.

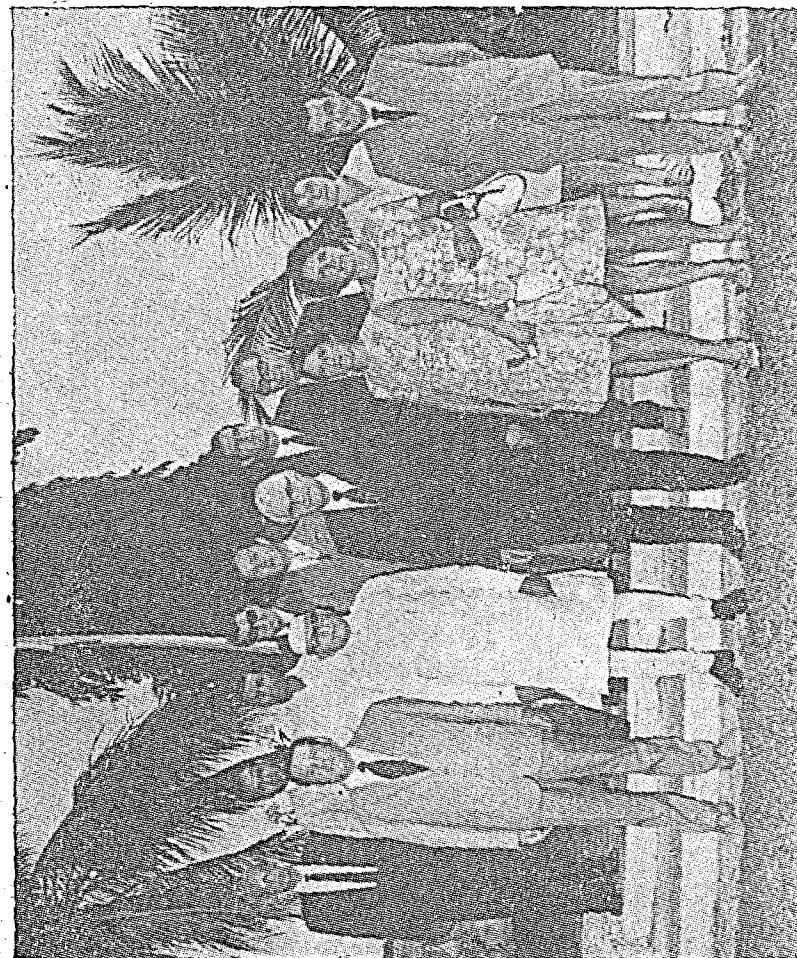
On the 4th April 1973, he presided over and delivered the convocation address of the Annamalai University. At Ulundurpet, he laid the foundation stone for a School building. On 31st July 1973, he opened a High School and an Elementary School buildings at Poondi. He

received the Prime Minister at Madurai on the 19th September 1973 ; presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Alagappa Group of Educational Institutions, Karaikudi and returned to Madras along with the Prime Minister. On 20th October 1973, he presided over the Madurai University Convocation. He inaugurated the All-India Mayors' Conference on the 12th December 1973 at Madurai. On 25th January 1974, he inaugurated the Seminar on Agricultural Economic Research in Agricultural University at Coimbatore. He participated in a function at Avinasilingam Home Science College at Coimbatore on the 28th February 1974.

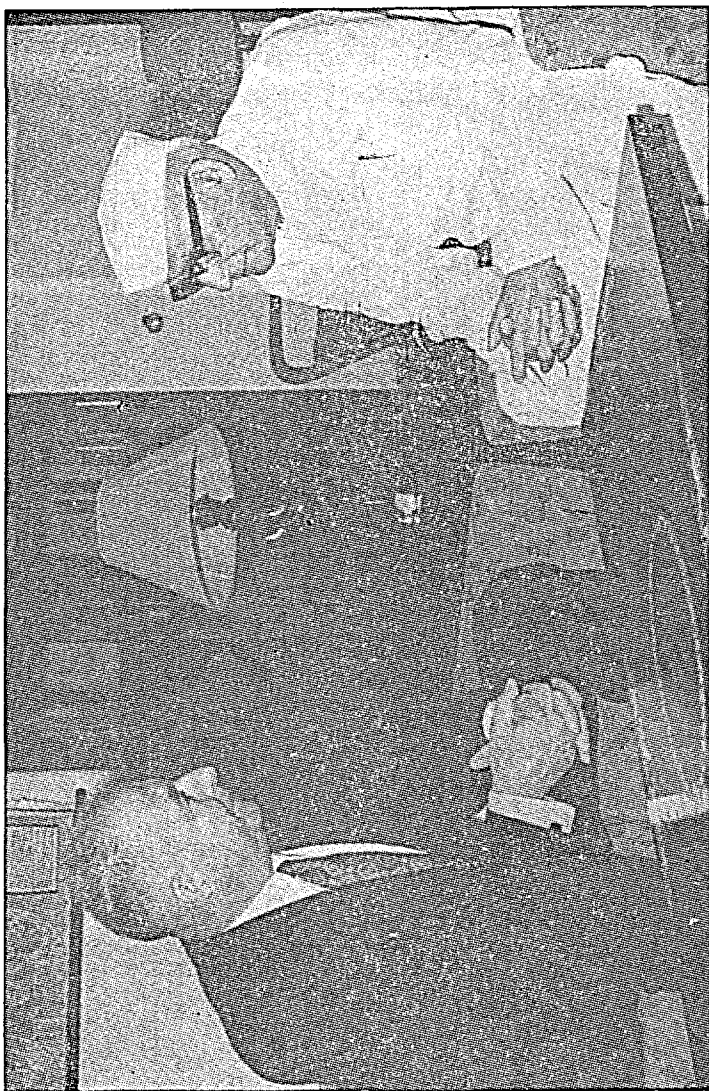
(b) *Outside the State.*—He visited Mysore State from 12th to 18th of May 1973 and delivered a lecture on 'Yoga' at the Indian Institute of World Culture, Bangalore. He went to Tirupathi and delivered the convocation address of Sri Venkateswara University on the 24th October 1973. He left for Delhi on the 19th November 1973 and returned to headquarters on the 27th, after attending the Governors' Conference.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—On the 3rd April 1973, he inaugurated the All-India Summer Institute in Philosophy at the Madras University. He participated in the inauguration of the All-India Tamil Teachers' Conference on 28th June 1973. He inaugurated the Annual Conference of Collectors and Police Officers held on 12th July 1973. He unfurled the National Flag on the ramparts of Fort St. George on the morning of 15th August and presided over a function when the Chief Minister distributed Pattayams and Tamarapatras to freedom fighters and gave a tea-party in Raj Bhavan in the evening which attracted a large gathering of invitees. He presided over a public meeting in connection with the Wild Life Week Celebration on 1st October 1973. He presided over the convocation of the Madras University on the 9th November 1973. On the Republic Day, 26th January 1974, he unfurled the National Flag in front of the Gandhi Statue on the Marina and took the salute in the march-past in which units of the Army, Navy, Air-force, N.C.C., Home Guards, Bharath Scouts and Guides and Prosperity Brigade took part. He attended the Martyrs' Day function at Fort St. George on 30th January 1974.

Important Guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan.—Thiru B.D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa, Thirumathi Jatti and Party ; Thiru C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Industrial Development ; Thiru Chhedi Lal



The German Parliamentary delegation met the Governor, Thiru K.K. Shah at Raj Bhavan on 9th April 1973.



Mr. Steyan Ziainov, Bulgarian Ambassador called on the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K. K. Shah.

Lt. Governor of Pondicherry and his Party ; Thiru F. A. Ahmed, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture ; Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Union Defence Minister ; Thiru Devaraj Urs, Chief Minister of Mysore ; Thiru P. C. Sethi, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh ; Prof. Sher Singh, Union Minister of State for Agriculture ; Thiru K. C. Pant, Union Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs ; Thiru T. A. Pai, Union Minister for Heavy Industries ; Thiru Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Governor of Karnataka and family, Thiru S. Chakravarthy, Governor of Himachal Pradesh and Party ; President of India and Party ; Prime Minister and Party ; Thiru Y. B. Chavan, Union Defence Minister ; Thiru N.N. Wanchoo, Governor of Kerala and party and Thiru K. K. Viswanathan, Governor of Gujarat and Party.

CHAPTER III.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Session.—The particulars of date of commencement and prorogation of the Session of the Legislative Assembly during the period are as follows :—

1. Eighth Session—I Meeting—2nd to 14th August 1973. 11 days.
Prorogued on the 23rd August 1973.
2. Ninth Session—I Meeting—19th to 4th December 1973. 14 days.
Prorogued on the 27th December 1973.
3. Tenth Session—I Meeting—17th to 30th January 1974. 11 days.
II Meeting —4th March to 20th April 1974 ... 38 days
Prorogued on the 23rd May 1974.

Governor's Address.—On the 17th January 1974, Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together. The discussion on the Address took place for seven days on the 19th, 21st to 25th and 28th January 1974. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address moved by Thiru N. Veerasamy, M.L.A., was adopted by the House on the 28th January 1974.

Condolence Resolutions and Obituary References.—I. (1) On the 2nd August 1973, a Condolence Resolution was moved on the tragic death of Thiru Mohan Kumaramangalam, a Minister of the Union Government and also a former Advocate-General of the State of Tamil Nadu and it was passed *nem con* and the House adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

(2) On the 18th January 1974 a Condolence Resolution was moved on the demise of Periar E. V. Ramasamy. The resolution was passed *nem con* and the House adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

(3) Condolence Resolutions were moved and passed on the demise of Thiru T. T. Krishnamachari, former Union Minister and former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, former Vice-Chancellor of Madras University on the 8th March 1974, and the 16th April 1974, respectively and the House adjourned for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

II. Nineteen Obituary References were made on the demise of certain former Members of the Assembly and Members of the Council besides certain outstanding persons like Thiru Dayanand Balakrishna Bandoakar, Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu and Thiru Barkattullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan and Thiru G. D. Naidu.

Committees.—The following Legislature Committees were constituted for the year 1974-75 on the dates noted against each :—

Serial number.	Name of Committees.	Date on which constituted.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Business Advisory Committee	9-4-1974
2	Committee on Rules	10-4-1974
3	Committee of Privileges	18-4-1974
4	Committee on Government Assurances	11-4-1974
5	Committee on Delegated Legislation	18-4-1974
6	House Committee	18-4-1974
7	Committee on Estimates	20-4-1974
8	Committee on Public Accounts	20-4-1974
9	Committee on Public Undertakings	19-4-1974

Financial Business.—1. The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1973-74 was presented by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, on the 24th November 1973 and it was discussed and voted on the 27th November 1973. The Appropriation Bill relating to the First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1973-74 was introduced on the 27th November 1973 and it was considered and passed on the 28th November 1973.

2. The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the year 1968-69 was presented to the Assembly by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 24th November 1973 and the Grants were made on the 27th November 1973. The Appropriation Bill relating to the Demands was introduced in the Assembly on the 27th November 1973 and it was considered and passed on the 28th November 1973.

3. On the 15th March 1974 the House voted in full the Demands for advance Grants for the year 1974-75. The Appropriation Bill relating to it was introduced on the same day and it was considered and passed on the 16th March 1974.

4. The Budget for the year 1974-75 was presented to the Assembly by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 4th March 1974. The general discussion on the Budget took place for seven days on the 6th to 8th and 11th to 14th March 1974. Chief Minister replied to the Debate. The discussion on voting on Demands for Grants lasted for nineteen days. The Appropriation Bill relating to it was introduced on 8th April 1974 and considered and passed on the 9th April 1974.

5. The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1973-74 was presented to the House by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 26th March 1974 and discussed and voted on the 28th March 1974. The Appropriation Bill relating to it was introduced on the 28th March 1974 and considered and passed on the 29th March 1974.

Reports presented.—Nineteen reports were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairmen of various Committees during the period.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Annual Financial Statement for 1973-74.—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for 1973-74 and Supplementary Financial Statement for 1972-73 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board initiated by Thiru O.P. Raman, Minister for Electricity on the 19th November 1973 was discussed on the 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 26th November 1973 and forty-one members took part in the discussion. The Minister for Electricity replied to the debate.

Government Resolutions and Motions.—Nine Government Resolutions and nineteen Government Motions were discussed and adopted in the Assembly, including the following important Resolutions and Motions:—

(1) *Implementation of Wanchoo Committee's Recommendations to unearth the black money.*

“நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரச் சீரழிவிற்கும் விலை ஏற்றத்திற்கும், வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுப் பெருக்கத்திற்கும் முக்கியமான காரணம் கருப்புப் பணப் புழக்கம் என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டி, அந்தக் கருப்புப் பணத்தை வெளியில் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு வாஞ்சு (Wanchoo) குழுவினர் கூறியிருக்கும் பரிந்துரைகளை மத்திய அரசு ஏற்று செயற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றும், அவ்வாறு செயற்படுத்தும் நடவடிக்கைகளை மாநில அரசுகளும் எடுப்பதற்குத் தேவையான அதிகாரங்களை, மாநில அரசுகளுக்கு வழங்கவேண்டுமென்றும் மத்திய அரசை இந்த மன்றம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறது.

(Adopted on 11-8-1973).

Implementation of the second mine cut at Neyveli.—“The economic development of Tamil Nadu will be greatly retarded if the daily ever increasing demand for electricity is not fully met. As the major hydel power possibilities in Tamil Nadu have been fully exploited it has become indispensable to set up Thermal Power Plants. While there is the problem of coal shortage in the country, there is an imminent need to exploit and utilise the available lignite found at Neyveli to increase the power generations in Tamil Nadu. Hence, this Assembly earnestly requests the Union Government to include the implementation of the second mine cut and the associated 1,000 M.W. station straightaway in the Fifth Five-Year Plan”.

(Adopted on 19-11-1973.)

Necessity to allow small tanneries to export semi-finished hides and skins.—“Whereas the Central Government have ordered the take over of certain sick private textile mills under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 (Central Act LXV of 1951) and the Sick Textiles Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972 (Central Act 72 of 1972) in this State ;

Whereas the Central Government have entrusted the management of such taken over textile mills with the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Ltd.

Whereas both the States and Central Government have invested considerable funds in these Mills to revive their working with the object of providing employment to a large number of workers.

This House recommends :—

- (1) that the taken-over Mills be nationalised without any delay ;
- (2) that the nationalisation be effected by the State Government ;
- (3) that the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited which has been efficiently managing these textile mills should continue to administer them even after nationalisation ;
- (4) that the compensation to be paid on nationalisation should be so determined that the benefit of improvements effected in these mills with the help of Government and other public funds, is not passed on to the previous management ; and
- (5) that necessary legislative power in this regard may be given to the State Government.

(Adopted on 29th January 1974)

Necessity to bring forward legislation to amend the provisions of the Constitution with reference to appointments of Archakas, etc., in Hindu Religious Institutions.—Whereas there has been widespread public criticism against the system of hereditary appointment of archakas, pujaries and other ulthurai servants in Hindu Religious institutions on the ground that the system of appointment is on the basis of castes, creed, sect or group ;

And whereas the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes has in its report suggested that hereditary priesthood in Hindu society should be abolished and that the system should be replaced by an ecclesiastical organisation of men possessing requisite educational qualifications who might be trained in recognised institutions in priesthood and that the line should be open to all candidates irrespective of caste, creed or race. And whereas under the existing provisions of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, the appointment of archakas and

pujaries has to be made from a specified denomination, sect or group in accordance with the directions of Agamas governing the temples and that failure to do so would interfere with the religious practice :

And whereas this house is of opinion that as a measure of social reform, appointment of archakas, pujaries or other ulthurai servants in Hindu Religious institutions should be made from among qualified persons professing Hindu religion irrespective of caste, creed or race of such persons ;

And whereas, to enable the State Legislature to enact a law for the above purpose, the Constitution has to be suitably amended ;

This house resolves to request the Central Government to bring forward the necessary legislation to amend the Constitution suitably on the lines indicated in the draft Bill enclosed”.

(Adopted on 15th April 1974).

Nationalisation of textile Mills, etc.—Whereas the Central Government have ordered the take over of certain sick private textile mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, (Central Act LXV of 1951) and the Sick Textile undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972 (Central Act 72 of 1972) in this State ;

Whereas the Central Government have entrusted the management of such taken over textile mills with Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited ;

Whereas both the State and the Central Governments have invested considerable funds in these Mills to revive their working with the object of providing employment to a large number of workers:

This House recommends :—

- (1) that the taken over Mills be nationalised without any delay.
- (2) that the nationalisation be effected by the State Government.
- (3) that the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited which has been efficiently managing these textile mills should continue to administer them even after nationalisation.

- (4) that the compensation to be paid on nationalisation should be so determined that the benefit of improvements effected in these mills with the help of Government and other public funds is not passed on to the previous managements ; and

- (5) that necessary legislative power in this regard may be given to the State Government.

(Adopted on 15th April 1974.)

Consideration of the views of the Tamil Nadu Government on State Autonomy and the Report of the Rajamannar Committee.—The House taking into consideration the Tamil Nadu Government views on State Autonomy and the Rajamannar Committee Report and the Report of the Rajamannar Committee ;

Resolves that, in order to secure the integrity of India with people of different languages ; civilisation and culture, to promote economic development and to enable the State Government having close contact with the people to function without restraints, and

In order to establish a truly federal set up with full State Autonomy, the Central Government do accept the views of the Tamil Nadu Government on State Autonomy and the recommendations of the Rajamannar Committee and proceed to effect immediate changes in the Constitution of India.

(Adopted on 16th April 1974.)

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.—1. The Election of Speaker was held on the 3rd August, 1973. As there was no contest, the then Deputy Speaker declared that Thiru Pulavar K. Govindan was elected as Speaker.

(2) The election of Deputy Speaker was held on the 17th April, 1974. As only one valid nomination was received from Thiru N. Ganapathy, Hon. Speaker declared that Thiru N. Ganapathy was elected as Deputy Speaker.

Resolutions for the removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker from their office.—(1) On the 29th March 1974, a Resolution for the removal of the Hon. Speaker was moved by Thiru Kovai Chezian and taken up

for discussion. Seventeen members including the Leader of the House and Hon. Speaker participated. The resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn as the mover was not in his seat when vote was to be taken up.

(2) The Resolution for the removal of Thiru P. Seenivasan from the office of the Deputy Speaker was moved by Thiru S. Kandappan, M.L.A., on 6th March 1974 and taken up for discussion on 9th March 1974. Eleven members including Thiru P. Seenivasan took part in the discussion. At the conclusion of his speech, Thiru P. Seenivasan tendered his resignation. It was accepted and the Resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

No confidence motion.—(1) On the 7th August 1973, Thiru B. Venkatasamy moved the motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry and Thiru K. T. K. Thangamani moved a motion expressing disapproval of the policy of the Ministry which led to high prices of essential articles of life and to food crisis involving widespread agitation. The discussion on the motion took place on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th August 1973. Forty-seven Members took part in the discussion and the Chief Minister replied there to on the last day. The two motions were put separate and declared lost.

Statements made by the Hon. Ministers under rule 41 of the Assembly Rules.—During the period 65 statements were made by the Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under rule 41 of the Assembly rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Adjournment Motions.—During the period, 43 Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the motions was withheld.

Statements by Ministers suo motu—During the period, 7 statements were made by the Ministers *suo motu* under rule 82 of the Assembly Rules.

Private Members Business.—During the period under review, one Bill and two Resolutions given notice of by Members, discussed in the Assembly and out of which one Bill and one Resolution were by leave of the House withdrawn by the members concerned and the discussion on one resolution was not concluded.

Course of Legislation.—During the period 47 Bills were passed and two were referred to Joint Select Committees. Out of 47 Bills passed, 41 were amending Bills and 6 were original Bills.

Privilege Matters.—On 21st November, 1973, a privilege matter against Dr. H. V. Hande, was referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report.

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

1. Starred questions	1,479
2. Short Notice questions	5
3. Unstarred questions	99

Papers placed on the Table of the House.—During the period 787 papers were laid on the Table of the House as detailed below :—

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	469
B. Reports, Notifications and Papers	318

Party position in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on the 1st April 1974.

1. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	173
2. Congress (O)	13
3. Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	13
4. Forward Bloc	7
5. Muslim League	6
6. Congress	6
7. Swatantra	5
8. Communist Party of India	5
9. Tamil Nadu Communist Party	2
10. Tamil Arasu Kazhagam	1
11. Independents	2
12. Nominated	1
Total	234
Hon. Speaker	1
	235

Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Strength.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 Members including the Honourable Chairman. Of these, 33 Members belonged to D.M.K., 9 to the Congress (O), 2 each to the Swatantra United Party, the Indian Union Muslim League and Tamil Arasu Kazhagam, 1 each to the Congress (R), the Toilers Commonwealth Party, and the Forward Bloc and 8 were Independents. One Seat was Vacant.

Sittings.—During the period under review there were 3 sessions. The Legislative Council met for 4 days, 14 days and 39 days during the 45th, 46th and 47th sessions respectively. In the aggregate the Council met for 57 days.

Governor's Address.—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 17-1-1974. The discussion on the motion of Thanks in reply to the Governor's Address took place for 8 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without amendment.

Condolence Resolution and Obituary References.—Condolence resolutions were passed on the demise of Thiru Mohan Kumaramangalam, Union Minister for Steel and Mines, Thiru R. Krishnaswami Naidu, M.L.C., Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy, Leader of the Dravida Kazhagam, Thiru M. Raja Iyer, M.L.C., Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar former M.L.C., and Thiru T.T. Krishnamachari, former Union Minister. Obituary reference was made on the demise of Thiru G.D. Naidu, an industrialist and scientist.

Committees.—During the period under report the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances for the year 1973-74 were constituted. The House Committee and the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1974-75 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, 1974-75, 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 Rules Committee was presented by the Minister for Education on 3-12-1973. The Privilege Committee Report on 'Nathigam case' and the 23rd Report of the Committee on Government Assurances were presented by the Chairman of the respective Committees.

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

1. Annual Financial Statement for 1973-74 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1972-73 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
2. First Statement of Supplementary Expenditure for 1973-74.
3. Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1968-69.
4. Budget for 1974-75.
5. Final Statement of Supplementary Expenditure for 1973-74.

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

1. Amendment to the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965 (13th August 1973).
2. Amendment to the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land), Rules, 1965 (30th January 1974).
3. Amendments to the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, Madurai City Municipal Corporation and the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act.
4. Concurrence for setting up of Joint Select Committees :—
 1. The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Second Amendment Bill, 1974.
 2. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Textiles (Production, Distribution and Sale) Bill, 1974.

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

1. Policy Note on Industrial Growth in Tamil Nadu
2. Policy Note on Agriculture and Animal husbandry.

3. Policy Note on Food and Civil Supplies.
4. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
5. Note on Progress of Education in Tamil Nadu.

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

1. Ratification of the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Bill, 1973.
2. Request to the Central Government to implement the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee Report on Black Money.
3. Adoption of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
4. Ratification of the Constitution (Thirty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1974.
5. Appointment of Archakas in Temples.
6. Resolution on 'State Autonomy'.
7. Request to the Central Government to nationalise the sick mills.

Official 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 634 Starred, 27 Unstarred and 9 Short Notice Questions received, 268 Starred, 1 Unstarred and 1 Short Notice Question were disallowed. 8 Starred Questions were referred back to the Members. Of the admitted questions, 650 Starred Questions and 6 Short Notice Questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 31 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House. Answers to 36 Starred Questions received from the Government were laid on the Table of the House as answers to Unstarred Questions.

Dispensation with question hour.—During the period under report, on four days the question hour was dispensed with on a Motion moved by the Chief Minister, under rule 22 of the Council Rules.

Statements made by Ministers.—During the period under report, 27 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, 4 Statements were made by the Ministers.

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

Matter of Privilege.—A matter of privilege in regard to the answer given by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries to Short Notice Question No. 2 on 1st April 1974 was raised by a Member. After hearing the Member and the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, the Hon'ble Chairman ruled that no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege had been made out, as the answers given were correct.

Condonation of the Absence of a Member.—During the period under report, a motion relating to condonation of the absence of Thirumathi Rani Annadurai, M.L.C. from the sittings of the House was adopted.

Discussion under rule 57 of the Council Rules.—During the period under report, the following matter was raised and discussed in the Council under rule 57 of the Council Rules :

"The abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities such as rice, edible oil, vegetables and other food articles which cause grave concern to the people".

Appointment of Government Whip.—Thiru Era. Sambasivam, M.L.C. was appointed Government Whip in the Council with effect from 22nd April 1974.

Biennial Election.—To fill the vacancies in the Council caused by the retirement of 21 Members by efflux of time on the afternoon of 20th April 1974, 7 Members were elected by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, six Members from various Local Authorities Constituencies, two Members from the Graduates Constituencies and two Members from the Teachers' Constituencies and three Members were nominated by the Governor. Since Madras Corporation stands dissolved, the election from the Madras Local Auth-

orities Constituency could not be held and, therefore, one seat is at present vacant. The names of Members who retired by efflux of time and the members who are elected or nominated in the vacancies are as follows :

Name of the Constituency.	Name of the Member retired.	Name of the elected Member.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras East Central Graduates ..	Thiru G. Swaminathan	Thiru G. Swaminathan
Madras West Central Graduates ..	Thiru V. Isvarmurti ..	Thiru G. R. Damodaran.
Madras-Chingleput Teachers ..	Thiru K. Arivazhagan.	Thiru K. Arivazhagan.
Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers.	<i>Vacant</i> ..	Thiru P. R. Thomas.
Madras Local Authorities ..	Tmt. Rani Annadurai	<i>Vacant</i>
Thanjavur Local Authorities ..	Thiru K. S. Mani .. Thiru N. Sundaresa Thevar.	Thiru K. S. Mani. Thiru N. Sundaresa Thevar.
Salem-Dharmapuri Local Authorities.	Thiru T. M. Kaliannan Thiru P. T. Muthu ..	Thiru A. Balasubramaniam. Thiru V. R. Perianan.
Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.	Thiru S. Jayarama Reddiar. Thiru P. Thirugnana-sambandam.	Thiru V. Thangapandian. Thiru S. Ramakrishna Thevar.
State Legislative Assembly Constituency.	Thiru K. S. Abdul Wahab. Thiru Sa. Ganesan .. Thiru V. Thangapandian. Thiru G. Parangusam.	Thiru K. S. Abdul Wahab. Thiru Ilamparithi. Thiru P. Yellamanda. Thiru D. Monte Denliz Vincent.
	Thiru T. K. Ponnuruvelu Thiru Kattoor Gopal. <i>Vacant</i> ..	Thiru A. Thangavel. Thiru Dravida Mani Selvi C. Tamizharasi
Nominated ..	Thiru A. P. Janardhanam. Thiru T. K. Bhagavathi. Thiru D. V. Narayana swamy.	Thiru A. K. Vilvam. Thiru H. L. Murugesan. Thiru Ku. Ma. Balasubramaniam.

Bye-Election.—Thiru Russel Raj was nominated as a Member of the Council in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thiru Neela Narayanan.

Official Report.—During the period, 26 speeches were delivered in English and 116 in Tamil.

Papers laid on the Table of the House.—During the period under report, 484 Statutory Rules and Orders and 268 reports, notifications and other papers were laid on the Table of the House.

Course of Legislation :

(During the period from the 1st April 1973 to the 31st March 1974, 42 Acts were published of which 8 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. Seven Ordinances were also promulgated during that period.

Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1973).—The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961) provides for regulating the administration, either by personal cultivation or by lease, of agricultural lands held by the public trusts and the relation of public trusts and their cultivating tenants in the State of Tamil Nadu. With a view to implement the provisions of this Act more effectively, the *Amendment Act* was enacted. The amendments are for the following purposes :—

(1) to empower the authorised officer himself to lease out the lands on behalf of the public trust to the cultivating tenants in cases where the public trust has not leased out the lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act or where the lands under the personal cultivation of the public trust are not properly managed or where the land has been leased out by a public trust, but such lease was not *bona fide* ;

(2) to empower the authorised officer to take possession from the cultivating tenant the land held by him in excess of the cultivating ceiling area and to hand it over to the public trust ;

(3) to amend the definitions of the terms 'orchard' and 'tope' in sections 2(18) and 2(29) respectively of the Act so as to exclude lands grown with plantain from the scope of these terms ;

(4) to provide that the aggregate of the extent of land held by a person, his spouse, minor son and unmarried daughter as cultivating tenant or as owner or as possessory mortgagee shall not exceed five standard acres for the purpose of the Act.

2. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1973)*—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) has been amended by this Act so as to—

(i) implement the decision of the Government to tax items of machinery like construction, mining and earth moving equipment and fork-lift trucks at a uniform rate of 9 per cent at the point of first sale in the State by classifying them as a separate item namely, 55-A, in the First Schedule to the said Act.

(ii) specifically mention typewriter ribbons in the descriptive portion of item 1 and “gramophone records and gramophone needles” in the descriptive portion of item 9, of the First Schedule to the said Act.

(iii) bring rubber under the single point tax at 5 per cent at the point of first purchase in the State.

3. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1973)*.—Section 3 of the Two Members Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961 (Central Act 1 of 1961) provides for the abolition of two-members assembly constituencies and creation of single member constituencies in their places in the case of State Legislatures. Representation has been made by some of the municipal councils for the abolition of two member wards in municipalities. To give effect to this proposal and to omit the reservation of seats for Anglo-Indians and to make reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women, the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act has been enacted. Provision has also been made for filling up the consequential vacancies.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1973)* :—The second proviso to section 30 of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Act, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1971) stipulates that the Government servant shall have an option to give notice of his intention whether to become an officer or employee of the Board or to continue as a Government

Servant. This option should have been expressed within 60 days from the notified date that is to say 22nd July 1971. Some of the persons who opted to remain Government servant but continued to sever connection with the affairs of the Board have changed their minds and wanted to become servants of the Board in view of their Juniors getting promotion. In order to provide them another opportunity so that they may become the officers or servants of the Board, section 30 of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Act, 1970 has been amended by this Act.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1973)* :—In order to remove certain hardship caused to the assesseees in the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, the following changes have been effected:—

(i) to raise the exemption limit specified under section 29-A of the Act from one ground to two grounds.

(ii) In the case of persons owning more than two grounds, to levy urban land tax only on the extent in excess of two grounds.

(iii) To increase the rebate of tax allowed under section 26 (1) of the Act, for lands with buildings occupied by owners, solely for residential purpose from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

(iv) To extend the benefit of exemption under section 29 (k) to all lands owned by religious, philanthropic or charitable institutions notified by the Government.

2. Certain provisions have been made in the Act for the extension of the time-limit for the filing of returns by owners of urban land.

3. Section 44 of the Act, is deleted in view of the position that the power to remove difficulty in giving effect to the provisions of the Act cannot be delegated to the executive.

4. Under the Constitution, taxes due to the Central Government will have first priority as the Central law will prevail over the State law. Accordingly, in order to avoid any ambiguity, section 17 of the Act has been amended to make the position clear.

6. *The Presidency Small Cause Courts (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1973)*.—There is no provision in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (Central Act XV of 1882) for exempt-

ing pauper applicants from payment of court fees as provided for under chapter X of the said Act. Section 74 of the Act has been amended suitably, to enable the Court to receive the applications from paupers under section 38 without payment or on part payment of the fees mentioned in sections 72-A and 72-B. Section 75 of the Act has been amended for dispensing with the payment of fees payable under section 72-A of the Act and to extend similar concession in respect of the fees payable under section 72-B of the said Act.

7. *The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1973)* :—The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, 1973 was enacted to amend section 3 of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act 29 of 1959), so as to extend the time-limit for filing suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of public wakfs in this State, from the 31st December 1972 to the 31st December 1975.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1973)*.—There is no express provision in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) under which rules can be framed for governing the installation, maintenance, etc., of hundials and other such receptacles in religious institutions. Section 116 of Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959 has therefore been amended empowering the Government to make Rules to provide for the manner in which the hundials and other receptacles in a religious institution for putting as offerings, cash or other valuables shall be installed, maintained, opened and sealed and also rules for ensuring proper safeguards of such hundials and receptacles.

9. *The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1973)*.—In November 1969, the Government constituted a committee of officials to examine the various provisions of the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960, more particularly those relating to fixation of fair rent to buildings and suggest suitable amendments. The Committee was also requested to examine the necessity for continuing the Act, including the provisions relating to accommodation control. The committee submitted its report to the Government on the 21st September 1971. The committee suggested a number of amendments of a comprehensive nature. The

amendments have been examined in detail and the Government decided to accept most of the amendments suggested by the Committee. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

10. *The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1973)*.—The principal Act, namely the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1922) has been amended so as to confer the benefits of the Act on persons who were tenants under tenancy agreements to which the principal Act was applicable notwithstanding the fact that Courts have passed decrees for possession or for similar relief on the ground that the proviso to section 12 of the principal Act as it stood before the publication of Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1972 disentitled them to the benefits under the Act. This amendment Act gives a right to such persons to make an application to the court within a period of two months of the publication of this Act for claiming the benefits under the Act. Provision has been also made empowering the Courts to reopen and review the proceedings relating to such decree or order.

11. *The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1973)*.—The life of the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act VIII of 1950), in its application to the Kanyakumari district, was due to expire on the 24th September 1973. This legislation has been undertaken to extend the life of the said Act for a further period of two years.

12. *The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation and Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1973)*.—As a measure to augment the revenues of the State, the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939) was amended by this Act, to increase the tax on petrol and aviation fuel, from twelve paise to fifteen paise per litre and on diesel oil from ten paise to thirteen paise per litre and the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), was also amended to increase the rate of additional surcharge on each payment for admission to cinematograph exhibition as follows :—

- (a) ten paise, where such payment does not exceed one rupee ;
- (b) twenty paise, where such payment exceeds one rupee but does not exceed three rupees ; and
- (c) thirty paise, where such payment exceeds three rupees.

13. *The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1973)*.—As a measure to augment the revenues of the State, the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899) was amended by this Act. By this Act an increase of half a per cent of duty, on the market value of the property which is the subject matter of the conveyance, was made and this increase was in addition to the increase already made by section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Stamp (Increase of Duties) Act, 1962 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1962). This rate would also apply in respect of instruments for which stamp duty is chargeable as for an instrument of conveyance. This Amendment Act also provides that the increase made would not have the effect of increasing the duty payable in respect of instrument of conveyance and other instruments for which stamp duty is leviable as per an instrument of conveyance, executed before the 1st July 1973.

14. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1973)*.—This Act gives effect to the decision to allow the Members of the Legislature of this State to travel free of cost in the buses, of the State Transport Department and of the Transport Corporation owned by the Government, so long as they hold office as Members of the Legislature.

15. *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1973)*.—This amendment Act was enacted so as to insert a new section 4-A in the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 52 of 1961) for rounding off to the nearest rupee, of the amount of surcharge, fee, penalty, fine or any other sum payable and the amount of refund due, under that Act.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1973)*.—This Act provides for the acquisition of private undertakings engaged in the business of, supplying electricity to the public, other than such undertakings belonging to, and under the control of, (a) the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, and (b) local authorities. On the commencement of the Act, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIX of 1954) would cease to apply to any undertaking, as defined in section 3 (12) of this Act.

Provision has been made in the Act enabling the Government to modify the order declaring the vesting date by advancing or postponing the date originally fixed in such order or advancing or postponing the

date fixed in the order as so modified, and also to cancel such order. Instead of 3 bases for the determination of compensation provided in the 1954 Act, this Act provides for only two bases for the determination of the amount, namely, Basis A and Basis B. Under Basis A, the amount would be equal to twelve times the average net annual profit of the undertaking during a period of any five account years at the option of the licensee within a period of seven consecutive account years immediately preceding the vesting date. According to Basis B, the amount to be given would be, the aggregate of the book value of the completed works, works in progress, all stores ; fixed assets, etc.

17. *The Tamil Nadu Levy of Ryotwari Assessment on Freehold Lands Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1973)*.—Since the year 1859, certain lands are held free from demand of land-revenue after payment of twenty times the annual assessment due on them or on concessional rate of assessment. These lands are called free-hold lands. These lands are only ryotwari lands with the difference that while the owners of other ryotwari lands are liable to pay the annual assessment fixed for the land, the owners of free-hold lands are not liable to pay any assessment or are liable to pay concessional rate of assessment only. The free holds are situated in almost all the districts in the State. Whatever may be the justification for the grant of these lands as free-holds in the past on the basis of some capitalisation of the assessment it has been considered that there is no justification to permit the present owners of the land to hold the lands as freeholds indefinitely. The Government therefore decided to abolish all free holds in the State., so that these lands can come under the normal ryotwari pattern of paying annual revenue with cess, etc. This Act was enacted to achieve the above object.

18. *The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1973)*.—For the purpose of executing any work of improvement in relation to any slum area or any building in such area or for the purpose of redeveloping any slum clearance area or for the purpose of rehabilitating slum dwellers, it was considered necessary to make suitable provisions in the Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1971) to enable the acquisition of vacant lands not lying in such area. Section 17 of the said Act has been substituted by a new section. Consequential amendment has also been made to section 68. Sub-section (2) of section 20 is being amended suitably to dispense with the publication of the orders of the prescribed authority relating to the amount of compensation in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. In

order to give protection from eviction to all the slum dwellers instead of tenants alone, the word 'tenant' or 'tenants' occurring in sections 29, 31, 32 and 33 have been substituted by the word 'occupant' or 'occupants' respectively.

19. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1973).*—The Act amends sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 so as to empower the Government to levy tax on every motor vehicle used or kept for use in this State. In order to discourage the operators from delaying the payment of the tax after the due date the Act provides for the levy of a penalty for late payment of tax, after the grace time is over. The penalty shall be payable in addition to the tax and it shall not exceed twice the amount of the quarterly tax payable in respect of the vehicle concerned.

20. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1973).*—The Act provides for the appointment of a Special Officer for the Municipal Corporation of Madras who would make arrangements to hold the next ordinary elections and also perform all or any of the functions of the Corporation, the Mayor, the Standing Committees and of the Commissioner or any other Officer of the Corporation except the functions of Taxation Appeals Committee. The Chairman of the Taxation Appeals Committee is empowered to discharge all functions of that Committee.

21. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1973).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) 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 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, 1973 ; and

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

22. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1973).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1973 was enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 205,

read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1968-69 ; and

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

23. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Amendment Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1973).*—The Government decided to revive the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X 1937), in respect of toddy, so as to prohibit the tapping, sale, transport, possession, etc., of toddy with effect on and from the 1st September 1973. To give effect to the above decision, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1971) was amended suitably by the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Amendment Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1973). This Act was enacted to replace the above Ordinance.

24. *The Tamil Nadu Excise (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1973).*—The Tamil Nadu Excise (Amendment) Act, 1973 was enacted to replace the Tamil Nadu Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1973). It was felt necessary to specify in section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1971) itself the maximum limit subject to which the excise duty or countervailing duty may be levied by the Government on the excisable articles. Necessary amendments to the said section has been made. As the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) provides for the levy of Sales Tax on foreign liquor, section 28 of Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1971 which contains similar provision for the levy of sales tax on the sale of foreign liquor has been omitted.

25. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1973).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to levy tax on the sale of wheat products at two per cent at the point of first sale instead of one per cent multipoint and to levy tax at three per cent instead of one and half per cent on groundnut at the point of first purchase in the State.

This Act also makes necessary amendments to the said Act consequent on the amendments made to sections 14 and 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Central Act 74 of 1956) by Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Central Act 61 of 1972). This Act also amends section 34-A of the principal Act so as to confer the power to transfer appeals under section 34-A of the Act on the Chairman of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal instead of the Board of Revenue. The Act also seeks to increase the rate of tax levied on Kerosene at single point from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

26. *The payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1973).*—Under section 7 of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951), the maintenance and repair of conveyances for the use of Ministers, the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, the Chief Government Whip in the Legislative Assembly and the Government Whip in the Legislative Council are governed by the rules made by the State Government. The Act provides for the supply of petrol for such conveyance being also governed by the rules made by the State Government. Consequently, no conveyance allowance will however be admissible to the Ministers, Speakers, etc.

27. *The Tamil Nadu Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1973).*—The Tamil Nadu Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1973 which amends the Tamil Nadu Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1911) has been enacted to prohibit altogether the plying of hand-rickshaws in Tamil Nadu.

28. *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance (Second Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1973).*—Under section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 52 of 1961) any local authority with the previous sanction of the Government may exempt admissions to any entertainment or class of entertainment and shows of any cinematograph exhibition or class of exhibition from liability to the tax payable under clauses (a) and (b) respectively of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act. In order to amend section 5 of the said Act so as to empower the Government also to grant similar exemptions, the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance (Second Amendment) Act, 1973 was enacted.

1974.

1. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1974).*—This Act seeks to amend the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 for the following purposes namely :—

(i) to levy show tax on cinematograph exhibitions held in the City of Madurai, at the same rate as in the case of cinematograph exhibitions held in the City of Madras.

(ii) to provide for the issue of a single order of assessment or re-assessment while invoking the provisions of section 7-B of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 in respect of a financial year or part thereof.

(iii) to make necessary provision in the said Act for enabling the authority competent to assess tax under the said Act or any appellate or revising authority, and to rectify any error apparent on the face of the record within a period of three years.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Public Men (Criminal Misconduct) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1974).*—The Act enables a person to prefer a complaint alleging corruption on the part of publicmen and provides necessary agency to conduct investigation and inquiry into the allegation. It also contains the necessary incidental and consequential provisions.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1974).*—The Act substitutes section 4 of the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board Act, 1961 providing that the Board shall consist of besides the Chairman, official members not exceeding six and non-official members not exceeding three. The Chairman and the members will be appointed by the Government. It also provides for the cessation of office of the existing Chairman and all the members of the Board on the appointment of the Chairman and the members under new section 4.

4. *The Motor Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1974).*—Under section 64-B of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939), no fee, in respect of revision petition, has so far been prescribed. The existing section 6 of the said Act does not empower the State Government to prescribe fee in respect of revision petitions before High Court. The Government, therefore, decided to take powers to prescribe fee in such cases by suitably amending section 68 of the Act. In order to avoid confusion between new section 68-HH which was inserted in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 by the Motor

Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1968 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1968) and new section 68-HH inserted in Central Act IV of 1939 by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Central Act 56 of 1969), it was considered desirable to re-number section 68-HH inserted by Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1968 as section 68-HHH. This Act was enacted to achieve the above objects.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Act, 1973 was enacted to amend section 117 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) so as to empower the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, to delegate by order any of the powers devolved upon him under the section to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner specified in such order subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Commissioner may specify in that behalf.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1974).*—The Act seeks to amend the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 so as to empower the High Court to pass orders of restoration where it sets aside in revision the order of the eviction by the Revenue Divisional Officer.

7. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reform (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Sixth Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1974).*—Though section 7 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) prohibits any person from holding land in excess of the ceiling area after the date of the commencement of the Act by reason of sub-section (3) of section 18 of the said Act, the owner continues to be in possession of the surplus land after the date of the commencement of the Act and before the date of the vesting of the surplus land in the Government. Having regard to the spirit of the land reform measure, the Amendment Act provides for the vesting of the surplus lands as finally declared by the competent authority in the Government even from the date of the commencement of the Act which is the crucial date for the purposes of fixing the ceiling area and for making the owner of the land or any person deriving benefit therefrom liable to pay to the Government an amount as compensation for the use and occupation of the land for the period for which he was in possession of the surplus land.

In many cases the owners of land, who have transferred the land during the period mentioned in section 22 of the Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 have indicated their desire that the land so transferred and which transfer has been declared as void, should be taken over by the Government as surplus land. This results in a double advantage to the land owner, namely, that in addition to the consideration received by him from the purchaser, he is entitled to compensation from the Government for such surplus land. In order that such unintended benefit may not enure to the owner of the land it has been provided that the lands declared as void under section 22 should compulsorily be included within the ceiling area of the transferor by the authorised officer, without affecting the rights of the transferee. Section 4 of the Act is enacted to give effect to the intention that the partitions effected to defeat the purpose of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, made after 2nd October 1970 and during the period referred to in section 22, should not be permitted.

By section 5 of this Amendment Act, a new section 88-A, has been inserted in the said principal Act, providing for punishment for those persons who have specified in their return that the lands, the transfer, of which was declared void under section 22 of the said principal Act should be taken over by the Government as surplus land of the transferor.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 1961 does not prescribe any time-limit within which the parties can invoke the revisionary power of the Land Commissioner under section 82. Therefore, Section 110, has been amended by this Amendment Act, so as to prescribe the time limit for preferring application for revision to the Land Commissioner under the said section 82, in order to give finality to the proceedings under the Act.

9. *The Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary powers) Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1974).* : The life of the Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 was extended for a further period of five years, that is upto and inclusive of the 25th January 1979 by the Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1974). The Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1974 seeks to replace the said Ordinance.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land Fifth Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1974).*—The Amendment Act seeks :—

(i) to exclude plantain from the definitions of the terms 'orchards' and 'tope' so as to bring the lands grown with plantain crops within the ceiling law.

(ii) to amend section 73 (iii) of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 so as to confine the exemption only to any land assigned by the Government to and held by, any land Colonisation Co-operative Society.

(iii) to restrict the exemption in respect of plantations and fuel trees to the extent of plantations and fuel trees that were in existence on the 6th April 1960 and

(iv) to restrict the permission to be granted under section 31 of the Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961 to any plantation to hold additional extent of land to 20 per cent of the extent of such plantation as was in existence on the 6th April 1960.

11. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of term of Office) (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1974).*—This Act has been enacted to provide that even in cases where the term of the municipal councillors expire after 1st May 1974 their term should be restricted to the period up to 1st May 1974, so that the term of all municipal councillors in the State will expire on the same date.

12. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1974) ;* The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1974 was enacted in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of certain sums required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1974-75 ; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that year ; and for the appropriation of the said sums.

13. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974).*—The Act gives effect to the decision that instead of two taxes, namely tax on passengers and goods levied under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Tamil Nadu Act XVI of 1952) and tax on motor vehicles, levied under Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1931) the tax structure may be rationalised and revised and a single tax may be levied only on motor vehicles.

14. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1974 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 1973 ; and

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

TAMIL NADU ORDINANCES, 1973.

1. *The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation and Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1973).*—As a measure to augment the revenues of the State, the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939), was amended by this ordinance to increase the tax on petrol and aviation fuel from twelve paise to fifteen paise per litre and to increase the rates of additional surcharge levied under the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), on each payment for admission to cinematograph exhibition as follows :—

(a) ten paise, where such payment does not exceed one rupee ;

(b) twenty paise, where such payment exceeds one rupee but does not exceed three rupees ; and

(c) thirty paise where such payment exceeds three rupees.

This Ordinance was subsequently repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act. 26 of 1973.

2. *The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 3 of 1973)* :—As a measure to augment the revenues of the State, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899) was amended by this Ordinance so as to increase by half a per cent of duty on the market value of the property which is the subject matter of the conveyance. This increase is in addition to the increase already made by Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Stamp (Increase of Duties) Act, 1962 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1962). These rates will also apply in respect of instruments for which stamp duty is chargeable as for an instrument of conveyance.

This Ordinance also provided that the increase made shall not have the effect of increasing the duty payable in respect of instruments executed before the 1st July 1973. This Ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1973.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Amendment Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1973)*.—It was decided to revive the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1973) in respect of toddy, so as to prohibit the tapping, sale, transport, possession, etc of toddy with effect on and from the 1st September 1973. This ordinance was promulgated to amend suitably the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1971) to give effect to the above decision. This Ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1973.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Excise (Amendment) Ordinance 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1973)*: It was decided to revive the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937), in respect of toddy so as to prohibit tapping, sale, transport, possession etc. of toddy with effect on and from the 1st September 1973. This Ordinance was promulgated to amend suitably the Tamil Nadu Excise Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1971) in so far as it relates to toddy to achieve the above object. The Ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1973.

5. *The General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1973)*: This Ordinance was promulgated to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), so as to levy tax on the sale of wheat products at two per cent at the point of first sale instead of one per cent multipoint and to levy tax at three per cent instead of one and a half per cent on ground-nut at the point of first purchase in the State.

This Ordinance also provided for the necessary amendments to the said Act consequent on the amendments made to sections 14 and 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Central Act 74 of 1956), by the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Central Act 61 of 1972). This ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1973.

6. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Amendment and Extension of term of office, Amendment Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1973)*. This Ordinance was promulgated to extend the term of office of the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Madras for six more months beyond 1st November, 1973. This Ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1973.

1974

1. *The Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1974)*: The life of the Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIX of 1949) has been extended from time to time and it was due to expire on the 25th January 1974. It was considered necessary to extend the life of the said Act for a further period of five years, that is, upto and inclusive of the 25th January 1979. This Ordinance was promulgated to achieve the above object. This Ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1974.

CHAPTER IV.

The Judiciary.

The Judicial Department is headed by the High Court of Judicature at Madras under whom function a large number of subordinate Courts on the Civil and Criminal sides. The High Court, Madras has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The High Court, Madras had 19 Judges including Chief Justice on 1st April 1973.

CIVIL JUSTICE

There has been an increase in the institution in the following categories of cases in the High Court for the year 1973-74.

1. Appeals
2. Original Side Appeals
3. Letters Patent Appeals
4. Writ Appeals
5. Second Appeals
6. Civil Miscellaneous Appeals
7. Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals
8. Civil Revision Petitions
9. Tax Cases
10. Referred cases
11. Writ Petitions
12. Civil Miscellaneous Petitions
13. Special Tribunal Appeals

The institutions of cases has decreased in the following branches of work. :—

1. Tax Case petitions
2. Matrimonial
3. Supreme Court Petitions

Original side : There has been an increase in the institution in the following categories of cases :

1. Testamentary original Suits
2. Original Matrimonial Suits.

The institutions of Civil Suits, Original Petition and Execution Petitions, Insolvency Petitions have decreased during the year 1973:74.

CITY COURTS

City Civil Court, Madras.—There is an upward trend in the institution of Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous appeals, Original Petitions and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions during the financial year 1973-74 while there has been a decrease in the institution of Suits, Execution Petitions and Land Acquisition Cases.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The following categories of cases have recorded an increase in the institution ;

1. Civil Suits.
2. Ejectment Appeals.
3. Town Planning Appeals.

There is a decrease in the institution of Miscellaneous Petitions, Motor Accidents Claims, H. R. Cs., New Trial Applications, H. R.As., and Municipal Taxation Appeals.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—There has been a decrease in the institution of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the Labour Courts, Madurai, Madras and Coimbatore.

There has been an upward trend in the institution of petitions under Sections 33, 33-A and 33-C in the Industrial Tribunal, Madras whereas the institution of petitions has decreased in all the Labour Courts.

Mofussil Courts—Original Suits—Superior Courts.—The institution has shown an upward trend (9,353 to 9,733). This is due to increased filing in North Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Dharmapuri, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli Districts in this branch of work.

Inferior Courts.—An increase (84,534—86,208) is noticed in the institution of original suits due to the increase in the filing in all the inferior courts except in Coimbatore (East), Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Districts.

SMALL CAUSE SUITS.

Superior Courts.—There has been a decline in the institution of Small Cause Suits from 4,917 to 4,478. The decrease in the institutions in the Districts of Coimbatore West, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli has contributed to this fall.

Inferior Courts —There has been a decline in the institution from 60,259 to 53,081. This is due to the fall in the filing in all the Districts.

Appeals.—The institution of Appeals in the Superior Courts has shown an increase (7,771-7,884). This is due to the increased filing in South Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, Salem, East Thanjavur and West Thanjavur districts despite the fall in the institution in all the other districts.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.—This branch of work has registered a downward trend in the institution (7,221-6,674).

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.—There has been a decline in the institution in the inferior courts from 338,694 to 337,311. There is an upward trend in the institution in the Superior Courts. (113,402-118,359).

ORIGINAL PETITIONS.

Superior Courts.—The institution has recorded a slight increase from 4,939 to 5,080.

Inferior Courts .—There has been a fall in the institution from 2,791 to 2,342.

House rent control original petitions.—Inferior Courts—There has been a decrease in the institution from 4,724 to 4,415. This is due to a fall in the institution in all the Districts except in North Arcot and Chingleput Districts.

Insolvency petitions.—There has been a fall in the institution (from 1,265 to 1,102) of Insolvency petitions in the Superior Courts as well as in the inferior courts (455 to 443).

Execution Petitions—Superior Courts.—The institution of Execution Petitions has registered an upward trend from 9,005 to 9,357. This is due to the increased filing in all the Districts except in Chingleput, Coimbatore (East), Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruchirappalli Districts.

Inferior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institutions, (108,979-105,384).

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—The institution of Rent Tribunal Appeals has increased in the Superior Courts and Inferior Courts from 111 to 146 and 378 to 526, respectively.

Arbitration Cases—Inferior Courts.—No Arbitration case was filed during the year 1973-74.

Estates Abolition Tribunals.—In all the Districts except Kanyakumari, Coimbatore (East) and Pudukkottai where there are no separate Estates Abolition Tribunals the District Judges are functioning as, Estates Abolition Tribunals in the Districts.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—During the year 1973-74, 36 camp sittings were held in 17 camps.

The following temporary courts functioned during the financial year ending 31st March 1974 :—

Additional District and Sessions Court	7
Additional Sub-Courts	18
Additional District Munsiff Courts	33
Additional Labour Courts	2

Total .. 60

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Sessions Courts.—There are 16 Sessions Courts in the State. The figures of institution, disposal and pendency during the year in these Courts were 1,756, 1,753 and 562, respectively, as compared to the previous year's figure of 1,772, 1,604 and 555, respectively.

There is a fall in the institution of Sessions cases in the Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore (West), Salem, Thanjavur (East and West) and Madras City.

There is an increase in the institution of Sessions Cases in the Districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore (East), Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

There was no case of special feature in the administration of Criminal Justice.

Magistrates Courts.—The figures of institution, disposal and pendency in all the Magistrates' Courts in the State were 1,123,347, 1,106,764 and 59,965, respectively as compared to the previous year's, figure of 1,019,013, 1,007,854 and 54,913, respectively.

There has been an increase in the institution of criminal cases in all the Districts except Dharmapuri.

Presidency Magistrates Court in the City.—Nine Courts of the Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and three Special Presidency Magistrates' Courts are functioning in the City. 450,955 cases were instituted during the financial year in the three courts, Egmore, George Town and Saidapet of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras. 453,867 cases were disposed of during the financial year and 13,908 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The Sub - Divisional Magistrate Court, Pudukkottai was upgraded into the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Pudukkottai from 14th January 1974 consequent on the bifurcation of Tiruchirappalli District and on the formation of new Pudukkottai District.

The permanent Bench Court, Pudukkottai ceased to function from 1st April 1974 consequent on the abolition of Bench Court.

There is no other Court of Judicial Magistrate of I Class in this district. There is no Juvenile Court. The Judicial work relating to the I Class offences and the Juvenile cases has to be attended to by the Chief Judicial Magistrate himself.

Grave Crimes —5,267 cases of grave crimes were instituted during the year and 4,597 cases were disposed of and the balance at the end of the year was 1,169. There is a slight increase in the institution of cases in all the districts except. The Nilgiris and Tiruchirapalli.

Prohibition and Forest Offences—31,437 prohibition cases were instituted during the year as compared to 19,519 cases during the last year. The institution showed an upward trend in all the districts except Chingleput, Kanyakumari and Madras City. However, the number of forest offence cases registered a decrease from 18,810 in 1972-73 to 11,450 in 1973-74.

CHAPTER V.

Finance.

State Finance. —The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1971-72 and 1972-73 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash Balance. —The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 1,421-00 lakhs on the 1st April 1972 and Rs. 2,308-16 lakhs on 31st March 1973.

Revenue Account. —The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1972-73 was Rs. 43,808-11 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 41,703-99 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 2,104-12 lakhs.

Capital Account. —The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Scheme amounted to Rs. 4,006-91 lakhs, the main item being Rs. 928-07 lakhs under Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development, Rs. 1,062-00 lakhs under Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works (Commercial and non-Commercial) Rs. 1,154-81 lakhs under Capital outlay on Public Works.

TABLE I.

STATE FINANCE.

Head of account.	Receipt during 1971-72.	Receipt during 1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
<i>Part I Consolidated Fund Revenue.</i>		
IV Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	3,981-01	4,229-50
V Estate Duty	76-23	85-21
IX Land Revenue	449-08	736-28
X State Excise Duties	2,222-55	3,915-30

<i>Head of account.</i>				<i>Receipt during 1971-72.</i>	<i>Receipt during 1972-73.</i>
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS),	
(1)				(2)	(3)
XI	Taxes on Vehicles	..	..	2,299.34	2,615.24
XXII	Sales Tax	..	..	9,897.11	11,401.77
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	..	..	2,200.35	1,807.03
XIV	Stamps	..	..	1,435.64	1,577.37
XV	Registration fees	..	..	336.60	345.41
XVI	Interest	..	..	3,120.94	2,832.61
XVII	Administration of Justice	..	..	136.11	111.89
XVIII	Jails	..	..	76.43	80.76
XIX	Police	..	..	105.52	96.12
XXI	Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	145.65	187.43
XXII	Education	..	..	208.02	197.37
XXIII	Medical	..	..	324.12	375.26
XXIV	Public Health	..	..	26.61	22.63
	(a) Family Planning	..	..	..	0.92
XXV	Agriculture	..	..	984.73	1,158.86
XXVII	Animal Husbandry	..	..	59.24	61.08
XXVIII	Co-operation	..	..	136.35	124.40
XXIX	Industries	..	..	275.18	340.34
XXXI	Community Development Project National Extension Services and Local Development Works.			12.83	13.08

<i>Head of account.</i>				<i>Receipt during 1971-72.</i>	<i>Receipt during 1972-73.</i>
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
(1)				(2)	(3)
XXXII	Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation.			474.75	280.54
XXXIV	Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (commercial).			288.62	57.81
XXXV	Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (non-commercial).			152.80	7.22
XXXVII	Public Works	..	..	198.11	221.89
XLIII	Road and Water Transport Schemes.			1,819.87	1,254.26
XLVIII	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.			72.34	58.03
XLIX	Stationery and Printing	..	..	68.30	35.68
LI	Forest	..	..	455.99	490.59
LII	Miscellaneous	..	..	954.46	408.75
LV	State's share of Union Excise Duties.			3,361.96	4,011.14
LVI	Grants in aid from Central Government.			3,641.70	4,633.69
LVII	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Government.			2.98	3.11

Head of account.	Receipt during 1971-72.	Receipt during 1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
LVIII Dividends, etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings.	32.82	29.55
LIX Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	..	..
LX Extraordinary Receipts	..	..
LXI A. Receipts connected with National Emergency.	..	..
Total ..	40,034.34	43,808.11

TABLE II.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Part I.—Consolidated.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1971-72.	Expenditure during 1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
<i>Part-I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue,—A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other principal Revenues—</i>		
4. Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax.	28.83	38.14
9. Land Revenue	257.44	260.25
10. State Excise Duties	32.89	83.64
11. Taxes on vehicles	50.33	51.89
12. Sales Tax	263.44	280.28

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1971-72.	Expenditure during 1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
13 Other Taxes and Duties	34.23	41.05
14 Stamps	27.89	45.10
15 Registration fees	122.34	120.42
<i>B. Debt Service—</i>		
16 Interest on debt and other obligations.	3,904.16	3,225.97
17 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	1,027.85	1,089.03
<i>C. Administrative Services—</i>		
18 B. State and Union territory Legislature.	37.00	43.90
18 C. Elections	59.90	7.91
19 General Administration	1,818.84	1,920.34
21 Administration of Justice	347.72	370.95
22 Jails	243.64	258.50
23 Police	1,840.99	2,112.14
26 Miscellaneous Departments	618.06	380.18
<i>D. Social and Developmental Service—</i>		
27 Scientific Departments	14.99	14.41
28 Education	8,642.20	9,316.86
29 Medical	2,285.85	2,396.14
30 Public Health	1,144.69	961.91
(a) Family Planning	..	688.01
31 Agriculture	2,150.58	2,319.19
33 Animal Husbandry	388.15	453.01
34 Co-operation	555.37	569.90
35 Industries	501.48	557.75
37 Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	1,072.12	1,075.61
38 Labour and Employment	98.54	104.38
39 Miscellaneous—Social and Development Organisations, etc.	1,795.77	1,823.12

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1971-72	Expenditure during 1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
<i>E. Multi-purpose River Schemes Irrigation and Electricity —</i>		
43 Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment works (commercial)	953.79	399.06
44 Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment works (non-commercial) ..	496.20	381.92
<i>F. Public Works (including Road and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements) —</i>		
50 Public Works	1,799.05	2,768.83
52 Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	182.27	97.63
<i>G. Transport and Communications — (other than roads).</i>		
57 Road and Water Transport Schemes	1,979.81	1,304.38
<i>I Miscellaneous :—</i>		
64 Famine Relief	253.45	697.01
65 Pensions and other Retirement benefits.	574.26	710.00
66 Territorial and Political Pensions ..	0.03	50.80
67 Privy Purses and Allowances to Indian Rulers	0.036	1.03
68 Stationery and Printing	396.50	400.08
70. Forest	253.51	271.39
71 Miscellaneous	2,217.22	3,043.75
<i>II. Miscellaneous Capital Account. within the Revenue Account.—</i>		
72 Commutation of Pension	12.69	23.19

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1971-72	Expenditure during 1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
76 Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments	8,799.96	944.8
<i>K: Extraordinary items :—</i>		
77 Extraordinary charges	..	..
78 (a) Expenditure connected with National Emergency	..	..
Total ..	39,384.39	41,703.99

TABLE III.

STATE FINANCE.

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account for 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1971-72	Expenditure during 1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
<i>Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account —</i>		
92 Payment of compensation to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari system	38.25	28.99
94 Capital Outlay on Improvement on Public Health.. .. .	5.47	(—) 0.78
95 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research ..	17.51	15.28
96 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	947.59	928.07

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1971-72	Expenditure during 1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>(RUPEES IN LAKHS)</i>		
J. Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments—		
99 Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (commercial)	656.61	721.73
100 Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (non-commercial)	423.00	340.27
103 Capital Outlay on Public Works	1,238.79	1,154.81
109 Capital Outlay on other works	229.52	289.52
114 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes	543.47	372.90
119 Capital Outlay on Forest	140.96	156.12
120 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	..	..
124 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	(—) 694.95	(—) 464.97
125 Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.		
Total ..	3,546.22	3,541.94

ACCOUNTS 1972-73—

The Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Government for 1972-73 are as follows :—

Revenue—The total revenue for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 43,808.11 lakhs as against Rs.44,104.33 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 296.22 lakhs. The total expenditure on Revenue Account for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 41,703.99 lakhs as against Rs.43,923.84 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing a decrease of Rs. 2,219.85 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,104.12 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against Rs. 180.49 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1972-73.

Capital expenditure and Loans :—Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 under Capital Expenditure of Rs. 4,225.03 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The Actual expenditure during 1972-73 was 4,006.91 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 3,792.81 lakhs under “Loan and Advances” by State Government during the year against gross expenditure of Rs. 3,844.17 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

Budget Estimate for 1973-74 :—According to the Budget Estimate for 1973-74 the revenue account was expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 49.50 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 3,797.34 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 3,366.57 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 this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953, to the State of Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Tamil Nadu. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (Purchase Price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the account of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1972-73 was Rs. 24.15 lakhs comprising of cash (Rs. 3.39 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.76 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1972-73 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities.

ties. The net accretion to the Fund during 1972-73 was only Rs. 1.07 lakhs being the interest realised on investments from the fund. The balance in the Fund on 31st March 1973 was Rs. 24.93 lakhs comprising of cash Rs. 4.46 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.47 lakhs (purchase price).

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

Pending allocation of this balance amount, the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the State with effect from 1st November 1956, it has been carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the ex-Zamindari Estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the fund to Rs. 75.00 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 1973 was Rs. 84.84 lakhs comprising Rs. 37.64 lakhs in cash and Rs. 47.20 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 Governments of Andhra, Mysore and Madras in accordance with the provisions in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequent on the reorganisation of State from 1st November 1956 the outstanding debt as on 31st October, 1956 is to be further allocated between the Governments 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 debt charges in the population ratio.

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

(2) *Open Market Loans* —An Open Market Loan of Rs. 2,263.00 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year, under review and this included the Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of Land Ceiling Compensation discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 1,049.00 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of Open Market Loans including Land Ceiling Compensation was Rs. 1,214.00 lakhs.

(3) *Loans from the Government of India.*— The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year or financing

the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 12,466.92 crores as detailed below :—

<i>Loans received during 1972-73.</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Loans for the Development of Handloom and Khadi Industry.	..
2 Loans for the construction of Hostel Buildings	2.05
3 Loans under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (Including Plantation Labour Housing.)	0.78
4 Loans under the scheme of sharing Small Savings Collections.	1,155.00
5 Loans for the development of Small Scale Industries.	..
6 Loans for Grow More Food Schemes	..
7 Loans under the Community Development Programme.	..
8 Loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	..
9 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes.	10.94
10 Loans for Miscellaneous Development	..
11 Loans for Financing for Capital Expenditure on Police Housing Schemes.	30.00
12 Loans for Co-operative Development (including loans for participation in the share capital of Co-operatives).	2.88
13 Loans for the Development of Minor Ports	..
14 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme	..
15 Loans for development of Silk Industry	..

<i>Loans received during 1972-73.</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
(1)	(2)
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.	10.68
19 Loans for State Development Scheme (Agriculture, etc.)	299.00
20 Loans for development of Village Housing Projects Schemes.	..
21 Loans to All India Officers for House Building purposes.	1.92
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 Other ways and means advances	..
28 Loans under National Loans Scholarship Schemes.	38.00
29 Loans for intensive development of rural Industries.	10.25
30 Special Development Programme (Crash Programme.)	..
31 Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma.	192.42

Loans received during 1972-73.

Rupees in
lakhs.

(1)	(2)
32 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measures	389.00
33 Advance for the purchase of debentures of Land Mortgage. ..	..
34 Loans for the accelerated programme for consumers Co-operative Stores. ..	6.73
35 Loans for Inter-State Transmission Scheme ..	14.48
36 Loans for Drought Relief Measures	..
37 Loans for Welfare of Backward Classes	..
38 Loans for Inter-State Roads of Economic importance. ..	55.82
39 Loans for Modernisation of Police Force ..	45.94
40 Loans for Water-supply to Madras Atomic Power Project. ..	5.30
41 Loans for Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund. ..	..
42 Loans for Cellular Concrete Plant, Ennore ..	..
43 Loans for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development. ..	5.00
44 Loans for investigation of I and P. Projects ..	..
45 Loans for State Plan Schemes	2,981.64
46 Ways and Means Assistance (Non-Plan to clear overdrafts). ..	965.10
47 Central Plan for educated unemployed	18.00
48 Centrally Sponsored Plan Development of Inland Water Transport. ..	..
49 Scheme for purchase and Distribution of Fertilisers, Seeds and Pesticides. ..	750.59

Tamil Nadu Budget, 1973-74 at a glance—condc

(1)	Accts., 71-72. (2)	B.E., 72-73. (3)	R.E., 73-74. (4)	B.E., 73-74. (5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
(All Accounts.)				
Receipts—				
Opening Balance	5.83	55	14.21	55
Revenue Surplus	6.50	2.49	1.80	49
Loans from Government of India—				
(a) For clearance overdraft	43.70	..	64.34	..
(b) Other Loans	39.79	45.80	58.64	61.62
Open Market Loan 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
W & M Advances (Net)—				
(a) Ways and Means Advances	..	..	4.95	4.95
(b) Overdraft	47.24	..	78.40	..
Deposit (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
Disbursement—				
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
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
110E-1-5				

Tamil Nadu Budget 1973-74 at a glance—*contd.*

(1)	Accts., 71-72. (2)	B.E., 72-73. (3)	B.E., 73-74. (4)	B.E., 73-74. (5)
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	17,70	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. 495 lakhs.

† With an authorised Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 990 lakhs.

Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.

The Treasuries and Accounts Department consists of the following branches :—

1. Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.
2. District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.
3. Pay and Accounts Offices (North) and (South), Madras.
4. Administration of National Defence Fund.
5. Stamp Administration.
6. Administration of Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees' Provident Fund.

The Scheme of deputing the gazetted officers of the Treasuries and Accounts Department for treasury training was continued during the year 1973-74 also. A training scheme for the staff dealing with the pension cases in the offices of the Heads of Departments and other offices continued, in addition to the Account Test classes being conducted

by the department. On completion of training in pension cases, the trainees were also given practical training for a period of one week in the Accountant-General's Office at Madras.

The system of centralised compilation of the sub-treasury transaction in the District Treasuries, Madurai, Kanyakumari, the Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri continues to work satisfactorily. It was extended to the remaining districts also with effect from 1st January 1974.

A new district treasury was opened on 14th January 1974 at Pudukottai. This new district treasury is functioning as a banking one. The sub-treasuries of Alangudi, Keeranur, Pudukottai, Tirumayam and Aranthangi are attached to it.

Six new sub-treasuries were opened as detailed below :—

Ulundurpet ..	South Arcot district..	..	14-9-1973
Uthukottai ..	Chingleput district ..	..	24-9-1973
Palacode ..	Dharmapuri district..	..	29-9-1973
Sathiamangalam ..	Coimbatore district ..	..	12-10-1973
Arcot ..	North Arcot district ..	..	24-10-1973
Usilampatti ..	Madurai district ..	..	15-11-1973

A new wing styled as Pensioners' Grievances Section was formed from 22nd November 1973 for dealing with pensioners' grievances. A mobile party consisting of two Assistants headed by a Senior Accounts Officer is functioning to expedite settlement of pension cases pending in the various departments.

Bradma System of preparation of G.P.F. schedules has been introduced in all the district treasuries and Pay and Accounts Offices in the State.

The administration of the Family Benefit Fund introduced in January 1974 is also entrusted to the Directorate.

Small Savings.

The Directorate of Small Savings is functioning with a Director of Small Savings who is borne in the I.A.S. cadre. He is assisted by an Assistant Director of Small Savings. There are seven Field

Officers, 23 District Savings Officers. The Director of Small Savings is in overall charge of the department besides being the Ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government, Finance Department. The Assistant Director of Small Savings in the City and the Collectors in the districts are in charge of collections for Small Savings.

The Government of India offers a wide range of securities and accounts under Small Savings to satisfy the requirements of both rich and poor. Post Offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and opening accounts. The Public Provident Fund Scheme is being operated by the State Bank of India. The gross and net collections secured under various securities during the year 1973-74 are given below :—

Securities.	Gross.	Net.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS IN LAKHS.)	
1. Post Office Savings Bank —	4,707.29	682.89
2. National Savings Certificates ..	218.37	196.60
3. Cumulative Time Deposit ..	454.27	(—) 109.03
4. Recurring Deposit ...	334.98	284.10
5. Post Office Time Deposit ...	2,002.80	1,616.05
6. Fixed Deposits ...	..	(—) 6.87
7. NDC/DDC/AC —	...	(—) 401.24
8. P. O. S. B. Estimated Interest	163.00	163.00
9. Employees Provident Fund (Coal Mine).	0.29	0.29
Total ..	7,881.00	2,425.79

The collection under Public Provident Fund were included as part of Small Savings Collections.

During the year 1973-74, it was targetted to reach a net collection of Rs. 1,600 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2,425.79 lakhs has been collected exceeding the target by Rs. 825 lakhs. This will not include the share of Central Employees Provident Fund during the period from 1st October 1973 to 31st March 1974 and the interest on Post Office

Savings Bank for the year 1973-74. This is the maximum collection since 1965-66. There was a net increase of Rs. 419 lakhs compared to the net collections of the previous year. The increase in the net collections during the year 1973-74 was possible only due to special campaigns held in all the districts for periods ranging from one to two months.

Apart from the Field Officers and District Savings Officers, there are about 1,500 authorised agents in the State who canvass and secure 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 on the total investments secured by them.

Pay roll savings scheme.—The pay roll savings scheme groups formed in the various Government Offices and other Private Institutions are functioning effectively. The group leaders nominated by the members are in-charge of the collections and remittance of subscriptions towards CTD/RD accounts. The collections under CTD/RD accounts during the year 1973-74 were Rs. 781.02 lakhs. There are at present 578 Pay Roll Savings Groups with a membership of 97,573 and a monthly income of Rs. 41.77 lakhs.

Intensive publicity was stepped up during the year under review to popularise particularly the Pay Roll Savings Scheme and the Post Office Savings Bank with added stress laid on the Post Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme.

Two pamphlets, hand bills and posters on POSB Prize Incentive Scheme and allied printed literature were published and distributed widely throughout the State.

As usual, an oratorical competition was conducted for college and High schools students in the districts of Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, and Tirunelveli to promote and foster the habit of saving.

Small Savings Schemes were popularised through enactment of 58 drama performances throughout the State by selected drama groups.

The unprecedented small savings collection of Rs. 24.26 crores during the year 1973-74 can perhaps to a certain extent be attributed to the wide and useful publicity given for these schemes.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Director of Small Savings (Raffle) is now in charge of the administration of the scheme. The price of a raffle ticket is Re. 1. The tickets are issued in distinct separate series. Each series is distinguished by a distinct alphabetical notation and colour. Each series consists of 10,00,000 tickets and numbered consecutively from 000000 to 999999. 318 series of tickets have been released from the inception of the scheme.

The Government decide in consultation with the Directorate, the number of series to be released for sale for each draw. The Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, is in charge of printing of the Raffle tickets in consultation with the Director of Small Savings (Raffle).

The Treasury Officer in each District is in charge of distributing the raffle tickets among the Sub-Treasuries. He does it under the general control of the Collector of the District who prescribes the scale of distribution among the Sub-Treasuries. The Sub-Treasury Officers sell the tickets to the agents direct after collecting from them, the value of the tickets less 10 per cent commission allowed to them.

The tickets are sold through authorised agents appointed by the respective Collectors in the districts and the Director in the City. There are 152 agents in Madras City and 2,350 agents in the mofussil.

The Director of Small Savings (Raffle) appoints agents outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle tickets.

One hundred and seventy-nine agents have so far been appointed outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle tickets.

The Prize structure was revised as and when necessary depending upon the demand and the requirement from the public. The first prize was Rs.1 lakh from the beginning of the scheme for the ordinary draws. In respect of special Bumper draws held for special occasions, special prizes of higher amounts are offered.

Monthly draws are conducted in one place. Though the draws have been conducted in Madras till now, there is a provision to conduct it in any of the district Headquarters.



Thiru K.K. Shah, Governor inaugurating a school Building constructed from the State Raffles Fund at Vandiyur Madurai District on 11th December 1973.

The draw is supervised by a committee consisting of five members, officials and non-officials, three of whom constitute the quorum. 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 number and to reduce the time taken for the draw. This machine has been in use continuously for the draws held.

The results of the draw are published in all 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 *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* immediately after the draw is over.

The first and second prizes are paid by the Director of Small Savings (Raffle) by crossed cheque drawn in favour of the claimants. The third, fourth and fifth prizes can be claimed by the winners in any Sub-Treasury in the State.

Wide publicity is given for this scheme in all the important dailies and periodicals. Draw results are also printed in the dailies, etc. Slides have been distributed in all Cinema Theatres for display. The Scheme is also advertised in the All-India Radio in its commercial broadcast.

Economics of the Scheme .—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. It gives roughly about 45 per cent return. The Raffle Scheme enables even the average man to contribute to the development of the State. The net income for 1973-74 worked out to Rs. 1,20,83,551.68. In all, 28 series were released during the year.

Seventy-five per cent of the net profits are allotted to Special Welfare Fund which is utilised for construction of Elementary School buildings providing medical facilities in rural areas, slum clearance, etc.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SEASONAL CONDITIONS

The rainfall during the year 1973-74 (June 1973 to May 1974) for Tamil Nadu as a whole was below normal by 11 per cent. It was above normal during the year only in the four Districts of Dharmapuri (+8.0 per cent), Madurai (+2.9 per cent), Ramanathapuram (+4.9 per cent) and Tirunelveli (+10.2 per cent).

CONDITION OF CROPS.

During the quarter ended 30th June 1973, the condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally fair in all the districts of the State except in parts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts, where the standing crops were withering for want of rain. Pest attack on Paddy during the quarter was reported from Tiruvallur and Thiruvannamalai divisions and all divisions in Coimbatore region. Cotton crop was reported to be affected by pest in Namakkal, Pollachi, Gobi, Coimbatore and Erode divisions. Pest attack on groundnut was reported from Tirunelveli, Sankarankoil, Tenkasi, Namakkal, Pollachi and Coimbatore divisions. Sugar-cane crop was reported to be affected by pest and disease in Erode and Coimbatore Divisions. Potato crop was affected by late blight in Ooty division. Remedial measures were taken by the agricultural authorities to control the pest attack.

The season and crop condition during the quarter ended 30th September 1973 in the State was generally fair and conducive for carrying out agricultural operations, though there had been some minor set-backs in some parts of Ramanathapuram and Salem Districts. Considering the State as a whole, the climatic conditions and other general factors necessary for normal agricultural growth were favourable. The availability of water supply for irrigation was adequate in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, South Arcot and The Nilgiris.

During the quarter ended 31st December 1973 the water supply position in Thanjavur and The Nilgiris districts was normal. The position did not improve much in Ramanathapuram District where paddy crop was reported to be withering for want of adequate supply of water. The dry crops in general suffered for want of rains in some parts of Salem, Chingleput and North Arcot and in Dharmapuri, Harur and Uthangarai taluks of Dharmapuri District.

During the quarter ended 31st March 1974 the general condition of the standing crops was fair in all the districts of the State except in South Arcot; Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari Districts. Water supply for irrigational purpose was adequate only in the districts of Coimbatore, Pudukottai, Thanjavur and The Nilgiris Districts.

Cyclone, Floods and Famine Relief.

There were no cyclones and floods in Tamil Nadu during the year 1973-74. However, Tamil Nadu was hit by a severe cyclone during the month of December 1972 and relief operations were continued during 1973-74.

A detailed programme was drawn up for relief measures. The salient features were as follows :—

(1) A cash grant of Rs. 2,000 was given to each of the families which had lost their sole bread winner in floods. In other cases of deaths due to floods, a cash grant ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 was made available to the bereaved.

(2) Major and minor irrigation tanks that had been affected by the cyclone and floods were repaired.

(3) Loan assistance was given by Government and Co-operative Banks to the Agriculturists whose crops were fully or partially destroyed and whose lands were damaged.

(4) An immediate cash grant of Rs. 80 was given to those who lost their huts. Loans amounting to Rs. 250 were also given for reconstruction of huts in deserving cases.

(5) Remission of Land Revenue, water cess, local cess and local cess surcharge were given in deserving cases.

A total sum of Rs. 870.24 lakhs was spent during 1973-74 for the above relief measures.

Famine.—During the year 1973-74, water scarcity was felt in Tiruchirappalli and Salem Districts. Government granted a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to each of the above district for providing drinking water and removing the hardship of the people. Conversion of short-term Co-operative loans into medium term ones in selected famine affected areas was another relief measure taken up by the Government.

Land Revenue.

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

	Arrear.	Current.
	RS.	RS.
1. Demand for the year (1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974.)	5,76,22,497	20,12,11,410
2. Amount collected during the year	3,86,49,409	14,78,67,211
3. Balance	1,89,73,088	5,33,44,199
4. Amount suspended or postponed.	15,97,468	4,47,204
5. Net collectable balance on 31st March 1974.	1,73,95,620	5,28,96,995
6. Percentage of net collectable balance on 31st March 1974.	30 percent	26 percent.

Court of Wards.

All the estates which were 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 Estates 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. Senthatikalaipandia 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 Government Pleader, Madras has been addressed for sending a printed copy of the judgment in the above appeal and his reply is awaited.

Marungapuri Estate (Tiruchirappalli district).—All the properties have been delivered to the respective shares as per the compromise decree. No orders discharging the Collector from the receivership have 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 for the grant of pensions to old persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them, continued this year also. A sum of Rs. 20 per mensem is being paid as old age pension to destitutes of 65 years of age and above and to destitutes aged 60 years and above who are incapacitated to earn a livelihood.

The total number of persons sanctioned old age pension upto 31st March 1974 was 1, 16,121. After weeding out ineligible cases due to deaths and other causes, the total number of pensioners actually on the rolls on 31st March 1974 was 43,673. The total amount paid to pensioners during the year was Rs. 1,05,98,410.

Assignment of Lands to "Landless poor".

Cultivable waste lands are assigned to landless poor persons under B.S. O. 15. During the year a special drive was launched under the scheme for assignment of lands to landless poor persons. A target of 60,250 acres was fixed for the year. An extent of 61,095-45 acres was assigned during the year 1973-74 and the target was over reached.

The Government have also fixed the following order of priority (as revised) in the matter of assignment of cultivable lands.

1. Families of Ex-servicemen who have been killed or disabled in action.
2. Landless poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Persons in active military service.
4. Ex-Servicemen.
5. Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.
6. Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order.
7. Other landless poor persons.

In the case of persons in active Military service, cultivation by lease of lands assigned to them is permitted and they are also allowed to resume the lands from the lessees after their return from service.

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 in the Senior I.A.S. Cadre under the control of the Board of Revenue, Madras. He is assisted by three Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income-tax in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, one Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax in the cadre of I.A.S. and two Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income-Tax in Gazetted rank.

No new amendments were carried out either to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 or the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Rules, 1955 during the period under report.

The total revenue derived during the year was Rs. 2,25,37,167-21.

Stamps..

The receipts under the Stamps are as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Non-Judicial stamps	25,78,93,839-08
2. Collection of stamp duty in cash by the Sub-Registrar	45,57,814.96

3 Collection of stamp duty by the sale of Special Adhesive Stamps.	72,85,597-39
4 Judicial stamps	3,68,17,384-42
5 Hundi Stamps	13,08,775-50
6 Adhesive Revenue Stamps	94,96,891-00

There was an increase in the sale of stamps of all varieties except under the items Adhesive Revenue Stamps and collection of stamp duty by the sale of Special Adhesive Stamps.

The increase in the total receipts towards the sale of stamps was due to the increased demand for stamps by the public, consequent on liberalised loan schemes and also due to the increased market value of immovable properties.

During the year under report the administration of stamps department continued to be satisfactory. While there is increased demand for stamps, adequate steps have been taken to keep sufficient stock of stamps of all varieties in the districts. Efforts have also been taken to see, that proper arrangements are made to distribute the stamps to the public.

Settlement of Estates

The settlement department is attending to the implementation of the following Acts and Special Works :—

1. Tamil Nadu Estates Abolition Act XXVI/48.
2. Tamil Nadu Inam Estates Abolition Act 26/63.
3. Tamil Nadu Lease Holds Abolition Act 27/63.
4. Tamil Nadu Minor Inams Abolition Act 30/63.
5. Tamil Nadu Transferred Territory Ryotwari Settlement Act 30/64.
6. Gudalur Janmam Estates Abolition Act 24/69.
7. Kanyakumari Sreepadam lands Abolition Act 11/73.
8. Revenue Follow-up work.

The implementation work under the Tamil Nadu Estates Abolition Act XXVI/48, Tamil Nadu Lease Holds Abolition Act 27/63 and Tamil Nadu Transferred Territory Ryotwari Settlement Act 30/64 was completed even before the year 1973-74. Post introduction items of work like determination of final compensation, revision of compensation, etc., were attended to in the year 1973-74. In conclusion the Abolition Acts 26/63 and 30/63 and the Revenue follow up were actually implemented during the year 1973-74.

Tamil Nadu Estates Abolition Act XXVI/1948.—During the year there was actually no area left for introduction of settlement since the work under this Act was already completed even before the year 1973-74. As a result of determination of final compensation and revision of Basic Annual sum due to disposal of held over items, the following sums were determined for payment towards compensation or Tasdic Allowance as the case may be.

	RS.
Individual Landholder Compensation deposited.	3,48,848-00
Interim Payment deposited	95,682.00
Religious Institutions Tasdic Allowance sanctioned.	19,71,932.00

Tamil Nadu Inam Estates Abolition Act 26/63.—During the year ryotwari settlement was introduced in respect of 24 inam estates involving 15.57 square miles. As a result of determination of final compensation and revision of Basic Annual sum due to disposal of held over items in respect of estates for which final compensation was already determined the following sums were (i) deposited as compensation or Interim Payment for payment to the individual Landholders and (ii) sanctioned towards payment of Tasdic Allowance to the Religious Institutions.

	Rs.
Individual Landholders Interim Payment deposited.	49,929.00
Compensation deposited	3,16,528.000
Religious Institutions Tasdic Allowance sanctioned.	9,85,966-00

Tamil Nadu Minor Inams Abolition Act 30/63.—During the year 1973-74 ryotwari settlement under the provisions of this Abolition Act was introduced in respect of Minor Inams in 6 villages involving 1.81 square miles. A sum of Rs. 28,686.00 was sanctioned as tasdic allowance towards payment to religious institutions as a result of determination of the Basic Annual Sum under the provisions of the Act in respect of certain Minor Inams.

Revenue Follow-up work.—This relates to the follow-up work to the resurvey undertaken in certain select areas where the old survey frame work was completely broken. The special feature of this work is that the revenue registry is brought up-to-date. During the year, Revenue follow-up work was completed in 118 ryotwari villages involving 368.52 square miles in South Arcot and Coimbatore districts.

District Gazetteers

The scheme of revision and printing of District Gazetteers is a central sector scheme included under cultural programmes of the Five Year Plans. The Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India co-ordinates the work of the District Gazetteers carried on by the different States. The scheme is eligible for 100 per cent Central grant subject to a ceiling of Rs. 60,000 (Rs. 44,000 for compilation and Rs. 16,000 for printing) per Gazetteer.

The District Gazetteer gives a broad outline of the geographical data of the district, history of the district, customs and habits of the people and other statistical and descriptive data on various aspects of the growth and development of the district. The work of supervision over the preparation of the District Gazetteers was entrusted to the Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research. Gazetteers for the districts of Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Ramanathapuram have so far been revised and published.

The Nilgiris District Gazetteer was in print and the preparation of drafts of Gazetteers of Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput was finalised during the period. The draft of the Madras District (City) Gazetteer was under preparation. The State editor visited the various institutions and offices in Madras, and gathered relevant materials in connection with the preparation of Madras District Gazetteer, and utilised them for drafting the Gazetteer.

SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF REVENUE

RECORDS AND REGISTRATION

The Survey and Land Records Department is headed by the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement of Estates, Board of Revenue, Madras. The Director of Survey and Settlement is the Ex-officio Secretary to Board of Revenue (SE) and controlling authority of the department.

The Joint Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras is the technical authority and adviser to the Board under whom two Deputy Directors of Survey and Land Records and all Assistant Directors of Survey and Land Records are working in the various district units. One more post of Deputy Commissioner of Urban Land Tax in the cadre of Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records has been sanctioned in connection with the implementation of Urban Land Tax work. All items of Survey work, maintenance of Revenue records and Registration and ad hoc items of the District work are carried out under the overall control and supervision of the Joint Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras and the Director of Survey and Settlements, Madras.

Resurvey 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 L.B.P. area where resurvey under F. P. system was already taken up. The Government have sanctioned additional staff for completing the resurvey of Tindivanam Taluk of South Arcot District. The resurvey of Tindivanam taluk is under the immediate charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. In Kanyakumari District, additional staff have been sanctioned for the survey work connected with the Settlement Revision petitions. An Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records with Headquarters at Padmanabhapuram with effect from 1st September 1973 is also attending to this item of work. During the period under report an area of 45.16 square kilometres under metric system in the three taluks of the Nilgiris District and an area of 200.26 sq. kms. in Tindivanam Taluk of South Arcot District was done upto the end of 31st March 1974.

Survey of Iruvaram Inam Estate, Lease hold Estate and Minor Inam Estate notified and taken over respectively under the Tamil Nadu Acts 26, 27, and 30 of 1963 was also done. The survey work for an area of 1,274.21 square miles was over leaving a balance of 38.04 square miles of which 5.80 square miles are covered by stay orders of the High Court.

Intensive sub-division scheme for the elimination of joint holdings and issue of separate pattas which has been in operation in the Districts of Chingleput, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli since 1965 was extended to cover the entire State except the Districts of Madras, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. Special survey staff has been sanctioned for the implementation of the scheme in Ramanathapuram and North Arcot Districts with effect from 1st September 1973 and they are working under the supervision of the concerned District Survey Unit Officers.

At Madras, there is also Central Survey Office, the Map 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 printing of the various types of departmental maps. This office is in immediate charge of the Deputy Director of Survey, Madras. There is a Photo Zinco Press where the maps are printed in black and white and several other colours by Photo Lithography. A Gazetted Works Manager is in direct charge of this Press. Extra departmental items of work are also attended to in this office. Another Gazetted Assistant Works Manager has also been sanctioned to assist the Works Manager in the Photo Zinco Press. The works relating to cataloguing and re-arrangements of the survey records and maps in Central Survey Office, Madras are carried on under the immediate charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records sanctioned for the purpose.

As regards the settlement department, the Settlement and Branch Offices are attending to the work connected with the implementation of the Abolition Acts, viz. Act XXVII of 1948, Act 26/63, Act 27/63, Act 30/63, Act 30/64 besides Revenue follow up work in resurveyed areas.

REGISTRATION.

During the year the following new Offices were opened:—

Inspector of Registration Offices—1
District Registrar's Offices—5
Sub-Registry Offices—3

The number of Offices at the close of the year was as follows:—

Inspector of Registration Offices—5

District Registrars Offices—26

Sub-Registry Offices—398

Details regarding the total number of documents registered, Encumbrance Certificates and Certified copies granted in the State and the income and the expenditure during the year were as follows:—

	April 1973	March 1974
1. Number of documents registered		1,105,747
2. Number of Encumbrance certificates granted		314,598
3. Number of Certified copies granted		146,336
4. Income	Rs. 3.92 Crores	
5. Expenditure	Rs. 1.42 Crores	

The number of documents registered during the period under report has increased by 6.49 per cent over the number registered during the last year. The number of Encumbrance Certificates granted during the period under report has decreased by 3.34 per cent over the number granted during the last year.

The number of certified copies granted during the year has increased by 9.58 per cent over the number granted during the last year. The income during the year has increased by Rs. 83 lakhs and expenditure has also registered an increase of Rs. 22 lakhs during the year.

The number of undervaluation cases detected, the loss of stamp duty involved in those cases, the deficit stamp duty or compounding fees collected on registered documents during the year are as follows:—

	1973-74
1. Number of undervaluation cases	12,777
2. Revenue involved in the above undervaluation cases.	Rs. 35.90 lakhs

110E-1—6A

3. Amount of deficit stamp duty and compounding fees collected in respect of under-valuation cases during the period. Rs. 8.79 lakhs
4. Total amount of stamp duty actually paid on documents received during the period inclusive of surcharge and duty payable to Local Bodies. Rs. 23.06 crores

The increase of revenue under item 4 during this year is also due to the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase of stamp duty on conveyances with effect from 1st July 1973.

Panchayat Forests.

Panchayat Forests are functioning only in Madurai district. There are two Panchayat Forests in Madurai West Development District comprising an area of 1,469.44 acres and three Panchayat forests in Madurai East Development District with an area of 2,080.74 acres which are managed by five Panchayat forests as shown below:—

Madurai West Development District.

(1) Kollappatti	291.02
(2) Sengurichi	1,178.42
	1,469.44

Madurai East Development District.

(1) Pallappatti	1,359.83
(2) Moongilpatti	553.01
(3) Pudur	167.90
	2,080.74

Both the Panchayat forest in Madurai West Development district and Pudur Panchayat forests in Madurai East Development District are not functioning. The remaining two Panchayat forests, viz. Pallappatti and Moongilpatti in Madurai East Development district are functioning.

EXCISE AND PROHIBITION

During the year under review, the Government decided to reintroduce Prohibition in the State in a phased programme. As a first step in this direction, toddy shops were closed from 31st August 1973 and arrack shops were closed from 1st September 1974. The State of Tamil Nadu remained under partial suspension of Prohibition during this period and the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971 continued to be in force.

A Member of the Board of Revenue with the designation "Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition" continued to be in charge of the subject 'Excise and Prohibition' in the Board and as Special Secretary to Government in the newly created Excise and Prohibition Department in the Secretariat. The Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition was assisted at the headquarters by a Deputy Commissioner-cum Secretary with three Assistant Secretaries, one Senior Accounts Officer and Ministerial staff. The Deputy Commissioner of Excise (General) in the grade of District Revenue Officer continued to be in charge of the distilleries and Bonded Manufacturers in the State. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Prohibition Enforcement) under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Excise was in charge of Enforcement of the Excise and Prohibition laws in the State.

Acts

The overall administration of the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971, Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act 1955, etc. continued to be with the Board of Revenue throughout the period under review.

The rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, the notification issued under Section 16 of Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 also continued to be in force.

The regulatory functions like issue of licences, permits, etc. for manufacture, possession, import and export of Excisable articles under various rules administered by the Excise Department and the collection work thereof continued to be attended to by the Officers of the Revenue Department.

Medicinal preparations containing alcohol were allowed to be manufactured both under Bond (Excise Supervision) and non-bond (non-Excise Supervision). Supplies of Rectified spirit for the manufacture of medicinal preparations in this State were met with by the 4 Distilleries in Tamil Nadu. Opium and other Narcotic Drugs have been obtained direct from the authorised places by the manufacturers after getting prescribed licences and permits issued by this Department. Indents for the supply of Ganja to licensees for the manufacture of medicinal preparations were met from the stock purchased from outside and stored at Tamil Nadu Excise and Prohibition Laboratory, Madras-5. Tree tapping licences for the purpose of toddy were issued by the respective Tahsildars of the taluks in the State till 31st August 1973. Afterwards issue of licences for tapping toddy did not arise.

Ten licences in Form L-1 under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (ED) Rules, 1956 were issued during the year 1973-74. 69 M-1 licences were issued during the period. The following D.L. series licences were issued under the Tamil Nadu Denatured Spirit and Methyl Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959:—

DL-1	: 89
DL-2	: 359
DL-3	: 3
DL-4	: 485
DL-5	: 180
DL-6	: 36
DL-7	: 1
DL-8	: 336

Since Prohibition continued to be under suspension, except in the case of tapping of toddy and its consumption, during the year under review, there was no question of issue of permits for personal consumption of liquor either to foreigners or to the Citizens of the States 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 and F. L. 3-A continued to exist under Tamil Nadu Liquor (L and P) Rules, 1960. During the year under review there were 934 licensees in Form F. L. 1 for the sale of bottled liquor to consumers.

Distilleries.—The following distilleries were functioning in the State during the year 1973-74. Their annual installed capacity of production and the actual production during the year are indicated against each.

Name of the Distillery. Annual installed capacity. Actual Production.

	(in lakh B. Lts.)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Tiruchy Distilleries and Chemical Limited.		136.0	126.43
2. E. I. D. Parry Limited		40.0	35.76
3. Sakthi Sugars Limited		136.0	125.48
4. Arvind Distillery Limited		54.0	49.46
5. Vorion Distillery and Chemicals Limited.		27.0	19.76
6. Southern Agrifurane Industries Limited.		13.5	2.02
Total		406.5	358.91

The following Blending plants were also functioning in the State during the year 1973-74.—

1. The National Co-operative Sugar Mills, Alanganallur, Madurai.
2. Kamadhenu Drinks, Erode, Coimbatore District.
3. Tamil Nadu Distillery Alcho-Wines, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District.

The Rectified Spirit required by the National Co-operative Sugar Mills was supplied by the Tiruchy Distilleries and Chemicals, Tiruchirappalli. The rectified spirit required for the other two Blending plants was supplied by Sakthi Sugar Limited, Appakudal, Coimbatore District.

The quantity of alcohol consumed during the year 1973-74 (from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974) is indicated below:—

	Litre
Chemplast	96,92,429.0
Cordite Factory	14,16,806.0
Medical Stores Depot	1,11,119.0
Hindustan Insecticides	4,78,360.0
Hindustan Lever	15,000.0
Pharmaceuticals	3,96,656.0
D. L. Series	18,58,626.0
Arrack	2,13,91,002.6
Total	3,53,59,998.6

Revenue.—The main source of income under “Excise Revenue” during the period of suspension of Prohibition, was the amount realised by auctioning the privilege of sale of arrack and Toddy and the collection of Excise Duty, Gallonage fees, Licence fees, etc. for the sale of Country Liquor as well as I. M. F. L. The privilege of sale of toddy including the right to tap trees and arrack for a period of 12 months (from the first September to the 31st of August of next year) was by public auction.

The receipts under broad heads during 1973-74 are furnished below:—

Excise Revenue		1973-74 (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Arrack rentals .. ..	.. ..	2,307.17
2. Excise Duty, Gallonage fees, etc .. ..	.. ..	1,709.69
3. Toddy rentals .. ..	.. ..	634.50
4. IMFL (Beer, Wines and Spirits) (Excise Duty Gallonage fees, Licence fees, etc).	.. ..	883.61
5. Other Receipts (Commercial and Denatured Spirit, Medicinal and Toilet preparations, Hemp and other Drugs, receipts from Distilleries, Fines, etc.).	.. ..	119.58
		5,654.55
Refunds .. ..	.. ..	8.50
Total .. ..	.. ..	5,646.05

Excise Enforcement and Offences.—The total number of cases reported in the State under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1971, Opium Act, Drugs Act, etc., for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974 was 80,347 as against 65,048 reported during the previous year.

A disturbing feature noticed in the State is the misuse of denatured spirit obtained by D.L. 2 licensees for the manufacture of commodities like armature fixture, paint remover, picture varnish, thinner etc. In a number of cases during 1972 to 1974 the licensees were found to have sold the allotted denatured spirit to the needy dealers at a high premium for rendering the stock potable for sale as kalakkal to the credulous public.

Misuse of spirituous medicinal preparations had also come to notice in the districts of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, The Nilgiris, Madurai, South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras. The Medicinal and Toilet preparations commonly misused are Zingerberris tincture Zingerberris Mitis and Ayurvedic preparations belonging to the group of Asavas and Arishtas such as Karjurasavam and Chandarasavam. They are freely sold mixed with intoxicating materials like chloral hydrate, etc. The Department had taken all necessary steps to enforce the rules whenever necessary so as to nullify the misuse. The further issue of licences had been effectively restricted to ensure that the field and scope for misuse are curtailed.

Tamil Nadu Excise and Prohibition Laboratory.—Tamil Nadu Excise and Prohibition Laboratory continued to function as analytical and quality control laboratory. The main part played by the laboratory is to estimate the alcoholic strength of spirituous medicinal preparations for the purpose of levy of Excise duty.

General.—Administration of Excise and Prohibition work was satisfactory during the year under review.

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974:—

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

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

3. The total receipts under various enactments for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974 and the corresponding period of last year, are as follows :

Receipts in 1973-74	Rs. 15,098.89 lakhs
Receipts in 1972 - 73	Rs. 12,690.01 lakhs
Percentage of increase	19 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. An important change in the scheme of taxation was introduced during the year. On the recommendation of the Officer on Special Duty for rationalisation of Commercial Taxes, as many as 59 items which were previously subjected to multi-point levy were brought under single point levy from 4th March 1974.

(i) Act No. 16/73 was introduced to amend the first schedule to Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 bringing Rear dumps, loaders, scrapers for lift trucks and other similar varieties of machinery to tax at 9 per cent at the point of first sale and Rubber to tax at 5 per cent at the point of first purchase in the State.

(ii) The rate of tax on Kerosene was raised from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent single point to $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent single point at the point of first sale from 16th November 1973.

(iii) Rates of sales tax on all kinds of foreign liquors were increased from 24 per cent to 25 per cent single point and on all kinds of alcoholic liquors for human consumption from 12 per cent to 25 per cent single point from 4th March 1974.

Reduction in rate of tax.—The Government reduced the rate of tax in the following cases during the year.

(i) From 24 per cent to 12 per cent in respect of tax payable by any dealer on the sales of imported foreign liquor from bonded warehouses to ships calling at Madras Port which exemption shall be in force for a period of one year.

(ii) From 13 percent to 3 percent in respect of tax payable by any dealer in the rates of raw films to the National Film Archives of India, Poona, and delivered on behalf of the said National Film Archives of India, to any laboratory in Tamil Nadu.

(iii) The rate of tax on handmade soaps reduced to 2 per cent multipoint.

Exemption.

The Government exempted the following cases from payment of tax during the year under report :—

(i) The tax payable on the sales of Independence Jeyanti Badges by the Government.

(ii) The tax payable by any dealer on the sales to the Voluntary Leprosy Institutions of medicine, linen, furniture, hospital goods and tools and implements needed for treatment and rehabilitation training of leprosy patients.

(iii) The tax payable by the Schiefflin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri, North Arcot District, on all sales by the said sanatorium not covered by G.O. Ms. No. 1033, Revenue Department, dated 28th March 1966.

(iv) The sales of wheat by any dealer.

(v) The sales of groundnut oil, gingelly oil, coconut oil and sun flower oil except at the point of first sale in the State from 1st September 1973 to 31st October 1973.

(vi) The sales of pulses and grams by any dealer from 1st September 1973 to 31st October 1973.

(vii) The sales of pulses and grams by any dealer.

(viii) The sales of groundnut oil, gingelly oil, coconut oil, and sun flower oil except at the point of first sale in the State.

(ix) The sales of coir dust by any dealer under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

(x) The sales of coconut husk by any dealer under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

(xi) The tax payable under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Madras on the sale of 1,200 Kgs. of copper and 300 Kgs. of tin to Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, Kalady, Ernakulam District, Kerala State for the purpose of making a statue of Sri Ramakrishna to be installed in the prayer hall built at Kalady.

(xii) The tax payable by the Christian College and Hospital, Vellore on the sales to research Centres and Government Agencies of the Chemicals specified in the notification under the Act.

(xiii) The sales of (i) bangles (other than those made wholly or partly of any metal); (ii) Cattle feed and (iii) firewood.

(xiv) Sales of pulses and grams and sales of certain edible oils other than their first sales continued to be in force upto 31st March 1974.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—There was no change in the rate of tax or scheme of taxation under the above Act.

Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—The rate of tax under section 3 in the case of Petrol, aviation fuel had been raised from 12 paise per litre to 15 paise per litre while the rate of tax in the case of diesel had been raised from 10 paise per litre to 13 paise per litre from 1st July 1973.

(Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 2 of 1973).

Tamil Nadu Betting and Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971.—The additional surcharge levied under section 4-B of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 had been increased consequent on the amendment issued in the Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 2 of 1973, with effect from 10th July 1973.—

(i) from 5 paise to 10 paise where such payment does not exceed one rupee ;

(ii) from 10 paise to 20 paise where such payment exceeds one rupee but below three rupees ; and

(iii) 30 paise where such payments exceeds three rupees.

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

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 Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, two benches at Madras City and one Additional Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore. The Main Bench is also the tribunal under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 and Travancore Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950.

The details of the work done in all the four benches during the year 1973-74 are furnished below :—

<i>Sales Tax Laws.</i>	<i>Appeals.</i>	<i>Review petition.</i>
1. Number pending on 1st April 1973	1,827	23
2. Number registered during the year	2,348	13
3. Total number for disposal	4,175	36
4. Number disposed of	2,319	24
5. Number pending on 31st March 1974	1,856	12

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

1. Number pending on 1st April 1973	.. ..	196
2. Number registered during the year	.. ..	247
3. Total number for disposal .. ..	.. ....	443
4. Number disposed of .. ..	.. ..	345
5. Balance pending on 31st March 1974	.. ..	98

Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes) :—The appellate Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Taxes) is the first Appellate authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. There are 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes) in Tamil Nadu.

During the period the assessing divisions of Sirkali, Mayuram and Nannilam from the jurisdiction of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (C.T.) Thanjavur were transferred permanently to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (C.T.) Cuddalore. Consequent on the re-distribution of jurisdiction 283 appeals were transferred to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (C.T.) Cuddalore from the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (C.T.) Thanjavur.

1. Number of appeals pending on 1st April 1973 ..	6,357
2. Number filed during the year	12,464
3. Total for disposal	18,821
4. Number disposed of	13,421
5. Balance pending on 31st March 1974	5,400

Civil Supplies.

Consequent on the formation of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation from 1st July 1972, the Corporation handles the trading operations, hitherto handled by the Civil Supplies Department and Civil Supplies department is in-charge of statutory regulations only. The functions of this department are organised under the following divisions :—

1. Administration
2. Accounts.
3. Distribution.

During Samba 1974 season, the levy was imposed throughout the State with a view to have buffer stock in the context of all India scarcity. A quantity of 1,85,831 tonnes of rice was procured in 1974.

During the period, the procurement prices of different varieties of paddy were revised as follows :—

From.	Rate per quintal of paddy.			
	Super-Fine.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
25th May 1973	58·00	56·00	53·00	49·00
19th August 1973	68·00	66·00	63·00	59·00
6th October 1973	..	..	70·00	66·00
15th December 1973	78·00	75·00	..	..

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 1,11,227 tonnes of rice was distributed during 1973-74.

During the period, the economic issue prices were revised as follows, since the paddy prices were increased.

	Rate per Kilo-retail selling.			
	Super-fine.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
From 1st June 1973 ..	1·30	1·20	1·10	..
From 16th March 1974 ..	1·60	1·50	1·40	1

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 land-owners is being regulated by issue of permits. The check on the border has been strengthened by Checkposts and mobile units. In order to further strengthen the control over movements in the border areas, the border taluks have been declared as notified areas under the Tamil Nadu Paddy and Rice (Movement control) order 1970. This facilitates a close watch on the movements in the areas and check on clandestine movements outside the state under the guise of intra-state movements.

Wheat/wheat products.—The Government of India continued to allot wheat to the State Government. Out of 1,47,000 tonnes allotted 1,36,855 tonnes were allotted to Roller Flour Mills for conversion and the rest (11,145 tonnes) were distributed as wheat to consumers.

The retail selling price of wheat was revised as follows— :

	Rate per kg. (Consumer price.)
Up to 7th November 1973	0·90 ps.
From 8th November 1973	1·00

Consequent on the take over of wholesale trade in wheat by the Government of India and in view of the imposition of movement restrictions by the Government of India from April 1973 wheat was not available in the open market and the Government have committed to meet the demand of the genuine consumers.

On representations received from the families who are accustomed to wheat only arrangements have been made to supply wheat at the rate of 6 Kgs. per adult per month to all such North Indian families by making an endorsement on their sugar card as "Wheat eater" through the TNCSC. retail shops. Diabetic patients are also given supply of wheat at the rate of 5 Kgs. per month.

By an arrangement made by the Government of India the wheat products produced from the Roller flour mills were taken over by the TNCSC. Ltd. and distributed to consumers and bulk consumers with reference to the authorisation issued by the Civil supplies Department.

There was no allotment of Milo/Milletts by the Government of India during the period.

Sugar.—The Government of India continued to allot levy sugar to this State, which is in the order of about 10,000 tonnes per month. Following the introduction of regulated distribution of sugar, cards were issued to all families in the State in urban and rural areas, numbering nearly 89 lakhs, which has now been increased to 96 lakhs. Sugar is being regularly distributed against these cards, quotas for individual families ranging from one to six kilos per month with reference to income and size of the families.

Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.

During the year 1973-74, the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation had 30 Warehouse Centres including 6 sub-centres. The owned capacity was 46,015 Metric Tonnes and the total capacity including hired godowns was 81,502 Metric Tonnes as on 31st March 1974. The deposits during the year were 3,34,989 Metric Tonnes and withdrawals 3,29,120 Metric Tonnes. The stocks at the end of the year was 69,697 Metric Tonnes. The Government of India withdrew even its reduced reservation with effect from 31st January 1974. The utilisation of Warehousing facilities for the year was 4 per cent on reservation basis 56 per cent by Public bodies and 21 per cent by private stock.

During the year, the Corporation had completed its construction of main Warehouse at Mettupalayam with a capacity of 4,400 Metric Tonnes. The construction of additional godown at Tirunelveli and Vridhachalam having a capacity of 2,200 Metric Tonnes each was completed. The Corporation had acquired land at Theni for construction of Warehouse during the year. The construction work was in progress at Vellore and Theni centres during the year.

The share capital of Rs. 16 lakhs was subscribed during the year by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation on 50:50 basis. The paid up share capital as on 31st March 1974 was Rs. 121 lakhs. The Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 4.32 lakhs for the year 1973-74 and declared bonus of 10 per cent to the employees of the Corporation.

The Corporation has undertaken the work of wholesale and retail distribution of essential commodities on behalf of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited and is running Fair Price Shops at 14 centres.

Ryotwari Tenures

The Tanjore Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.

As the relations between land owners and their agents on one hand and tenants and farm labourers on the other hand become strained in the districts of Thanjavur resulting in the displacement of tenants and the dismissal of farm labourers and in agrarian crimes and disturbances and as the situation threatened to cause deterioration in agricultural production, this Act was passed.

The above Act came into force in the Thanjavur district on the 23rd August 1952. This Act provides for the fixation of wages payable to pannaiyals and the members of their families for the agricultural work done by them. The above Act is implemented by the Conciliation Officers. The orders or awards passed by the conciliation officers are appealable before the Revenue Court within thirty days of the passing of the order. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or other proceedings to set aside or modify any order, decision or award passed by any Revenue Court, Conciliation Officer or other authority under this Act or in respect of any other matter falling within its or his scope.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 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 Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Continuance) Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1955).

The Act provides that no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holding except for non-payment of rent, doing any Act which is injurious to the land or the 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 land lord to the land. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1956 (Madras Act No. 11 of 1956) however, provides for the protection from eviction of cultivating tenants who are in arrears with respect to the rent payable to the landlords on account of failure of crops due to an unprecedented drought in 1956.

The Act also provides for the restoration of a cultivating tenant to the land, of which he was in possession on 1st December, 1953 but not in possession at the commencement of the Act subject to certain conditions. A landlord may also resume from a cultivating tenant for the purpose of personal cultivation upto one half of the extent leased out under certain circumstances.

Disputes under the Act have to be taken to the Revenue Court, presided over by a Special Deputy Collector, for settlement. His orders are liable to revision by the High Court. In 1972, the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972 was passed. The Act provides for the waiver of arrears of rent outstanding on 30th June 1971, if the tenant paid the rent due for the fasli 1381 within six months from the date of publication of the Act. Further proceedings are being taken in the pending cases in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 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) Wet land—40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

(ii) Wet land where the irrigation is supplemented by lifting water. 35 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

Lands in which water is lifted by pumpsets installed by the landowner at his cost—40 per cent of normal gross produce or its value in money.

In every harvest, the landowner is entitled to one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all the crops.

The tenant should bear the expenses of cultivation and the landowner should pay the land revenue and other dues to the Government and the local authorities.

The Act does not apply to lands used for raising, as main crops, sugar-cane, plantain, betelvine or any other crop which does not give any yield for a continuous period of two years or more from the time of cultivation.

Disputes regarding the rent payable for a 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 Munsiff. His orders are liable to revision by the High Court.

The Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 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 Kaieruvaramdars and Mattuvaramdars as explained below :—

Kaieruvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operation alone, in return for a share in the crop or a fixed quantity of paddy. The Act provides that

Kaieruvaramdars whose engagement was terminated on or after 1st January 1957, shall be re-engaged subject to certain conditions and that the remuneration of Kaieruvaramdars shall be the same as before the commencement of the Act. It also provides for enquiries being made in cases of dismissal of Kaieruvaramdars and for the adjudication of other disputes between the landowners and Kaieruvaramdars.

Mattuvaramdars are persons engaged by landowners to supply bulls for ploughing operations and to do ploughing and other operations, in return for a share in the crop. The Act provides that any landowner, who owns not more than 3 acres of wet land or its equivalent and who was not assessed to sales tax or income-tax during 1955-56 or 1956-57 can terminate the engagement of Mattuvaramdars as if this Act had not been passed. The Act also provides that any landowner who owns more than three acres and less than ten acres of wet land or its equivalent can terminate the engagement of Mattuvaramdars upto 3 acres on the same terms as were applicable to them immediately before the commencement of the Act and that the provisions of the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act will apply 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 Fair Rent Act. The Act further provides that Mattuvaramdars under a landowner, who own more than 10 acres of wet land or its equivalent will be deemed to be cultivating Tenants within the meaning of the Cultivating Tenants Protection and Fair Rent Act, i.e. they will be entitled to protection from eviction and also to pay rent under the Fair Rent Act.

**Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land)
Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 58/61).**

The scope of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings and to acquire the surplus lands on payment of compensation. The ceiling area in the case of individuals and families of five members is 30 standard acres and for every additional member in excess of five, five standard acres, subject to the maximum of 60 standard acres for the family. The overall ceiling for a family was in the first instance, 60 standard acres and then it was reduced to 40 and there upon to 30 standard acres as per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 17/70). Female members of

a family holding land in their own name on 6th April 1960 and 15-2-1970, the dates of commencement of the Acts, Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 58/61 and Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act 17/70 respectively are entitled to have stridhana lands, apart from the admissible ceiling area of family. The ordinary acres are converted into standard acres in accordance with the ratio laid down in the Act. The Act contains suitable provisions for dealing with subsequent acquisitions and sales of lands if those transactions affect the provisions contained in the Act. Certain categories of land such as lands held by the Government, local authorities, public trusts of religious nature, orchards, topes, plantations and fuel trees are exempt from the provision of the Act.

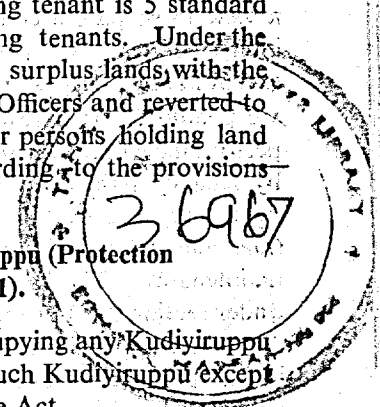
2. As a result of the implementation of the Act, as subsequently amended, an extent of 94,250.00 acres of lands has been notified as surplus. Out of the above lands, 72,305 acres have been taken over on behalf of Government. The remaining extent could not be taken over by Government because of stay granted by courts and cancellation orders of the court. Out of the total extent taken over as surplus, an extent of 44,518 acres of lands has been assigned to eligible persons. The remaining extent could not be assigned because of the court proceedings and cancellation orders issued by court, after taking over possession. The total number of persons benefited (upto 31-3-1974) is 20,986.

3. The ceiling area in the case of a cultivating tenant is 5 standard acres, including the lands owned by such cultivating tenants. Under the provisions contained in Chapter VIII of the Act, surplus lands with the cultivating tenants are taken over by Authorised Officers and reverted to landowners or distributed to landless persons or persons holding land below the cultivating tenants ceiling area according to the provisions contained in the Act.

**The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Protection
from Eviction) Act, 1961 (38/61).**

Under section 3 (1) of the Act, no person occupying any Kudiyruppu on the 31st March, 1959, can be evicted from a such Kudiyruppu except in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act.

Government have recently decided that the right of protection from eviction should be given to all persons who were occupying the Kudiyruppu irrespective of the date of occupation. It was also felt that there



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should be a record of Kudiyiruppu. Accordingly, the Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Amendment Act, 1971.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971.

The scope of the Act is to give ownership rights to the occupants of Kudiyiruppus. According to Section 3 of the Act, any agriculturist or agricultural labourer, who was occupying any Kudiyiruppu site as on 19-6-1971, as tenant or licensee, shall, with effect from the date of commencement of the Act, to be the owner of such Kudiyiruppu site. Such Kudiyiruppu shall vest in the Kudiyiruppudar, absolutely free from all encumbrances. No compensation amount is to be collected from the Kudiyiruppudars. But every person having any interest in the vested Kudiyiruppu or superstructure is entitled for compensation as provided for in the Act. Upto 31-3-1974 Kudiyiruppu pattas have been issued to the Kudiyiruppudars in 1,70,767 cases.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Right Act, 1969.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1969 (Act 10 of 1969) with a view to prepare a complete record of tenancy rights to safeguard the interest of tenants. The Act has been implemented in the entire state except Madras District and certain villages, in which settlement operations are pending. As a result of the implementation of the Act, 3,90,736 persons have been registered as tenants. The extent of the land covered by tenancy rights is 5,92,683 acres. The approved record of tenancy rights prepared by the special staff and published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, have been handed over to Taluk Officers for future maintenance. The Taluk Officers have been notified as Record Officers under section 2 (7) of the Act, who are now implementing the Act. The Act contains provisions for additions and deletion of particulars entered in the approved Record of Tenancy Rights. There are also provisions for appeal and revision by the affected parties. The Government have passed Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Right to purchase Landowners' Rights) Bill, 1973 as a further measure of agrarian reforms and this Bill has been referred to a Joint Select Committee for remarks.

**Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969
(Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969).**

This Act provides for payment of fair rates of wages for agricultural labourers in certain areas in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu and for matters incidental thereto. The above Act came into force on the 5th day of August 1969 in the taluks in Thanjavur district specified in Schedule-I of the Act. This Act provides that every agricultural labourer shall be paid fair wages as fixed by Government from time to time amending Schedule II of the Act. If any landowner pays less than the fair wages or refuses to pay the fair wages to any agricultural labourer, the agricultural labourer may make an application to the Conciliation Officer for a direction under sub-section (2). The Conciliation Officer has been authorised with all powers as are necessary to effect the payment of the fair wages to the agricultural labourers. An appeal lies to the Revenue Court within such time as may be prescribed. The Revenue Court shall have no power to stay the operation of the order of conciliation officer pending disposal of the appeal, and orders of the Revenue Court will be final subject to the provisions of Section 9. Under section 9, the District Court may call for and examine the record of any revenue court in respect of any proceedings to satisfy itself as to the regularity of such proceedings or the correctness, legality or propriety of any decision or order passed thereon. The District Court shall have no power to stay the operation of any decision or order of the Revenue Court pending the exercise of the powers under this section, and the District Court has no powers to pass any order prejudicial to any party unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or other proceedings to set aside or modify any order or decision passed by any authority or officer. No injunction shall be granted by any Court in respect of any action taken or to be taken by any officer or authority.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961.

No public trust can cultivate lands exceeding 20 standard acres under Pannai cultivation. If any trust cultivates lands in excess of 20 standard acres, it is directed by the Authorised Officer concerned to lease out lands to eligible persons. Cases of cultivating tenants holding lands in excess of cultivating tenants ceiling area of 5 standard acre are examined under this Act. Bogus leases of lands by public trusts are

also examined and the lands of the Public trusts in excess of 20 standard acres are leased out to bonafide persons. Under section 52 (1) of the Act Government also accord exemption in respect of certain lands held by certain public trusts from the provisions contained in the Act.

Urban Land Tax.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, envisaging the levy of a tax on Urban Land was given effect to in the City of Madras with effect from 1st July 1973 i.e. from Fasli 1373. While amending this Act by the Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1971, the Government extended this Act to the City of Madurai and the Mofussil towns of Tiruchi, Salem and Coimbatore with effect from 1st July 1971. It was further amended in 1972 by the Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1973.

The Commissioner of Urban Land Tax who is the head of the Urban Land Tax Department also functioned as the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (ULT). He is assisted by 18 Assistant Commissioners in the grade of Deputy Collectors.

The Assessment work has been carried on in full swing during the year both in the City and the mofussil towns. In the City of Madras under the principal Act, 1966, the entire assessment work has been completed leaving a balance of 398 cases out of which 337 are covered by stay granted by the High Court on the writ petitions filed by the assesseees. Under the Amendment Act, 1971 also, in the City of Madras, the entire assessment work has been completed leaving a balance of 471 cases. In the mofussil towns and the city of Madurai under the Amendment Act 1971, 50,322 cases have been disposed of out of 56,526 assessable cases, leaving a balance of 6,204 cases. Under the Amendment Act 1972 in the City of Madras, out of 42,096 assessable cases 29,076 cases have been assessed. In the mofussil towns, and the Madurai City under the Amendment Act, 1972, out of 22,432 cases 6,251 have been assessed. The major portion of the assessment work in the Madras City and Mofussil Towns, and Madurai City has been completed during the period under report.

Appeals:—Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioners (ULT) before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals, constituted separately for the City and the Mofussil areas. Particulars regarding appeal filed and disposed of are given below.

Number of appeals filed	.. ..	2367
Number of appeals disposed of	.. ..	527
Balance	.. ..	1840

Writ Pettition.—Out of 15 writ petitions filed before the High Court Madras, during the year under report, only one has been disposed of.

Revision.—Revision petitions are entertained by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax). Under Section 30 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, but they are confined to those orders under the Act in respect of which appeals do not lie to the Urban Land Tax Tribunal under section 20 of the Act. During the year under report, 64 revision petitions were entertained and disposed of by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax).

Demand Collection and Balance.—Out of a total demand of Rs. 1074 lakhs in respect of cases assessed till 31st March 1974, a sum of Rs. 578 lakhs has been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 496 lakhs.

The total collections during the year under report was 122.13 lakhs as against Rs. 124.65 lakhs during the pervious year.

All the 18 Offices of the Assistant Commissioners (Urban Land Tax) have been inspected by the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax for the year 1973.

Cost of Administration.—The cost of administration for 1973-74 was a Rs. 23.46 lakhs, against Rs. 20.40 lakhs during 1972.73.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

Consequent on the nationalistic policy followed by the revolutionary Government of Burma, a large number of persons of Indian origin are

returning from Burma for permanent settlement in India. Up to 31st March 1974, a total of 1,39, 278 repatriates from Burma arrived in this State:

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964, a total of 5.25 lakhs persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka are to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years from 1st November 1964. Till the end of 31st March 1974, a total of 1,32,514 repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka.

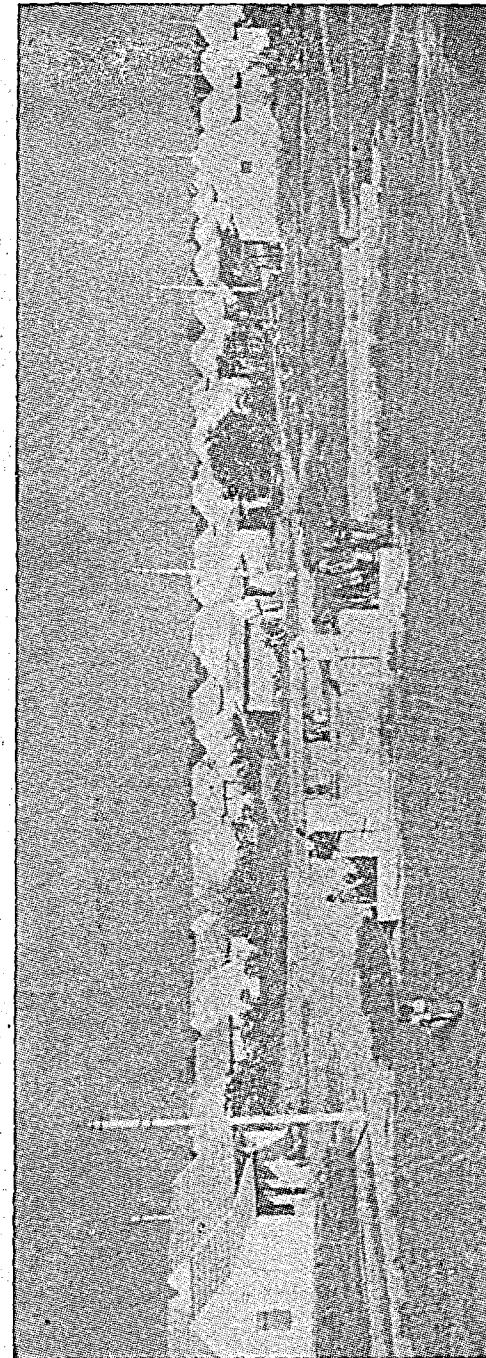
The problem of rehabilitation of the repatriates has been treated as a national problem and the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates in the shape of loans and grants.

Various Rehabilitation measures have been undertaken for the resettlement of the repatriates.

Business Loan Schemes.—Under the scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates upto Rs. 5,000 in two instalments, the first instalment being Rs. 2,000 and on proper utilisation of the first instalment, the second instalment of loan up to a maximum of Rs.3,000 to set up and carry on petty trades to earn their livelihood. The loans paid under this scheme are repayable in 12 equated annual instalments commencing from the 4th year of the date of drawal of the loan. Upto 31st March 1974, a total of 32,627 repatriates from Burma and 6,462 repatriate families from Sri Lanka were sanctioned business loans amounting to Rs. 384 lakhs and Rs.101 lakhs, respectively.

Bunks/stalls are also constructed through the local bodies by providing them with necessary financial assistance. These bunks/stalls are allotted to the repatriates on concessional rent to carry on their business. Up to 31st March 1974. 515 bunks/stalls were allotted to the repatriates.

Employment Opportunities.—High priority is given to the repatriates for appointment in the State Government Service through Employment Exchanges. Rules regarding age and educational qualifications are being relaxed in favour of the repatriates for appointment in Government Service, if they are otherwise found suitable for appointment to the posts applied for. Exemption from payment of examination fees and application



A view of the Panchalankurichi Land Colonisation Scheme.

fees for recruitment to State and Subordinate Services has been given to the repatriates. Upto 31st March 1974, a total of 3,576 repatriates from Burma and 1,097 repatriates from Sri Lanka were provided with employment.

Agricultural Land Colonisation Schemes.—The repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka with not less than two able-bodied adult members and who have experience in agriculture but have no lands of their own are settled in agricultural land colonies. An area of three acres of dry land is given to each repatriates family. The loans given under the agricultural land colonisation schemes are repayable in eight equated annual instalments, the first instalment commencing from the third year of the date on which the loan was last drawn. Under this scheme upto 31st March 1974, a total of 214 repatriates families from Burma and 1,313 repatriates families from Sri Lanka were settled at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.05 lakhs and Rs. 35.93 lakhs respectively.

Scheme for providing Housing facilities.—All eligible repatriate families are given facilities. Government lands where available, are given free of cost. Loans are given for the purchase of private sites or for ready built houses or for the construction of houses with all amenities. The loans under this scheme will be repayable in 22 equated annual instalments, the first instalments commencing from the fourth year of the date on which the loan was last drawn. Upto 31st March 1974 a total of 13,567 repatriate families from Burma and 2,004 families from Sri Lanka were granted housing loans amounting to Rs. 203 lakhs and Rs. 37.84 lakhs respectively.

Training and Employment.—Repatriates are given training in various trades and professions so as to make them suitable for employment. They are given training and employment in various Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu.

Training is also given to repatriate boys and girls in select courses and trades to enable them to be employed or to be engaged in a profession.

Settlement in Plantations.—Most of the repatriates from Sri Lanka are plantation labourers. Seperate schemes have been formulated and are being implemented to settle them in plantations. Up to 31st March 1974, an extent of 556.36 h. a. of lands was planted with tea. 349 houses were constructed for the repatriates labourers and 370 families for (725

repatriates) were provided with work. A scheme for raising rubber plantation in an area of 2,000 acres in Kanyakumari District at a cost of Rs. 124 lakhs to provide employment to 666 persons from Sri Lanka was also implemented.

Mass Contact Programme.

The Mass Contact Programme is implemented in this State from the year 1969.

Under this programme, the officials 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 in the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Deputy Tashildar who is called as "Coordinator" and comprises of the Revenue, Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Public Works Departments and also the Electricity Board. A programme is issued in advance to the coverage of the village in each firka by the team of officials. Wherever possible the grievances are looked into on the spot. Where it will not be possible to dispose of petitions on the spot, follow-up action is being taken by the coordinator.

Each taluk or sub-taluk is placed incharge of a Gazetted Officer (Zonal Officer). The Zonal Officers conduct review meeting in the respective Taluk Office every month and send a monthly progress report to the Collector. The Collector also visits the Divisional Headquarters once a month and receives the petitions from the Public in person and reviews the progress in the disposal of the petitions at the divisional level. The Divisional Officers in turn visit the Taluk Headquarters on an appointed day in a week in rotation to receive the petitions from the public.

The Mass Contact Programme helps in redressing personal grievances of the individuals which in the normal course may take an unnecessarily long time to get settled and it serves the purpose to a large extent. The number of petitions received during the Mass Contact Programme during the year 1973-74 was 71157. The number of petitions disposed of during the said period was 68350. The disposal works out to 93 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

During the year direct recruitment was made to 23 classes of posts in the State Services classed as "Technical". The total number of applications received and the number of candidates admitted to the oral tests were 1,187 and 972 respectively. The number of candidates selected was 148. The written competitive examination for recruitment to posts included in Group I Services against vacancies estimated for 1973-74 was held in December 1973-January 1974. The oral tests for the posts were held in June 1974. The number of candidates admitted to the written test was 1,526. The Commission held in October 1973 a Special Written Examination for shortlisting the number of candidates for selection to the post of Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce (Industrial Co-operatives) in the Tamil Nadu Industries Services. The number of candidates admitted to the written test was 499. The oral test for the said post was held in June 1974.

The Commission also conducted oral test for recruitment to 34 classes of posts in the Subordinate Services classed as Technical and drew up lists of selected candidates.

As the number of candidates who applied for recruitment to the post of Computer in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Subordinate Service was unduly large, a written examination was held for shortlisting the number of candidates to be admitted to the oral test.

It also conducted the written examination for direct recruitment to 23 classes of posts in the Subordinate Services classed as 'Non-Technical'. Applications were received from 31,915 candidates of whom 29,091 were admitted to the written examinations. The number of candidates

applied for the posts, the number of persons admitted to the written and oral tests and the number selected are as shown below :—

<i>Category of posts.</i>	<i>Number of candidates applied.</i>	<i>Number of candidates admitted to the written examination.</i>	<i>Number of candidates admitted to the oral tests.</i>	<i>Number of vacancies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Group II Services.	17,768	16,683	557	405
Group III Services.	8,801	7,623	696	342
Group V Services.	3,902	3,732	No oral test prescribed.	231
Group VI Services.	610	322	110	8
Group VII Services.	435	401	84	20
Group VIII Services.	399	330	51	10

On the results of the competitive examination held in December 1972 for recruitment to posts included in Group IV Services 4,486 candidates were selected for appointment as Junior Assistants (Security and Non-Security Posts) Typist and Steno-typists, etc., in the Ministerial Services. In December 1973 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 Ministerial Services, Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service and in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service. 65,632 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 qualify themselves for promotion or transfer etc., to higher posts.

During the period, the Commission dealt with 40 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 2,979 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 1 637 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 Special and Departmental Test Examinations in May and November 1973. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations was 25,402 in May 1973 and 26,332 in November 1973. The Commission invited applications for admission to the above examinations held in May 1974 and received 28,615 applications.

The Half-Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September 1973 and March 1974. The number of candidates for the above examinations were 80 and 96 respectively. In August 1973 and February 1974, 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 157 cases of appeals, petitions or review petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, reference relating to alteration of date of birth and reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by Public Servants.

Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council was established in 1955 on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom. It is only a recommendatory body. The aim of the council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of civil servants in matters affecting the Civil Services with a view to increasing efficiency in public service combined with the well being of those employed, to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience

and different points of view of representatives of the administrative clerical, and other services. The Chief Secretary to Government is the Ex-Officio Chairman and the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (Service) is the Official Secretary of the Council. The Joint Council consists of 20 members, half of whom are appointed by the Government (Official side) and the other half nominated by recognised service associations (Staff side).

The District Civil Services Joint 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. The District Council consists of 12 members one half represented by the staff and the other half by the official side. The Collector of the district is the Ex-Officio Chairman and the P. A (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council.

The ordinary meetings of the Joint Councils 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.

During the year 1973-74 the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met three times. As many as 88 subjects were discussed at the meeting.

Complaint Cell

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the public as well as the Government servants against the administration, the Government ordered the setting up of a "Complaint Cell" in the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and Heads of Departments to redress the grievances of the Public.

The "Complaint Cell" in the Secretariat is functioning under the control of an I.A.S. Officer assisted by an Assistant Secretary. As the success of this cell will depend largely on the amount of interest and supervision evinced by the officer-in-charge of the Cell, the Government instructed the Cell Officer to realise the importance and need for redressing promptly the grievances made by the public as well as the Government servants against the administration and to devote personal attention in the disposal of petitions.

The following cases of Government servants will be received in this Cell:—

- (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, etc.

Government servants who are in service may send their grievances through proper channel with an advance copy to this Cell. This Cell will in turn, refer the petitions to the concerned official who will be asked to take prompt action and report to Government. His action will be watched at every stage till a final decision is arrived at. In most of the cases this Cell will also contact the Departments of Secretariat concerned for issue of any specific orders to get the grievances settled. Cases which are not coming under the purview of this Cell, are sent to the departments of Secretariat concerned for taking action. During the year 14,320 cases were received by the Cell, out of which nearly 60 per cent of the cases were sent to the departments of Secretariat for taking action ; Out of the balance of the cases only about 1,200 cases are pending disposal in this Cell. Prompt action is being taken in each and every case with a view to settle the grievances of the complainants.

The activities of this Cell are being periodically reviewed and due to the active steps taken by this Cell, a major part of the grievances of the public as well as the Government servants have been redressed. Most of the cases received by this Cell relate to the delay in sanction of leave pay, fixation of pay and sanction of arrears, sanction of pension, gratuity, etc. The Accountant-General, Madras, is often addressed by this Cell for issue of early authorisation for payment.

In general, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the Government servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government servants in getting all their legitimate claims from Government from time to time.

Cost of Public Services

The expenditure on Public Services in the State excluding salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. during the year 1972-73 was as shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1972-73	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1972.73
(1)	(2)	(3) (RS. IN LAKHS.)	(4)	(5) (RS. IN LAKHS.)
I.C.S. including High Court Judges.	19	10,989-65	43	734-32
I.A.S. direct recruits	201			
I.A.S. promotees ..	40		60	
Other All India Services	151			
State Judicial Services ..	452			
Other State Service ..	10,422			
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding village establishments).	300,564			58,532
Village Establishment ..	46,909			
	358,758	10,989-65	58,635	734-32

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

Total salaries and pension in 1972-73.

— 10,989-65 + 734-32

— 11,723-97

The total salaries and pension in 1972-73 was Rs. 11,723-97 lakhs as against Rs. 11,875-01 lakhs during the previous year. The percentage of the expenditure on the total State Expenditure on Revenue Account has decreased from 28-66 during 1971-72 to 26-35 during 1972-73.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

The Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission, which was constituted in November, 1965, continued to function during the year under report. 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 State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited and the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited were brought within the jurisdiction of the Commission during 1973-74.

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

Eighty-four reports of preliminary enquiries, involving 86 Gazetted Officers and 58-Non-Gazetted Officers and eighty-eight reports of detailed enquiries involving 45 Gazetted Officers, 73 Non-Gazetted Officers and one non-official were received by the Commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

Eighteen cases of trap and arrest of Government Servants on charges of corruption by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving one Gazetted Officer and nineteen Non-Gazetted Officers were reported to the Commission.

No case of attempt to bribe public servants was brought to notice of the Commission, during 1973-74.

The Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption with a Director in 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 received during the year	..	1,982
(a) Number received from Government including from the Vigilance Commission.		39
(b) Number received direct from the public	..	1,849
(c) Number received through Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers.	..	94
2. Preliminary enquiries—		
(a) Number of cases pending on 1-4-1973	..	79
(b) Number of cases in which preliminary enquiry was taken up during the year.—		
(i) By Government	..	12
(ii) By Director	..	334
(c) Total	..	425
(d) Number of enquiries completed during the year—		
(i) Number of cases where detailed enquiries were initiated	..	69
(ii) Number of cases where action was dropped	..	207
(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-1974	..	149
3. Detailed enquiries—		
(a) Number of cases pending on 1-4-1973	..	108
(b) Number of cases in which detailed enquiry was taken up during the year—		
(i) By Government	..	52
(ii) By the Director with the concerned Departmental Authorities.	..	56
(c) Total	..	216

(d) Number of detailed enquiries completed during the year.—

(i) Number of cases in which criminal prosecution was initiated.	..	
(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.	67	
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped	26	
(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-1974..	..	123
4. Trap cases.—		
(a) Number of trap cases on 1-4-1973—		
(i) Under trial	..	..
(ii) Under investigation	..	7
(b) Number of new cases trapped	20	
(c) Total	..	27
(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year—		
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	10	
(ii) Number of cases where departmental action was initiated.	2	
(iii) Number of cases in which action was dropped	2	
(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-1974—		
(i) Pending trial	..	..
(ii) Pending investigation	13	

5. Non-trap cases—

(a) Number of cases pending on 1-4-1973.—

(i) Under trial 23

(ii) Under investigation 19

(b) Number of cases registered during the year .. 42

(c) Total 42

(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year. .. 15

(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated. .. 5

(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated. .. 8

(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped. .. 2

(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-1974 .. 27

(i) Under trial 27

(ii) Under investigation 27

6. Final results of enquiries, registered cases and trap cases investigated by the Directorate—

(1)	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
(2)	(3)	
(a) Prosecutions initiated	27	163
(i) Convicted—	6	8
Jail 7		
Fine		
Jail and Fine 1		
		8
(ii) Discharged or acquitted	7	25
(iii) Pending trial	14	126

(1)	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
(2)	(3)	
(b) Tribunal action.—		
(i) Placed before tribunal	88	150
(ii) Pending in tribunal	74	131
(c) Departmental action initiated.—		
(i) Number proposed for action	233	426
(ii) Number in which punishment was inflicted	30	70
(iii) Number in which action was dropped ..	12	
(iv) Number pending	182	335
(d) Nature of punishments		16
(i) Dismissed from service		2
(ii) Removed from service		5
(iii) Compulsorily retired from service ..		8
(iv) Reduced in rank		1
(v) Reduced in pay		3
(vi) Increments postponed		30
(vii) Pension cut		1
(viii) Censure and lesser punishments ..		52

Complaints about corruption of officers, departmentwise are in the following order of frequency :—

Local Boards, Revenue, Police, Education, Rural Development Programme, Public Works, Forests, Medical, Co-operation and Commercial Taxes.

Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings:

Three Tribunals with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli functioned during the year. The Tribunals mainly conducted cases of corruption against Government Servants which the Government considered, should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

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

<i>Details of pendency receipt and disposal.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madurai.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madras.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Tiruchirappalli.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Number of cases pending on 1-4-1973	9	1	23
2. Number of cases received during the year.	3	50	..
3. Total for disposal	12	51	23
4. Number of cases disposed of ..	1	13	1
5. Balance on 31-3-1974	11	38	22

All the Tribunals camped in their respective jurisdictions and conducted enquiries.

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Tiruchirappalli ceased to function from 31-7-1973. Consequent on its abolition, all the 22 cases pending with that Tribunal were transferred to Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

Consumer Price Index Numbers.

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees in employment under 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 or 100. For Madurai and Coimbatore, the Index Numbers were published on release by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers is reviewed below:

Madras City.

The Consumer Price Index Number for Madras City with 1960 as base or 100 which stood at 213 in April 1973 advanced steadily to 248 in March 1974 barring a slight set back in September 1973.

Cuddalore.

During the year under review, the index number for Cuddalore Centre registered an upward trend from 214 in April 1973 to 251 in March 1974.

Tiruchirappalli.

There was a general advance in the index number of Tiruchirappalli from 229 in April 1973 to 278 in March 1974 after fluctuating around 253 during August to October 1973.

Madurai.

The index number of Madurai Centre which stood at 212 in April 1973 moved up steadily and reached 257 points in March 1974.

Coimbatore.

The Index number for Coimbatore, which stood at 199 in April 1973 advanced steadily during the year and reached 246 in March 1974.

Nagercoil.

The Consumer Price Index Number for Nagercoil generally moved up from 244 in April 1973 to 304 in March 1974, except for slight decline in August and September 1973 and February 1974.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR 1973-74.

BASE : 1960—100.)

<i>Period.</i>			<i>Madras City.</i>	<i>Cudda- lore.</i>	<i>Tiruchi rappalli.</i>	<i>Madu- rai.</i>	<i>Coim- batore.</i>	<i>Nager coil.</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1973								
April	..	..	213	214	229	212	199	244
May	..	..	217	219	243	218	201	248
June	..	..	221	221	251	221	204	254

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR 1973-74

BASE : 1960-100.

Period-	Madras City.	Guddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
July	226	226	258	228	210	269
August	226	227	253	231	211	263
September ..	224	232	252	231	212	254
October	226	232	268	237	214	264
November ..	231	237	268	247	223	281
December ..	233	239	270	248	226	282
1974—						
January	238	245	279	254	232	298
February	241	248	273	251	236	295
March	248	251	278	257	246	304

PRICES STATISTICS.

Index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains and commercial products in Tamil Nadu.—The index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu is compiled separately by two groups namely (1) Foodgrains and (2) Commercial Products with the prices on 21st August 1939 as base or 100. The foodgrains group consists of paddy, rice, wheat, cholan, cumbu and ragi while the commercial products group covers 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 during 1973-74 is reviewed below :

The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains which stood at 1,101 in April 1973 showed a steady increasing trend and reached 1,274 in August 1973. After a slight decline in September 1973, it again moved up steadily and reached 1,460 in March 1974.

After registering an increase from 1,869 in April 1973 to 2,180 in July 1973 the index number of wholesale prices of commercial products receded to 2,095 in September 1973. It again moved up and reached 2,261 in February 1974. A fall of 14 points was noticed in March 1974 when the index came down to 2,247.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU FOR THE YEAR 1973-74.

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

Period.	Foodgrains.	Commercial products.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1973—		
April	1,101	1,869
May	1,141	1,882
June	1,191	1,995
July	1,250	2,180
August	1,274	2,138
September ..	1,252	2,095
October	1,254	2,145
November ..	1,278	2,116
December ..	1,305	2,115
1974—		
January	1,338	2,238
February	1,390	2,261
March	1,460	2,247

1. *Murder*.—There was a decrease of 5.8 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head with 900 cases as against 955 in the previous year. The volume of crime is heavy in Coimbatore Rural, Salem and Tirunelveli districts. The increase is also noticed in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur (East), Madurai (South) and Dharmapuri districts. Sexual jealousy, domestic quarrels and disputes over property continue to be predominant motives for murder.

2. *Dacoity*.—An increase by 1 case or 5 per cent was recorded under this head during 1973-74, with 21 cases as against 20 for the corresponding period of 1972-73.

3. *Robbery*.—70 cases were reported during the year, as against 74 in the previous year recording a decrease by 4 cases or 5.4 per cent. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except Chingleput West, Madurai South, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore (urban) and North Arcot Districts.

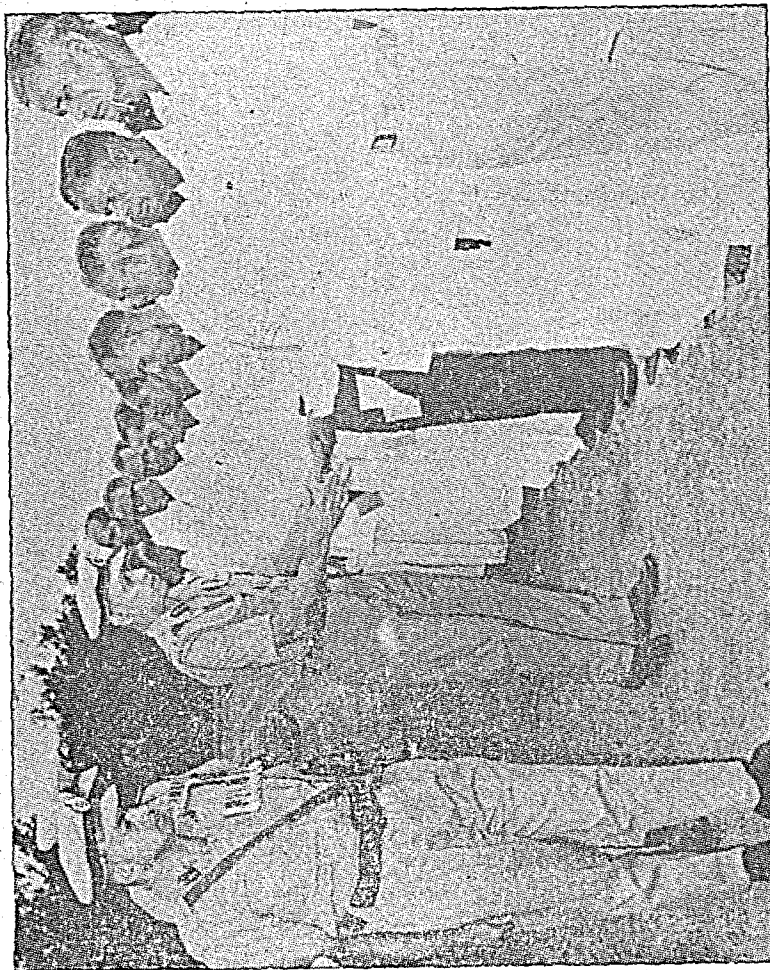
4. *House Breaking*.—6,693 cases were reported during the year, as against 6,270 during last year, recording an increase by 423 cases or 6.7 per cent. The increase was comparatively heavy in North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts.

5. *Major thefts*.—The volume under this class of offences (14,886) increased by 2,279 cases or 18 per cent over the figures (12,607) for 1972-73. All the districts except Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur (East), Kanyakumari, Coimbatore (urban) and Dharmapuri districts had contributed to the increase.

6. *Minor thefts*.—Crime under this head recorded an increase by 131 cases or 29.4 per cent.

7. *Cattle theft*.—Crime under this head recorded an increase by 16.7 per cent.

Of the 24,431 cases reported during the year, 12,511 ended in conviction and 5,815 cases were pending trial in courts at the end of the financial year. The percentage of detection works out to 51.2 on the basis of convicted cases alone and 75.0 on the basis of convicted and pending trial cases as against 55.5 and 71.1 for the corresponding period of 1972-73.



Thiru F. V. Arul, I.G. of Police handing over the gratuity, G.P.F. and conduct certificates to the retired Police Officials at a function held at Raja Rathinam Stadium on 6th July 1973.

Security cases.—30,853 persons were proceeded against under sections 109 and 110 Criminal Procedure Code during 1973-74 as against 25,293 in the corresponding period of 1972-73. Of them, 24,098 were bound over during the year as against 19,589 in the previous year.

Police had to open fire on 4 occasions during the year as against 17 in 1972-73.

Juvenile delinquency.—1,509 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,379 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 Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act has been entrusted to the police. The enforcement work was pushed through vigorously.

Habitual Offenders Act.—There were 1,336 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1973-74 as against 1,332 at the end of 1972-73. Prosecutions were launched in 108 instances.

Home Guards.—At present, there are 113 companies of Home Guards of which 38 companies are in Madras City and 75 companies are in the districts. The Home Guards have been doing very useful work as a voluntary service organisation and as an auxiliary to the Police force.

The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.—A sum of Rs. 1,41,872 was sanctioned from the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund for the year 1973-74 towards the grant of family relief, medical relief, discretionary grant, scholarships and other miscellaneous grants.

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	3
	Station Officer/(Transport)	1
2. Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding services.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	5
	Inspectors of Police ..	8
	Sub-Inspectors of Police	4
	Head Constables ..	4
	Police Constable ..	1

3. Police Medal for gallantry	Fireman	1
	Sub-Inspector of Police	1
	Head Constable.. ..	1
4. Police Medal for Meritorious services.	Superintendent of Police	1 1/2
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	9
	Inspectors of Police ..	3
	Divisional Fire Officer	1
	Station Fire Officer ..	1
	Sub-Inspectors	2
	Head Constables	2
	Police Constables	3

The President's Police and Fire Service Medal for distinguished service was granted to the following persons.—

1. Thiru S. M. Dias, I.P.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

2. T. Durairaj, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch C.I.D. (Retd.) Madras.

3. G. Durairaj, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras.

The Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory in the City rendered on the spot scientific assistance to the investigation staff in 72 cases during the year. The mobile unit visited the scene of crimes like burglary, arson, wire theft and suspicious death.

Police Radio Branch.—The following are the details of stations in Police Radio Branch as on 31st March 1974.

1. Static	13
2. Sub-divisions	30
3. T. P. Stations	20
4. Control Stations	6
5. F/E Stations	10



A Three Months Training Course in "KARATHU" was given to Policemen; Thiru F. V. Arul, I.G. of Police gave away Certificates of Merits to Policemen and awarded Silver Cup to the Trainer, Thiru R. V. T. Mani.

6. V. H. F. Repeater Stations.—	
(a) Trunk line	4
(b) District Repeater	3
7. V. H. F. Control Room	10
8. V. H. F. Terminal Stations	13
9. Monitoring Station	1
10. Weather Warning T. P. Stations	4
11. R. T. in Police Stations	378

All the stations functioned satisfactorily during the year.

The Police force discharged their duties tactfully and efficiently despite the continuous strain on them. Their discipline and morale are high and they continue to work with zeal and interest.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

There was no change in the jurisdiction of Madras City Police.

The strength of the Madras City Police as on 31—3—1974 excluding the Commissioner was as follows :—

(i) Gazetted	29
(ii) Non-Gazetted	6,078

The statistics regarding Crimes for the year are furnished below :—

	Reported.	Detected.
1. Murder	24	24
2. Murder for gain	1	..
3. Dacoity	3	2
4. Robbery	13	13
5. House Breaking (Night)	416	293
6. House Breaking (Day)	89	67
7. Cycle Theft	790	454
8. Children Jewel Theft	87	68

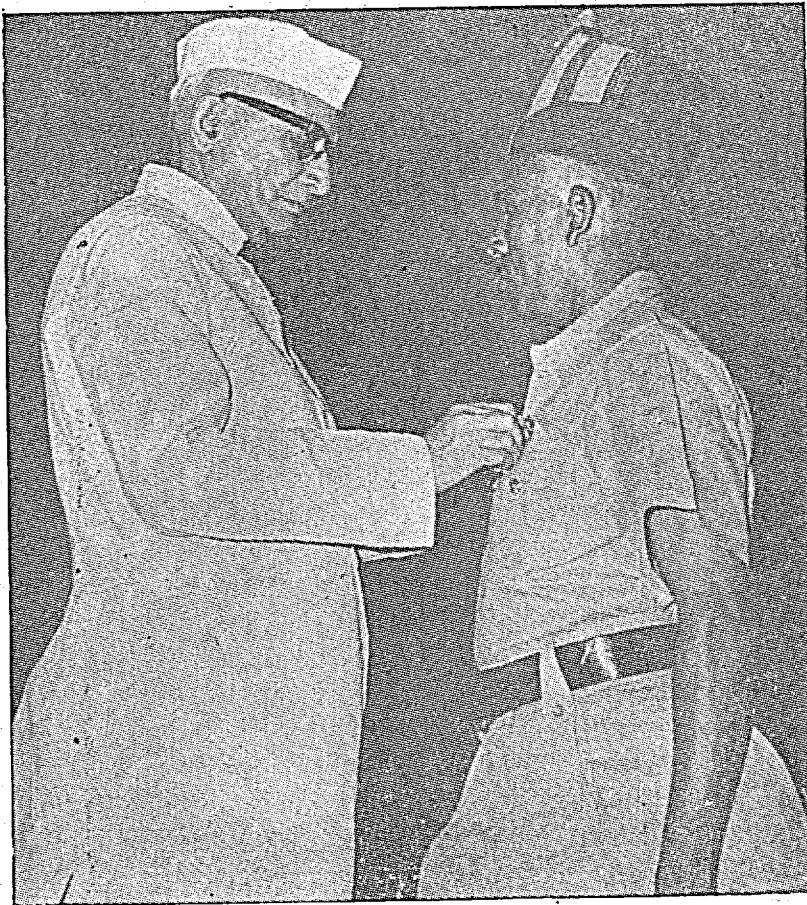
			<i>Reported</i>	<i>Detected.</i>
9. Pocket-Picking	..	..	166	115
10. Motor Vehicles Theft	..	..	99	78
11. Miscellaneous Theft	..	..	5,752	3,148
12. Cattle Theft	..	..	67	67
13. Criminal Breach of Trust	..	..	289	188
14. Cheating	..	..	280	118
Total	..	..	8,076	4,635

Percentage of detection : 57 per cent.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit. —Juvenile Aid Police Units deal with destitute children under 16 years of age and investigate cases of missing children under the age of 14 years. During the year, 1,161 cases were charged before the court. 113 cases were disposed of. 120 cases are under trial. 63 juveniles were restored to their parents by the court. 37 juveniles were restored to their parents in *moffusal* by court orders through escorts. 13 juveniles were committed to various Homes in Madras City. Action in 928 cases was dropped.

Prohibition. —Statistics for the year 1973-74 and the comparative figures for the year 1972-73 in respect of prohibition offences are as follows :—

<i>Heads of Offences.</i>	<i>Year 1973-74.</i>	<i>Year 1972-73.</i>
I. (a) Illicit transport of foreign liquor from outside the Tamil Nadu.	..	1
(b) Illicit transport of arrack from outside the State.	..	329
(c) Illicit transport of foreign liquor from outside the State.	..	7
II. (a) Illicit transport of foreign liquor within the State.	1	..
(b) Illicit transport of arrack within the State.	14	..
(c) Illicit transport of toddy within the State.	..	..



Thiru K.K. Shah, Governor presenting Medals to the Police Personnel on the Police Medal Parade at Raja Rathinam Stadium on 14th December 1973.

<i>Heads of offences.</i>	<i>Year</i> 1973-74.	<i>Years</i> 1972-73.
III. Illicit distillation of arrack 61 (f) T. N. E. Act.	..	37
IV. (a) Possession of illicitly distilled arrack 61 (a) T. N. E. Act.	2,618	2,786
(b) Possession of illicitly tapped toddy 61 (a) T. N. E. Act.	186	133
V. (a) Sale of illicitly distilled arrack.	657	259
(b) Sale of illicitly tapped toddy 61 (h) T. N. E. Act.	24	8
VI. Illicit tapping toddy 61 (c) T. N. E. Act.	2	..
VII. (a) Illegal sale of foreign liquor ..	20	..
(b) Illegal sale of arrack	1	..
(c) Illegal sale of toddy	12	..
VIII. Possession of Foreign liquor 61 (a) T. N. E. Act.	86	8
IX. Rendering denatured spirit potable section 62 (I) T. N. E. Act.	2,848	1,501
X. Violation or Breach of licence conditions.	65	4
Total	6,534	5,073

During the year under review, there is an increase in the number of cases when compared to last year, which is due to stricter enforcement of Excise Laws, by conducting frequent raids.

Traffic. —Speed traps were regularly held for checking overspeeding by motorists. 10,188 cases of overspeeding were charged during the year under review as against 11,917 cases in the previous year. 1,255

cases of overloading were put up during the year 1973-74 as against 1,174 cases in the year 1972-73. A drive was maintained against cyclists for riding without lights, riding abreast and pillion riding and other offences. 40,132 cases were put up during the year under review as against 46,411 cases in the previous year.

A total number of 2,03,807 traffic cases were put up during the year under review and fine amount of Rs. 7,78,613 was realised. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,10,974 cases and fine amount of Rs. 9,36,854. Besides, another sum of Rs. 34,435 was realised towards compounding fees in disciplinary action cases from the permit holders of transport vehicles and public service vehicles for violation of permit conditions. The compounding fees collected in the previous year was Rs. 57,835.

The total number of accidents during the year 1973-74 was 7,695 as against 7,858 in the year 1972-73.

Special Mobile Court functioned in the Traffic and Licensing Office for dealing with the late payment of M. V. Taxes. During the year under review, 3,209 cases of late payment of M. V. Tax were dealt with and a fine amount of Rs. 39,226 was realised.

All the work relating to the Transport Department was transferred to the Transport Commissioner, Madras, with effect from 18-3-1974.

Police Hospital.—During the year 1973-74, a total number of 67,112 cases including cases referred to other Hospitals were treated in the Police Hospital for various ailments. 4,288 beggars were rounded up by the local police, examined and recommended admission in the various Beggar Homes in the City. Surprise rounding up of leper beggars was also conducted and 128 leper beggars were thoroughly examined and sent to various Homes. Age certificates for 2,861 Juvenile delinquents were issued. Biennial examination for 1,229 Police personnel were conducted during the year under review. Blood grouping for 242 Police personnel was done during the year 1973-74.

Police Control Room.—During the year under review, the control Room staff attended to 9,863 "100" Emergency calls while the number of calls during the previous year was 9,728. They also attended to 596 Fire calls during the year under review as against 506 calls in the previous year. Responses to calls were both prompt and useful.

During the period under review, the Control Room provided an average of 12 mike patrol vehicles to patrol the entire City, round the clock.

Police Dog Squad.—In the beginning of the year 1973-74, there were 6 dogs in the Kennel as against the sanctioned strength of 10 dogs. Three pups were purchased from Mysore. During the year under review one Sub-Inspector, 3 Handlers and 3 Alsatian dogs from Assam were imparted training in the City Police Kennel.

During the year under review, 255 calls were received from various places of Tamil Nadu for Services of Detective dogs and the details, were as follows:—

Name of offence.	No. of calls.	No. of calls proved useful.
1. Murder and Murder for gain ..	23	13
2. Robbery and Dacoity	6	2
3. Housebreaking by day and night ..	129	40
4. Other cases	97	13
	255	68

The detective Dog Squad continued to discharge its duties satisfactorily.

Home Guards —The strength of the Men Home Guards at the beginning of the year was 3,252 while it was 242 on the Women side. During the year 242 Men Home Guards and 109 Women Home Guards were recruited and they were given training.

The Home Guards are being deputed for night beats on Saturday nights through the concerned Police Stations and also for Traffic duty during the evening of Saturdays and Sundays. Home Guards were deputed for bandobust duty on important occasions.

General —Law and Order was well maintained during the year under review. Crime was kept under control and the standard of investigation and percentage of detection were kept up. Traffic regulation received adequate attention. The different agitations during the year under review were handled with care and without resort or force.

Tamil Nadu Forensic Science and Chemical Laboratory.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science and Chemical Laboratory continued to function in the new building on Marina with the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4 as its Director.

The number of cases received during the period from 1—4—1973 to 31—3—1974 in various divisions are given below :—

Name of the Division.						Number of cases received.
1. Biology—						
(a) Blood stains	..	..	..	..	..	1,008
(b) Seminal stains	..	..	..	..	..	136
(c) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	125
2. Ballistics—						
(a) Fire Arms	..	..	..	..	..	89
(b) Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	11
(c) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	84
3. Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	166
4. Documents	..	..	..	..	..	272
5. Physics—						
(a) Coin and Currency	..	..	..	..	..	9
(b) Foot Prints	..	..	..	..	..	6
(c) Tool Marks	..	..	..	..	..	15
(d) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	28
(e) Traffic Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	168
6. Serology	..	..	..	..	..	1,113
7. Toxicology—						
(a) Human Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	3,593
(b) Cattle Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	36
8. Research and Clinical Toxicology	..	..	..	..	..	38

The photographic section of the Laboratory took photographs of the articles received for examination in the Laboratory.

The Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory visited 232 scenes of crime in the city during the period.

Training —The additional Director gave lectures to the students of Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Science on 16th July 1973.

Fourteen head constables were trained in foot print from 22—2—1974 to 28—2—1974. Training was given to 200 Officiating Sub-Inspectors from Police Training College, Vellore from 11—3—1974 to 15—3—1974. Lectures were given by Assistant Director, Documents, Assistant Director, Ballistics and Fire Arms Expert to the Police Officers undergoing Homicide Reorientation course.

Visits —The Inspector-General of Police, Megalaya, Professor Keith, Simpson Guy's Hospital, London and Customs Officials visited this Laboratory.

PRISONS.

Total number of jails in this State is as follows :—

1. Central Jails	..	..	..	..	..	8
2. State Jail for Women, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Borstal School, Pudukottai	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Sub-Jails	..	..	..	..	..	120
5. Special Sub-Jails	..	..	..	..	..	3
6. Open Air Jails	..	..	..	..	..	2

Population and accommodations —The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of this State excluding sub-jails during the year was 14,737.

Prohibition prisoners —There were 2,561 convicted prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year. 8,086 prisoners were admitted by direct committal by recommittal after having been released on bail and transfer, etc., and 8,756 prisoners were discharged leaving 1,891 prisoners at the end of the year.

Prison offences —During the year 407 offences were committed by prisoners, out of which 379 offences were dealt with by the Superintendents. The remaining were awarded warnings.

Escapes and recaptures —There were eight escapes during the year under report out of which 5 escapes were outside the jail and three were inside the jail. Two were recaptured leaving six at large.

Detenues —Seventeen Detenues were admitted during the year, Fifteen were released leaving two at the close of the year.

Conduct.—Conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Education.—Library education under the adult education scheme was given to select prisoners in all jails. Eight prisoners appeared for Tamil Vidwan Examination and four came out successful. Two prisoners appeared for the Hindi Examination and all of them came out successful. One prisoner appeared for matriculation examination and came out successful.

Library.—Libraries continued to be attached to all jails and the prisoners were permitted to make free use of the books available. Number of books in the jail library at the beginning of the year was 9,763 books. Fifty two books were purchased during the year. One hundred and seventy-two books were received as donation. One hundred and forty-eight books were condemned leaving 9,839 books at the end of the year. Books from the local library authorities were also made available for use of prisoners.

Moral and Religious Lectures.—Moral and religious lectures were imparted by honorary religious lectures and by members of the teaching staff. There were 517 visits by Hindu Religious lecturers, 723 visits by Christian lecturers and 216 visits by Muslim Religious lecturers during the year under report.

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

Modified Borstal Scheme.—Adolescent prisoners are being transferred to Borstal School, Pudukkottai for confinement in the Dormitory specially constructed for them and to get modified Borstal treatment. Modified Borstal treatment continued to be given to adolescents in all jails. Vocational and general educational training were also given to prisoners.

Advisory Board Scheme.—Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of the prisoners in jails considered the cases of 395 prisoners during the year. The Boards recommended the cases of 148 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 247 cases not recommended by the Boards but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. Government ordered the release

of 39 prisoners and ordered the resubmission of 84 cases after sometime. Orders of Government in respect of 272 cases were awaited at the end of the year.

Open Air Jails.—At present, there is a full scale open air Jail in Nilagiri village in Thanjavur district and a small-scale Jail at Singanallur in Coimbatore district.

The open air Jail at Thanjavur was started in the year 1969 with the following objects:

1. To relieve congestion in walled prisons;
2. To train prisoners in proper methods of agriculture for their future rehabilitation;
3. To make jails self-sufficient in agricultural produce;
4. To give a certain amount of freedom on trust to well behaved prisoners; and
5. To further the principles of custody and treatment embodied in minimum custody prisons.

The Open Air Jail at Thanjavur is functioning on an extent of 114 acres. About 85 to 100 prisoners are employed here in farming operations, digging of wells, etc. The Special feature of the Open Air Jails is that the prisoners are given special remission at one day for every six days work in addition to the usual remission granted to them as per rules. This concession helps the prisoners to get released much earlier than that will take normally. The following special amenities are also provided to the prisoners serving sentence in this Open Air Jails.

1. Wages at Re. 0-25 paise per working day.
2. Four beedies a day.
3. Extra diet of 50 grams wheat per day.
4. Ninety grams of gingelly oil and 45 grams of soapnut powder per month per head.

Usually, well behaved prisoners who were convicted under various charges of Indian Penal Code including murder and who knew agriculture are transferred from other Central Jails to work in the Open Air Jails. However, the condition was that such of those prisoners chosen,

should have completed two years of sentence, if they were long term prisoners and in the case of prisoners with life sentence they should have completed atleast five years of sentence.

In the Open Air Jails intensive farming operations are going on with the help of the technical advice rendered by the Agriculture Department. Groundnuts, country vegetables, greens, cereals, paddy, ragi, etc., are produced in the Open Air Jail. The entire farm land at Thanjavur is being irrigated by five open wells dug at the site by the prisoners themselves. This open air jail not only meets its own requirements in rice, vegetables, cereals, etc., but also meets the needs of the Central Jail at Tiruchirappalli and Sub-Jail at Thajnavur in vegetables. During the year, vegetables, paddy, ragi, groundnut etc., worth Rs. 37,314 were produced in the Open Air Jail at Thanjavur.

The prisoners working in the Open Air Jail lead a happy life because they are allowed to lead a natural life with minimum security. They feel quite at home while undergoing imprisonment in this Open Air Jail. On the whole the Open Air Jail in Neelagiri village in Thanjavur district, and farm jail at Singanallur are working satisfactorily.

Borstal School—Population.—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 246 inmates.

Education.—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were educated through their mother tongue. Four inmates appeared for the Tailoring examination.

Vocational Training.—Vocational training comprised of (i) tailoring, (ii) Paper making, (iii) Book binding, (iv) Blacksmithy, (v) Weaving, (vi) Carpentry, (vii) Agriculture and (viii) Masonry.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitudes.

First Aid.—Training in First Aid, ambulance and scouting continued to be imparted during the year.

Discharge on licence.—Two meetings of the visiting Committee were held during the year for considering the release of inmates under the licencing scheme. On the recommendation of the Committee four inmates were discharged during the year under Section 15 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Borstal Schools Act, 1925.

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

Finance.—The total expenditure in the department excluding the outlays on jail buildings and the amount paid for imported articles amounted to Rs. 3,16,56,589.

The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 87,94,335-99.

Probation Branch.

The Probation Branch of the Tamil Nadu Jail Department functions directly under the Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras. There are 72 Probation Officers. Details regarding the number of enquiries made and the number of persons placed under supervision are furnished below:—

- (i) Total number of enquiries made during the year—25,541
- (ii) Total number of persons held under supervision.—58,826
- (iii) Total number of visits made by the Probation Officers—39,578.
- (iv) Number of wards to whom employment was secured—286.
- (v) Number of persons rehabilitated successfully—834
- (vi) Total receipts during the year.—Nil.
- (vii) Total expenditure during the year—

Non-plan —Rs. 7,51,823-19

Plan —Rs. 1,24,823-64

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.

Number of Institutions.—There are five Government Approved Schools, four for Boys and one for girls and 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 and After Care Home for women. There is a residential school solely for the children of Burma and Ceylon repatriates at Mathur, in Tiruchiappalli district. The school 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. 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 3,889 and the total strength on 31st March 1974 was 4,186.

(ii) *Reception Home.*—There were 634 children in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period, i.e., 1st April 1973. As many as 10,562 children were admitted and 10,366 children were discharged leaving 830 children in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1974. The daily average strength of all the Homes was 865 for the period.

(iii) *After-Care Home for Women, Vellore.*—On 1st April 1973 there were 75 girls in the Home. Fifty-four girls were admitted and 44 were discharged during the period. The strength of the Home on 31st March 1974 was 85. The daily average strength was 74 for the period under report.

(iv) *After Care Home for Boys, Chingleput.*—On 1st April 1973, there were 56 boys in the Home. Thirty-six were admitted and 65 boys were discharged during the period. There were 27 boys on 31st March 1974. The daily average strength was 48 for the period under report.

(v) *Government After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai.*—This Home was started on 10th February 1974. The strength of the Home was 19 on 31st March 1974.

(vi) *The Special Home for the Children of Burma Repatriates, Mathur.* There were 491 boys and 258 girls at the beginning of the period, i.e. from 1st April 1973. During the period under report 1,507 boys and 622 girls were admitted. 1,570 boys and 704 girls were discharged leaving 428 boys and 176 girls at the end of the period i.e., 31st March 1974. There were 12 day scholars (Boys 4 and 8 girls) in the school on 31st March 1974.

(vii) *Government Special Home for the Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates, Mathur.*—There were 216 inmates as on 1st April 1973. During the year 79 inmates were admitted in the Home. Ninety-six inmates were discharged leaving 199 inmates on 31st March 1974. The daily average strength was 202.

(viii) *The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur under the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur District Branch.*—The strength of the Home on 31st March 1974 was 50. Twenty inmates are studying in the two local High Schools close to the Home among which four are in the S.S.L.C. class while the other 30 pupils are admitted in the Senior Basic School near the Home.

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

Psychology Study Circle.—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.

Health.—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 Girl's Approved Schools, Madras where there is only a part-time Medical Officer. There are two Nursing Orderlies and one Pharmacist in the hospitals attached to each Government Approved Schools.

Education.—All the pupils in the Approved Schools except those in the Junior Approved Schools for mentally defective boys and girls under Bala Vihar, Madras and the children below five years in the

Junior Approved School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the Junior Approved School under Bala Mandir, Madras are given general education up to VIII Standard. In the girls Approved Schools, Madras the pupils who have already attained higher standards of education than that provided for in the school before their admission and who showed aptitude for further studies were admitted in the local high schools as day scholars as usual. Twenty-one girls are studying in the high school section.

The Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput has a full fledged high school. Hundred and nine pupils are studying in the High School section alone. Two hundred and sixteen inmates of the Private Approved Schools are attending in the High School section.

As many as 13 inmates of the Private Approved Schools are studying in P.U.C., B.A. and B.Ed., etc., in the colleges. Two inmates of the Junior Approved School under the Children's Home, Gandhigram are studying in Industrial Training Institute, Madras.

Vocational Training.—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, Music.

Physical Education.—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.

Finance.—Total expenditure, on account of the Government Approved Schools, Government Aided Private Approved Schools, Government and Private Reception Homes, Juvenile Guidance Bureaux, After Care Home amounted to Rs. 56,66,786.00. The receipts during the period amounted to Rs. 2,70,225.16 as against Rs. 2,45,849.00 during the last year.

Visitors.—The Government and Private Approved Schools, Reception Homes and the Special Homes, etc., were visited by several distinguished persons and the activities of the institutions commended.

Vigilance Institutions.

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

- (1) Rescue Homes.
- (2) Vigilance Homes.
- (3) Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.

Rescue Homes, Vigilance Homes and the Unmarried Mothers Home are long stay institutions with facilities for giving training in general education up to VIII Standard and crafts, whereas the Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres are short stay institutions serving as feeder centres for the long stay institutions, viz., Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes.

Rescue Homes.—Rescue Home is intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels under the provisions of suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and those who are exposed to moral danger in society and require institutional care and protection.

There are four Rescue Homes in the State, three solely maintained by Government, two in Madras and the one (Protective Home) at Tiruchirappalli and the fourth managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district. The private institution is purely a non statutory institution solely intended for the Unmarried Mothers and Women with illegitimate pregnancies.

The second unmarried mothers' Home (Rescue Home) was started on 3rd October 1973 in the premises of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras. Unmarried Mothers and Girls and Women with illegitimate pregnancies are admitted in this institution. The main purpose of this institutions is to avoid suicides and infanticides and provide protection and training for both the mother and child.

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

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.

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

There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres in the State run by the Government at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore and two private ones in Madras and Thanjavur. Besides these, the twin Government Vigilance Institutions in the city have also a Shelter or short-stay Home annexed to them.

Admissions and disposals.—(i) *Rescue Homes.*—There were 189 adults and 9 children at the commencement of the year (1-4-1973) in all the three institutions. Eighty-seven adults and one child were admitted and 121 adults and seven children were discharged leaving 155 adults and three children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the three Homes was 177 for the year 1973-74.

(ii) *Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras.*—Six inmates from Stri Sadana and seventeen inmates from Vigilance Home with nine children were transferred when the Home was opened in October 1973. Six inmates and three babies were admitted during the period from 3rd October 1973 to 31st March 1974. Five inmates and two babies were discharged during the period leaving twenty-four adults and ten babies at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of the Home was nineteen for the year.

(iii) *Vigilance Homes.*—There were 233 adults and four children at the commencement of the year (1st April 1973) in both the Homes 208 adults and ten children were admitted, 147 adults and ten children were discharged during the year leaving 294 adults and four children at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of the Homes was 263 for the year.

(iv) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.*—During the year under report, 3002 inmates and fifty-eight children passed through all the seven independent Shelters and also those attached

to the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras, as against 1903 inmates and sixty children during the last year. This indicates that the enforcement of the Act during the period was intensified.

Health.—The general health of the inmates continued to be good during the period under report.

Education.—(i) *The Stri Sadana Rescue Home and 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. The medium of instruction is Tamil.

(ii) *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli.*—The Special School of this institution has facilities for coaching the inmates up to E.S.L.C. (VIII Standard) as well as Technical Examination in Needle-work and Dress-making. The method of instruction is basic in nature as the girls are quite aged on their admission.

(iii) *Vigilance Home under Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai.*—There is a Special School, with five standards, recognised by the Education Department. Classes are regularly conducted according to the individual standard of education under basic-cum-adult education method.

Vocational Training.—(i) *Government Stri Sadana Rescue and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras.*—Besides general education, vocational training in Weaving, Tailoring, Embroidery, Needle work, Music and Mat-weaving is imparted to the inmates. The inmates undertake outside jobs such as match box making, inner cylinder for cars, embroidery and get wages. A portion of the wages earned by them is given to the inmates engaged in the respective jobs.

The receipts derived from the various industrial sections, including the miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,625.28.

(ii) *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli.*—Vocational training is imparted to the inmates in Mat-weaving, Needle-work, Embroidery, Tailoring and Gardening. The total receipt realised from the industrial sections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,023.57.

(iii) *Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai.*—The inmates are given vocational training in Embroidery, Needle-work, and Tailoring. They are also given training in domestic science and in gardening.

(iv) *Saint 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 and the Unmarried Mother's Home were engaged in various extra curricular activities such as dramatics, music and dancing, debates, bhajans, etc. Excursion to places of historical importance and educational value were continued.

Finance:—The total expenditure of all the institutions for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974 was Rs. 6,65,076 and the receipts derived from the industrial sections and the other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 5,473.32. The fall in receipts was only due to discontinuance of the Tag-making industry which was transferred to the Jail Department by the Stationery Department.

The institutions were visited by prominent officials and non-officials from different walks of life and they commended the working of the Government institutions. As usual several students of Social Work visited the institutions in connection with their field work.

Fire Services.

Fire Stations.—The number of Fire Stations functioning at the beginning of the year was 64. During the year 9 Fire Stations were opened. The number of Fire Stations functioning at the close of the year was 73.

Fire and other emergency calls.—The following table shows the statistics of fire and emergency calls received and dealt with by the Fire Stations in the State together with the value of property damaged in fire accidents and the estimated value of property saved from destruction by fires during the year 1973-74.

Total number of fire calls.	Serious fires.	Medium fires.	Small fires.	Emergency calls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5,447	63	152	5,232	641

Number of actual fires in Urban areas.	Number of actual fires in Rural areas.	Approximate value of property.	
		Damaged by fire.	Saved from destruction of fire.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS.	RS.
2,565	2,882	2,03,20,667	10,17,98,381

The number of human lives lost in fire accidents during the year was 46.

The total number of ambulances in the department is 66. The following table shows the details of calls attended by these ambulances during the year 1973-74.

Total number of calls.	Number of indigent and other free calls.	Number of paid calls.	Amount of hire charges realised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
14,397	898	13,499	2,26,385.06

The total number of standbys and pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 162 and a total sum of Rs. 31,872.50 was realised as hire charges.

There is only one Emergency breakdown van in the service and 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 86 calls during the year for which a total sum of Rs. 13,022 was realised as hire charges.

This department maintains a workshop at Madras for attending to major repairs to departmental vehicles, equipment, etc. In each of the Divisional Headquarters, a Mobile Repair Squad is maintained
110E 1—10A

to attend to the normal repairs to the vehicles in the Division. Statistics of jobs undertaken by the workshop and the Mobile Repair Squad during the year are given below.—

	Total number of jobs.	Value of jobs done. RS.
Workshop	375	84,850.00
Mobile Repair Squad	711	68,905.86

The 45th Training Course for Firemen-recruits commenced at the Tamil Nadu Fire Service State Training School on 31st January 1974 and it is in progress. Fifty-eight Firemen of this department are undergoing training. Fifty-one members of staff of other Government departments were given training at Fire Stations concerned in elementary fire fighting and a sum of Rs. 410 was collected as tuition fees for the training. Ten persons of private firms, industrial establishments, etc., were trained in elementary fire-fighting and a sum of Rs. 140 was collected as tuition fees for the training.

During the year, 511 Fire Service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 5,096.50. The services of the officers and men numbering 8 in all were recognised by the award of the Presidents' Police and Fire Services Medal and Police Medal for gallantry and meritorious service and the Tamil Nadu Chief Ministers' Police Medal for gallantry and outstanding service.

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent-Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation is intended to afford relief to the members of the force in distress and to promote the welfare of the personnel. The number of persons on rolls of the fund towards the close of the year was 2,691. A sum of Rs. 6,037.89 was collected from them towards subscription during the year. A matching grant of Rs. 5,000 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. 23,472.61. The relief was given to cases like reimbursement of tuition fees for the children of the personnel studying in Colleges, expenditure towards nourishing diet for personnel and their family members suffering from T.B., token grant for personnel retiring on superannuation, immediate relief to the family of the deceased personnel and also towards funeral expenses.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics, especially of births, deaths and infant deaths are basic indicators of community health. They form the yardstick in the measurement of community health. The following schemes which were launched during the earlier years were continued during 1973-74.

1. Sample Registration Scheme, (2) Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit at State headquarters, (3) Strengthening of Statistical Organisation at district level, (4) Strengthening of Statistical Organisations in local bodies and (5) Model Registration Scheme.

Sample Registration Scheme.—This scheme aims at getting reliable estimates of Birth and Death rates through a process of continuous registration, combined with independent surveys once in six months. So far 12 half-yearly surveys were conducted.

The following were the vital rates recorded during the year 1973 under sample registration Scheme.

Birth rate	22.06
Death rate	7.8
Infant Mortality rate	49.7

2. *Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit at State headquarters.*—A Mechanical Tabulation Unit was set up at State headquarters with a view to quicken the process of tabulation of the vital statistical data. This unit continued to function during 1973-74. The Birth and Death returns received from the Village Headman were continued to be punched, coded and tabulated mechanically.

3. *Strengthening of Statistical Organisation at district level.*—Statistical Assistants were posted in all the districts. They are responsible for improving vital statistical work in their respective districts.

4. *Strengthening of Statistical Organisation in local bodies.*—(a) With a population of five lakhs and above—

Madras City.—Special staff were appointed in the Corporation of Madras and they have been made responsible for the improvement of Vital Statistics in the City of Madras.

(b) With a population of one lakh and above.—Statistical Assistants were posted in certain municipalities, numbering eight (including Madurai, which is now a Corporation). They are responsible for improving vital statistics work in their respective municipalities. In the above places, the hospital deaths are being classified according to International classification of diseases.

5. *Model Registration Scheme.*—This scheme aims at getting fairly reliable data on cause of deaths, through a post-mortem study of the facts and circumstances of death as recalled from the memory of the household. The scheme is being implemented in 34 selected Primary Health Centres at the rate of one Primary Health Centre per million of population. The Scheme was continued during 1973-74 and is making steady progress.

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 is as follows:—

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of births of aliens.</i>	<i>Number of deaths of aliens.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Municipal Acts	14	21
2. Cantonment Act, 1924	1	1
3. Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1899.	..	..
4. Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886.	..	..
Total for the year	15	22

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year under the several enactments is shown below:—

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of marriages registered for which returns were received during 1973-74.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. The Indian Christian Marriages Act, XV of 1872.	13,871
2. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.	..
3. The Special Marriage Act, 1954	271
4. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955	3,053

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

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>The Special Marriage Act, 1954.</i>	<i>The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of searches conducted	134	422
2. Number of copies granted	394	2,858
3. Receipts under the Act	Rs. 5,256	Rs. 21,406

The marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 are now becoming popular.

Health Services and Family Planning.

During the year 1973-74 two Honorary Medical Officers and 36 Honorary Assistant Medical Officers were appointed by Government to various Government non-teaching Medical Institutions in the State. Hospitals Advisory Committees were reconstituted for 29 Government Medical Institutions in the State.

Leprosy Control Programme.—During the year 5 Leprosy Control Units were sanctioned in the following places :—

1. Sankari, Salem district.
2. Boodalur, Thanjavur district.
3. Karur, Tiruchirappalli district.
4. Keeranur, Tiruchirappalli district.
5. Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram district.

These 5 units covered an additional population of 15 lakhs. Four Leprosy Beggars' Rehabilitation Homes were also opened at Y. Pudukpatti (Madurai district), Mallavadi (North Arcot district), Deviakurichi (Salem district) and Sellampatti (Dharmapuri district).

Tuberculosis Control Programme.—The work done under this programme is as follows :—

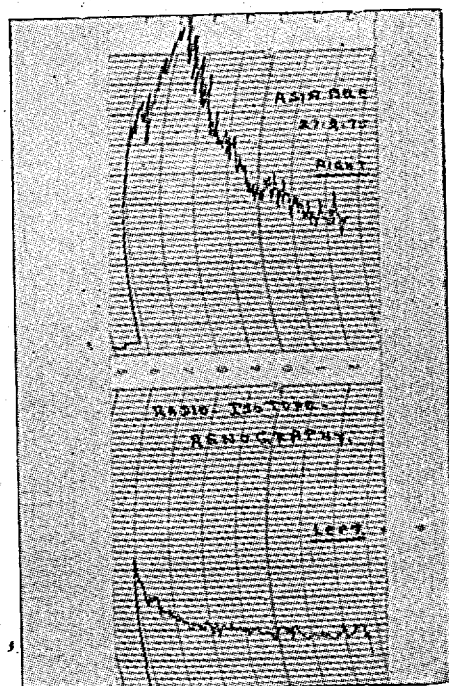
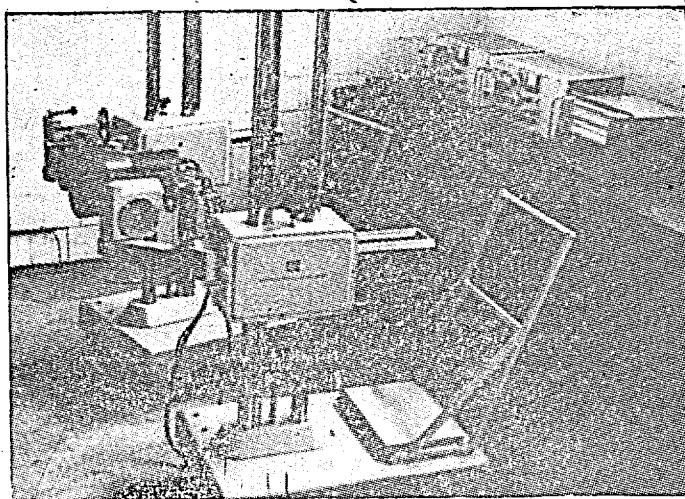
Diagnosis and treatment—

(a) Number of X-ray (Chest) Examinations done..	86,434
(b) Number of Sputum Examinations done ..	66,195
(c) Number of Tuberculosis cases detected ..	35,560
(d) Number of Tuberculosis cases treated during the year.	5,880

B.C.G. Immunisation Scheme—

A. Number of new Borns given B.C.G. Vaccination.	35,183
B. Direct 'B.C.G.' Vaccinations given (other than new borns).	7,63,663
C. Mantoux Test done	95,806
D. Mantoux 'Negatives' given B.C.G. vaccination.	8,205
E. Total B.C.G. Vaccination given (i.e. a+b+d)..	8,07,051

Chief Minister Kalaigiar Karunanidhi Free Eye Camp.—The Director of Health Services and Family Planning is in over all charge of this scheme which was started on 3rd June 1972. The District Collectors with the assistance of the Revenue and Block staff are organising the Eye camps in consultation with the Unit Medical Officers.



Isotope Renograph and Renogram.—Fig. 1 Isotope Renograph bought in General Hospital in 1974. This instrument made by Electronic Corporation of India, Hyderabad, is useful to determine the function of each kidney. The graph seen below shows the left kidney is diseased and not functioning. The test is very simple and gives valuable information in kidney diseases.

Five Mobile Ophthalmic Units were attached to the following Hospitals. —

1. Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras (2 units).
2. Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur.
3. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.
4. Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

The total number of camps conducted during the year was 80. The number of out-patients treated was 2,47,343. The number of cataract operations, refractions and minor operations done were 31,933, 27,359 and 246 respectively.

Increase of bed strength.—During the year the bed strength of the following Government Medical Institutions was increased.—

<i>Name of the Medical Institution.</i>	<i>Existing bed strength.</i>	<i>Additional beds now sanctioned.</i>	<i>Total beds.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government Hospital, Papanasam (Thanjavur district).	4	12	16
Government Hospital, Karuppabalam.	..	10	10
Government Hospital, Sivakasi, Ramanathapuram district.	34	12	46
Government Hospital, Kodaikanal, Madurai district.	46	6	52
Government Hospital, Arkonam, North Arcot district.	34	32	66
Government Hospital, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli district.	70	10	80
Government Hospital, Alangudy, Tiruchirappalli district.	8	8	16

The Government sanctioned Rs. 27 lakhs for the construction of a 100 bedded Cancer Hospital at Karapettai Village in Kancheepuram.

and also sanctioned Rs. 6.92 lakhs for Air-Conditioning the Operation Theatre, Minor O.T., Post Operative Ward, X-Ray Room and Dark Room in the above Hospital.

Opening of New Hospitals/Dispensaries.—The Government accorded sanction for the opening of new Government Hospital at Thangachimadam, Ramanathapuram district and a Dispensary at Manimuthar Project, Tirunelveli district. During the year new Government Dispensary at Kalhatti was opened. The Government Dispensary at Tirukkuvalai, Thanjavur district and a Government Dispensary at Maravamangalam, Ramanathapuram district started functioning during the year.

Opening of Blood Banks.—Four Blood Banks were sanctioned for the following Non-Teaching Medical Institutions.—

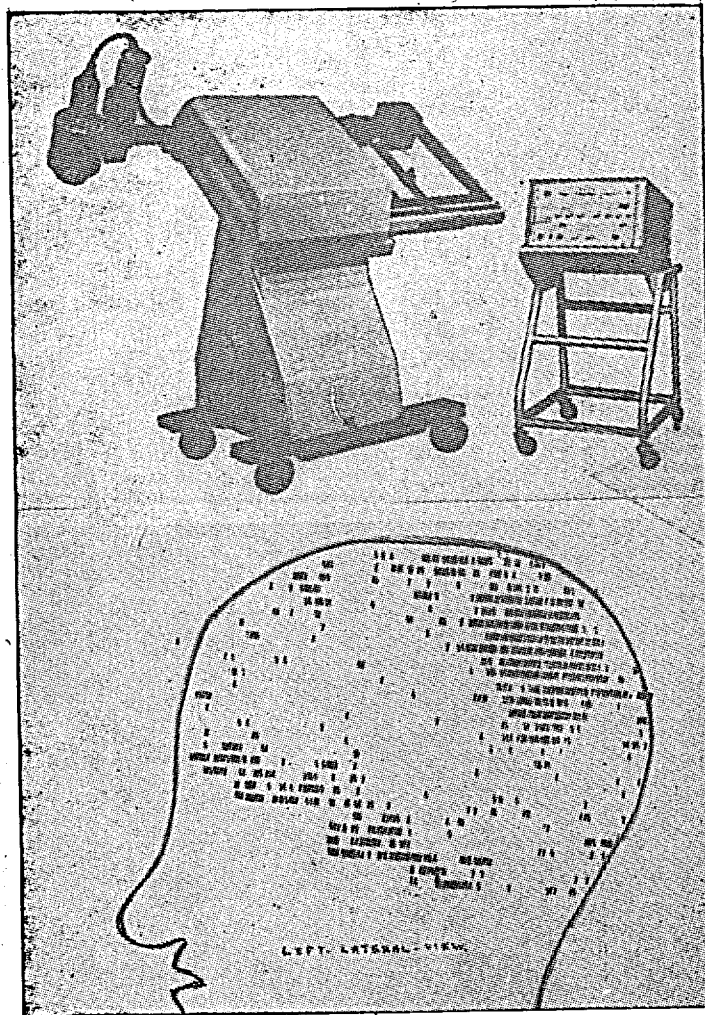
1. Government Hospital, Mannargudi.
2. Government Hospital, Tiruvannamalai.
3. Government Hospital, Krishnagiri.
4. Government Hospital, Udumalpet.

E.S.V. Scheme.—The Scheme is in force in all the districts except Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris.

Number of employees covered during the year	..	3,80,500
Number of family units covered	.. ..	4,03,500
Total number of beneficiaries	.. ..	15,65,600

Medical Institutions—

1. Number of E.S.I. Hospitals	.. ..	3
2. Number of E.S.I. Static Dispensaries	.. ..	95
3. Number of E.S.I. Mobile dispensaries	.. ..	9
4. Number of employers utilisation dispensaries	.. ..	3
5. Number of Part-time dispensaries	.. ..	2
6. Number of Ambulance vans	.. ..	22



Isotope Scanner and its images.—Fig. 2 The upper photograph shows an instrument called SCINTI SCANNER which maps out the distribution of Radio-activity within organs. The lower photograph shows a "BRAIN-SCAN", an image of the brain which has developed a tumour in its back portion. Patient was operated and the tumour was confirmed.

110E-1-B

7. Number of beds provided for in-patient treatment:—

	General.	Mater- nity.	Tuber- culosis emer- gency.	Tuber- culosis sana- toria.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
E.S.I. Hospitals	851	200	76	..	1,127
E.S.I. Wards/Annexes ..	54	..	..	78	132
Government Hospitals ..	248	212	51	51	562
Private Hospitals ..	4	..	..	97	101
Total ..	1,157	412	127	226	1,922

Total number of beds commissioned in E.S.I. Hospitals (Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai). 1,127

Total number of bed days occupied for the year 3,98,434

5. Total expenditure for the year Rs. 1,01,19,731.67

4. Average cost per occupied bed in a day of the year 1973-74. Rs. 25.40

Total expenditure for 1973-74 (i.e., E.S.I. Scheme Rs. 3,60,45,400.50 in Tamil Nadu).

Family Planning.—Tamil Nadu is the first State which started sterilisation programme. The objective of Family Planning Programme in Tamil Nadu is to reduce the present birth rate from 32 to 25 per 1,000 by 1979. Emphasis is therefore laid on all approved methods. All efforts are being made to educate the couples on the methods of family planning so that they can safeguard themselves against the burden of unwanted pregnancies. The details of family planning work undertaken during 1973-74 are given below :—

Vasectomy.	Tubectomy.	Total.	I.U.D.	Users of conventional contraceptives.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
58,015	52,080	1,10,095	23,360	9,216

Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres.—All the 374 Blocks have been brought under the reorganised pattern of Family Planning Programme.

Urban Centres.—There are 149 Urban Centres run by Government. The Regional Family Planning Training Centre, Egmore was closed during the year. Out of 148 Urban Centres run by Government, 20 Urban Centres are functioning under post partum programme. Ninety-five Urban Centres are run by Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations with the grants-in-aid from the Government.

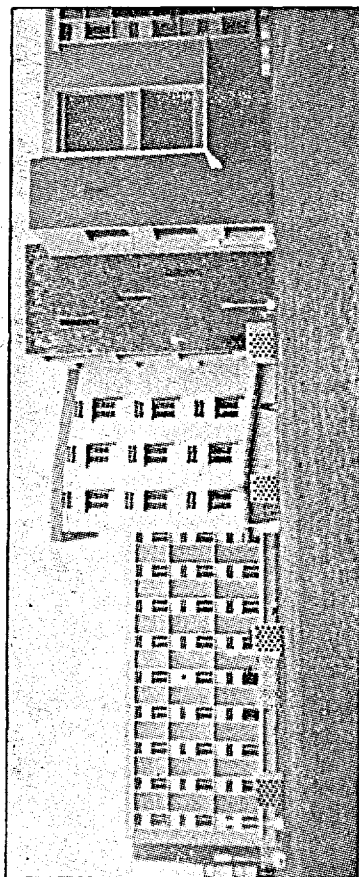
Sterilisation.—The Government of India had laid down a target of 1,00,000 Sterilisation operations for the year 1973-74. The target was exceeded by 10,000 operations.

Conventional Contraceptives.—Among the Conventional Contraceptives, Condoms are commonly used. Diaphragm / Jelly / Cream and Foam tablets are meagrely used. During the year 70,38,607 condoms, 109 Diaphragms, 854 Jelly/Cream tubes and 20,221 Foam tablets were distributed. As against a target of 1,50,000 regular use of Conventional Contraceptives, there were only 98,216 regular use during the year.

Training.—There are 3 Regional Family Planning Training Centres in Tamil Nadu. These centres give training to Women Medical Officers, Medical Officers in Primary Health Centres, Block Extension Educators, Health Inspectors, Lady Health Visitors and other Para Medical staff. The number of persons trained in the above 3 Regional Family Planning Training Centres during the year was 897.

Mass Education.—Mass Education on Family Planning Programme is given through several media viz., Films, Dramas, Songs, Villupattu, Kaviarangam, Radio Broadcasts, Hoardings, Wall paintings, Metallic boards, advertisement in news papers and periodicals, exhibitions cinema slides, floats, fortnightly celebrations etc. The Government of India allotted an offset printing press with machineries, papers, etc., to the State Family Planning Bureau for publicity purposes.

Recanalisation.—Facilities for recanalisation operation to sterilised fathers are available in Government General Hospital, Madras, Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras, Erskine Hospital, Madurai, etc. The Government are incurring an expenditure up to Rs. 100 towards



Bio-Chemistry Block II in Chingleput Medical College.

incidental charges, travelling allowance, etc., of the vasectomised father, wishing to undergo recanalisation operation in Government institutions. Number of recanalisation operations done to sterilised fathers upto 1973-74 was 192.

Grants to Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations.—During the year, a sum of Rs. 27,82,796 was released to the Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres run by Voluntary Organisations and Local Bodies as grants-in-aid.

Buildings.—Construction of buildings under Family Planning Programme upto 31st March 1974.—

(a) Main Centres sanctioned	374
(i) Works completed	334
(ii) Works in progress	27
(iii) Site to be handed over etc. ,	13
(b) Sub-centres sanctioned	1,395
(i) Works completed	1,155
(ii) Works in progress	123
(iii) Site to be handed over	59
(iv) Deferred and alternate places suggested	58

(c) *Regional Family Planning Training Centres.*—The building for the Regional Family Planning Training Centres, Egmore and Salem had been completed.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy.—The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act was introduced from 1st April 1972. Fifty-six Institutions had been recognised for carrying out Medical Termination of Pregnancies. These include 9 Teaching Hospitals, 13 District Headquarters Hospitals, 28 Taluk Headquarters hospitals and 6 Voluntary organisations.

Oral Pills.—The Oral Pills Programme was first started as a Pilot Project in Coimbatore Medical College Hospital and in the District Headquarters Hospital, Vellore. Subsequently the scheme was extended to 12 more institutions.

The Demographic and Evaluation Cell completed five important Evaluation studies during the year along with the routine field checks sample checks, case card analysis.

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 wherever they occur.

During the year, Cholera was prevalent in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore districts. Stray cases were also reported from Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts. During the year 3,449 cases and 170 deaths were reported.

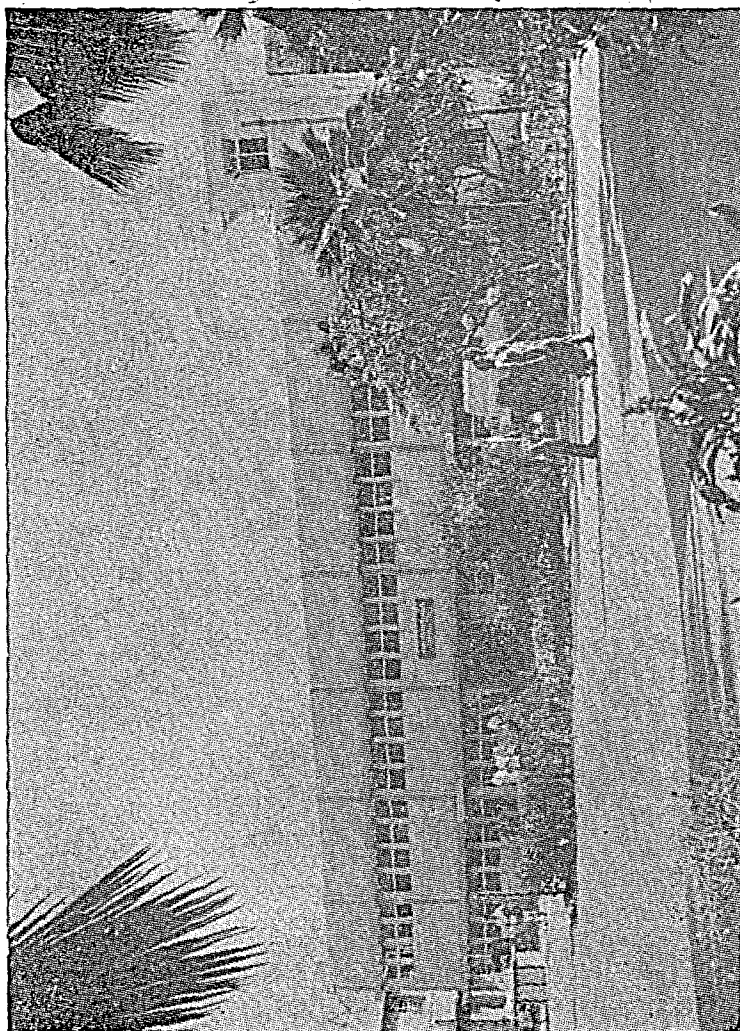
All routine and preventive measures were undertaken in the affected and their surrounding areas. The services of the staff attached to the Mobile Epidemic Units, Cholera combat team and Cholera control programme were utilised in the infected areas for control work. The vehicles attached to the above units and programmes were fully utilised for the transportation of men and materials to the infected places, and also for the transportation of cases to the nearest infectious disease sheds for isolation and treatment. Special staff were posted for preventive work. Anti-cholera inoculations were done.

Small-Pox.—During the year there was only one attack due to Small-pox. Number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations done during the year are 15.12 lakhs and 53.90 lakhs respectively.

Plague.—The State was free from Plague during the year as in the previous years. However routine preventive and control measures were undertaken in the Plague endemic areas.

The Mobile Epidemic Unit, Epidemic Control Units and the Cholera Combat team continued to function.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—The National Malaria Eradication Programme was continued.



Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Madras-8.

Malaria vigilance activities were carried out in these areas as part of Basic Health Services as per the pattern prescribed by the Government of India. Anti-larval operations were carried out in urban areas by the local bodies concerned under the technical guidance of the National Malaria Eradication Programme Officers. Training courses on epidemiology of Malaria, 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.D. stain required for all the N.M.E.P. Units were maintained at the Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras.

National Malaria Control Programme.—During 1973-74, the four existing units, and the eight reorganised units continued to function and carried out anti-larval operations.

The following table gives the quantity of mosquito larvicidal oil spent during the year :—

Name of unit.						Quantity spent.
						(IN LITRES).
Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	8,236
Srirangam	..	..	..	..	..	5,800
Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	..	24,811
Chidambaram	..	..	..	..	..	15,698
Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	4,147
Villupuram	..	..	..	..	..	5,830
Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	20,757

Three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven blood smears were taken out of which 163 were found to be positive for microfilaria. Positive cases were directed to nearby hospitals. Besides the above anti-larval operations all the Units carried out minor engineering measures such as canalisation of drains, cesspools, etc. Health Propaganda work was also carried out.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—During 1973-74, the Scheme was functioning in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Karur and Dharmapuri with 4 units manned by four Health Inspectors and under the guidance of a special Health Officer for the programme stationed at Dindigul. Each Unit is provided with a jeep.

During the year a total of 1,303 villages were surveyed for Yaws prevalence. Two hundred and one yaws cases were detected and 313 cases were treated among 199,211 persons examined.

Guineaworm Eradication Programme.—The Programme is functioning in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Kanyakumari, Chingleput and the Nilgiris.

The main object of the programme is to eliminate the guineaworm vector (viz) the cyclops from the drinking water sources with D.D.T. 50 per cent. By doing so, the vector density is kept at minimum thereby breaking the chain of transmission. Sixteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-three villages were surveyed. Two hundred and fifty-four cases were detected and treated.

Chemical treatment of drinking water was carried out. Routine Health Propaganda was conducted in the villages.

Kala Azar Control Programme.—This programme is functioning with a unit at Ramanathapuram headed by an Entomological Assistant, assisted by three Health Inspectors and 15 Field Assistants. The main task is to survey the endemic portion of the Ramanathapuram district for Kala-Azar cases and collection of sandflies to determine the prevalence and density of the vector species. The detected patients are taken to the nearest Government Hospital or Primary Health Centres for treatment.

<i>Number of villages surveyed.</i>	<i>Number of cases detected.</i>	<i>Number of sandflies classified.</i>
3,361	6	7,049

Immunisation Programme.—The Scheme for immunisation of children against diptheria tetanus and whooping cough was launched in Tamil Nadu in the year 1964 through the agency of primary health centres in rural areas and through maternity and child health centres in municipal

areas. The children in the age group 0—5 years are taken up for immunisation with triple vaccine. Each child is given 3 doses at an interval of one month between each dose.

Now the scheme is functioning in all the primary health centres of the State. Number of immunisations done is 1,22,760.

Medical Education.

The following institutions were under the control of the Director of Medical Education during the year 1973-74 :—

Medical Colleges —

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
3. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
4. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
5. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
6. Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.
7. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.
8. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.

In the above Colleges, 1,015 seats are available.

Hospitals —

<i>Name of the hospital.</i>	<i>Bed strength.</i>
1. Government General Hospital, Madras	1,557
2. Government Stanley Hospital, Madras	986
3. Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras ..	300
4. Government Mental Hospital, Madras ..	1,800
5. Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras ..	494
6. Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras ..	328
7. Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	675

<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Bed Strength</i>
8. Government R.S.R.M. Lying in Hospital, Madras.	426
9. Government T.T.B. Hospital, Otteri, Madras ..	222
10. Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, Madras.	620
11. Government Hospital, Saidapet, Madras. ..	32
12. Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	494
13. Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Madras.	278
14. Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai	1,394
15. Government Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur.	636
16. Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.	538
17. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.	805
18. Chingleput Medical College Hospital, Chingleput.	416
19. Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli.	555
20. Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Thoppur, Madurai.	102
21. Government I. D. Hospital, Madurai	75
22. Government Cholera Collection Centre, Madurai.	24

Institutes —

1. Government Chest Institute, Madras-31.
2. King Institute, Madras-32.

Dispensaries—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Chepauk Dispensary | } These Dispensaries are under the respective Heads of Departments. They are only supervised by the Assistant Director of Medical Education (H. & D.) of the Directorate. |
| 2. Government Estate Dispensary .. | |
| 3. Secretariat Dispensary | |
| 4. Foreshore Estate Dispensary .. | |
| 5. Thodhunter Nagar Dispensary .. | |
| 6. Government Press Dispensary .. | |
| 7. Power House Dispensary .. | |
| Basin Bridge. | |
| 8. Tamil Nadu Transport Dispensary .. | |

Augmentation of production of freeze dried Smallpox Vaccine.—

At present 12 million doses of Freeze dried small-pox vaccine are being produced at King Institute, Guindy, and supplied to the Corporation of Madras and Public Health Department in the State. With the aid of the W.H.O. and UNICEF a programme has been outlined by which 4 centres in India have been chosen to produce the required amount of Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine. The King Institute, Guindy, has been chosen as one of the centres and already equipment have been provided to produce 17 million doses. Further equipment is expected to be given to King Institute, Guindy and a target of 30 million doses has been fixed for production at King Institute, Guindy. In the first instance the production of freeze dried smallpox vaccine has been stepped up from 12 million doses to 24 million doses. The Government of India, who have been approached for loan assistance in this regard, have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

Social Service League and Rural Medical Relief Wing.—A Social Service league was started in Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli in the year 1973 and a Rural Medical Relief Wing was started in Chingleput Medical College in the year 1971. No fee is being collected from the students for this purpose. The House Surgeons and Final M.B.B.S. students of these medical colleges visit the nearby villages every week and render free medical aid to the inhabitants of the village.

Provision of additional beds to Stanley Hospital.—The Reader in Neurology, Stanley Medical College and Neurologist, Government Stanley Hospital was provided only with O.P. Clinic and no beds were available in this Department. Reader, being a Clinical post should have both O.P. Clinic and beds in the Wards. Since most of the cases require full attention and supervision of Neurologist, the Government sanctioned the provision of 25 beds for the treatment of patients.

The Tamil Nadu State Research Committee.—Research Schemes from various Medical Officers are scrutinised and approved by the Tamil Nadu State Research Committee every year under the Presidency of the Director of Medical Education. Research work under the auspices of this Committee is being carried out in the Medical Colleges Hospitals and other Institutions.

During the year, the Government enhanced the grant from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 with a view to promote Medical Research in this State.

Buildings.—Government sanctioned building schemes to the tune of Rs. 45,82,800.

Nursing Staff.—In 1967, the College of Nursing attached to the Madras Medical College, Madras, was started to conduct B.Sc., (Nursing) Course. Two candidates are admitted every year and they are paid pay and allowances which they would have drawn but for the training. Forty-seven candidates have so far acquired B.Sc. (Nursing) degree. During the year, the Government admitted 18 Nurses pupils for the Nurses Training.

The Government sanctioned 150 posts of Nurses during the year on a phased programme.

MENTAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

The following research schemes were undertaken in the Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras :—

- (1) Psychiatric complications in women undergoing therapeutic abortion.
- (2) Psycho social motives in women undergoing abortion.
- (3) "Calovon"—Double blind trial in anxiety patients.
- (4) Estimation of lactate in anxiety patients.
- (5) Follow-up study of alcoholics from psychiatric out-patients department/ General Hospital and Mental Hospital.
- (6) Survey and classification of Dementia cases in Mental Hospital, Madras.
- (7) Clinical trial of "Etumine" in acute Schizophrenia.

The first examination of the Post-graduate two year diploma course in Psychological Medicine was held this year. Post-graduates in Medicine and Paediatrics were given training in Psychiatry. Under-graduates from Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, Kilpauk Medical College, Chingleput Medical College were also taught in the field of Psychiatry. Nursing students from Bangalore and Andhra University visited the Mental Hospital, Madras, B.Sc., Nursing students had their

training in Psychiatry in this hospital as usual. Psychiatric social work trainees from Red Cross and Madras School of Social work and Post-graduates in Social work from Stella Maris and Loyolla Colleges had their field training in this hospital. All diagnostic treatment and rehabilitation facilities were afforded as usual.

The bed strength of the Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras is 1800. 3,165 cases were treated as in-patients and 27,452 cases as out-patients in this hospital during the year.

The following special Clinics continued to function :—

Neuro-psychiatry.

Child guidance.

Adolescent

Geriatrics.

Seizure and

Neurosis.

One Medical Officer and one Pharmacist were continuously sent to the Psychiatric clinic at Poonamallee Health Centre once a week for rendering psychiatric services. The occupation therapy section had been functioning with the departments of weaving, mat-weaving, gardening, basket-making, tailoring, book-binding, wire-stripping, etc.

All National and religious festivals were celebrated and the patients participated in variety entertainments.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

This institute is one of the oldest and the premier research laboratories of public health and medicine in India. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 1,28,10,288 was spent on the cost of manufacture of drugs like Sera and Vaccine at this Institute,

A total number of 9,083 specimens were examined during the year in the clinical section as detailed below:—

1. Cholera	2,285
2. Blood Culture	632
3. Motion	25
4. Plague	411
5. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis	675
6. Blood poisons	20
7. Urine	2,334
8. Blood specimen	1,936
9. Serum	767
Total ..	9,083

A statement showing the indent for vaccine and the quantity manufactured and supplied is given below:—

<i>Indent.</i>	<i>Supply.</i>
1. Freeze Dried Small Pox Vaccine. 26 million doses	20.2 million.
2. A.T.S. (P) 1,500 IU .. 5,01,900 doses	5,67,080 doses.
3. A.T.S. (c) 10,000 IU .. 75,450 doses	Manufactured 16,635 doses
A.T.S Gas-ganger 10,000 IU 1,200 Vials	1,200 Vials
4 Tetanus Toxoid Icc doses 2,47,380 doses	2,47,380 doses
5 Solutions 15.77 lakhs of ampoules 1.58 lakhs bottles	15.77 lakhs of ampoules 1.58 lakhs bottles.
6. Group sera 1,15,226 ampoules	1,15,226 ampoules
7. Freeze Dried Plasma 391 bottles of 250 cc	391 bottles of 250 cc
8. Wet Plasma 281 of 500 cc	281 of 500 cc.
9. Pro Vaccine Cholera and TAB 63,58,614 cc	63,58,634cc

The following tests and examinations were also conducted :—

1. Blood for V.D.R.L. Test	7,194
2. Blood for Kahn Test	6,616
3. Blood for W.R. Test	3,474
4. C.S.F. for V.D.R.L. Test	58
5. C.S.F. for Langes Test	49
6. Paul Bunnell Test in Blood	6
7. Rose-Wealer Test in Blood	65
Total ..	17,462

Dr. Aruna Ghareen Pakdi of Thailand, Dr. Serban Pope and Dr. Mihai Dragomirescu and Dr. Gh. Nicolan from Rumania and Dr. Mrs. Sheluchita Shorterm, World Health Organisation Consultant visited this Institute.

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural Education.

There are 14 Agricultural Schools in the State at one per each district except in North Arcot where two Agricultural Schools are functioning. The administrative control of the schools of Non-intensive Districts vests with the District Agricultural Officer and in the intensive district with the Deputy Directors of Agriculture (Farmers Training Centre).

The objectives are (1) to train rural youth in scientific farming so that they may take up farming profession with pride and competence ; (2) to build up local leadership in the villages and accelerate the pace of Agricultural Development ; (3) to facilitate gainful employment in private sector farms, sugar factories, Agro-Industries and input trade and (4) to employ as demonstration maistries in the Department of Agriculture.

Rural youths in the age group of 18-30 with minimum educational qualification of VIII Std., or III Form and farming background are selected.

Each school trains 20 boys in the year. Each trainee has been paid a stipend of Rs. 40 p.m. except for Ootacamund for which a stipend of Rs. 45 has been paid. The period of training is from 1st July 1973 to 30th June 1974.

The schools are located in the State Seed Farms or adjacent to Agricultural Research Stations. Adequate farm facilities are available. Library, Radio Listening and recreational facilities have been provided.

The training is with a heavy slant in Agricultural skills. Regular classes in theory and practical are held. Scientists and other personnel of the District are invited as guest speakers. Besides the monthly evaluation, there is a common annual examination.

The successful candidates are absorbed in the Department of Agriculture as demonstration maistries to the extent vacancies exist. Private sector farms, sugar factories, Agro Industries and input trade also absorb them.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), Thanjavur.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is in operation in Thanjavur district from April 1960. As a result of this programme, significant changes have taken place in the field of rice production and rural economy. There has been considerable impact on the attitudes of the farming community.

Object of the Schemes.—The Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Thanjavur is serving more and more as a testing laboratory for new approaches and ideas and training ground for the extension personnel of the State. The aim of the programme includes :—

(a) Developing crop management practices most suitable to the tract and popularising them among the farmers ;

(b) Adopting various extension education techniques ; and

(c) Making available to the farmers the necessary inputs for adopting the package of improved practices at the right time within their easy reach.

The following programmes are carried out in Thanjavur district :—

- (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 crop.
- (7) Soil Testing Services.
- (8) Farmers Training.
- (9) Demonstrations.
- (10) Adaptive Research Trials.

The State Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Rural Development are responsible for implementing this pioneer Programme by providing Package of Scientific services and agricultural supplies. They are assisted in their endeavour by other Departments like Irrigation and Revenue and non-official institutions like Co-operatives and Panchayats.

The following achievements were made during the year 1973-74 :—

	Inception (1960) Base year.	Achievement during 1973-74.
1. Area covered	2.28 lakh ac.	15.67 lakh ac.
2. High Yielding Varieties Programme coverage from 1966-67.	2.33 lakh ac.	15.36 lakh ac.
3. Seeds	739 M.T.	3,938 M.T.
4. Pesticides	27.1 M.T.	10,596 M.T. (in terms of BHC 10 per cent.)
5. Fertilizers :		
(a) Ammonium Sulphate	17,460 M.T.	1,63,765 M.T.
(b) Super Phosphate	13,574 M.T.	93,406 M.T.
(c) Muriate of Potash .. .. .	.. .. .	15,268 M.T.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme is now implemented in 172 blocks in five districts of Madurai, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli. These districts have been selected as they have relatively larger areas under assured irrigation. Ryots in these areas are encouraged to adopt the package of practices in cultivating their lands. Necessary credit is afforded to the ryots for purchase of inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, seeds, etc.

The coverage of area under this programme is as follows for the year 1973-1974.

Target for the year—26.72 lakh acres

Achievement—27.14 lakh acres.

HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME

The High Yielding Varieties Programme was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1966-67 with a view to step up the production of rice and millets with a small beginning of 5.27 lakh acres during 1966-67. This has been steadily increased to 64.71 lakh acres during 1973-74. Farmers are being educated through various audio-visual aids including the Radio and Farmers Training Centres, besides conducting large scale demonstrations in farmers' fields. Revolutionary changes have been brought about in the agronomic practice, the dosage of manure applied and cropping pattern of Tamil Nadu.

Spectacular achievements were recorded by bringing 52.95 lakh acres under high yielding paddy varieties (viz. 39.59 lakh acres under I.R.I derivatives and 13.36 lakh acres under other high yielding varieties), 4.72 lakh acres under hybrid millets and 7.01 lakh acres under HB 3 Cumbu crash programme during 1973-74.

Seed production and distribution.

The Agricultural Department has evolved a large number of strains of paddy and millets suited to various conditions prevailing in the State. The 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 seeds of different strains of paddy and millets is one of the important functions of the Agricultural Department from the inception for increasing production and for maintaining the quality.

For arranging secondary seed farms to produce certified seeds, the requirements of 3700 M.T. of primary paddy seeds and 60 M.T. of primary millet seeds are met from the seeds produced in the State Seed Farms. A quantity of 800 M.T. of hybrid millet seeds is supplied both by the Department and private trade to the ryots for multiplication.

The financial and physical targets fixed for the year 1973-74 and achievements are furnished below :

<i>Physical.</i>				<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
				M.T.	M.T.
Paddy primary	..	..	..	3,700	3,281
Paddy secondary	..	..	..	10,000	11,566
Millets primary	..	..	..	60	107
Millets secondary	..	..	..	1,828	769
<i>Financial—</i>					
				<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).					
Gross	..	..	..	138.72	119.01
Receipt	..	..	..	120.00	122.85

Seed Certification Scheme.

The Seeds Act, 1966 was enacted with the objective of controlling the quality of seeds supplied to the farmers. Important varieties of cultivated crops are notified for different States by Government of India. Minimum limits of germination and purity are also specified for the notified varieties. Certification of seeds is done only if they possess the minimum limits of germination and purity fixed for the variety. The Seeds Act thus seeks to make available only quality seeds to the ryots.

The Tamil Nadu Government have set up the certification Agency under the control of the Director of Agriculture. The certification agency consists of one Seed Certification Officer, Two Assistant Seed Certification Officers one each at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and 24 seed Certification Assistants. The Certification staff inspect the seed production areas three to four times in a year. The harvest, drying, cleaning, and bagging are also supervised by the staff 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. The certification agency, collects certification charges from the seed growers at the rates fixed by the Government.

The target and achievements both physical and financial for the year 1973-74 are furnished below:

	Target.	Achievements.
<i>Physical</i>	ACRES.	ACRES.
Paddy	6,000	6,671
Cotton	3,000	1,797
Hybrid millets	3,000	1,948

Financial—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Gross	3.71	3.11
Receipt	1.20	1.29
Net	2.51	1.82

Farmers Training and Education Programme.

There are five farmers training centres functioning at Lalgudi (Thiruchirappalli district), Tindivanam (South Arcot District), Koilpatti (Tirunelveli District), Aduthurai (Thanjavur district) and Ranipet (North Arcot District).

The main object of this scheme is to link up the production inputs with that of the technical know how through a well organised institutional and field training programmes and formation of informal voluntary groups to enable the most efficient handling of the scarce inputs secured

at a considerable cost. The training is intended for the farmers, farm women and young farmers to provide adequate knowledge of the inputs-management for the maximum possible advantage.

The following are the courses conducted at the Farmers Training Centres :

1. Institutional Training Camps for men.
2. Institutional Training Camps for women.
3. Demonstration course for women.
4. Peripatetic Demonstration for men.
5. Specialised Institutional Training for Farmers Discussion Group Convenors.

Formation of Farmers Discussion Group which will serve as a continuing medium in imparting training to the members and encourage adoption of the same through group discussion and decision.

Each centre is having two sets of staff members one for the institutional training and the other for the non-institutional training (peripatetic). The staff members of the peripatetic team will work at the centre when there is no field programme.

The following are the targets and achievements made during the year 1973-74. :

Item and Unit.	Target.	Achievement.
1. Institutional Training	100	120
2. Demonstration for women	50	72
3. Institutional training for convenors.	25	32
4. Peripatetic training	500	555
5. Farmers discussion Group	1,500	2,078

Financial allotment for the year 1973-74—Rs. 5.84 lakhs.
Expenditure—Rs. 6.16 lakhs.

Agricultural Information Unit.

Production of Documentary Films :—Documentary films are the most effective communication media through which the attention of a large

number of farmers can be drawn since they provide entertainment as well as the technical know how. During the year under report the following three films were produced—

1. Management of paddy.
2. Maintenance of power sprayers.
3. Management of cotton.

Printing of Posters, Booklets, etc.—During the period, the following booklets and other publicity materials were printed and distributed to the Regional District Officers—

	COPIES.
1. Soil testing recommendation cards	1,00,000
2. Folders on fertiliser	4,000
3. Folder on Kapas Grading	10,000
4. Booklet on Fertiliser Control Order	11,000
5. Booklet on Marketing	2,000
6. Booklet on Seeds Act	1,000
7. Book on Adaptive Research and Crop Production	750
8. Posters on Papaya and Muringa	1,000

Preparation of colour slides.—Projections of colour transparencies during village vizhas have a good impact on Agricultural Production. Hence the colour transparencies on the package of practices for the following crops were prepared and distributed to the officers concerned—

	SLIDES.
1. Dry cumbu	2,760
2. Dry Groundnut	3,600
3. Pulses	600
4. Paddy—Pests and diseases	1,190
5. Sunflower	3,800
6. Cotton	6,700
7. Maize	2,700

Seminars and Exhibitions.—During the period under report a seminar on High Yielding Varieties and South Zone Fertiliser Conferences were arranged. An exhibition enlightening activities of information units was conducted on the occasion of the Summer Crop Production Training Programme.



Tree Planting by Thiru K.K. Shah, Governor at Raj Bhavan on 1st September 1973.

Agricultural Meteorology.—Daily weather reports were gathered from Regional Meteorological Centre, Nungambakkam and the forecast about the severe cyclonic storms were issued through A.I.R. and press. Weekly forecasts on pests and diseases were issued to the farmers as and when required. The World Bank team was received and necessary assistance was rendered.

Radio Programme.—During the year, 81 numbers of radio talks by the departmental officers were arranged on various subjects suited to the season. In addition to that, 5153 questions put forth by various Radio Rural Forums were answered. Apart from these, 6,000 booklets on the Radio talks were printed and distributed to the subordinate officers and ryots.

Maram Valarppu Vizha.

Maram Valarppu Vizha (Vanamahotsava) was celebrated in a fitting manner in all the Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Municipal areas. The local M.L.A., M.P. and V.I.Ps. participated in the function. The need for planting trees for augmenting the National wealth was explained at these functions. Fruit seedlings were distributed. The planting of trees in the school garden and in other available spaces was stressed. Large number of public including farmers attended the function. A sum of Rs. 500 was spent in each district for this Vizha. The total number of trees planted during the celebrations in 1973-74 was 33,93,708.

Agricultural Engineering.

Minor Irrigation Scheme:—The following Minor Irrigation Schemes are under the control of this Department.

1. Private tube-wells scheme.
2. Boring wells scheme.
3. Deepening of wells scheme.
4. Filter Point Tube Wells Scheme and
5. Community wells scheme.

During the year 2,190 numbers of private tube-wells were sunk. These wells provide irrigation facilities to an extent of nearly 43,800 acres (gross) 973 bore-wells were sunk in the open wells to augment water

supply to an additional area of 1,946 acres (gross), 1926 wells were deepened by the department to provide additional irrigation facilities to an extent of 3,452 acres. Private agencies are also hiring out Rock Blasting Unit and a number of wells are being deepened every year through these private agencies also.

For blasting purpose, it is necessary to supply explosives to the ryots. As the ryots were finding it very difficult to get the explosives, magazines were constructed in the districts of South Arcot, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Sivaganga, Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli. Explosives were purchased at rate contract, stored in the above magazines and supplied to the ryots who take the departmental units.

Filter point tube-wells scheme.—2,144 numbers of filter point tube wells are working. These wells provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 21,440 acres (gross).

Soil Conservation.—*Soil conservation in hills and plains.*—The Scheme is intended to protect the lands from hazards of soil erosion, by water and wind and to conserve the needed soil moisture. Soil conservation measures provide for contour bunding, bench terracing, gully control, water management works, like land levelling, shaping and laying of irrigation channels, etc.

The following is the physical and financial achievements during the year :—

<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Financial.</i>	
Target.	Achievement.	Target	Achievement.
(In acres.)		(Rupees in lakhs).	
124,570	116,270	83.28	94.63

Wind Swept Area Scheme in Madurai district.—The Scheme is intended to undertake soil conservation measures to prevent the spread of the sand dunes on the fertile cultivated areas and turning them into unproductive lands in Bodi and Andipatti areas in Madurai district

The following is the physical and financial achievements during the year :—

<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Financial.</i>	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(In acres).		(Rupees in lakhs)	
6,300	6,825	4.56	4.54

Tractor hiring Scheme.—The Scheme envisages reclamation of virgin lands and current fallows to raise the overall yields of crops and step up food production by bringing more areas under cultivation. The department hires out to the ryots Bulldozers for levelling and tractors for tilling, ploughing and other agricultural operations. Hire charges have been fixed at economical rates bearing in mind, the increased prices of oils and lubricants, pay and allowances of crew. The scheme is in operation throughout the State.

The targets fixed for the year have been reached :—

	Target.	Achievement.
	(acres).	
Levelling	10,746	15,239
Mechanised cultivation	50,700	61,059

About 9,915 tonnes of additional food production was achieved during the year due to the implementation of this scheme.

Crop Development Schemes.

Cotton Development Scheme.—1. Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme, is being operated in all the districts except the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. An area of 3.93 lakh acres has been covered under the scheme.

2. Intensive Cotton Development Programme sponsored by the centre is now being operated in Coimbatore district and in a portion of Tirunelveli district.

3. Package programme is being operated in selected areas viz., Salem, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

An area of 2.09 lakh acres has been covered under this programme.

Cashew Development Scheme (State).—The following three Cashew Development Schemes are being implemented in Tamil Nadu.

1. Scheme for the development of cashew in Tamil Nadu.

2. Scheme for the development of cashew cultivation in Ramanathapuram district.

3. Scheme for the development of cashew and coconut in coastal areas of Tirunelveli district.

The physical and financial target and achievements during 1973-74 are furnished below :—

Name of the scheme.	Physical.		Financial	
	Target	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(Acres)		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Cashew Development Scheme in Tamil Nadu	5,000	4,110	7.49	5.87

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Cashew Development.—The following are the schemes under Cashew Development (Central Sector)—

(1) Intensive Plant Protection Measures on Cashew and

(2) Laying out Demonstration Plot.

The physical and financial achievements are furnished below for 1973-74 :—

Plant protection measures.		Laying out demonstration plots.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(Area in acres.)		(Numbers.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5,400	5,551	175	172

Sugarcane Development Scheme.—Under this scheme there is one Zonal Farm functioning at Lakshmangudy in Vadapathimangalam 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.

The following are the various achievements under the scheme mentioned above during 1973-74.

Sugarcane Development Scheme.

Target. Achievement.

	Acres. (in lakhs.)	Acres (in lakhs.)
1. Thorough preparation of land	1.41	1.54
2. Planting in Selected sites	1.32	1.35
3. Optimum Manuring	2.05	2.01
4. Area covered by proper irrigation ..	0.22	0.25
5. Area covered by Plant Protection ..	1.96	2.11

Sugarcane Package Scheme.

Target. Achievement.

(1)	(2) (Acres in lakhs.)	(3) (Acres in lakhs.)
1. Area covered by preparation of farm plan	0.32	0.35
2. Amount of loan disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) ..	240.00	290.98
3. Area covered by package of practices (in lakh acres).	0.32	0.35
4. Number of demonstrations conducted ..	576	557
5. Number of composite demonstrations conducted :		
(i) With subsidy	96	96
(ii) Without subsidy	192	197

Sugarcane Borer Scheme.

Total area covered by release of Parasites (Acres) 5,500 4,152

Oilseeds Development Scheme.*Seed Procured.*

Target. Achievement.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of bags of 40 kgs. each (groundnut) ..	44,500	46,275
Number of bags of 75 kgs. each (Gingelly) ..	800	374
Number of bags of 45 kgs. each (Castor) ...	150	207
Sunflowers (In tonnes)	625	768.241

Financial.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Gross	38.29	62.41
Receipt	25.00	49.38
Nett	13.29	13.03

Groundnut package Scheme (State Sector):—The Scheme is implemented in five districts namely Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai and Ramanathapuram through 8 Package Units covering 4.2 lakhs acres.

Physical.

Target. Achievement.

(In lakh acres.)

Improved Agronomic practices	4.225	5.320
Demonstration Plots laid	128	137

Groundnut Export Oriented Programme.—The scheme is implemented in important groundnut-growing districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Chingleput. The object of the scheme is to increase the groundnut production by bringing 8.58 lakh acres.

Target. Achievement.

(Unit in lakh acres.)

Physical.

1. Improved Seed Distribution	8.58	8.95
2. Demonstration Plots laid	770	776
<i>Financial (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	17.73	17.91

In addition to the above, the following schemes are also undertaken by the Government to increase their production :—

1. Coconut Development Scheme.
2. Pulses.
3. Schemes for increasing production of vegetables.
4. Development of Potatoes.
5. Development of Coriander.
6. Turmeric Development.
7. Tobacco including package.
8. Banana Scheme.
9. Scheme for development of arecanut.
10. Cocoa Development Scheme.

PLANT PROTECTION SCHEMES

The object of the scheme is to protect the Crops from the ravages of pests and diseases in the fields and the produce in the godowns by suitable control measures. To achieve this object the following schemes were implemented :—

1. Purchase and distribution of plant protection chemicals through the *Agricultural depots* in the Blocks.
2. Strengthening of Departmental pool of plant protection equipment.
3. Purchase and distribution of plant protection equipment to the Panchayat Unions, Panchayats and Farmers under Agricultural grant.
4. Hiring out plant protection equipment to undertake effective and prompt control measures.

5. Undertaking Mass Ground Spraying in endemic areas in the major crops of Paddy, Groundnut and Cotton.

6. Maintenance of Mobile Servicing Units to Service and repair plant Protection equipments with the department, Panchayat Unions, Panchayats and private farmers.

7. Regulate the distribution of plant protection chemicals and enforcement of quality control.

1. *Distribution of plant protection Chemicals.*—The area treated with plant protection chemicals is given below:—

	(Lakhs— acres.)
Food crops	85.30
Non-food crops	37.03
Seed treatment	33.48
Rat Control	11.20
Weed Control	0.16

2. *Purchase of Plant Protection Equipment.*—Five-hundred numbers of plant protection equipments were purchased for the use of the Department.

3. *Purchase and distribution of plant protection equipments.*—Six thousand and thirty-one numbers of plant protection equipments were distributed to the ryots during the year.

4. *Stock position of plant protection equipment for hiring out to ryots by Department during 1973-74.*—

a. Hand operated sprayers	838
b. Hand operated duster	546
c. Power operated sprayers	1145
d. Power operated sprayers- cum- duster	6301
e. Hire charges collected	Rs. 1,96,691.50

5. *Mass Ground Spraying.*—The area covered under different crops is given below:—

	(In acres.)
A. Paddy	39,071
B. Groundnut	85,840
C. Cotton	15,000

6. *Mobile Servicing Unit.*—There are six Mobile Services Units in the State. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-four machines were repaired during the year.

7. *Pesticides Testing Laboratories.*—Seven pesticides Testing Laboratories are situated in the the following places.—

1. Coimbatore
2. Salem
3. Tiruchirappall
4. Madurai
5. Aduthurai
6. Kovilpatti
7. Kancheepuram

Seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine samples were analysed during the year.

8. *Insecticides Act.*—

(a) Number of selling licences issued	3,380
(b) Number of manufacturing licences issued.	53

Manures and Fertilisers.

Urban Compost Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to convert all rubbish and night soil available in the Municipalities and Town Panchayats into valuable compost. For undertaking this work the local bodies are granted loan for general improvement of compost yard and purchase of vehicles to transport the waste materials. Number of local bodies doing this work is 594.

	Physical (In lakh tonnes.)	Financial (In lakhs Rs.)
Target	10.00	6.00 (Loan)
Achievement	7.03	4.02 (Loan)

Night Soil Compost Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to convert all rubbish and night soil available in bigger and smaller village panchayats into quality compost. The panchayats producing night soil compost are being given a subsidy of 25 per cent of the recurring cost subject to a minimum of Rs. 150 in each case. The following are the achievement during 1973-74:—

Number of Panchayats doing this work.. 1330.		
	<i>Physical</i> (In lakh tonnes)	<i>Financial</i> (In lakh Rs.)
Target	3.00	0.90 (subsidy)
Achievement ..	3.08	0.84 (subsidy)

Scheme for the Development of Local Manurial Resources.—The object of the scheme is to utilise all the available rural wastes and convert them into good quality compost by the farmers under the guidance of the Compost Development Inspector. The following are the achievements during 1973-74:—

	<i>Physical</i> (In lakh tonnes.)	<i>Financial</i> (No financial Commitment.)
Target	75.00	..
Achievement ..	78.23	..

Scheme for the Production of Bacterial Culture.—The object of the scheme is to popularise the beneficial effects of inoculation of leguminous crops with effective bacterial strain and thereby to increase the soil fertility and production potential. The following are the achievements during 1973-74:—

	<i>Physical</i>
Target	48,000 Nos.
Achievement ..	1,93,323 Nos.

Green Manuring Scheme.—The scheme is to augment the organic matter content of the soil by application of green manure or green leaf manure for increasing food production. This scheme was administered by the Panchayat Unions during the year.

The achievements are as follows:—

Physical.

Target	2,300 (In M.Tons)
Achievement ..	1,728 (In M.Tons)

Sewage Development Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to utilise the sewage water for Agricultural purposes. Twenty One local bodies are maintaining sewage farms. Fodder grass and other crops are raised. Technical advice is given to the local bodies in the proper maintenance of the farms.

The scheme of quality control was in operation during this year. The target of 3.15 lakh tonnes of N, 1.03 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 0.98 lakh tonnes of K20 was fixed. As against this target, the achievement was 1.91 lakh tonnes of N, 0.70 lakh tonnes of P205 and 0.72 lakh tonnes of K. There was a shortage of nitrogenous fertiliser on account of world wide shortage which was reflected on the consumption of both P. and K.

Soil conditioners demonstration scheme was in operation during this year and a sum of Rs. 1.17 lakh was spent as against the target of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. On the physical side, eight demonstrations were laid. Under this scheme, gypsum was supplied free of cost for laying demonstration in selected contiguous blocks of either 100 acres or two blocks of 50 acres each. This scheme was discontinued from 1st April 1974.

Scheme for the supply of soil conditioners:—This scheme was also in operation during the year throughout the State. Under this scheme gypsum and lime were distributed at 50 per cent subsidy. As against financial target of Rs. 2.60 lakh (gross), the achievement was Rs. 1.92 lakhs. 12,12 tonnes of gypsum were distributed against the target of 2,000 tonnes and 301 tonnes of lime were distributed against a target of 500 tonnes.

Fertiliser Promotion Programme—To educate the farmers on balanced use of fertiliser, demonstrations are laid under the scheme. The scheme is in operation in North Arcot and South Arcot districts. During the year the scheme was extended to Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli districts. The following is the target and achievement under the scheme:—

<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
800	785

State Seed Farms.

The main object of the State Seed Farms is to multiply the nucleus seeds and the foundation seeds and produce the certified seeds of paddy and millets, oilseeds, vegetables and pulses. Production of foundation seeds will be done in the State Seed Farms to maintain the genetic and physical purity of the seeds and further multiplication is taken up in the Seed Centres.

Functioning.—There are at present 52 State Seed Farms functioning in the State including a large sized machanized farm 'Anna Pannai' at Kudimiamalai in Pudukkottai district. The total area of all the State Seed Farms is 5,076 acres, of which 3,742 acres are cultivable. The rest is occupied by buildings and roads and other vacant areas. Out of 3,742 acres of cultivable area, 1,616 acres are classified as wet, 724 acres as garden lands and 1,402 acres as dry lands. The area is considered adequate to produce the targetted quantity of seeds of major crops.

Though the main object of establishment of State Seed Farm is to produce quality seeds, it is also to be ensured that the farms are working on economic lines. The net profit during the year 1973-74 is Rs. 14 lakhs as against Rs. 13 lakhs earned during 1972-73. Out of the 52 State Seed Farms, only nine farms were running on loss and all efforts had been taken to make the above farms run on economic lines.

The following quantity of seeds were produced in the State Seed Farms during the year 1973-74.—

Paddy	3,500 MT
Millets	75 MT
(Ordinary)	
Hybrid Millets..	150 MT
Oilseeds	100 MT
Pulses	35 MT
Vegetables ..	32 MT

Food Production

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes intended for increasing the agricultural output.—

- (i) *New well Subsidy Scheme*; and
- (ii) *Scheme for distribution of chemical fertilisers.*

(i) *New well Subsidy Scheme.*—The Government discontinued the financing of the scheme from 1st March 1968 except for the spill over works. A sum of Rs. 2.18 lakhs under subsidy was disbursed. 493 wells were completed during the year.

The Land Development Banks and other institutional agencies are financing the scheme from 1st April 1968.

(ii) *Scheme for distribution of chemical fertilisers.*—The scheme for the distribution of chemical fertilisers was continued as a State Trading Scheme during 1973-74. The actual consumption of chemical fertilisers in the State during the year was 3,59,695 M. Tonnes.

Animal Husbandry.

The Department of Animal Husbandry continued to function on a regional basis and all the activities of the Department were co-ordinated at the Directorate under the guidance of the Director of Animal Husbandry. The six regions of the State, Viz., Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli continued to function under the control of the Regional Deputy Directors as before.

During the period, the Government revived the Intensive Cattle Development Project at Madurai and it started functioning from 7th January 1974. There were six District Live-stock Farms and two Sheep Farms in Tamil Nadu during the year under report.

The Department of Animal Husbandry drew many ambitious programmes on a large scale like cross breeding of native cattle with exotic breeds to bring about a drastic change in the genetic constitution, fodder development, sheep development, piggery development and providing better health care for livestock etc., for achieving the 'White Revolution'.

1. *District Live stock Farm, Hosur.*—The main object of this farm is to produce pure stock of pedigree stud bulls and to supply them to various Government Institutions for the improvement of indigenous stock by grading Red Sindhi, Jersey, Friesian and exotic cross breeds. This is the only farm in which horses are maintained for stud purposes.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 730 as against 996 of the previous year. 128 calves were born during this year. The Government of India offered free of cost 28 numbers of Jersey bull

calves and 32 numbers of Jersey Heifer calves imported from Australia. Forty three animals were received from outside. The total number of animals disposed off from the farm was 322. The strength of the cattle at the end of the year was 639.

The total milk yield was 2,24,015.0 kgs. An area of about 900 acres was under pasture, 13,95,929 Kgs. of green fodder, 2,78,977 Kgs. of legumes and 1,034 Kgs. of grains were produced in this farm during the year. 5,27,458 Kgs. of fodder was ensiled and preserved.

2. *District Live stock Farm, Pudukottai*.—The main object of this farm is to undertake cross breeding between Sindhi and Jersey breeds ultimately to evolve a Dairy Breed suitable to Tamil Nadu.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 1,199 as against 1,106 of the previous year. 210 calves were born and 19 animals were received from outside. The total number of animals disposed off from the farm was 349. The strength at the end of the year was 1,079.

The total milk yield was 2,39,098.3 Kgs. An area of about 135.50 acres was under pasture. 41,24,530 Kgs. of fodder and 730 Kgs. of maize were produced.

3. *District Live stock Farm, Chettinad*—The main object of this farm is to maintain Tharparkar Cattle and Murrah buffaloes, to study their adaptability to the climatic and geological conditions of this area and to make available well-acclimated strains of bulls of the above breeds for grading up the local cattle in and around the area both for milk production and work.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 548 as against 536 of the previous year. 82 calves were born and 3 animals were received from outside. The total number of animals disposed off from the farm was 150. The strength of the cattle at the end of the year was 483.

The total milk yield was 1,19,920.8 Kgs., 13,51,402 Kgs. of fodder and 2,520 Kgs. of grains were produced.

4. *District Live stock Farm, Tirunelveli*—(Located at Abishekapatti).

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 202 as against 191 of the previous year. 46 calves were born and 16 animals were received from outside during the period. 34 animals were disposed off from the farm leaving the strength at the end of the year to 230.

79,196.6 Kgs. of milk were obtained. An area of about 314.03 acres was under pasture. 7,67,815 Kgs. of fodder and 6,201 Kgs. of grains were produced in this farm during the year.

5. *District Livestock Farm, Orathanad*.—The Farm has two annexe one at Eachenkottai and the other at Korukkai. The latter has only Umblachery breed of cattle whereas the other two farms have Umblachery, Sindhi, Sindhi Umblachery Cross breeds and Murrah breeds of cattle.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year in the three farms was 1,217 as against 1,144 of the previous year. 206 calves were born and 23 animals were received from outside during the period. 337 animals were disposed off from the farm leaving the strength at the end of the year to 1,109.

One hundred and seventy numbers of Cows yielded 2,56,411.7 litres of milk for the year.

An area of about 768.57 acres was under pasture. 22,10,528 Kgs. of fodder and 42,142 Kgs. of grains were produced in this Farm during the year under report.

6. *District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund*.—The main object is to run this farm as a Model cross breed Jersey Farm in view of the favourable climatic conditions of the place, the medium size and high heat tolerance of the animals when compared to other breeds so that the off-springs can be transferred to the plains for breeding and production.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 140 as against 178 of the previous year. 33 calves were born and 56 animals were received from outside during the period. 50 animals were disposed off from the farm leaving the strength at the end of the year to 179, 82,176.1 Kgs. of milk were obtained.

An area of about 44.50 acres was under pasture. 11,29,054 Kgs. of fodder and 1,282 Kgs. of grains were produced in this Farm during the year under report.

7. *Cattle Section in sheep farm, Chinnasalem.*— Apart from different breeds of Sheep, Alambadi and Hallikar breeds of cattle were also maintained in this farm.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 369 as against 370 of the previous year. 81 calves were born and 2 animals were received from outside during the period. 97 animals were disposed off from the farm leaving the strength at the end of the year as 355.

A quantity of 41,842 Kgs. of milk was obtained.

1. *Sheep Farm, Sattur.*—The strength of the sheep at the beginning of the year was 793. 271 lambs were born in the farm and 510 sheep were received from other stations. The total number of disposals from the farm was 447 leaving the strength at the end of the year as 1,127.

During the year, a total area of 338.83 acres of land have been brought under cultivation. A total quantity of 1,31,267 Kgs. of fodder and 12,949 Kgs. of grains were produced.

2. *Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem* —The strength of the sheep at the beginning of the year was 1,394 as against 1,318 of the previous year. 771 lambs were born during the period. 565 sheep were disposed off from the farm, leaving the strength at the end of the year as 1,600.

During the year, a total area of 1,102.95 acres of land have been brought under pasture. A total quantity of 39,32,249 Kgs. of fodder and 19,716 Kg. of grains were produced.

Sheep unit.— The strength of the sheep in 4 units at the beginning of the year was 3,781. 1,612 lambs were born and 32 sheep were received from other stations. 1,519 sheep were disposed off from the four units leaving the strength at the end of the year as 3,906.

Piggery Development.— Pig rearing was carried out in five composite Live stock Farms, Hosur, Pudukottai, Orathanad, Chettinad, and Abishekapatti and two Sheep Farms, Sattur and Chinnasalem. The salvage of dry cows farm, Alamadhi was handed over to Government of India. The Piggery unit functioning in that farm has, therefore, been shifted to the poultry farm, Kattupakkam. Subsequently the

stock at the above Unit has been transferred to the Veterinary Hospital Saidapet, consequent on the formation of Poultry Development Corporation and the piggery unit is now functioning in the Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet.

The total number of pigs at the beginning of the year in all the Units was 1,048. There were 1,910 births and 36 pigs were received from other Stations. The total number of disposals from the Units was 1,611 leaving a balance of 1,350 pigs at the end of the year.

The exotic type Yorkshire Breed alone was maintained in the Pig Breeding Units. Boars were supplied for breeding purposes to upgrade the local variety. 897 pigs have been sold for breeding. 54 pork clubs are functioning in the State with a view to educate the people to rear pigs, on scientific feeding, breeding and managerial condition and to popularise the eating habits of pork among the public.

Poultry Development.—The Poultry Development activities in Tamil Nadu have been transferred from this Department to "the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation". Accordingly the poultry institutions attached to this department were transferred to the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Madras, with lands, buildings, equipment, vehicles, birds and feed ingredients pertaining to them.

There are 126 Poultry Breeders Co-operative Societies and 2 Poultry Breeders Co-operative Marketing Societies. The main objects of the societies are to enable members to buy and maintain good strains of exotic fowls, to purchase and supply modern poultry equipments required by the members for undertaking poultry farming on improved methods and to encourage the spirit and practice of thrift, self-help and mutual aid amongst the members.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Health Services.—There were 18 Veterinary Hospitals, 17 Veterinary Hospitals-cum-Key Village Centres, 401 Veterinary Dispensaries, 121 Veterinary Dispensary-cum-Key Village Centres, one Mobile Veterinary Unit (Saidapet), 13 Clinical Laboratories and 1956 sub-centres in Tamil Nadu. During the year under report, 25 new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened.

One lakh, two thousand, six hundred and five Clinical Materials were examined in 13 Clinical Laboratories. A total number of 49,59,10 case : were treated and 5,45,342 castrations were performed.

There were 627 outbreak of contagious diseases, in which 6,365 animals were affected and 4,117 animals died. 72,77,890 animals were protected against these diseases.

Veterinary Public Health (Slaughter house).—There was a total number of 206 slaughter houses in the State in which 17,33,928 animals were slaughtered. They were inspected by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 12,382 number of carcasses were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Artificial Insemination.—49,459 collections were made from the bulls maintained by the Department and 19,40,132 inseminations were done. The number of pregnancies verified by the staff was 9,13,520 and the number of calves born was 364,848.

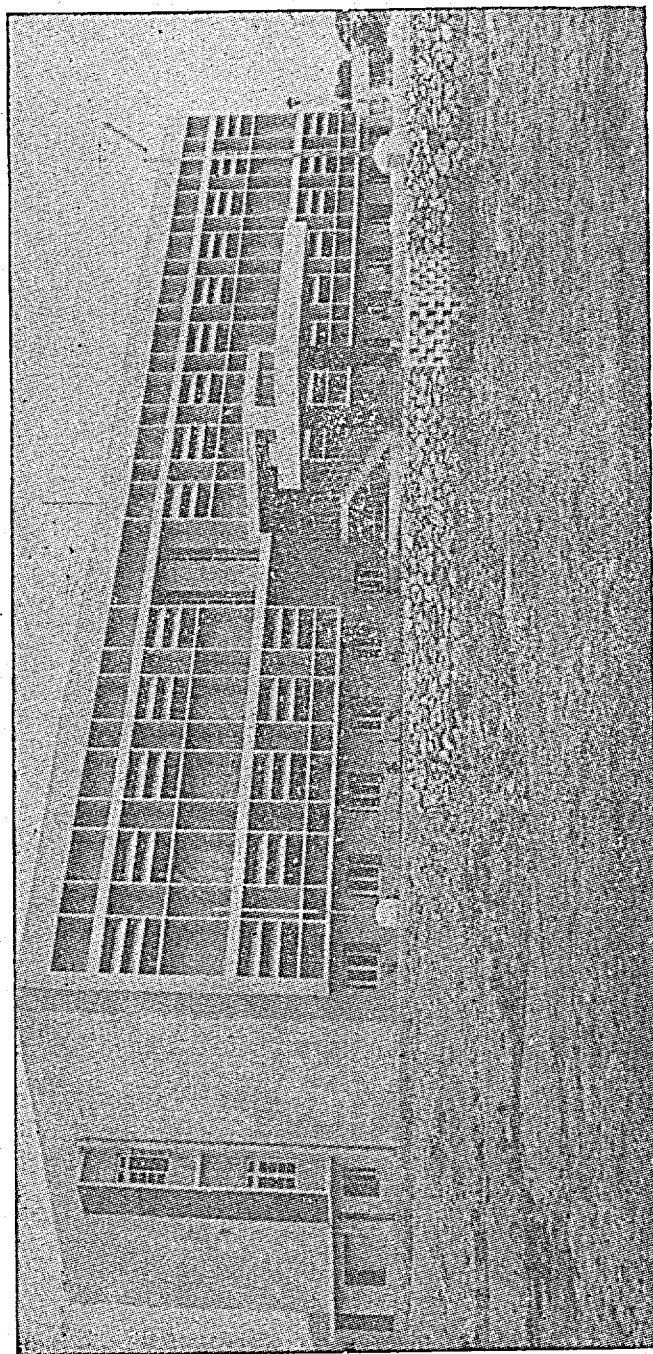
Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.—This Scheme consists of 14 squads in the districts, 8 checkposts, and 4 vigilance units. A total number of 30,46,990 animals were vaccinated by scheme staff. During the year there were 96 outbreaks in which 2,487 animals were affected and 1,324 animals died.

Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.—The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, is engaged in the production of Antisera, Vaccines, diagnostic aids. The Biological products produced at this Institute not only meet the demands of this State but the needs of the neighbouring States as well.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 4,00,350-00 was realised by sale of biological products to other States and private parties.

The particulars of biological products produced and despatched from the Institute are given below :—

	<i>Dosage.</i>
1 Opening balance at the beginning of the year.	14,27,597
2 Produced during the year under report ..	3,12,23,226
3 Quantity sold to public within the State ..	46,91,363



Laboratory for Vaccine Production and Research for the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine at Ranipet.

	<i>Dosage.</i>
4 Quantity supplied to Government Institutions within the State.	2,46,22,575
5 Quantity sold to other States	52,34,558
6 Closing balance at the end of the year ..	16,01,758

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 and Deans Madras Veterinary College is incharge of the Madras Veterinary College for both under graduate and post-graduate education.

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 853 candidates applied for admission 136 candidates were selected. The number of under-graduate students on roll as on 31st March 1974 was 765 which includes 16 lady students and 25 overseas students. During the year 29 candidates appeared for the M.V.Sc. Examination and 24 graduated.

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., Live stock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, District Live stock Farms, Orthanad 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.
(a) Medical .. (.. ..	6,671	21,067
(b) Surgical	3,290	3,157
(c) Gynaecology and Obstetrics ..	5,454	..
	15,415	24,224
<i>Operations</i>		
(a) Major	7	114
(b) Minor	372	565
(c) Castrations	37	115
(d) Obstetrical Operations	547	..
	963	794

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 the overall control of the Professor of Preventive Medicine. The Laboratory furnished Haematological results and Urine examination results in addition to routine blood smear examination and other clinical materials.

Artificial Insemination Unit.—The number of insemination done by this Unit during the year was 8,807.

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 1,37,402. Of these 95,130 eggs were sold to public while 17,484 eggs were sold to Government agencies.

Research.—The number of research schemes in progress in the Department under various categories are detailed below :

1. I.C.A.R. Scheme 100 per cent financed	7
2. I.C.A.R. Scheme financed on 50:50 basis	5
3. State Government Schemes	21
4. Departmental Schemes	15
Total ..	48

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. 2,33,091 eggs and 20,530 chicks were produced during the year.

Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam.—The Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam was started on 12th September 1957 for research and development of mutton breed of sheep.

(a) *Sheep Section.*—The strength at the beginning of this year was 685. The additions and disposals during the year were 599 and 511 respectively. The strength of sheep at the end of the year was 773.

(b) *Pig Section.*—The strength at the beginning of the year was 134. The additions and disposals during the year were 571 and 440 respectively. The strength at the end of the year was 265.

(c) *Cattle Section*.—The strength of white and black cattle at the beginning of the year was 96. The additions and disposals during the year were 63 and 41 respectively. The strength at the end of the year was 118.

Dairying and Milk Supply.

The Dairy Development department continued to be in charge of purchasing and marketing of milk.

A separate Corporation namely 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 at Madurai was under the control of the department during the year 1973-74. 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.

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 hospitals, commercial institutions and for special functions such as marriages, etc. on special orders. The fat and SNF percentages for the various kinds of milk are as follows :

Kind of milk.	Fat per cent.	SNF per cent.
Standard milk	4.5	8.5
Toned Milk — ..	5.3	8.3
Double Toned Milk ..	1.5	8.5

Madurai Milk Project.—The Madurai Dairy has a capacity of handling 50,000 litres per day. The main source of receipt of raw milk was from the Co-operative Milk Supply Unions/Societies and the Chilling Centres in intermediate sections viz., Srivilliputhur, Dindigul, Kovilpatti, Manamadurai, Peraiyur, Papampatti, Palani and Sankaran-koil.

During the year, a total quantity of 90,65,418.6 litres of milk was collected by the Madurai Milk Project and the total quantity distributed was 1,09,31,572.0 litres including quantity despatched to Central Dairy, Madras to the tune of 7,17,450 litres. The average production of milk in Madurai was 28,311.5 litres per day.

60,07,025 litres of standard milk were distributed to the general public of Madurai City during the year. There were 40,000 consumers drawing milk from 82 depots in 2 zones at various places in the city.

Toned milk was prepared only for sale as hot milk and for preparation of rose milk. Double toned milk was supplied to low income group families and the poor at the rates specified below.—

Double toned milk for card holders. 0.64 paise per litre up to 15th May 1973
0.70 paise per litre up to 16th September 1973

Double toned milk for general public. 0.70 paise per litre up to 15th May 1973.
0.90 paise per litre up to 15th September 1973.
1.00 rupee per litre up to 16th September 1973.

Double toned milk was also distributed to the public through depots. The total number of families benefited by this scheme were 12,500.

Milk Colony, Madhavaram.—At present the licensees are having their animals housed in two units. Each unit can accommodate 400 milch animals and 100 dry animals. The total number of licensees and strength of cattle in the milk colony during the year are as follows :

	No. of Licen- sees.	Milch Buffal- loes.	Cows.	Dry Buffal- loes.	Cows.
1st April 1973	58	150	479	22	108
31st March 1974	47	141	351	11	75

Salvage Farm.—During the year 32 dry buffaloes and 133 dry cows were admitted in the Salvage Farm. The total strength of dry animals

as on 1st April 1973 and 31st March 1974 available in salvage are as follows :

Stock position as on 31st March 1973.		Number of dry ani- mals admitted.		Number of ani- mals released during 1973-74.		Balance at the end of the year 31st March 1974.	
Buffa- loes.	Cows	Buffa- loes.	Cows.	Buffa- loes.	Cows.	Buffa- loes.	Cows.
12	52	132	133	141	174	3	11

Dry animals of the licensees are being admitted in salvage farm on payment of Rs. 150 as admission fee. The animals are fed with limited quantity of non-world food programme cattle feed, green grass and paddy straw.

Government Dairy Farm, Madhavaram.—The animals maintained in Government Dairy Farm are fed with computed cattle feed which is obtained from the feed mixing plant in the colony. The animals are allotted to each milkman at the rate of 10 for a milkman who attends to all items of work. After calving, an animal is allotted to a milkman taking into consideration his efficiency in milking and management. The animal is withdrawn if the milk yield does not improve and it is allotted to other milkman. The production of milk during the year was 5,99,493.5 litres.

1973-74

1. Number of animals	289
2. Number of dry and young calves	412
3. Total quantity of milk produced (in lakh litres)	6.00

Village level workers are given intensive training in artificial insemination and Farm Management for 3 months. These workers are being used to implement the cross breeding programme in the societies so that ultimately the members will benefit through better calves. The Veterinary College students and nursing students continue to visit the project and have practical training in the various aspects of the milch industry.

CO-OPERATION.

All the villages in the State had already been covered by Co-operatives. The total expenditure on State Schemes coming under Co-operation for the year 1973-74 was Rs. 133.60 lakhs.

Co-operative Credit.—During the year, out of the 200 societies programmed for revitalisation schemes, 160 societies were selected. 40 branches were opened by the Co-operative Central Banks in this State as programmed. Share capital and deposit position of Credit Co-operatives were increased to Rs. 30.28 crores and Rs. 97.49 crores respectively.

A sum of Rs. 22.12 lakhs was spent under the Co-operative credit scheme.

Co-operative Marketing.—A sum of Rs. 6.85 lakhs was contributed by Government to the Share Capital of the marketing societies and another sum of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was given as contribution towards the price fluctuation fund of the marketing societies. A subsidy of Rs. 54.62 lakhs was also disbursed to the societies for construction of marketing godowns under the Central Sector Scheme.

Co-operative Processing.—During the year, a sum of Rs. 0.02 lakhs was disbursed as managerial subsidy to societies. Besides this a sum of Rs. 0.08 lakh was disbursed as subsidy to the co-operative societies for hiring of godowns. A sum of Rs. 15.38 lakhs representing the State Government's share capital for setting up two sun flower seed oil extraction plant in Coimbatore district and another in South Arcot district was disbursed.

Co-operative Education and Training.—A sum of Rs. 1.24 lakhs was spent under the scheme relating to co-operative education and training.

Consumers' Co-operatives.—During the year, Government had given financial assistance to the co-operative wholesale stores to the tune of Rs. 1.72 lakhs for the construction of godowns. A sum of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was contributed towards the share capital of primary stores. For setting up of modern retail outlets, a sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs was sanctioned to Consumers' Co-operatives.

Strengthening of organisational set up.—A sum of Rs. 22.51 lakhs was spent during this year under this head.

Agro-Engineering and service Co-operative Federation.—Financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh was given to the Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation towards its share capital, during the year under report.

Centrally sponsored Scheme.—A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was given as share capital assistance to block level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operatives at Rs. 0.50 lakh each under the Central Sector Scheme. For the development of consumer co-operatives and for opening large size retail outlets and departmental stores financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 4.08 lakhs was given during the year.

Minor Irrigation Scheme.—During the year the State Government contributed two sums of Rs. 66.50 lakhs and Rs. 149.63 lakhs to the debentures floated by the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Land Development Bank under normal and special schemes respectively.

Besides, an expenditure of Rs. 68.36 lakhs was incurred under the new well subsidy scheme.

*Schemes financed by Reserve Bank of India :—*The following contributions were made to the share capital assistance during the year :—

Agricultural Credit Societies and Central Co-operative Banks.	..	Rs. 66.65 lakhs.
Primary Land Development Banks	..	Rs. 9.76 lakhs.
Urban Co-operative Bank	.. ..	Rs. 1.26 lakhs.

National Co-operative Development Corporation.—During the year, National Co-operative Development Corporation gave financial assistance to the various types of co-operatives to the tune of Rs. 128.21 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

School Education.

(i) *Elementary Education.*—The expansion of Educational facilities gained momentum after the attainment of Independence and its pace was accelerated by the Five Year Plans.

There were 32,499 Elementary Schools (26,726 Primary Schools with standard V as the highest class and 5,773 higher elementary or Middle Schools, with standard VIII as the highest class) in the State as on the 1st August 1973 with 68.56 lakhs of pupils belonging to the age group 6—14 studying in those schools.

There has been great expansion in Primary Education, with an additional enrolment during 1973-74 of about 1,12,000 pupils under the age group 6-11 (corresponding to standards I to V) and about 36,000 pupils under the age group of 11 to 14 (corresponding to standards VI to VIII). The percentages of enrolment under age groups 6-11 and 11-14 were 90 per cent and 52 per cent respectively in 1973-74. Almost every village in Tamil Nadu with a population of about 300 has been provided with a Primary school so that, by and large, there are school facilities within walking distance of every boy and girl 173,175 teachers (including 69,051 women teachers) were serving in the above schools during the year under report, of whom 173,138 were trained teachers.

Mid-day Meals.—As on 31—3—1974, 19.40 lakhs of pupils studying in 29,241 elementary schools were getting free Midday Meals. The scheme was also functioning on a voluntary basis in many secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 218 lakhs was spent on this scheme in 1973-74 from the State Government funds. This was supplemented by gift food received from the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE). The details of the gift food received during 1973-74 were :—

Serial number and Commodity.	Quantity in lakhs of pounds.	Cost in Rs. lakhs.
1. Salad Oil	64.63	111.82
2. Corn Soya Meal blend	169.09	164.01
3. Bulgur Wheat	291.77	186.73
4. Balahar	22.57	22.573
Total		485.13

The School meals programme was implemented through central kitchens in the Panchayat Union areas of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts and through the Midday Meal Committees in other districts. 36 Central kitchens were commissioned in 1973-74 bringing the total number of central kitchens in the said three districts to 96.

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. About 39 lakhs of pupils have been provided with atleast one set of free uniform through voluntary effort.

School Improvement Conference.—A people's movement has been organised and implemented during the last 14 years by the Directorate of Education by which the public interested in the welfare of schools come forward to do their bit for improving the condition of their schools. This movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. The total number of School Improvement Conferences held up to 1973-74 was 518. The total cost of the schemes undertaken in all these conferences was 18.92 crores of rupees.

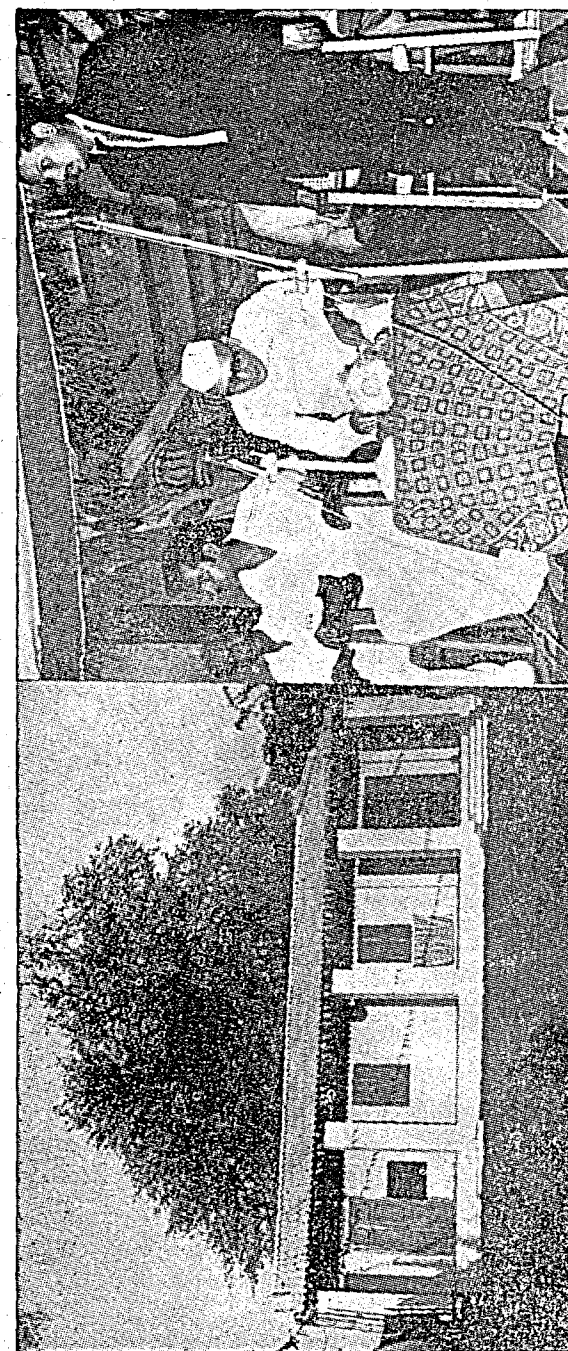
*Free supply of Books and Slates to Poor Pupils reading in Standards I to III :—*The pupils who are getting free meals under Midday Meals scheme get text books free in standards I to III and slates also free in standard I. The text books are supplied free by the Tamil Nadu Text Books Society at its own cost (about Rs. 20 lakhs per year).

Improvement of science education in Elementary Schools.—With UNESCO-UNICEF assistance a Pilot Project for improving Science teaching was implemented in 50 selected primary and 30 selected middle schools in the districts of Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot.

(ii) *Secondary Education.*—The tremendous expansion has accelerated the progress and demand for Secondary Education. 57 new High Schools were opened during 1973-74 under different managements as detailed below :—

Government	..	30 (including 1 Social Welfare Department School and 4 Harijan Welfare Department Schools).
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Corporation of Madras.	6
Corporation of Madurai.	6
Municipality	.. 3
Aided	.. 12



Tairu K. K. Shah, Governor inaugurated a School Building at Pennalur, Uthiramerur Panchayat Union on 25th July 1973.

As on 1st August 1973, there were 2,823 High schools with 65,959 teachers and with a strength of 16.27 lakhs of pupils. The management-wise break-up of the 2,823 schools was 2,717 ordinary high schools, 40 Anglo-Indian high schools, 24 Matriculation schools, 9 central schools, 24 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and 9 schools affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate. During 1973-74, 33 per cent of the pupils of age group 14-17 had been enrolled. Municipal School, Karaikudi and the Municipal Nellurpettai High school, Gudiyatham were taken over by the Government.

On the pattern of public schools an experimental Model school for girls viz. Dr Navalar Nedunzhian Government Model School for girls was started during 1973-74 in the campus of the Lady Willington Training College, Madras. The working of the school will have a salutary effect on the working of developing schools in the area and this will ultimately lead to a general improvement of educational standards.

Improvement of Science Teaching.— The scheme for grant-in-aid to High Schools for the purchase of science equipment and setting up of science laboratories, under which Rs. 15,000 is given for equipment and Rs. 25,000 for laboratory buildings, was continued in 1973-74. 775 High Schools had been benefited under this scheme till 1973-74 and 35 more High schools received the benefit of this scheme. In 1973-74 14 mobile science laboratory vans equipped with science apparatus for High Schools were functioning, one in each revenue District in the State from the beginning of 1973. It is the Department's aim to extend this facility and to make available one van to each of the 47 Educational Districts in a phased manner. Three more vans were added during 1973-74.

Other measures of qualitative improvement.— The State Film Library continued to lend educational films to schools. 121 films and 69 film strips were newly purchased and added to the library at a cost of Rs. one lakh in 1973-74.

About 1,388 High schools had so far been covered by the scheme for equipping High Schools with good libraries. During 1973-74, 400 more High Schools were covered and each school got library books worth Rs. 250.

The English Language Teaching campaign : Six seminars were conducted in modern methods of teaching English for Headmasters of Secondary Schools and Gazetted Inspecting Officers which covered another 270 Headmasters in the State. Further, ten seminars were conducted to acquaint the headmasters and teachers handling English in Stanard VIII with the new pattern of question paper in English.

State Institute of education : This is the academic wing of the Directorate of School Education. It looks after programmes for improving the quality of school education through in-service training, research, publication of literature and primary school extension work. During 1973-74 this institute conducted a number of workshop training courses and demonstration classes for the benefit of teachers. A Tamil monthly entitled "Tamilagakalvi" continued to be published by the institute.

State evaluation unit : The State Evaluation Unit helps in improving and reforming the examination system in schools. It conducted a number of work-shops and seminars during 1973-74 with this end in view.

Welfare of teachers : The Tamil Nadu Family Benefit Scheme applicable to State Government servants has been extended to the teaching and non-teaching staff of non-Government (i.e. Local Body and Aided) schools also from the 1st January 1974.

For the stay of teachers during holidays, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of a Teachers Home at Kodai-kanal in Madurai District. The constuction of the Home is in progress.

National Award :—The Government of India gave National Award for the year 1973 to six elementary school teachers, and three high school teachers from this State. This award consists of a cash award of Rs. 1,000, a silver medal and a certificate.

Half-a-million Jobs Programme :—During 1973-74 the Government of India launched a scheme for creating employment opportunities for five lakhs of educated persons throughout India. Under this scheme 9,923 teachers (Higher Grade-500), Secondary Grade-6928, B.Ts. 916, Tamil Pandits, Grade I—278, Telugu Pandit Grade-I—1, Physical Education Teacher grade I—5, Physical Education Teachers Grade II—498 and Craft Instructors—797 were appointed in Tamil Nadu during the year 1973-74.

Schools for the handicapped : The following new schools for the handicapped were opened during 1973-74 :—

1. I.E.L.C. School for the Blind, Tirupattur, Ramanathapuram District.
2. I.E.L.C. School for the Blind, Bargur, Dharmapuri District.
3. Y.M.C.A. Deaf School, Madurai.
4. Balavihar Mentally retarded School, Kilpauk, Madras-10.

Boarding Homes and Orphanages.—During the year under report, there were 378 Homes in the State. The total number of inmates in them were 66,788. A sum of Rs. 57,30,696 was paid as grant-in-aid to these homes.

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 the year.

The number of colleges that existed in Tamil Nadu and the number of students during the year under report were as follows :—

(as on 1st August 1973).

	Government			
	Total number of Colleges.		Strength.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Arts Colleges	39	12	..	..
(i) Post Graduate Courses	..	..	..	..
(ii) Degree Courses	..	..	37,534	13,755
(iii) P.U.C.	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges (including A.U.).	5	2	723	319
Oriental Colleges	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..
Rural Education	..	..	..	..
Music	1 (both)	..	39	139
Ayurvedic	..	..	..	..

3 8296
14213

42394
14213
56609

110588
38296
148884

208

23

148884 (as on 1st August 1973.)—cont.

	Aided.			
	Total number of Colleges.		Strength.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Arts Colleges	92	35	..	..
(i) Post Graduate Courses	..	..	107199	39808
(ii) Degree Courses	..	..	..	..
(iii) P.U.C.	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges (including A.U.)	8	8	976	1134
Oriental Colleges	17	..	1382	924
Physical Education	3	..	452	254
Social Education	2	..	107	29
Rural Education	2	..	655	247
Music	..	..	..	..
Ayurvedic	1	..	6	..

During 1973-74 two new Government Colleges were opened viz.

1. Dr. Navalar Nedunchezian Government Arts College, Tiruverambur ;
2. Dr. Ambedkar Government Arts College, Madras-39.

Having in mind the qualitative improvement of the Educational standard at all levels, M.Ed., courses were offered on part-time basis in the training (evening) Colleges. The scheme, while providing some basic needs of teacher education at the same time, caters to the needs of the better equipped teaching personnel for the improvement of the standards of Education in Tamil Nadu State. Under this Scheme, M.Ed., (Part-time) evening classes were opened during the year 1973-74 in the following colleges :—

1. Government Training College, Vellore.
2. Government Training College for Women, Coimbatore.
3. Lady Willington Training College, Madras.

Medium of instruction : The number of students admitted to Tamil Medium was 17,923 in P.U.C. and 5,511 in degree courses.

Orientation Course : The policy of the Tamil Nadu Government is that the medium of instruction should be the Regional language viz. Tamil With a view to implementing the policy, Government formulated

a proposal to conduct orientation course. According to this proposal, all teachers working in all the colleges should be equipped with thorough knowledge in Tamil in their subjects to impart instruction in Tamil at all levels particularly, the College Education level. The orientation courses were conducted in two places, one at Madras and another at Madurai under the auspices of Madras and Madurai Universities. About 500 teachers were trained under a phased programme.

Financial—

Name of the Scheme.	Progressive nature of work envisaged.	NON-PLAN.		Remarks.
		Outlay for the financial year 1973-74 (Budget Estimate).	Actual expenditure in 1973-74 (Based on the appropriation suggested).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	
University—				
Government Arts Colleges (Men and Women).	..	1,97,80,800	2,34,30,000	..
Grants to private Colleges including oriental colleges.	..	3,43,15,000	3,61,26,000	..
Government Professional Colleges :				
Training Colleges (Men and Women),				
Tamil Nadu Arasu Isai Kal-loori, Madras.	..	27,20,500	31,01,900	..
Grants to aided professional Colleges.	..	10,72,000	11,06,500	..
University Non-Plan	..	5,78,88,300	6,37,64,400	..
Special Rural Higher Institute	..	60,000	60,000	..
General (Direction, Scholarships, Grants in aid contributions etc. and miscellaneous).	..	75,62,500	73,91,500	..
Grand Total—Non-Plan	..	6,55,10,000	7,12,15,900	..
University-Plan	..	1,64,16,800	1,41,61,100	..
Miscellaneous	..	1,57,200	1,88,000	..
Total Plan	..	1,65,74,000	1,43,49,100	..
Total Plan and Non-Plan	..	8,20,84,800	8,55,65,000	..

Scholarships and educational concessions.—Under the National Scholarship Scheme, 1973-74, 850 scholars were allotted for the award of scholarships. So far 619 scholarships were sanctioned and 1,900 renewal of scholarships were made during the year.

The provision of Rs. 20,49,000 was utilised in full.

Scheme of merit scholarship for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.—During the year, 47 students were selected for the award of this scholarships on the basis of the results of the examinations.

Two hundred and five who were selected under the previous years schemes and who were prosecuting their studies were also sanctioned renewal of scholarships during the year.

The total expenditure incurred under the above scheme was Rs. 1,75,375

National Loan Scholarship Scheme.—The National Loan Scholarship Scheme continued to be in force. Seven hundred and forty-nine persons were granted National Loan Scholarships. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 35 lakhs.

The other schemes such as scholarships to children of freedom fighters and scholarships to physically handicapped students and financial assistance to Burma and Ceylon repatriates were continued during the year.

Improvement of English in Colleges.—Under the scheme for improvement of teaching of English in P.U.C. and at Degree level, week-end programmes were conducted by the Special Officer for English for the city colleges as shown below. The subjects of the course taught were.

1. Teaching.
2. Written English.
3. Modern Methods of Teaching of English—Remedial work.
4. Testing and Evaluation.

The special course in English Methodology was conducted by the Special Officer for English at Lady Willington Training College, Madras for two weeks during December 1973 to January 1974 for the benefit of Professors and Assistant Professors in English from Government and Private Training Colleges in the State.

National Cadet Corps.—The Director of Collegiate Education is only permitting the N.C.C. Officers working in Government Colleges to attend the Refresher Course and Training Camps.

Planning Forum.—Planning Forums in Universities and Colleges were established as per the suggestion of the Planning Commission with a view to fostering plan consciousness among students and teachers and to associate them with the various aspects and problems of the five year plans. During 1973-74, the number of College Planning Forums was raised to 172 and a sum of Rs. 88,200 was sanctioned as Basic and Higher Basic Grants to the Planning Forums.

Legal Education.

The Department of Legal Studies continued to strive for the purpose of upgrading Legal Education. The first batch of students of the newly introduced B.G.L. course appeared for the B.G.L. Degree Examination in 1971. There were 9 sections in the first year and 8 sections in second B.G.L. course and 6 sections in B.L. classes. There were 700 students in the first year B.G.L. 597 students in second year B.G.L. and 539 students in B.L. course during the year.

Apart from the regular courses conducted during day time, instructions for M.L. courses in Branch III Crime and Torts and Branch IV Contracts and Mercantile Law were also imparted in this College. The total students enrolled for M.L. Branch III and M.L. Branch IV were 86 and 88 respectively.

Evening Law Courses for I B.G.L., II B.G.L., and B.L. classes were also conducted in this College. The total strength of the above classes were 250, 247 and 124 respectively. There were three sections in I B.G.L., three sections in II B.G.L. and two sections in B.L. classes.

Technical Education.

There is no addition to the existing number of 12 Engineering Colleges which include Private, University and Government Institutions. The Institutions under autonomous boards, including the University institutions number five, while the remaining seven, comprise of both Government and non-Government institutions. The seven Engineering Colleges and the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli (which reserves 50 per cent of the seats for the students of the State) provided for a total admission capacity of 1,280 during the year.

The number of Polytechnics is 35 which includes 3 Polytechnics meant for Women and five Special Institutions. Besides, there are 7 institutions affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education and Training and they do not come under the administrative control of the Directorate. The 35 Polytechnics provide, in all, for a total intake capacity of about 5,300 students.

As adjunct to the Polytechnics, there are 14 Junior Technical High Schools. There has been no increase either in the number of schools or in the intake. These schools provide for an intake of 840 candidates.

The Department took over, from 1st August 1973, the control and administration of the following Arts and Crafts Institutions from the Industries and Commerce Department.—

1. Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras.
2. Government School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam.
3. Sculpture Training Centre, Mahabalipuram.

They offer courses at diploma and post-diploma levels in Painting, Commercial Arts, Sculpture and Architecture and Industrial Design with a total intake of 70 students per year.

Engineering Colleges.—The following new courses were added in the institutions noted against each :—

1. Post Graduate Diploma Alagappa Chettiar College of course in Electro-Chemical Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
2. Solid State Equipment Design. Government College of Engineering, Salem.

A good number of conferences, seminars, short-courses, summer schools, etc., were conducted in the various institutions.

Visiting Professor Scheme.—Under the Scheme of inviting Indian Scholars from abroad to work in the institutions, 7 scholars had joined the various institutions during the year.

Computer Centre.—The Centre conducted short courses in the following subjects during the year both on full-time and part-time basis:—

- Fortran Programming for Data Processing.
- Digital Computers and Management Information Systems.
- Fortran for Scientific Applications.
- Computer Oriented Systems Analysis.
- Fortran Programming and Applications to Management.

Polytechnics.—The undermentioned new job-oriented courses were introduced during the year in the Polytechnics mentioned against each:—

1. Petro-Chemicals Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.
2. Data Processing Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
3. Machine Tools Maintenance C. M. Kothari Technological Institute, Polal.
4. Part-time course in—
 - (i) Civil Engineering Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.
 - (ii) Cosmetology Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
 - (iii) Bakery and Confectionery Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.

The other activities include the conduct of seminars, short-courses and summer schools.

Guidance and Placement.—Two Placement Sections, one at the College of Engineering, Guindy and the other at the Central Polytechnic Madras were created with one of the Professors and Heads of Department respectively as the Placement Officers, on part-time basis, to render assistance and advice to the students in securing suitable placement.

Examinations.—Out of 3,015 candidates, who appeared for the diploma examinations in the various courses, 1,802 came out successful. In the case of examinations in Commercial subjects like Typewriting, English, and Tamil (both Lower and Higher Grades), Shorthand Accountancy, Commercial Geography, Banking, etc., the number of candidates appeared and passed were 93,000 and 42,000 respectively.

The number of approved commercial institutes in the whole of Tamil Nadu was 1250.

Government Examinations.

During 1973, S.S.L.C Examinations were held in March and October. The statistics relating to the S.S.L.C Examination held during the year 1973-74 are furnished below :—

<i>S.S.L.C. Public Examination.</i>	<i>March 1973.</i>	<i>October 1973.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of centres in which held	966	154
2 Number of candidates registered	1,97,001	32,056
3 Number of candidates appeared	1,93,686	30,361
4 Number of candidates appeared taking subjects qualifying for admission to the University courses of study. 1,90,738	26,317	
5 Number of candidates declared eligible	96,903	5,367

2. The Government permitted the men candidates who have passed VIII Standard from a school recognised by the Director of School Education, Madras or other Matriculation Schools recognised by the Universities in the State and who are over the age of 18 years to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination as men private candidates without study in Standard IX to XI. This concession came into force from the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of October, 1973.

The Connemara Public Library.

The Connemara Public Library accommodates 250 readers at a time. At present it receives about 12,000 books, 5,689 periodicals and 280 Newspapers in a year. This library manned by 59 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.

Details regarding the stock, number of members etc. are furnished below :—

1 Number of members on 31st March, 1974 ..	8,782
2 Average number of visitors per month during the year.	35,756
3 Stock on 31st March 1974.. ..	2,52,883
4 Average number of books lent per month ..	24,268
5 Average number of books consulted per month.	1,07,269

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.

The statistical data as on 31st March 1974 regarding the libraries are furnished below :—

State Central Library	1
District Central Libraries	13
Branch Libraries	1,441

State Central Library.—The following is the record of stock, visitors, members and books used from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974.

<i>Stock.</i>	<i>Visitors.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Books.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
			<i>Lent.</i>	<i>Consulted.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2,52,883	1,43,024	8,782	97,073	4,29,072	5,26,145

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.

As most of the Local Library Authorities have reached the limit of their financial resources, Government have come forward to permit them to open libraries under Plan Scheme and to meet the recurring and non-recurring 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 is met from the funds of the Local Library Authorities.

Government Museums.

Zoology.—As in previous years there were a number of additions to the various galleries of the museums.

New additions.—

- (1) Three eggs of Python (python molurus).
- (2) One pair of Californian Qualis (Lorphortyx californicus).
- (3) The Newts (Two adults and two young ones).
- (4) The Barn Owl (Iyot alba).
- (5) The common crow (young one with greyish-white plumage) (Corvus splendens).

Botany.—122 dicotyledon plants were collected and preserved dry. 91 specimens of bryophytes and 13 specimens of bidens were received from Finland on exchange. 26 photographs were remounted and rebound. 240 herbarium specimens were repositioned.

Geology.—A specimen of molybdenite in granite was received as a gift from the Geological Survey of India, Madras. A multi-coloured panel illustrating the activity during the various geological periods was prepared and displayed in the gallery.

Anthropology.—The following were acquired as treasure-trove objects:

(i) A gold snake shaped ornament a gold arunakairu, and two gold ornaments from Veerapandi village, Periyakulam taluk, Madurai District; a gold chain and a gold bottu from Balajangamarahalli village, Dharmapuri District.

(ii) Eight items of a gold trident, a gold axe, a gold tali, a silver bull and piece of precious stones from Urkad village, Ambasamudram taluk, Tirunelveli district.

(iii) Twenty nine items of gold tali, Gold ear-rings, gold necklace, gold chain, silver thread, silver ingots and copper ingots from Pavithram village, Namakkal Taluk, Salem district.

(iv) A pair of gold bar from Melagudalur village, Uthamapalayam Taluk, Madurai district;

(v) Eighteen items of gold rings, gold neckbands and bars from Volayampattu village Vaniambadi Taluk, North Arcot district.

(vi) Two copper coins of Raja Raja Chola from Ariyapakkam village, Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput district.

(vii) One hundred and twelve South Indian Panam from Puknili village, Dharmapuri taluk, Dharmapuri district.

(viii) Thrity four South Indian Panam for Melagudalur village, Uthamapalayam Madurai district.

(ix) Five metal images—Nataraja, Devi, Balasubramanya Chandra sekara and Trident, from Beekulam village, Tiruvadanai taluk, Ramanaapuram district.

(x) Eight metal images, Vishnu, Sri Devi, Bhu Devi, Kalaiakrishna, Yoganarasimha, Crawling Krishna Navanithakrishnan and oil cane—from Tiruvati village, Sirkali taluk, Thanjavur district.

(xi) One metal image of Devi with attendant from Tiruvengaimalai village, Musiri Taluk, Tiruchirappalli district—an image of Tirtankara (Jain) with inscriptions on the pedestal from Pidangal, Tindivanam Town, South Arcot district,

(xii) Stone pedestal of Mahavira from Ambathur Industrial Estate.

The Government Museum, Pudukottai.—The fifteen small Geology specimens were exhibited in new card board boxes to give a better appearance.

A new Jelly fish was exhibited replacing the old one. The Diorama of Anthropods was repainted and a new panoramic view was drawn and some new specimens were added to the group. The show cases were also painted with a light blue colour.

National Art Gallery.

For thirty nine paintings the sloping cases were framed and re-exhibited. The labels for the paintings in the sloping cases and all the labels for the exhibits in the show cases in room No. II were renewed. The cases in room No. II were provided with cream colour lining cloth. Six Thanjavur paintings were provided with labels.

Chemical Conservation.—Five bronzes 11 wood-carvings, 10 ethnological objects, 12 steel choppers, 80 lead coins were given suitable conservation treatment and preserved. One bamboo root was cleaned with a vacuum cleaner and given a preservative coating.

Six big canvas paintings in the Rajaji Hall were restored through suitable treatment. The collections of the Pudukkottai Museum were thoroughly examined during August 1973 and a report giving a list of the objects in need of conservation was prepared.

Thirty-one specimens of ancient pottery from the Department of Archaeology in the University of Madras were studied and a report on their technical characteristics was prepared.

The following papers were published by the Curator during the year: (1) "Preserving the past in Science to-day", (2) "Documentation in conservation" (3) "Conservation of Antiquities and Art objects".—(4) "Conservation of Wood carvings in the Government Museum, Madras".

A 250 watts ultrasonic generator was purchased in February 1974 for conservation work.

Children's Section.—Additions.—One lacquered basket and a set of four lacquered dolls were added to the collection.

Work in the Gallery.—The show-case containing the working model of train was strengthened by fixing wooden reapers inside the show-cases the switches on the quiz board were repaired and refixed. One of the train models, which developed some trouble was repaired and redisplayed. The demonstration of the same to the public was resumed. The costumes dolls representing the costumes of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were renovated and redisplayed. Gallery demonstration to the School teachers from different schools in the city was conducted.

Tamil Nadu Archives.

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses the richest collection of Government records in South East Asia. It is a centre for historical research. It caters to the needs of administrators and scholars. It has in its custody the records of the Government from 1670 besides the records of certain heads of departments and some miscellaneous collection of records of historical and administrative value.

Records.—The records of Public, Education, Health, Social Welfare, Finance, Law, Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Food, Agriculture, Revenue, Public Works and Rural Development and Local Administration Departments of the Secretariat for the year 1969 were transferred to this Archives for custody.

Three hundred and ninety three confidential files relating to the year 1961-69 were also transferred from the Secretariat departments. Besides the records of the different branches of the Board of Revenue were also deposited. Thirteen bundles of records relating to the Chief Conservator of Forests, 1,615 strong almirah documents like agreements, bonds, deeds, etc., and 1,410 printed specifications were transferred for custody and preservation.

Information supplied to Government and the Public.—The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Heads of Departments and Research Scholars was more than 46,700. Of these about 930 cases involved searches. More than 57,860 records were furnished to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Board of Revenue (both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), etc. The number of records received back and restored during the year was over 74,800.

Weeding and destruction of records.—The special staff of the Board of Revenue continued to attend to the scrutiny and weeding of the Board's records which are more than 50 years old and kept in this Archives. More than 42,100 records were scrutinised during the period under report. The work has since been stopped and the staff disbanded.

Preservation of Records.—The records kept in a few shelves of each stock were removed every day, dusted either by hand brush or with Vacuum cleaner, wherever possible and re-arranged regularly. Some of

the volumes affected by the record pests were fumigated with para-dichlor benzene in the two small fumigation cabinets provided to this Archives. The process of wet deacidification of records before mending them was continued during the year. The process of dry deacidification of books by liquid ammonia was also continued. The broken record planks were replaced by new ones wherever possible. More than 2,04,400 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and about 4,000 volumes, books, registers, etc., were stitched/rebound.

Council of Historical Research.—A Council of Historical Research for Tamil Nadu was created on 17th December 1973 with the Minister for Education and Tourism as Chairman, the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research as Member-Secretary, and the Secretary to Government, Education Department, as one of the members. Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Member, Tamil Nadu Planning Commission, Prof. N. Subramanian, Professor of History, Madurai University and Dr. K.K. Pillai, Director, Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras are the other Members of the Council. One of the objects of the Council is to encourage those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in the South, by providing them with necessary facilities and a suitable environment for research. The Council offers four Fellowships every year, each Fellowship is tenable for a period of two years.

Archaeology.

The Department of Archaeology can be broadly classified under the following heads :—

1. Epigraphy Survey.
2. Excavation of Ancient sites. ;
3. Conservation of Monuments.
4. Publication of monographs and reports.
5. Photographic section ; and
6. Library section.;

Epigraphy Survey etc.—Epigraphs of temples in and around Poompuhar were copied, in connection with the Poompuhar festival held at Poompuhar in April 1973. A summer course on Epigraphy was conducted for college students, under the grant from Ford Foundation.

Epigraphy survey in Dharmapuri district resulted in bringing to light 50 hero stone inscriptions, 75 ordinary temple and rock inscriptions. Hundred and fifty inscriptions were copied from the Jambukesavara temple at Tiru Anaikka in Tiruchirappalli district. Forty Sculptures datable to early Pandya period were unearthed in Rajakamangalam. An impression of a Copper plate dating back to 16th Century A.D. found accidentally at Srivilliputtur had been prepared.

Excavation of Ancient Sites.—Excavation works carried out at the Jayaprakash Middle School yielded interesting finds. Black and red ware, rouletted ware, Damili inscribed potsherds terracotta beads Roman amphorae pieces were noteworthy antiquities. Brick structures and floorings were discovered. The whole excavation was carried out in two trenches. Excavation reports for Korkai, Vasavasamudram and Pallavamedu were prepared. Selected antiquities were photographed.

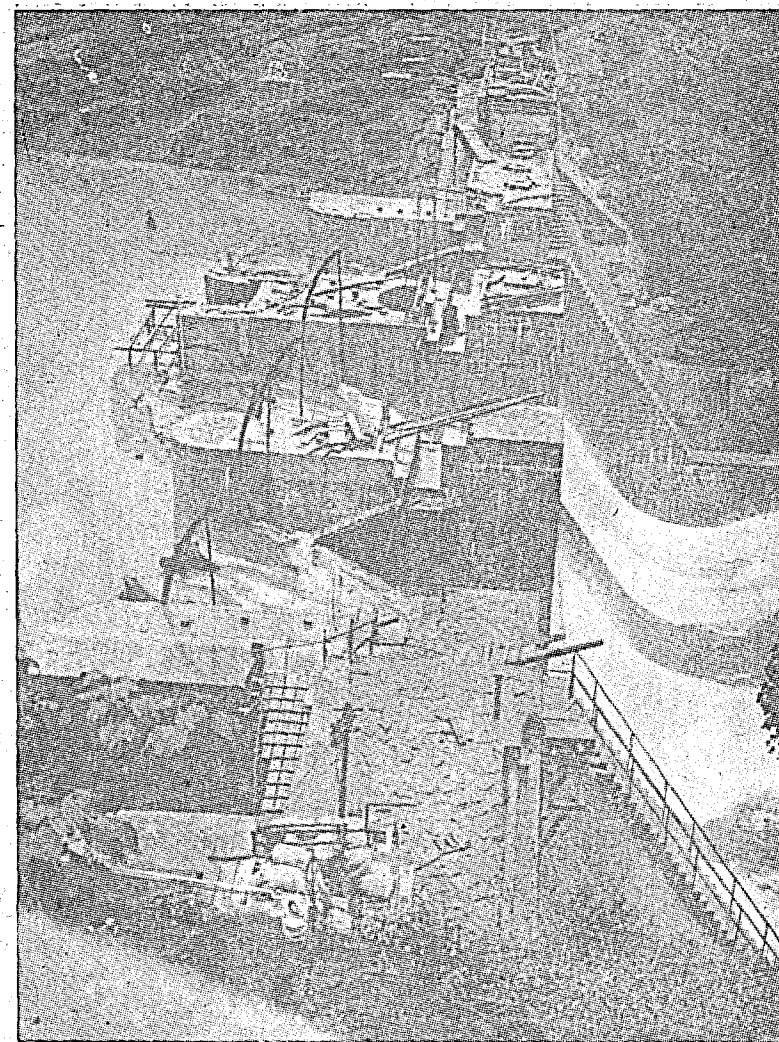
Conservation of Monuments.—The conservation of monuments covers a wide range from ancient rock bed Brahmi inscriptions to structural temples and sculptures. The Thirumalai Naick Palace at Madurai is being conserved under a phased programme. Perangiyur Siva temple, Thanjavur Palace, a portion of Kattabomman's fort remains at Panchalankurichi, Poet Bharathi's house at Ettayapuram, Siva temples at Vilakkanampoondi and Erumbur, the Manora in Thanjavur district Pillaichatram in Chingleput and the other monuments are conserved.

Publications.—The department's publications include guide books on important monuments, monographs on temples and Archaeological sites, inscriptions, etc., For the year 1973-74, the following were published :—

1. Poompuhar—(Tamil).
2. Kaverippompattinam—(English).
3. Kanyakumari Inscriptions Vols. I and III—(Tamil).
4. Political Geography of Chola country—(English).
5. Arguments for an Aryan origin of South Indian Megaliths—(English).
6. Kalvettu or Arimugam—(Tamil).

Library Section.—Three hundred books were purchased to enlarge the library. Books are lent to summer course trainees and also to research scholars.

Photographic Section.—A 16 mm. Movie Camera gifted by Ford Foundation to prepare educational documentaries on South Indian monuments, art, etc., was an addition to the photographic section. A film of 20 minutes duration on Kadalmallai with Tamil commentary and films on "Bronzes of South India", and "Chola Architecture" were prepared. Excavation works at Karur were photographed and prints of monuments at Gangaikondacholapuram, Tandantottam, Pudu mandapam, Kumbakonam, Kodumudi, Sivapuram, Karur, etc., were also prepared.



Parappalar Dam Works.

CHAPTER XII.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Irrigation.

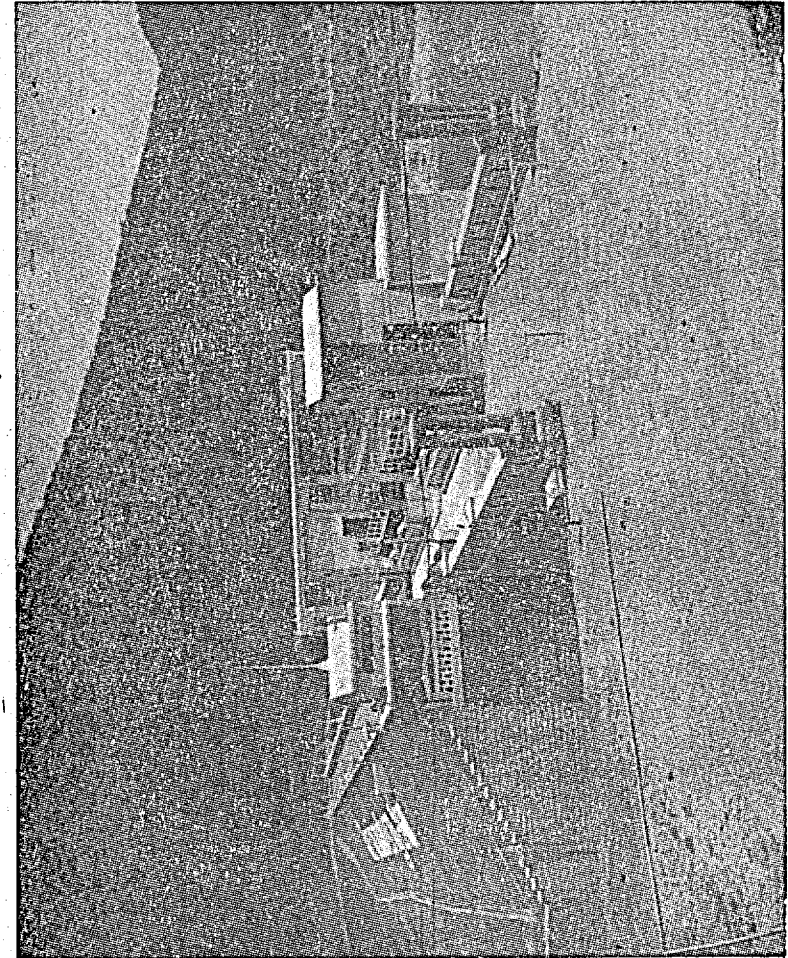
The opening and closing dates of the various Reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year 1973-74 are given below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of Reservoir/ System.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>	<i>Date of closing.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Mettur Reservoir	.. ..	25th June 1973.	12th Febru- ary 1974.
2. Mettur Canal Scheme	.. ..	1st August 1973.	31st January 1974.
3. New Kattalai High Level Canal	.. ..	1st August 1973.	31st January 1974.
4. Pullambadi Canal	.. ..	1st August 1973.	31st January 1974.
5. Bhavanisagar Main Canal—			
	I. Turn	1st August 1973.	15th Decem- ber 1973.
	II. Turn	1st January 1974.	10th May 1974.
6. Amaravathi Canal	.. ..	1st August 1973.	25th March 1974.
7. Krishnagiri Reservoir	.. ..	23rd July 1973.	10th May 1974.
8. Sathanur Reservoir (Regular Crop)		1st January 1974.	9th June 1974.
9. Vidur Reservoir ;	.. ..	22nd October 1973.	20th March 1974.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of Reservoir/ System.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>	<i>Date of closing.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	Gomukhi Reservoir	1st October 1973.	28th February 1974.
11.	Manimukthanadhi Reservoir ..	29th October 1973.	21st February 1974.
12.	Periyar System—Double Crop Area	1st June 1973	31st March 1974.
13.	Periyar System—Single Crop Area	9th August 1973.	15th February 1974.
14.	Vaigai Reservoir—Tirumangalam Canal.	1st September 1973.	29th January 1974.
15.	Vaigai Reservoir—Periyar new extension area.	5th November 1973.	15th February 1974.
16.	Manjalar Reservoir	12th November 1973.	30th April 1974.
17.	Manimuthar Reservoir	31st December 1973.	31st March 1974.
18.	Kodayar System	1st June 1973.	10th March, 1974.
19.	Pattanamkal	11th June 1973.	28th February 1974.
20.	Radhapuram Canal	25th June 1973.	15th November 1973.
21.	Kanyakumari branch canal of Neyyar Project.	1st June 1973.	15th February 1974.

The following works were in progress during the year :

1. Chittar Pattanamkal Scheme.
2. Modernising Vaigai Channel.
3. Karuppandhi Scheme.
4. Ponnaniar Scheme.



Ponnaniar Dam near Manapparai, Tiruchirappalli District.



கருப்பா நதி அணை : தென் காசி தாலுகா, திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம்
மண்ணணை வேலைகள், கன இயந்திரங்கள் மண் நிரப்புதல்.

5. Chinnar Reservoir Scheme.
6. Restoration of Nandan Channel.
7. Pilavukkal Scheme.
8. Periyar Dam.
9. Kovilar Dam.
10. Thandarai Anicut Scheme.
11. Marudhanadhi Scheme.
12. Modernising Thanjavur Channels.

Drainage Scheme in Cauvery Delta.—Nineteen works costing Rs. 52 lakhs were taken up for execution and they are in different stages of progress. An expenditure of Rs. 11.71 lakhs was incurred as against the budget provision of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme.—Against the target of 725 works fixed, 726 works were completed during this year and as against the Budget allotment of Rs. 408.66 lakhs an amount of Rs. 376.08 lakhs was spent on Special Minor Irrigation Programme works.

Desilting-cum-Reclamation Works.—Against the target of 10 works fixed for this year, 20 works were completed. Out of the Budget allotment of Rs. 26.52 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 8.01 lakhs was spent during the year.

Flood Control.—The works of strengthening the banks of Coleroon in Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts and Aganda Cauvery are in progress.

Against the budget provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 5.85 lakhs was spent during the year.

Cyclone and Flood Damages.—The Cyclone and Floods in December 1972 caused widespread damages necessitating flood repair works numbering 4,000 at a cost of Rs. 9.50 crores. The Government immediately sanctioned special staff for attending to the flood repair works and the works were taken up on a war footing. The breaches were closed and water conserved for irrigation. Restoration work of the damaged irrigation sources was also taken up.

The Central Government study team which visited the State, recommended inter-alia an allotment of Rs. 400 lakhs for flood repairs to the major irrigation sources.

The Government sanctioned Rs. 245 lakhs for carrying out the above repairs and restoration works. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 227.03 lakhs.

Drought Prone Areas Programme.—In Dharmapuri District, 86 schemes were taken up for execution. Out of this, 21 schemes were completed.

In Ramanathapuram District, 223 schemes were taken up for execution. Out of this, 106 schemes were completed.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

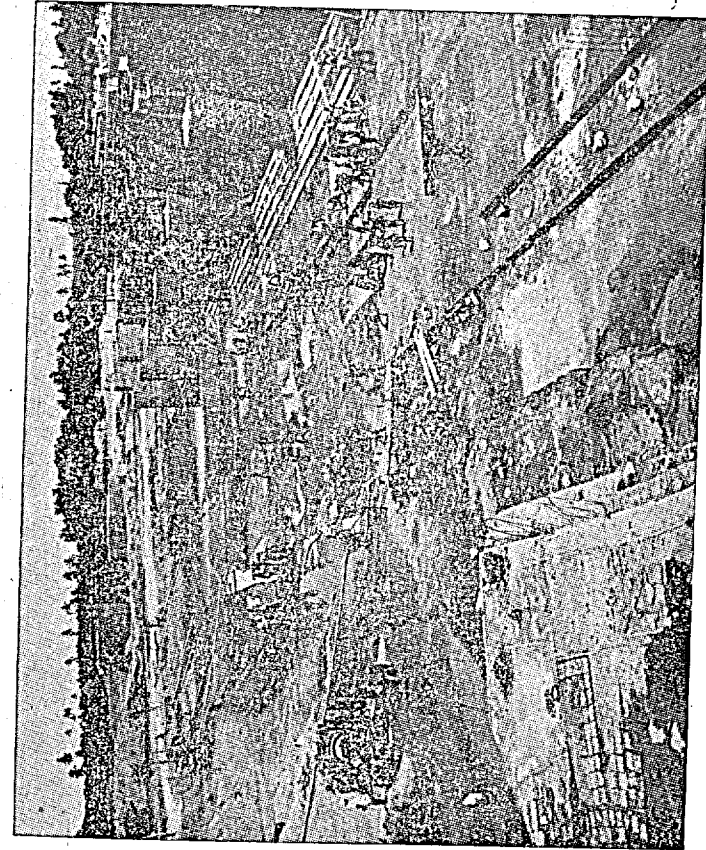
The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose project which contemplates the utilisation of water and power resources of the inter-State rivers in the Anamalais range of the western Ghats of India for the mutual benefit of Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. The project envisages irrigation facilities for 2,50,000 acres in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram Taluks of Coimbatore District and stabilising and augmenting the requirements of existing irrigation for about 30,000 acres in Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks in Tamil Nadu and in Chittur area in Kerala State and also for generation of 185 M.W. of hydro-electric power.

The following component works, namely Sholayar Dam, Parambikulam Dam, Tunacadavu Dam, Peruvaripallam Dam, Aliyar Dam and Thirumurthy Dam and tunnels inter-linking the dams, contour canal and six irrigation canals, viz Aliyar Feeder Canal, Sethumadai Canal, Pollachi Canal, Vettaikaranpudur Canal, Parambikulam Main Canal and Udumalpet Canal have been completed.

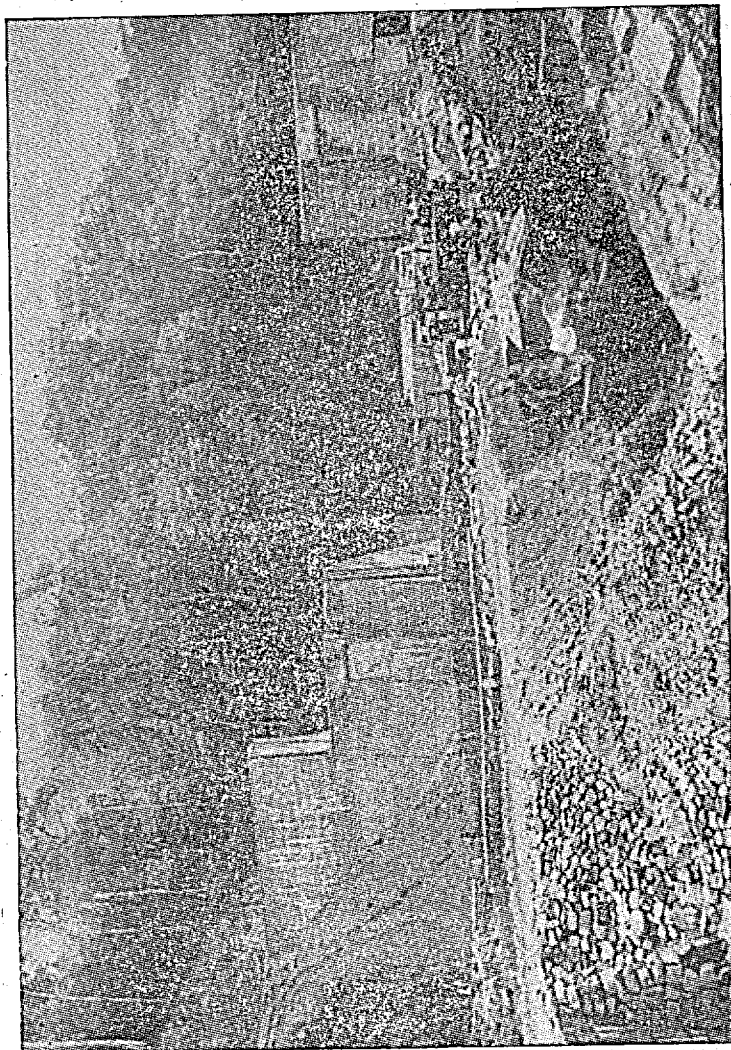
As per the assessment made during December 1973, the cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 80.78 crores. It is programmed to complete the works by 1979-80. The irrigation potential created to the end of 31st March 1974 is 1.40 lakh acres.

The progress on works to the end of March, 1974 is as follows :—

Upper Nirar Weir Tunnel.—Concreting work of the weir completed and R.R. masonry was in progress. The quantity of masonry done was 12, 507 units out of a total of 16,140 units of 100cft. each.



Virahanur Regulator Works across Vaigai.



Nirar Dam—1973-74 General View of Dam—Upstream side.

Tunnel.—Mining had been done for a length of 13,531 feet against the total length of 15,167 feet.

Lower Nirar Dam and Tunnel.—The preliminary work such as construction of quarters, formation of camp roads, excavation of leading channel for tunnel entry and exit construction of coffer dam and bridge on the down stream had been completed.

Forming ghat road on the right and left side of the dam had been taken up and is in progress.

Electricity—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is in charge of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the State. The installed capacity of the TamilNadu Grid increased from 1,571 M. W. to 1,654 M.W. registering a growth of about 7 percent over last year. This is exclusive of the installed capacity of 600 M. W. of Neiveli Thermal Station under central sector and 27.5 M.W. of Basin Bridge Power House (i.e. one unit of 15 M.W. and another unit of 12.5 M.W.) retired during 1973-74.

The sustained grid peak demand actually met during 1973-74 was 1,287 M.W. which is lesser than the figure of 1,326 M.W. in 1971-72 due to power cut imposed during the year also.

The total power generated and purchased during 1973-74 was 7,103 M. units as against 6,855 M. units during 1972-73. Assuming an annual increase of 10 percent to the grid consumption, the anticipated consumption for 1973-74 works out to about 788 M. units. The actual consumption during 1973-74 was only 7,103 M. units. This is due to the power cut introduced in stages up to 75 percent and due to extensive load shedding carried out in the grid during 1973-74.

The storage position of the Nilgiris reservoirs had been very bad due to failure of monsoon during the year 1972-73. Consequently, a 75 per cent power cut in force during the end of 1972-73 was continued till the middle of June 1973.

The South-West monsoon which set in this year during the middle of June 1973 brought unusually heavy inflows into the Nilgiris group of reservoirs filling up most of them to full reservoir level. Due to the improvement in the over all power position, the cut was completely lifted from August 1973.

From 1st October 1973, a 15 percent cut was introduced on account of the overall shortfall in the quantum of total energy available.

During the year energy sales to the ultimate consumers was 5,577 Million K.W.Hrs., of which nearly 3,060 was consumed by H.T. loads and 2,517 by low tension loads. The categorywise consumption was 2306 by industrial, 1508 by agricultural, 655 by licensees and other States, 683 by domestic supplies, and by commercial supplies and 425 by departmental works, buildings, public lighting, etc.

After meeting 163 M. units towards station consumption and 1,364 M. units as line losses, the power sold was 5,577 M. units. The line losses work out to 20 per cent which is reasonable considering the very extensive nature of the Grid.

About 1.30 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of 1973-74 to 27.20 lakhs. The total connected load of the Board as on 31-3-1974 was about 4,956 M. W.

1,939 Km. of E.H.T. and H.T lines and 9,393 Km. of L.T. lines were energised in 1973-74 making the total to 66,364 Km. and 189,094 Km respectively as at the end of the year in Board area.

Nine new sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There are 271 E.H.T. and H.T. sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1974.

2,040 distribution transformers with capacity of 206,721 KVA were energised during the year bringing the total as on 31st March 1974 to 35,618 distribution transformers with capacity of 30,38,541 KVA in Board area.

Electricity was extended to 743 villages and hamlets in 1973-74 by way of street lights. There are 61,072 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity at the end of the year.

32,017 agricultural pumpsets were connected to power making the progressive total as on 31st March 1974 to 6,81,258 in Tamil Nadu.

The financial particulars, viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses capital expenditure for the year 1973-74 as per accounts of the Systems and circles were as follows :—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS
Gross Revenue (excluding subsidy) ;	8549.72
Revenue expenses (before meeting Reserves and interest charges).	8671.7
Capital expenditure	4708.834

The total capital outlay (Progressive of the Board) as on 31st March 1974 was Rs. 571.16 crores.

The energy produced in all the 2 Power Houses in Tamil Nadu and that purchased from the neighbouring States of Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra was distributed to about 27 lakhs of consumers. This was done through an extensive net work comprising 66,364 Km. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 271 E.H.T. and H.T. sub-stations, 35618 distribution stations and 1,89,094 Km. of L.T. lines stretching out into every nook and corner of the State.

The Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra power grids were inter-linked with the Tamil Nadu grid through 230, 220 KV lines for exchange of surplus power between these States.

Power to the extent of 1.1 M. Units to Kerala State Electricity Board, 1.3 M. Units to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and 95.8 M. Units to Pondicherry Electricity Department were supplied by this Board during the year under review.

Improvement works like enhancing transformer capacities in Sub-stations, reinforcing of existing lines to meet increasing loads, installation of C.C. and V.H.F. System in some sections, installation of modern protective equipment at Power Stations and Sub-stations, installation of shunt capacities, etc., were carried out in a number of places.

The demand for power for agricultural industrial, domestic purposes etc., was on the increase and to meet this over increasing demand, execution of work in respect of the following schemes were continued.

1. Ennore Thermal Scheme.
2. Ennore Thermal Extension Scheme.
3. Kuttiair Pumping Scheme under Kodayar—E.S.

4. Panduiyar Punnappuzha H.E.S. (Pondiar-Moyar H.E.S.);
5. Kundah H.E.S. IV Stage.
6. Naduvattam Diversion Scheme.
7. Suriliyar H.E.S.
8. Servalar Power House (Mundanthorai Unit under the Upper Thambaraparani H.E.S.)
9. Nellithorai H.E.S.;
10. Kadamparai Pumped storage H.E.S.
11. Tuticorin Thermal Scheme.

Electrical Inspectorate.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is statutorily appointed as Electrical Inspector for the State of Tamil Nadu excluding the Electrical works of Central Government and those in mines and oil fields. He is also Ex-officio President of the Electrical Licensing Board, and the Board of Examiners for cinema operators.

Licensees in the State.—1. There were 12 distributing electric licensees in the State, seven of them being private electric licensees and the rest are local authority Electrical Undertakings.

2. The following Private Electrical Undertakings were vested in Government and transferred to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

- (i) Kumbakonam Electric Supply Company.
- (ii) Nagapattinam Electric Supply Company.
- (iii) Vellore Electric Supply Corporation.
- (iv) The Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company.
- (v) Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Electric Supply Company.
- (vi) Trichy-Srirangam Electrical Undertaking.
- (vii) The Shencottah Electric Supply Agency.

Out of the above, the Vellore Electric Supply Corporation, Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation and Nagapattinam Electric Supply Corporation had filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court, New Delhi challenging the validity of the Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1973. Counter affidavits in these cases had been filed by Government. The disposal of these cases by the Court is awaited.

No loan was granted to the private Electrical licensees during the year. The Pollachi Municipal Electrical Undertaking and Coimbatore Municipal Electrical Undertaking had sent their proposals to revise the rates of supply to the consumers, and their proposals were forwarded to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board under section 58 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1910.

Rural Electrification :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) Number of representations received for the extension of supply and action taken thereon. | 28 |
| (b) Number of disputes referred under section 26 of Indian Electricity Act by the Licensee and consumers. | 11 |

Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962—

1. The total amount of tax collected during the year 1973-74, is Rs. 110.27 lakhs as detailed below :

	(Rupees in Lakhs.)
(a) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	94.24
(b) On energy sold by the licensees	11.07
(c) On energy generated and consumed ..	4.96
Total	110.27

2. The tax is collected from the consumers through the current consumption charges bill by the suppliers i.e., The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and licensees. A sum of Rs. 1,27,391.70 was paid as collection charges to the suppliers, during the year.

3. The following inspections were conducted during the period.

	Units.
(a) Revenue Units of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	90
(b) Circle offices of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	11
(c) Licensees	12
Total	113

The revenue realised was Rs. 54.60 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 16.31 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.—

1. Total number of cinemas as on 31—3—1974 is as detailed below :

	Numbers.
(a) Permanent (Air conditioned Cinemas) ;..	30
(b) Permanent Cinemas	713
(c) Semi Permanent Cinemas	29
(d) Touring Cinemas	626
Total	1,398

2. Number of electrical certificates issued and renewed is given below :—

Fresh Issued.	Renewed.
367	675

3. Number of cinema operator's licence issued.

(a) Fresh licences issued	247
(b) Licences renewed	511
(c) Duplicate licences issued	1

Electrical Licencing Board :—

Licences issued during the year :—

	Issue.	Renewal.
(a) Wiremen competency certificate ..	2,225	3,033
(b) Supervisor Competency certificate.	3,512	305
(c) Grade 'A' Contractor's Licence ..	10	124
(d) Grade 'B' Contractor's Licence	211	2,280

Administration of Indian Electricity Act and Rules.—(A) The following inspections were carried out :—

(i) Inspection of cinemas under Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.	1,955
(ii) Neon Signs	34
(iii) X. Ray plants	10
(iv) Inspection under Rule 46 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.	1,217
(v) Inspection under Rules 63 and 64 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.	490
(vi) Inspection of Distribution Transformers of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	3,697
(vii) Inspection of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board 33/11/66/110 K. V. Sub-station.	8
(viii) Inspection of Distribution Transformers of Licensees.	688
(ix) Inspection—H.V. Route	27
(x) Inspection of generator sets	347
(xi) Inspection under Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910.	60
(xii) Surprise inspections	96
(xiii) Inspection of Electrical Accidents—investigation.	58
(xiv) Inspection under rule 5 of IER (56)	32
(xv) Other Inspections	37

Approval of H. V. routes and method of constructions —

(i) Number of H. V. routes approved	49
(ii) Number of cases in which method of construction approval given.	906

(iii) Number of permits issued and revalidated under restriction and control.	255
(iv) Number of safety certificate issued	203
(v) Number of Test certificate approved	153
(vi) Number of generators permitted for commissioning due to power cut.	244

Municipal Electrical Undertakings—(a) Sanction under Section 27 of Indian Electricity Act.—The number of cases where sanction was accorded during the year is 24.

(b) Number of Technical sanction to Estimates received from Municipal Electrical undertaking considered.	25
(c) Number of Tenders received and scrutinised ..	22

Tests conducted at the Electrical Standards Laboratory—

(i) R. S. S. Meters (T.N.E.B.)	280
(ii) R. S. S. Meters (Licensees)	278
(iii) Commercial instruments	632
(iv) Fire Extinguishers (Government)	51
(v) Fire Extinguisher (Private)	1,117
(vi) H. V., D.C. Tests	580
(vii) Insulation Resistance Test	780

H. V. Consumer installations.—

(a) Total number of H. V. installations as on 31st March 1974.	1,382
(b) Number of New H.V. consumers installations commissioned during the year.	49

Electrical Accidents—

			<i>Number of casualties.</i>		
			<i>Number of accidents.</i>	<i>Fatal.</i>	<i>Non-fatal.</i>
(a) Board's area	296	172	139		
(b) Licensees area	20	12	9		
Total ..	316	184	148		

Ground Water Directorate:

The Directorate of Ground Water is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer.

Two meteorological stations were established by this Department one at Thanjavur and other at Koradacheri. Data regarding temperature, humidity, wind velocity, sunshine hours, evaporation are being collected from these meteorological stations.

Infiltration tests.—Infiltration tests are being conducted to find out the infiltration rates for different types of soils in the State. The tests are being repeated every month within the water spread to know the variation of infiltration rate with season.

Water level fluctuation study.—A network of about 1,691 shallow dug wells was selected in the entire State of Tamil Nadu and water level readings are observed every month. Automatic water level recorders were installed for getting continuous data on water level fluctuation. This study will indicate the quantity and period of recharge and discharge direction of ground water movement, hydraulic gradient, etc.

Geological mapping.—Geological mapping was taken up in Tamil Nadu by this Department with a view to improve upon the existing, geological maps available with the geological survey of India. So far an area of 3,388 sq. miles had been mapped by this organisation with special reference to ground water during 1973-74.

Drilling work.—An exploratory bore hole was drilled to collect sub-surface data like lithology, core samples, nature of formation, etc. Based on the information collected, test wells were constructed with

the observation wells, if necessary. Pumping tests were conducted to determine the aquifer characteristics. Water samples were collected during pumping tests to determine the water-quality study. All the data collected during drilling and pumping tests were documented in standardised forms. During 1973-74, 83 boreholes were drilled.

Dug well pump tests.—Few existing dug wells were selected for carrying out pump tests. For the well tested, the lithology indicating the type of geological formation was collected. While carrying out pump tests, correlation study was made between the quantity of water pumped and the electrical energy consumed. From the results of this study, the annual ground water extraction was worked out. From the pumping test data, the yielding characteristics of the formation like recovery in gallons, transmissivity, specific capacity etc. were determined. Thus the yield characteristics of the different lithological units in the various regions were estimated.

Water quality study.—Out of 1,660 wells selected throughout the State, Water samples were taken quarterly in the first year and half yearly afterwards.

The water samples were analysed in the laboratories set up at Thanjavur Tiruchirappalli and Madras. With the data collected, water quality maps, depicting the quality by "shiffs" diagram and maps with E.C. and S.A.R. contours were done. The following were the division-wise number of samples tested during 1973-74.

Divisions.					Number of water samples for chemical analysis.
Madras	..	..	..	..	824
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	1,214
Madurai	..	..	..	..	734
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	180
Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	725
Vellore	..	..	..	..	546
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	646
Follow up Works Division, Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	2,180
Total					7,049

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORT.

Tamil Nadu State Transport Department :

The Government felt that the progress of nationalisation of bus service was rather slow and further acceleration of the pace was necessary. With a view to achieve total nationalisation in the State of Tamil Nadu in five year's time, the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1973 was enacted. But the private operators challenged the above Act in the High Court of Madras and the same was struck down. The Tamil Nadu Government have gone on an appeal to the Supreme Court and it is pending disposal. Based on the said Act, Government took over all buses operating in the Nilgiris District and handed over them to Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, for operation.

It has not been possible to nationalise completely such of the routes as were taken by the Department, as the private operators continue to be in the field by virtue of Writ Petitions, Writ Appeals, etc., both in the High Court and in the Supreme Court of India on some ground or other. This has resulted in parallel operation both by Tamil Nadu State Transport Department and private operators much to the detriment of national economy, especially in the present day energy crisis.

Particulars regarding routes nationalised and the progress made till 31st March 1974 are given below :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Total number of routes involved under the policy .. | 420 |
| 2. Total number of schemes approved .. | 356 |
| 3. Total number of schemes to be approved .. | 60 |
| 4. Total number of schemes cancelled due to original routes curtailed. | 4 |

Formation of Corporations.—The services at Kanyakumari Region, excepting Long Distance Express Services were handed over to a new Corporation, "Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited"

with effect from 1st January 1974. From 1st January 1974 the District route Vehicles attached to Nagercoil were merged with Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited.

Two luxury coaches built at Ranithottam Workshop with reduced number of seats giving more comfort to passengers were put on the new inter-State route, Madras-Trivandrum. A Sub-Depot at Kanyakumari was commissioned on the land measuring about 0.54 acre. Improvements such as construction of compound wall, washing ramp, overhead tank, toilets for the workers and water bound macadam surface for the yard and electrical installations were carried out at a cost of Rs. 58,200.

The Regional Workshop at Tiruchirappalli commenced its work from 2nd November 1973. The workshop is entrusted with reconditioning works for unit assemblies such as water pumps, clutch discs, clutch cover assemblies including compressor heads and assemblies. Since the Department does not have facilities of its own for overhaul of engines, retreading of tyres, etc., these works are entrusted to Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited and other leading private companies.

Bus bodies :—Bodies for long distance express routes continue to be built by the Pallavan Transport Corporation Workshop, Chrompet. In the case of mufussil type vehicles for district services, 35 bus bodies were built through outside agencies during the year under review, since the Pallavan Transport Central Workshop could not complete the work in time.

The vehicles operated on the Long Distance Express routes are all recent acquisitions. With a view to give better comfort and efficient service, Government ordered that all the vehicles which have completed two years of life or 1.85 lakhs Kms. whichever is less, should be withdrawn from long distance routes. This is being implemented subject to provision of funds.

During 1973-74 there was acute shortage of tyres resulting in the curtailment of certain services. A meeting with the tyre companies was arranged by Secretary to Government, Transport Department and with the co-operation of the companies, tyre supplies became normal. The programme of replacing overaged vehicles could not be fully implemented due to non-availability of the chassis on account of the power cut.

Labour Welfare Scheme—Pension Scheme.—Prior to 11th January 1974, all the workers attached to Tamil Nadu State Transport Department were governed by Operation Subordinate Service Graduity Rules. After 11th January 1974, all the workers were brought under pensionable service. Such of those workers who wish to continue in the old scheme itself, i.e., Operation Subordinate Service Rules are allowed to do so.

Housing accommodation .—Under the Hire Purchase Scheme sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, houses are being allotted to the workers. So far, houses have been allotted to workers in Rajathottam, Thirumangalam and Vyasarpadi.

Public Relations .—The Public Relations Officer is attending to matters connected with the Welfare of the travelling public such as private hire of buses to Government Department and private parties for tourist purpose, receipt and disposal of public complaints, suggestion and lost properties. Some of the important items of work attended to by the Public Relations Officer during the year were as follows :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Earnings through Private hire | Rs. 75,538.85 |
| 2. Number of public complaints received | 195 |
| about misbehaviour of drivers and conductors. | |
| 3. Number of lost properties received | 484 |
| 4. Number of suggestions received | 55 |
| 5. Releasing of bus guides | 10,000 copies were printed and released to public for sale on a "no profit no loss" basis. |

Fleet strength :—The fleet strength under District and Express Services for the various years after the formation of Pallavan Transport Corporation, Ltd., is furnished below:—

As on	Express Services.			District Services.		
	Number of fleet.	Number of schedules.	Average Km. run per bus per day.	Number of fleet.	Number of schedules.	Average Km. run per bus per day.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31st March 1972	250	192	445	693	582	298
31st March 1973	261	217	494	633	550	317
31st March 1974	301	236	510	440	355	372

Earnings and expenditure :—Average earnings and cost per km. in respect of the express and district services for the past three years are as follows :—

As on.	Express Services.		District Services.	
	Average earning per km.	Average cost per km.	Average earning per km.	Average cost per K.M.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31st March 1972	1.21	0.91	1.09	1.08
31st March 1973	1.18	1.03	1.10	1.20
31st March 1974	1.45	1.05	1.21	1.30

Operational efficiency :—The following figures will indicate that there has been better operational efficiency in recent years.—

As on	Express Services.		District Services.	
	Rate of breakdown per 10,000 kms.	Rate of accident per 1 lakh kms.	Rate of breakdown per 10,000 kms.	Rate of accident per 1 lakh kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31st March 1972	0.23	0.6	1.05	0.77
31st March 1973	0.48	0.4	1.24	1.11
31st March 1974	0.19	0.3	0.95	1.03

Kilometre efficiency :—The following figures will show the Kilometre efficiency :—

As on	Express Services.		District Services.	
	Daily scheduled Km.	Daily K.M. performance in percentage.	Daily scheduled Km.	Daily K.M. performed in percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31st March 1972	89.811	99.7	179.305	97.4
31st March 1973	1,07.293	96.1	1,81.412	89.5
31st March 1974	1,21.308	96.1	1,33.453	81.0

Motor Vehicles Administration.

The Transport Department is responsible for the administration of :—

- (i) Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 and the rules framed thereunder.

Besides this, the Transport Department is entrusted with the enforcement of the provisions of (i) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order 1959 and (ii) Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960 issued by the Government of India.

The Transport Commissioner who is a member of the Board of Revenue, functions as the Head of the Transport Department at Madras and is assisted by the two Deputy Transport Commissioners.

The State has been divided into fifteen regions each Revenue District being a region, except in the case of Coimbatore District which is divided, into two regions. The Collectors of the mufussil districts continued to be the Regional Transport Authorities in respective districts. Each region is placed under the control of the Regional Transport Officer who is also the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority. The Regional Transport Authority, Madras City was the Commissioner of Police Madras till 18th March 1974. The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing) continued to be the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority, Madras City, and the Regional Transport Officer, Madras, City was the Additional Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority. From 18th March 1974, Motor Vehicles licensing work was taken over from the Police Department and the Deputy Transport Commissioner (Nationalisation) was put in charge of the work and functions of the Regional Transport Authority Madras City, with the Regional Transport Officer, Madras City as the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority, Madras.

Constitution of State Transport Appellate Tribunal .—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to function with a full time officer in the cadre of District and Sessions Judge. The Departmental Representative appears on behalf of the Department before the Tribunal at its hearings. The existing post of Secretary to State Transport Appel-

late Tribunal in the cadre of Joint Regional Transport Officer is also continued. Out of 12 revision petitions filed, five have been disposed of and seven cases are pending disposal at the end of the year under report.

Functions of State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities :—(i) The functions of the State Transport Authority have been mostly delegated to the two Deputy Transport Commissioners in the Headquarters Office.

(ii) The Regional Transport Authorities conduct hearings once a month generally.

(iii) The number of writ petitions filed and disposed of by the High Court during the year are as follows :—

Number of writ petitions pending at the beginning of the year	1,293
Number filed during the year	624
Number disposed	972
Number pending at the end of the year	945

Stage Carriages .—(i) The general policy in regard to stage carriages is to provide easy conveyance facilities for the travelling public by progressively increasing the number of permits for stage carriages by 10 per cent every year. 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) Increasing the number of trips performed and by extension of the existing routes ; and

(iii) replacement of existing buses by buses of greater seating capacity.

However only 6.4 per cent increase has been witnessed during the year.

(ii) The work relating to the grant, renewal, etc., of permits of inter-state stage carriages continued to be attended by the State Transport Authority.

(iii) The Policy of Nationalisation of the following categories of bus services continued to be in force :

(i) All routes of 75 miles and above, both express and ordinary service;

(ii) All routes radiating from or terminating in Madras City irrespective of route length ; and

(iii) All the routes in Kanyakumari district including those which are originating 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 permits of the private operators expire.

(iv) The Transport Corporations, viz., Pandian Roadways Corporation, Madurai, Cheran Transport Corporation, Coimbatore and Cholan Roadways Corporation, Tiruchirappalli which were formed during the year 1972 continued to serve the public through their fleet of buses. The Pallavan Transport Corporation which emerged out of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department continued to operate its buses in the Metropolitan City of Madras and in the district of Chingleput. The Tamil Nadu State Transport Department continued to operate the nationalised buses including Express Services in the districts other than Chingleput district. Besides, these, two more Corporations, viz., Anna Transport Corporation, Salem and Kattabomman Corporation, Nagercoil had come into being during the year under report.

(v) The appeal preferred by the Government of Tamil Nadu against the orders of the High Court, Madras, striking down the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance 1973 and Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages Acquisition Act, 1973 has not yet been disposed of by the Supreme Court of India. Pending disposal of this appeal by the Supreme Court, the applications for grant and renewal of permits are however being disposed of under the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules framed thereunder.

(vi) Jeep stage carriages with a total seating capacity of less than 15 continued to be operated at the concessional rate of tax, viz., half of rate. The number of jeep stage carriages as on 31st March 1974 is fifteen

(vii) The number of stage carriages operated by the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department and other Corporations and private operators as on 31st March 1974 is as follows :—

	Route	Spare,
1. Tamilnadu State Transport Department and Pallavan Transport Corporation	2541	465
2. Cheran Transport Corporation	249	83
3. Anna Transport Corporation	20	6
4. Cholan Roadways Corporation	249	43
5. Pandian Roadways Corporation	338	79
6. Kattabomman Transport Corporation	69	9
7. Private operators	4570	766
Total	8046	1451

(viii) The following statement shows the classification of the bus operators according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1974.

Category of operators (Operators owning)	Number of operators in each category as on 31st March 1974.
One bus	715
Two buses	332
Three buses	207
Four buses	141
5 to 9 buses	180
10 to 14 buses	19
15 to 19 buses	14
20 to 24 buses	3
25 to 49 buses	9
50 to 74 buses	1
75 to 99 buses	1
100 to 149 buses	2
150 and above	3

Contract Carriages.—(i) Statewide permits for taxis and tourist taxis continued to be issued without much restriction. Tourist taxi permits are issued only for new Ambassador cars and for imported cars to ensure maximum comfort for tourists.

(ii) The work relating to the allotment of cars like Premier President and Ambassador for ordinary and tourist taxi business and autorickshaws viz. Lambretta, and Bajaj, continued to be attended to by the Transport Commissioner.

1. Number of cars allotted during 1973-74 for

(i) ordinary taxi business	265
(ii) Tourist taxi business	490

(iii) The following table depicts the number of contract carriages in the State :—

	Number as on 31st March 1974.
Autorickshaws	3,597
Ordinary Taxis	7,927
Tourist taxis	1,863
Omni buses	124
Luxury coaches	42

Goods Vehicles.—Statewide permits for Goods vehicles as public carriers and private carriers continued 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 Goods vehicles as public carriers immediately on production of vehicles pending grant of pucca permits.

Vehicular position.—Vehicular position in the State is as follows:—

	As on 31st March 1974.
Stage carriages	9,497
Contract carriages	13,553
Goods vehicles: Public carriers	16,434
Goods vehicles: Private carriers	2,769

Goods vehicles not covered by permits ..	2,060
Trailers to Goods vehicles	61
Tractors	3,730
Trailers to tractors	3,874
Articulated vehicles	86
P.T.V.	277
Other vehicles not covered by permit ..	1,16,312

Fares—Contract carriages.—The rates of fare for autorickshaws and taxis including tourist taxi have been revised twice during the year under report.

	With effect from 4th November 1973. RS.	With effect from 7th March 1974. RS.
<i>Autorickshaws—</i>		
For each Km.	0.35	0.40
Minimum charge	0.70	0.80
<i>Taxis—</i>		
For each Km.	0.80	0.90
Minimum charge	1.50	1.70
Medium size tourist cars above 14 HP but less than 22 HP per Km.	0.80 in plains 1.00 in ghat roads.	0.90 in plains 1.00 in ghat roads.
Large size tourist cars of 22 HP and above per Km.	1.00 in plains 1.20 in ghat roads.	No change.

Enforcement.—All Regional Transport Officers and the field staff working under them together with the flying squad continued to do useful work by detecting cases of tax evasion, plying without permits

and other offences like overloading in stage carriages ; misuse of omni buses, illicit taxis, etc. During the year, the flying squads checked 46,806 vehicles including 694 omnibuses, detecting 1,877 major irregularities. An amount of Rs. 80,220.52 was realised from the vehicles impounded and another sum of Rs. 13,110 was realised by way of compounding fees in respect of cases detected by the flying squad.

Tourism.—To promote tourism in Tamil Nadu, permits are granted liberally for all types of vehicles chartered by tourists. Issue of tourist taxi permits for new Ambassador cars and imported cars ensures maximum comfort and luxury for the tourists. The India Tourism Development Corporation, Madras, a Government of India undertaking and Tamil Nadu Tourist Development Corporation Limited, operate a number of luxury type taxis, some with air-cooled comfort and also certain luxury coaches for sight seeing by foreign tourists.

Purchase of Motor Vehicles for other Departments.—The Transport Commissioner continued to be the authority for purchase of motor vehicles required for Government Departments, other than Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport Corporation, Electricity Board, etc., but including local bodies and municipal corporations.

During the year, orders were placed for 474 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 182.00 lakhs as against 731 vehicles at the value of Rs. 202.00 lakhs during 1972-73.

Car and Scooter Control Orders.—The Transport Commissioner continues to be the Authority for granting permission under clause 8 of the Motor cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959 and clause 9 of the Scooter (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960 to sell a car or scooter within two years from the date of their original registration. The number of applications received for grant of permission, number granted and number rejected under both the control orders during the year under report are shown below :—

	Number of applications.		
	Received. (2)	Granted. (3)	Rejected. (4)
(1) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order 1959.			
Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960.	852	830	22

Reciprocal agreements with Neighbouring States.—The following statement shows the number of goods vehicles and taxis for which permits have been agreed to be counter-signed by each State to ply between Tamil Nadu and the adjoining States on single point tax, in pursuance of reciprocal agreements.

	Public carriers.	Private carriers.	Ordinary taxis.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil Nadu-Andhra Pradesh ..	3,000	100	150
Tamil Nadu-Karnataka ..	1,700	50	Nil.
Tamil Nadu-Kerala	900	100	250
Tamil Nadu-Pondicherry ..	1,252	4:1	No limit
Composite permits (Maharashtra Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu).	200	..	..

Advisory Bodies.—(i) The State Transport Advisory Committee, discussed important matters of policy relating to motor transport on 25th June 1973 at Madurai and made valuable suggestions.

(ii) The co-ordination committee, constituted by the Government to ensure co-ordination between the Departments of Transport Nationalised Transport and Police, held its meetings on 24th April, 1973 and 11th September 1973 during the year.

Revenue and Expenditure—The revenue receipts during the year 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 2,761.93 lakhs (subject to the adjustment towards Inter-State Suspense Accounts to be effected by the Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu, as against Rs. 2,615.24 lakhs during the previous year resulting in an increase of 5.6%. The expenditure incurred during the current year was Rs. 57.84 lakhs as against Rs. 51.23 lakhs during 1972-73.

The provision of road transport facilities as well as revenue realisation made impressive progress during the year under report.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is functioning as a separate wing under the Director of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department on commercial basis. The Central Purchase and Storage Unit attached to the Organisation is making bulk purchases of spare parts and accessories at concessional rates and supplying to the muffassil workshops and also to other Government Departments on demand. There are 4 well equipped workshops functioning at Madras, Thanjavur, Salem and Madurai. Four Service Stations have also been established at Kancheepuram (now functioning at Madras temporarily), Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. One more Service Station is to be commissioned shortly at Coimbatore and another at Dharmapuri. A Service Station is also functioning in the Secretariat campus to look after the servicing and maintenance of Cars attached to Ministers,, Secretaries and Heads of Departments

The main object of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is to afford reasonable facilities for the economic and efficient maintenance of Motor Vehicles of various Government Departments in the State and to eliminate to a great extent dependance on the private Workshops. The ultimate object envisaged is to establish a modern and well equipped workshop in each district and all the workshops inter-linked with a number of servicing centres, thus completely eliminating the dependance on the private workshops. The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of about 3,000 vehicles owned by various Government Departments in the State. As the existing workshops are not adequate to meet fully the needs of all the departments, entrustment of repairs to the approved private workshops is also permitted when Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has no spare capacity.

The details of jobs carried out under various categories of repairs during 1973-74 were as follows :—

Major—647.

II Line—3,616.

Minor—6,865.

Servicing—3,019

Supply of Petrol, Oil and Lubricants to Government Departmental Vehicles is being made through Indian Oil Corporation Pumps installed at the workshops at Madurai, Thanjavur, Salem and Madras.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit made bulk purchases of spare parts and accessories to the tune of Rs. 12½ lakhs and supplied them to workshops during 1973-74. Supply of tyres and tubes to various Government Departments continue to be made under the rate contract basis. Besides, urgent demands are also met from the stock held by the Central Purchase and Storage Unit. Batteries are supplied at competitive rates. Similarly facilities are available for getting tyres of various sizes retreaded or recapped at approved companies at competitive rates.

Transport Corporations

From the experience gained in the working of the State Transport Department, it has been found that size beyond a point is detrimental to the development of initiative and growth. Decentralisation and giving greater autonomy to the decentralised units, is the best avowed policy of this Government. Keeping this in mind, Government have embarked on a programme of establishing Transport Corporations to cater to the needs of various regions in the State. They have been registered under the Companies Act and are fully Government owned. At present, in addition to the State Transport Department there are six other Corporations, they are, Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited, Pandian Roadways Corporation Limited, Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Anna Transport Corporation Limited and Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited. The last named undertaking came into existence on the first of January 1974.

Pallavan Transport Corporation.—It is well-known that the Metropolitan Transport Services all over the world as a rule sustain heavy losses and Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited, is no exception to this rule. The operations are such that this is inevitable. This Corporation came into existence on the 1st January 1972. For the year 1973-74 the loss is Rs. 83.94 lakhs after making provision of Rs. 95.30 lakhs towards depreciation and Rs. 26 lakhs towards interest. However, the performance of the Corporation should be viewed in the context of its operating under a fare structure fixed by State Government. It has no authority

to increase fare on its own against rising cost, which alone accounts for Rs. 78.47 lakhs against an estimated loss of Rs. 83.94 lakhs during 1973-74. But for the rise in cost, the Corporation has almost reached the break-even point.

At the time of the formation of the Corporation the fleet strength was 1282. Constant efforts have been made to streamline its operations and maintenance work and the administrative set up has also been reorganised in order to fix up the responsibility on the Branch Manager for the total performance of Depot.

New ideas have been introduced in its working. One such is the "Collection Bonus" Scheme under which a percentage of collection is divided among the traffic and technical staff. This new scheme has produced excellent results. While the collection has increased by nearly 10 per cent due to this scheme, the over-crowding in the buses has also increased. The Corporation is aware of this problem and it is trying its best to put in more buses on the road. The "Radial and Feeder Route" system has also been introduced in the city. This has increased the frequency of operations in areas where there is high density of traffic without any way affecting the other areas where the density of passenger traffic is low. Steps have also been taken to open new depots at convenient places in order to improve the efficiency of maintenance work.

The authorities have been evincing keen interest in the welfare of the labourers. A housing fund has been constituted by the Corporation with a capital of Rs. 8.77 lakhs. The housing colony at Chromepet is in progress.

Cheran Transport Corporation Limited.—Cheran Transport Corporation Limited started operations from 1st March 1972 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 1 crore of which Rs. 35 lakhs is subscribed and a fleet strength of 109 vehicles. During the last two years its fleet strength has increased nearly four fold to 410.

This Corporation is the first nationalised transport undertaking in the country to introduce the scheme of employees' participation in the Equity Capital and Management. Under this scheme, the employees are issued debentures bearing 8 per cent interest with an option to convert them into equity shares within a period of 10 years. 90 per cent of the emplo-

yees have already joined this scheme. Two employee debenture holders have been nominated as Directors to represent the employees in the Board of the Corporation.

It has also introduced a "Profit Sharing Scheme" for the benefit of the employees (excepting the conductors and drivers who are already covered in the "Collection Batta Scheme"). Under the new scheme $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total gross collection for a month is shared equally, by all the employees who have worked for not less than 22 days in that month provided that the profit is not less than 10 paise per kilometre.

The Corporation has also initiated measures for providing housing facilities to its workers. The co-operation of the labourers whose interests have been taken care of by the organisation, has been one of the factors responsible for the striking results in its operations.

Pandian Roadways Corporation Limited.—This Corporation started with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 5 crores and subsequently increased it to Rs. 5.25 crores during the year 1972-73. Its paid up capital is Rs. 50 lakhs. It has kept up its progress by increasing the fleet strength and its operations. The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs.16.97 lakhs, after making a pro rata depreciation of Rs. 49.23 lakhs.

The area of operation was originally prescribed as the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. With the formation of the Kattabomman Transport Corporation from the 1st January 1974, operations in Tirunelveli district have been assigned to the new Corporation and 106 buses and other assets in the district have also been transferred along with the concerned employees. This Corporation has the distinction of purchasing of 150 buses with the routes which have been voluntarily offered by the private operators. The fleet has also been modernised by putting as many as 182 new buses on the road during the last two years.

The scheme of employees participation in the equity capital and management has been introduced in this Corporation on the 10th of June 1973. About 400 employees have become debenture holders who eventually get ownership by converting them into equity shares. The Corporation has kept up the efficiency of its operations in the course of this year as well.

Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited.—The Authorised Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3.00 crores and the subscribed capital is Rs. 48 lakhs. At the time of taking over, Cholan Roadways Corporation had 176 vehicles; now it has increased it to 313. From 9th of January 1974, 50 buses from Sakthi Vilas of Porayar have also been transferred to this Corporation. During the year, it has earned a net surplus of over Rs. 12 lakhs.

Anna Transport Corporation Limited.—Though it started with a small number of 45 buses and an authorised share capital of Rupees one crore, it has more than doubled its fleet strength in just about a year's time. The period being very short it is difficult to make any realistic assessment of its performance as far as profitability is concerned.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited.—This is a new Corporation which has started functioning from 1st January 1974. Its area of operations is limited to Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. This has been formed out of the jurisdiction of State Transport Department and Pandiyan Roadways Corporation. It has an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores and a fleet of over 400 vehicles.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

Public Works Department (Buildings).

The main function of the Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department is to fulfil the requirements of most of the State Government Departments in respect of their building needs.

The Buildings Branch is responsible for planning, designing and undertaking construction of buildings according to the requirements of various departments. Besides this, it also undertakes on an agency basis the construction of buildings for the Central Government Departments and other quasi-Government Organisations in special cases. The maintenance of State Government Buildings is also vested with the buildings branch.

Medical.—The construction of buildings for hospitals and other medical institutions constitute a major part of the work of the Public Works Department.

(a) The following works were completed during the year:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) First and Second floors over Chingleput Medical College, Block II.	10.50
(2) O. P. Block in Kilpauk Medical College Hospital.	2.50
(3) Institute of Obstetric and Gynaecology near Women and Children Hospital, Egmore.	6.30
(4) Mother and Baby Ward in Women and Children Hospital, Egmore.	4.50
(5) Premature Baby Unit in K. G. Hospital, Madras.	2.00
(6) Isolation Block in Royapettah Hospital ..	2.50
(7) Government Hospital at Cumbum	6.00
(8) Fifty Bedded Hospital at Keelakarai	9.10
(9) Thirty-two Bedded Hospital at Kumbakonam. .	2.00
(10) Sixteen Bedded Hospital at Alangudy ..	2.11
(11) Additional floor over State Forensic Science Laboratory at Madras.	4.85

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(12) Thirty-two Bedded Ward at Arkonam ..	2.00
(13) New Hospital at Udumalpet	8.00
(14) Thirty-two Bedded Ward in Government Hospital, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli District.	2.20
(15) Thirty-two Bedded Ward and Labour-cum-Operation Block at Cheyyar.	2.40
<i>Education.</i> —The following works were completed during the year:—	
(1) Additional buildings for Government Arts College, Nandanam, Madras.	21.00
(2) Additional floor for Government Arts College for Women, Namakkal.	5.80
(3) Additional buildings for Government Arts College for Men, Namakkal.	6.10
(4) Permanent building for Government Arts College, Villupuram.	9.10
(5) Second floor over existing buildings in E.V.R. Arts College, Triuchirappalli.	4.58
(6) Additional buildings for B.Sc. (Botany) and B.A. (English) courses in Government Arts College, Ariyalur.	3.63
(7) Additional building in Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirappalli.	5.00
(8) Permanent building for Rani Annadurai Government Arts College for Women, Tirunelveli.	9.80
(9) Women Hostel for Government Arts College, North Madras.	4.01
(10) Additional first floor over permanent hostel block for Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College, Madurai.	4.30
(11) Government Arts College Hostel building with University Grants Commission's assistance, Krishnagiri.	6.90
(12) Multi-storeyed buildings for Government High School at Egmore.	5.60

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(13) Buildings for Government Girls High School at Vyasarpadi.	4.00
(14) Model School in Lady Willingdon College, Madras.	8.70

Police.—Under the Police Housing Scheme for non-gazetted-Police personnel, 382 quarters are in various stages of progress in various places, in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 56 lakhs. New works costing about Rs. 91 lakhs were sanctioned and the preliminaries are in progress.

Public Works.—As a first phase of the programme of beautification of Marina, the segment between All-India Radio buildings and Gandhi Statue was taken up at a cost of Rs. 2.85 lakhs and the work is in good progress.

General Administration.—(1) Construction of Youth Hostel at Indira Nagar, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was completed.

(2) Remodelling Kalaivanar Arangam at the Government House Estate, Madras at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was taken up for execution and it is in progress.

(3) Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Rameswaram at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is nearing completion.

Agriculture.—The following works are nearing completion:—

(1) A Gas-house in the Agricultural College, Madurai, at a cost of Rs. 5.65 lakhs.

(2) A Research Centre for Hill Banana's in Pannaikadu village, Periakulam taluk at a cost of Rs. 1.07 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry.—The work of construction of buildings for the project on poultry meat in the poultry Research Station, Teynampet at a cost of Rs. 2,22,000 and provision of Deep freeze cold storage arrangements for the Meat Inspection Laboratory in the Madras Veterinary College at a cost of Rs. 3,70,200 were completed.

The following works are nearing completion:—

(1) Building for Vaccine Production and Research in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine at Ranipet at a cost of Rs 15.00 lakhs.

(2) Poultry sheds in the District Livestock Farm at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 1,98,800.

Port Trust.

Madras Port Trust.—The Revenue Receipts for the period 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974 amounted to Rs. 1,280.18 lakhs.

The expenditure for the above period including interest on Government loans, International Bank for Re-construction and Development, Washington and Dutch Financiers amounted to Rs. 1,271.16 lakhs. This excludes contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs from Revenue Account, Rs. 15 lakhs to Pension Fund, Rs. 5 lakhs to General Insurance Fund and Rs. 1 lakh to Welfare Fund, Rs. 9.93 lakhs to Sinking Fund and Rs. 19.20 lakhs towards Capital Asset Replacement Reserve and repayment of loans to Government, IBRD and Dutch Financiers amounting to Rs. 129.83 lakhs.

The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 32,01,54,295. The outstanding balance to IBRD and Dutch Financiers were Rs. 2,49,88,565 and Rs. 91,97,893 respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,20, 00,000 is due towards Debenture loan from public.

The balances in the Trust Reserve Funds at the end of the financial year were as follows :—

(a) General Reserve Fund :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Government Securities (Book value)	149.54
(ii) Short term deposits	41.89
(iii) Cash in Bank	0.03
	191.46

(b) General Insurance Fund :—

(i) Government Securities (Book value)	32.12
(ii) Short term deposits	31.75
(iii) Cash in Bank	0.17
	64.04

Imports and exports.—A record traffic of 78 lakhs tonnes was handled at the Port during the financial year ending 31st March 1974, as against 68 lakhs tonnes during the previous year which showed an increase of traffic by 14 per cent. This was due to increased handling in coal,

foodgrains and other general cargo under imports and ores and other general cargo under exports despite a fall in fertilisers and iron and steel (manufactured) under imports.

Imports during the year under review recorded 47 lakhs tonnes as against 41 lakh tonnes in the previous year. This increased performance by 6 lakh tonnes or 15 per cent was the result of increased imports of coal, foodgrains and other general cargo, though fertilisers and iron and steel had considerably decreased.

A quantity of 142,074 tonnes of coal was imported during the year 1973-74 as against 18,179 tonnes during the previous year. The import of foodgrains and other general cargo during this year had increased by 114.9 per cent and 12.4 per cent respectively when compared to the previous year's performance. The imports of fertilisers was only 441,918 tonnes during this year as compared to 555,812 tonnes during last year which caused 20.5 per cent reduction. Further the tonnage of iron and steel (manufactured) imported had fallen down to 115,580 tonnes as compared to 168,666 tonnes which works out to a decrease of 30.7 per cent from that of the previous year.

During the year, the tonnage under exports registered 31 lakh tonnes as against 27 lakh tonnes handled during the previous year resulting in an increase of 4 lakh tonnes or 11.9 per cent. A record tonnage of 24 lakh tonnes of ores was exported during the year as against 22 lakh tonnes during the previous year which shows an increase of 9.6 per cent. The export of petroleum products was 4.2 lakh tonnes against 3.1 lakh tonnes handled during the previous year. 307,003 tonnes of other general cargo was exported during this year as against 288,405 tonnes during the previous year which registered an increase of 6.4 per cent over that of the previous year.

Shipping.—The particulars regarding different classes of vessels that entered and cleared the port during the year are given below :—

Description of vessels.	During 1973-74.
1. Foreign	700
2. Foreign Straits	26
3. Coasting vessels	128
4. Government vessels	48
5. Sailing vessels	Nil.
	902

Vessels of following nationalities which seldom call at this port arrived and sailed during this year—Cyprian (Cyprus), Czechoslovakian, Ceylonese (Sri Lanka), Egyptian, Swiss, Spanish, French, Bangla Desh, South Korean, Singaporean, Rumanian, Taiwanese, Somalian, Labanese and Sudanese.

Remarkable events in cargo-handling.—The Soviet ship 'OLA' carrying 13,350 tonnes of wheat arrived in Madras Harbour on 8th October 1973 morning to deliver the first consignment of the grain offered by the Soviet Union to India. The entire consignment has been allotted to the Central Pool, to be distributed in the Southern Zone by the Food Corporation of India.

At a function held on 8th October 1973 at J.D.V., a token package was handed over by the Master of the ship to the Zonal Manager of the Food Corporation of India.

The Shipping Corporation of India took delivery of s.s. Rangai (formerly s.s. Rajula) at a function held at S.Q. II on 10th October 1973. The vessel was purchased by the Corporation for being operated on the Madras and Calcutta run to supplement their sailings in Madras-Port Blair-Calcutta Section.

A record tonnage of 19,200 tonnes of iron ore was shipped in a day on 15th October 1973.

Port Security Services.—During the year under review, 190 cases of thefts involving properties like wheat, ammonium sulphate, gift clothes, brandy, motor parts, gunny bags, etc., were detected by the Central Industrial Security Force personnel as well as by the Port Security Staff and 102 accused were rounded up and handed over to police for further investigations. Almost all the cases ended in conviction and the concerned accused were sentenced to pay fines or undergo R. I. as the case may be.

Tuticorin Port Trust Board.—The Port of Tuticorin continues to rank first in trade among all the minor and intermediate ports in India.

The Port is administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board constituted under the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 under the Tamil Nadu State Government.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the year 1973-74 is as follows :

I. Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.

	RS
Gross Receipts	52,02,039

II. Tuticorin Port Fund.

Gross Receipts	8,36,006
Total	52,02,039
	8,36,006
	60,38,045

A sum of Rs. 2,51,017.79 being the Port dues was collected during the year. 2 passengers embarked while 9 passengers disembarked. Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

Minor ports.

During the period under review the Tamil Nadu State had 3 Intermediate ports of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin and six working minor ports of Tondi, Kilakarai, Pamban, Rameswaram, Colachel and Kanyakumari scattered over a coast line of 992 kilometres.

The State Port Officer, Tamil Nadu Port Department is the Head of the Department who is also the Intermediate Authority under section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908. He is also appointed as an officer to receive the fees and expend the receipts under section 36 of the Act.

All labour at Minor Ports have been declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Weather.—(a) *Cuddalore.*—The weather was seasonal and the sea was calm from April 73 to October 73. There was slight depression in the bay with moderate rain in November and December 73 and afterwards the weather was seasonal and the sea was calm upto March 1974.

(b) *Nagapattinam.*—There was no serious disturbance of weather during the year.

(c) *Other ports.*—The weather was normal with usual seasonal changes during the year.

Traffic.—(a) General Passenger Traffic.—The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from all the Intermediate and Minor Ports in Tamil Nadu except Tuticorin during the year under report was 92,177 as against 84,907 during the corresponding year of 1972-73.

The total number of repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka through Rameswaram Port during the year under report was 43,098 as against 35,483 during the corresponding period of 1972-73.

The number of persons who visited the Vivekananda Rock Memorial for sight seeing at Kanyakumari port during the year under report was 6,76,564 as against 6,00,724 during the corresponding period of 1972-73.

The following are the details of Imports and Exports of Cargo during the year at the Minor ports of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Colachel, Kilakarai, Pamban and Rameswaram.

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
1,88,259 tonnes.	3,54,894 tonnes.

The Chief imports were tiles, Coral stones, salt and general cargo. The chief exports were books, country drugs, coral stones, firewood and coconut leaves.

Details of important works undertaken are given below :—

<i>Name of scheme.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>	<i>Stage.</i>
<i>Cuddalore Port.—</i>		
Construction of breakwaters and river training works.	Rs. 199 lakhs	Work is in progress Total expenditure upto March 74 Rs. 1,87,31,703.

Rameswaram Port.—

Construction of Retaining wall and providing hardstanding to the Port area.	Rs. 1,17,000.	Work is in progress.
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Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board was constituted in April 1961 under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961. It has State wide jurisdiction with seven Housing Units at Madurai Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Vellore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The Board which is a Statutory Body and which consists of members drawn from various Departments is able to plan and co-ordinate the housing activities in the State and to ensure expeditious implementation of the housing programmes in the State. The achievements of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board under various Schemes completed for 1973-74 are briefly set out below :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of units completed.</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred.</i>
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Land Acquisition and Development	..	178.55
Low income group	763	98.54
Middle income group	595	204.84
Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme.	499	141.74
Slum	1,158	82.31
Special Low Cost Economically Weaker Section.	229	59.91
Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	108	3.03
Total ..	3,352	768.92

Rupee-a-Day-Scheme.—The Tamil Nadu Housing Board in collaboration with the Syndicate Bank has arranged for the collection of regular deposits from every intending depositor who joins the Rupee a day saving Scheme. The aim of the Scheme is to provide houses/flats/house sites to the masses all over Tamil Nadu. Under this Scheme, every applicant

should deposit a minimum of one rupee-a-day or in multiple for a period of five years. The deposits shall be made daily, weekly or monthly at the nearest branch of Syndicate Bank where the applicant is authorised to open an account. On completion of five years period, the Board will construct and provide the depositor a house/flat/house site of value which will normally be four times the amount of the depositor's five years savings. The excess cost for the house /flat/house site will be paid by the respective allottees in easy equal monthly instalments spread over a period of 5/10/15/20 years with interest.

On realisation of the 1/4th cost of the house/flat/house sites from the applicant in a period of 5 years the Syndicate Bank will help the Board by investing 3/4th of the entire balance amount towards construction purpose. So far a sum of Rs. 12,00,000 had been collected from the depositors.

Five Thousand persons made enquiries about the Scheme. So far 1,449 applicants had been admitted.

The Indian Bank also came forward with a similar Scheme and the Board in its resolution No. 376, dated 28th December 1972, approved the proposal. So far 500 persons opened accounts.

Town and Country Planning.

The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 was brought into force throughout the State with effect from 15th September 1973 except the Madras Metropolitan Planning Area to which the Act was subsequently extended with effect from 15th August 1974. This Act will enable to secure statutory recognition for the Regional Plans, Master Plans and Detailed Development Plans already prepared by the Department.

The technical functions of the Department continued to be under five major functional divisions at the headquarters namely (i) Regional Plans, (ii) Master Plans, (iii) Detailed Development Plans, (iv) Traffic and Transportation studies and (v) General and research division. Each division is headed by a qualified Town Planner in the rank of a Deputy Director. These divisions were assisted by eight regional officers functioning in important centres of the State. These regional offices not only assist the specialised divisions at headquarters but also render technical advice in all Town and Country Planning matters to the local bodies within their jurisdiction.

The work carried out in the process of formulation is described below:—

(i) *Regional Plans*.—Draft regional plans have been finalised for the eight regions. These plans are ready to be placed before the regional Planning Authorities when constituted to enable them to finalise the plans as provided under the Act. It is also proposed to prepare more detailed plans for these regions at the level of sub-regions identified in the regional plans. Studies have been taken up for one sub-region in each region.

(ii) *Master Plans for Urban Centres*.—Draft Master Plans for 8 urban centres have been finalised at the beginning of the year under report. During the year, Master Plans have been finalised for Madurai University Town, Kanyakumari, Bodinaikkanur, Ootacamund and Rameswaram, Preparation of Master Plans was in progress for Vellore, Pudukottai, Ambattur, Tambaram, Erode, Salem, Cuddalore and Mannargudi Towns. Surveys and data collection were in progress in respect of Walajapet, Arani, Arcot, Paramakudi, Kumbakonam and Gobichettipalayam Centres.

Action was instituted to declare local Planning Areas for 66 Urban centres in the State and notifications under section 10 (4) of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 have been made towards this end.

(iii) *Detailed Development Plans*.—There were 702 Detailed Development Plans and 488 in various stages of preparation at the beginning of the year. These plans have brought 45,131 hectares of urban land under planning control. A sum of Rs. 10-80 lakhs was granted as loans to local bodies for the preparation and execution of detailed development plans during the year.

(iv) *Traffic and Transportation Studies*.—A comprehensive Traffic and Transportation plan for Madras Metropolitan Area has been prepared. Certain special studies on road transport and feasibility studies for a rapid transit system for the Metropolitan area was taken on hand and were in progress. A comprehensive report on the strategy, forecasts and recommendations for the Madras Metropolitan Area for the year 1981 was formulated bringing out the need for a mass Rapid Transit System for the Metropolis by 1981 which was endorsed by the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Central Planning Commission. The Central Planning Commission has been urged by the Government for necessary allocation of funds for the project in the V Plan.

Similar studies for the Coimbatore Metropolitan Area are also underway.

(v) *Research Work*.—Two research projects, viz. (i) Evolving a Methodology for the preparation of sub-regional plans and (ii) Formulating a set of zoning regulations which may be adopted for comprehensive land use zoning were taken up during the year. These projects were in progress during the year.

(vi) *General Functions*.—The Department continued to discharge other technical functions entrusted to it, both statutory and under Government executive instructions. The more important among these functions include (a) scrutiny of industrial and residential area zoning proposals of local bodies and advise them suitably; (b) Preparation of layout for neighbourhoods and housing projects undertaken by State Housing Board, Slum-Clearance Board, Co-operative Societies and other institutions; (c) Preparation of civic designs for the remunerative enterprises taken by local bodies including design for bus stands, markets, shopping layouts; (e) enforcement of building and zoning regulations and (f) generally advise the Government and other organisations on matters connected with Town and Country Planning.

(vii) *Madras Metropolitan Development Authority*.—The year under report marked the event of establishing the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority for the Madras Metropolitan Area. The aim of the authority is to co-ordinate all development activities within the area based on a comprehensive plan of action prepared for the area and implement such of the project as may be entrusted to it by the Government from time to time.

This authority is expected to provide the growing metropolis an organisation for its proper development and growth.

National Highways.

The National Highways Department continued to function under the control of the Chief Engineer (N. H.) with 6 circles (i.e.) 4 N. H. Execution Circles with headquarters at Madras, Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli, one N. H. Planning Circle with Headquarters at Madras and the Highways Research Station at Madras. There are 21 divisions and 84 sub-divisions.

The Department executed the following works during the year.

	Numbers.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Spill over works of III Plan	25	78.189
IV Plan works sanctioned up to 31-3-1974	515	3,290.792
	540	3,368.981
		or
		3,368.98

The details of expenditure incurred during 1973-74 are given below:—

Original works.	Expenditure maintenance. (Repairs)	
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	Rural.	Urban.
388.24	74.65	12.04

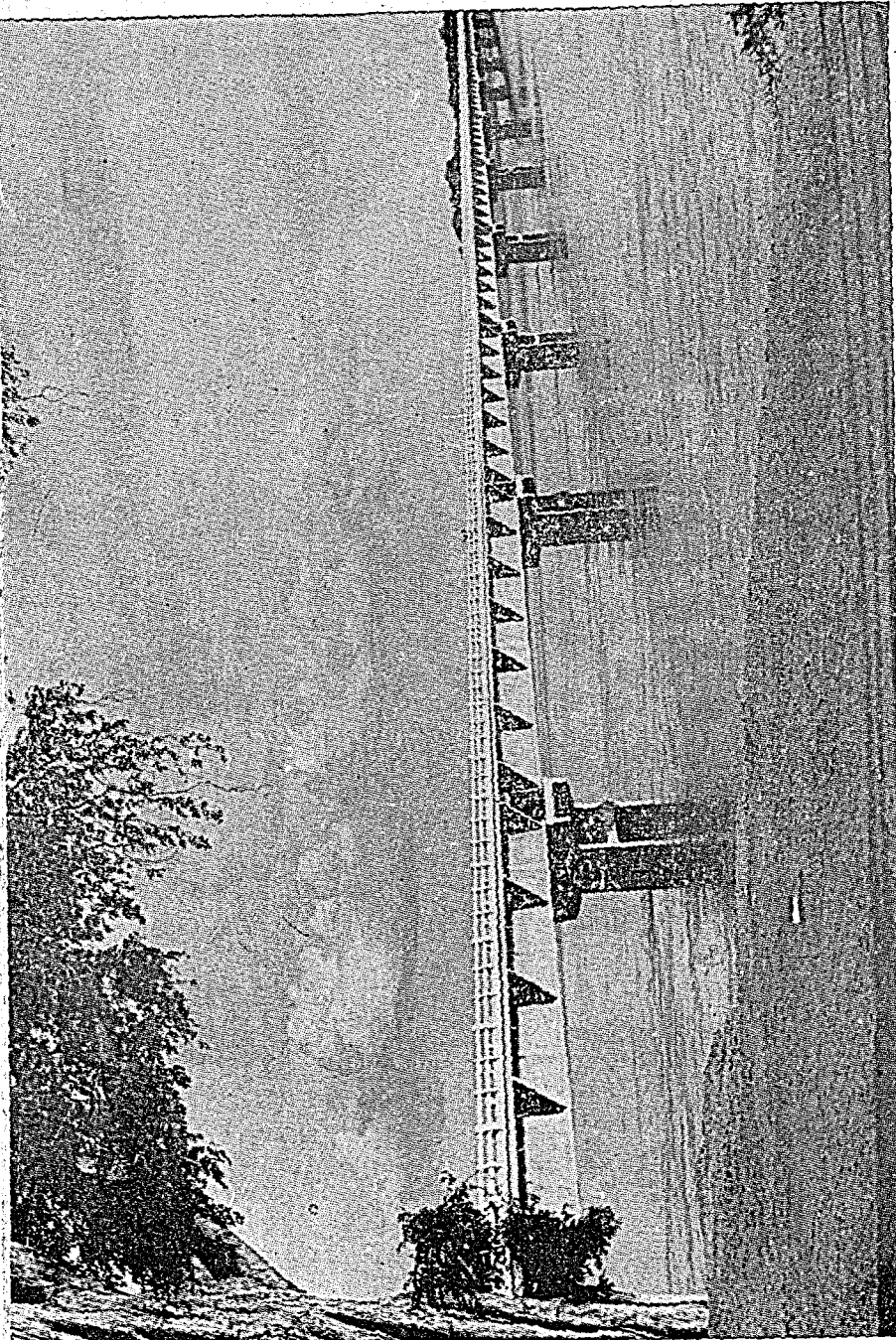
Value of spill over works.—

Total value of balance spill over works as on 1st April 1974	Rs. 1516.70 lakhs.
(a) Value of works on hand minus expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1974	(includes Pamhan Bridge Projects.)
=Rs. 3,368.98 lakhs—Rs. 1,852.281 lakhs	=Rs. 1,516.70 lakhs.

181 works at a cost of Rs. 379.18 lakhs were completed up to 31st March 1974.

Central Road Fund Scheme.—An expenditure of Rs. 33.54 lakhs was incurred under this scheme during the year.

Thirumanur bridge at M 109/1-4 of Perambalur-Manamadurai Road in Thanjavur district.



Tools and Plant.—The Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 44.18 lakhs in 1973-74 for procurement of tools and machineries for central works.

Flood Relief Works on National Highways.—As a result of the cyclone in December 1972, a good number of National Highways Roads were affected resulting in dislocation of traffic. The cost of restoration of the affected National Highways roads to original condition was estimated to be Rs. 26.00 lakhs. The Government of India sanctioned separately Rs. 19.642 lakhs for the above flood damage work. The flood damage repair works are nearing completion.

Highways and Rural Works.

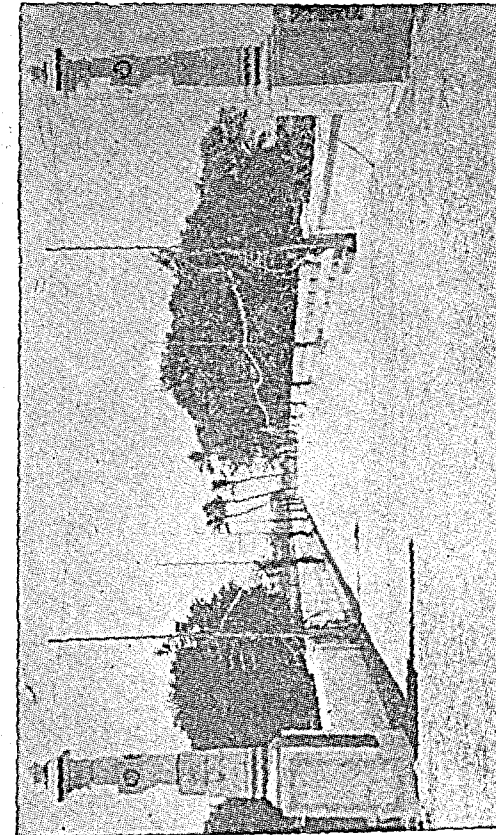
The Highways and Rural Works Department functioned with one Chief Engineer, 4 Regional Superintending Engineers in charge of 4 Circles with Headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli and one Superintending Engineer-in-charge of Investigation with Headquarters at Madras besides seven special circles.

State Government Roads.—The works of original nature under various types of development (viz) removal of deficiencies, replacement of existing structures, additional facilities to cater to traffic needs on existing Government roads are taken up under this programme. During 1973-74 16 works costing Rs. 140.50 lakhs were sanctioned. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 208.18 lakhs.

Eleven major works were completed during the year.

Other Roads Scheme (Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads).— 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 Scheme, by the Highways Department meeting the cost from State Funds. On completion of the works, the roads will be maintained by the respective local bodies.

During the year the work of constructing a bed level causeway across Arniar at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs, was sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 66.58 lakhs was incurred on this programme. Two major works were completed and eleven works are in progress.



Bridge at K. M. 101/2 of Coimbatore-Dindigul Road across Shanmuganadhi in Madurai district.

Construction of over/under bridges in lieu of existing Railway Level Crossings.—The over/bridge works in lieu of Railway level crossing on Government roads are taken up under this programme as plan works. The cost of this programme is borne by State Government, Railways and also by municipalities in case the work falls within the Municipal limits on an agreed pattern of sharing of cost. The Railways earmark funds every year towards its share of cost in respect of works that find a place in their programme. The State's share of cost is reimbursed from the "Level Crossing Fund".

During the period, over bridges at Madurai (near Subramaniapuram) and Coimbatore were completed. Construction of over bridges near Meenakshi Mills at Madurai and Kumbakonam and Mayuram was in progress. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 34.43 lakhs.

Metropolitan Road Development Programme.—The scheme provides for the development of net work of roads vested with the Highways department in the Metropolitan area of Madras City.

The construction of Anna Fly Over at Gemini inter-section, construction of new bridge near Wallajah gate and widening of Wellington bridge were the works taken under this programme.

The work on the construction of pedestrian sub-way near Park Station, sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs was taken up for execution. Tenders for reconstruction of the bridge across Buckingham Canal near Central Station at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs were settled.

Tools and Plant.—Under this head, plants and machineries required for executing road and bridge works as well as scientific equipments required for the Highways Research Station are being purchased. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 110.58 lakhs.

Rural road Scheme.—The Scheme envisages the new formation of roads to 281 kms of all weather standards, improving 4,280 kms of existing kutcharural roads to all weather standards with 50 per cent Central assistance.

In the first phase the scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 6.00 crores. In the second phase, the scheme was sanctioned during 1973-74, for

Rs. 5.00 crores. The second phase scheme contemplates formation of new road to 181 kms. of roads and improving 924 kms. of existing roads to all weather standards.

The physical achievements made till the end of 1973-74 were as follows :—

	First Phase.	Second Phase.
Ist Layer WBM	1513 kms.	137 Kms.
IInd Layer WBM	1651 kms.	171 kms.
Black topping	1134 kms.	24 kms.

An expenditure of Rs. 325 lakhs was incurred during 1973-74.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.—During 1973-74, no new works were sanctioned. Only spill over works sanctioned prior to 1973-74, were taken up for execution.

The expenditure incurred during 1973-74. was Rs. 87 lakhs.

By the end of 1973-74, sixty-four works covering a total length of about 285 km were taken up and improved under Sugarcane Road Development Scheme and they are being maintained by this Department.

Cauvery Command area Development Programme.—This is a Central Sector Scheme taken up under Area Development Programme for the development of link roads and Marketing Complexes in Cauvery Command area in the State with a ceiling of Rs. 1.50 crores for a period of 3 years in Fourth Five-Year Plan from 1971-72 to 1973-74.

The total amount of Rs. 1.50 crores was spent by the end of 1973-74 providing link roads to market centres at Manachanallur (Tiruchirappalli District), Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Tiruthuraiipoondi, Kuttalam (Tanjore District) and Kattumannarkoil in South Arcot District.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

The Forest Department works under the control of a Chief Conservator assisted by Conservators and Assistant Conservators.

The main policy of the Government with regard to Forest is to conserve and develop forest areas, both from the point of view of overall development of natural resources as well as industrial raw materials.

The total forest area under the control of the Forest Department is 20,925 square kilometre of which 17,247 square kilometre are Reserved Forest and the remaining 3,651 square kilometre comprise of reserved lands. The percentage of area under forest in the State is 16 as against 33 per cent laid down as the optimum required for a balanced economy.

Timber.—Timber continued to be sold in public auction. The requirements of timber by other Government departments continued to be met by sale at the prescribed scheduled rates. Departmental exploitation of timber continued in some forest divisions.

The total output of timber during the year was 30,810 cubic metres of which 14,993 m3 were removed through Government Agency and the remaining 15,817 m3 were removed by purchasers. Apart from this, 61,915 teak poles were also obtained.

Firewood.—Auction sale of fuel coupes was continued to be held. The total quantity of firewood removed from the Forests during the year was 3,20,332 cubic metres, of which 3,09,564 m3 were removed by purchasers and 10,768 m3 were removed by Government agency.

Bamboos.—Bamboo coupes were continued to be sold in auction. In addition some bamboo coupes were allotted to the Paper Mills at Pallipalayam at the seigniorage rates fixed by Government. The total value of bamboo removed by the purchasers was Rs. 25.08 lakhs. The quantity of bamboos removed was 78,858 tonnes. Apart from this, about 42,370 tonnes of airdried bamboos were supplied to the Seshasayee Paper Mills at Pallipalayam in Salem district.

A quantity of 4,229 tonnes of Eta was supplied to Sun Paper Mills in Tirunelveli district. 503 hectares of bluegum plantations and 1,335 hectares of wattle plantations were allotted to South India Viscose from the Nilgiris and Kodaikanal Hills for exploitation.

Sandalwood.—A total quantity of 1,849 tonnes of Sandal wood was extracted during the year. A quantity of 1,370 tonnes of final cleaned sandalwood was sold in public auction in the sale depots at Tirupattur and Satyamangalam for Rs. 276.96 lakhs during the half yearly sales held in July 1973 and December 1973. In addition to this, 942 tonnes of Sandal Sapwood was also sold for Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

Minor Forest Produce.—A revenue of Rs. 27.27 lakhs was realised by the sale of 960 tonnes of cashew nuts.

The quantity of raw rubber (packed in the factory) produced during the year was as follows :—

Processed rubber—4,25,595 Kgs.

Unprocessed rubber—3,22,920 Kgs.

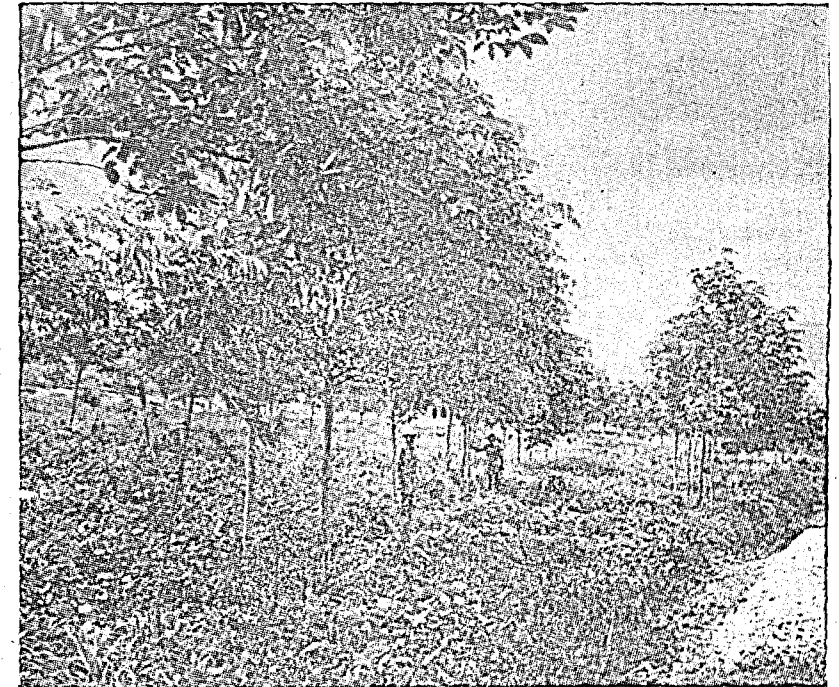
A total quantity of 5,71,554 Kgs, of rubber was sold for Rs. 26.90 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 1.36 lakhs was obtained by the sale of 1,98,792 Kgs. of green tea leaves.

Livestock.—Elephants were maintained departmentally in Coimbatore South division and the Nilgiris North division for dragging timber, joy rides, etc. There were 66 elephants at the end of the year.

Development Schemes.—Industrial plantations viz. bluegum and other eucalyptus, wattle and bamboos maintain a sustained supply of raw materials to the forest based industries, such as paper mills, rayon factory. Farm Forestry plantations started during the Third Five-Year Plan have now reached the stage of exploitation and can meet the needs of rural population in regard to fuel and timber to a considerable extent.

The Government Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari district have commenced production. The area under tapping will progressively



5-year old Rubber Plantation in Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari District.

increase in the years to follow and the revenue will also show a marked increase.

The details of the schemes undertaken during the year were as follows :—

Farm Industry and Fuelwood Plantations—Farm Forestry—Village Forests—During the year the scheme had been implemented at a cost of Rs. 21.18 lakhs over an area of 5593 hectares. 2042 hectares of Farm Forestry plantations raised during the Third Five-Year Plan in Salem and Madurai Circles were sold for Rs. 17.06 lakhs.

During the year, the following plantations were raised :—

<i>Scheme.</i>						<i>Area.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
						(IN HECTARES).	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Fuelwood	..	..	..	..	..	740	4.69
Teak	..	..	..	..	..	544	2.41
Soft wood	..	..	..	..	..	164	0.89
Casuarina	..	..	..	..	..	452	4.14
Wattle	..	..	..	..	..	377	3.18
Quick Growing species	..	..	..	..	..	3,909	28.06

Sandal.—Artificial regeneration of sandal was carried over an area of 98 hectares. In addition, 140 hectares of sandal wood plantations were maintained. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 103 lakhs.

River, Canal and Lake fringes/forests.—An area of 929 hectares was planted and a total sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was spent.

Rubber.—An area of 124 hectares was planted with Rubber at a cost of Rs. 15.63 lakhs. In addition, an area of 216 hectares was planted with rubber at a cost of Rs. 15.06 lakhs for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka. 51 families of Sri Lanka repatriates were settled and 24 families were absorbed in Government Rubber Plantations.

Assistance to Villagers and Hill Tribes.—The department continued to look after the welfare of the Hill Tribes by employing them in the execution of various forest works, giving forest lands for cultivation, free of rent and issuing free grazing permits. The Forest Hill Village System continued in all the hill villages of Salem, Tirupattur, Vellore and Dharmapuri divisions. For the benefit of the hill villages the department runs schools. Free meals were provided to the school-going children.

Grazing.—All Reserved Forests except fuel coupes, plantations less than five years old and areas permanently closed for grazing were thrown open to grazing under the system of grazing permits. A sum of Rs. 9.84 lakhs was realised by the sale of grazing permits.

Protection of Forests.—Surprise inspections by Special Mobile Patrol parties were undertaken frequently with a view to put down illicit fellings and goat browsing in the forests and to ensure strict observance of timber and sandalwood Transit Rules. A sum of Rs. 4.79 lakhs was collected, towards compounding fees in 2,652 cases.

Wild life.—Persuant on the decision of Government to set up a modern Zoological Park at Vandalur Reserve Forest on the lines of the Zoo at Hyderabad under the control of the Forest Department, a Special Officer was appointed to prepare a Master Plan for setting up a Zoo. In order to afford more effective protection to the wildlife of the country, the Government of India enacted the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The Government of Tamil Nadu decided to adopt the above Act in this State. The Act has since been brought into force in this State with effect from 1st January 1974.

Home and foreign tourists continued to visit the Wildlife sanctuaries. During the year, 631 foreign tourists and 14,095 home tourists visited the Mudumalai Wildlife sanctuary. A revenue of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was realised by way of admission fees etc., in the sanctuaries.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue and expenditure during the year were as follows :—

	(Rupees in lakhs.)					
Revenue	—	—	—	..	...	735.40
Expenditure	—	—	—	...	..	534.69

Cinchona.

Cinchona.—Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 7,79,663 were sold for consumption within India and Quinine Sulphate treatments to the value of Rs. 3,937 were sold through Post Offices.

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 30,96,583 were sold for export purposes during the period.

Medicinal and Essential oils to the value of Rs. 9,71,547 were sold. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 16,602 was realised by sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamom zeylanicum leaves, pepper, turmeric, etc.

New planting of the following crops to the extent noted against each was carried out during the year :

	hectares.			
1 Cinchona	48			
2 Eucalyptus citriodora	20.500			
3 Geranium	23.500			
4 Winterianus	10			
5 Ginger	7			
6 Patchouli	1.00			
7 Eucalyptus Globulus	2.00			

Cinchona harvest.—A quantity of 437,124 Kgs. of dry cinchona bark was collected during the year.

Production of Medicinal and Essential oils.—The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential oils (crude) were produced in the Plantations during the year :—

	Kgs.	
1 Eucalyptus citriodora oil ..	1,195.200	
2 Java citronella oil	1,459.260	
3 Eucalyptus globulus oil ..	2,171.425	

276

4 Geranium oil	738-256
5 Ocimum camphora oil ..	88-360
6 Ocimum camphora crystals ..	3-390
7 Lemongrass oil	174-800
8 Patchouli oil	4-755
9 Wintergreen oil	27-000

In addition to these, a quantity of 29,707 kgs. of green ginger and 5,600 kgs. of green turmeric were harvested and a quantity of 221 kgs. of pepper (dry) was collected during the period. A quantity of 1,060-5 kgs. of green cardamom was collected.

Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam.—The following quantities of medicinal and essential oils were refined and taken to stock in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam, during the period :—

	KILOGRAMS.
1 Eucalyptus oil IP.	2,131-400
2 Eucalyptus oil BP.	979-300
3 Geranium oil	623-290
4 Eucalyptus citriodora oil ..	1,709-000
5 Java citronalla oil	2,936-940
6 Wintergreen oil	17-875
7 Lemongrass oil	170-830
8 Camphor oil	82-760
9 Patchouli oil	3-380
10 Camphor tablets	1,76,400 Nos.

Laboratory and Research Work.—The works of purification, grading and testing of Eucalyptus oil and other essential oils were carried out. The batch samples of Eucalyptus oil and other essential oils were analysed

in addition to the testing of samples of Quinine products received from Manufacturing Chemist, Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona and test check samples received from the Director, Cinchona Department. Experimental trials non conversion of Quinine and Quinidine were started.

Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona.—(a) The total quantity of Cinchona bark issued for extraction during the year was 4,57,287 kgs. of which a quantity of 2,283 kgs. was recorded as loss in grinding and the actual quantity of bark powder put into work was 4,97,130 kgs. with an input of 13,016 kgs. of Hydrated Quinine Sulphate and 10,134 kgs. of other alkaloids. In addition to this a quantity of 5,000 kgs. of Cinchona febrifuge was issued for processing and manufacture of Quinine Sulphate and Quinidine Sulphate during the year.

(b) The following quantities of Quinine products were manufactured and taken to stock :—

	KILOGRAMS.
1 Quinine Sulphate	9,216-500
2 Cinchona Febrifuge	8,194-000
3 Quinine Hydrochloride ..	2,476-250
4 Quinidine Sulphate	181-000
5 Quinine sulphate Tablets ..	2,00,000 Nos.

(c) Cinchona bark received from the plantations during the year was weighed and sampled. Bark samples, crude samples, finished products, harvest bark samples, etc., were analysed in addition to the routine analysis of other intermediate products.

Annual repairs and special repairs to the buildings were carried out to the extent possible. All the plant and machineries were kept in satisfactory condition.

The health of staff and labourers was satisfactory. Schools and creches provided in the plantations continued to function satisfactorily.

The work on the scheme for disposal of silveroak trees from the plantations of the Department was continued.

A sum of Rs. 4,35,941 was realised by the sale of silveroak trees during the period.

A few of the dignitaries who visited the plantations and factories of this department during the year were—

1. Libian E. Hawker—University of Bristol, U. K.
2. S. D. Gavett (Professor and Managing Director), University of Cambridge, U.K.
3. Dr. Y. Kalyanasundaram, Director, Madras University (Botany Lab.), Madras.
4. Dr. Y. K. Sarin, Head, Plant Survey Division, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.

Fisheries.

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of 997.47 kilometres which is roughly 15 per cent of the total coastline in the country. The Fisheries Department is concentrating its attention on the development of fisheries on scientific lines. Over 70 per cent of the population consume fish in fresh and in processed condition.

Plan Schemes.—Construction and supply of mechanised fishing Boats.—There are four boat building yards, viz., Ma. Singaravelar Boat Yard, Royapuram Boat Yard, Nagapattinam Boat Yard and Mandapam Boat Yard. As against 173 boats targetted for construction in the four departmental Yards, 120 boats were completed in all respects and the remaining 53 boats were in various stages of construction. The Government also approved the construction of 100 boats through private boat builders in 1973-74.

Construction of Ferro-Cement Boats.—The Government approved the construction of 5 Ferro-Cement boats in the Ferro-Cement Craft Research Project at Madras in 1973-74. All the five boats are in various stages of construction.

Supply of fishing requisites.—During 1973-74, Government permitted the purchase of 1,650 kgs. nylon for supplying to fishermen. A quantity of 1,545.5 kgs. of nylon was purchased and distributed to fishermen.

Against a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh sanctioned by the Government for the grant of 20 per cent subsidy to the Co-operatives for the purchase of nylon for supply to its members for use in the country crafts, a sum of Rs. 90,057 was utilised by the co-operatives.

Fish Seed Production and Stocking.—The scheme aims at collecting fingerlings from natural sources and production of hatchlings by induced spawning methods. A target of 450.00 lakhs of fingerlings for natural collection and 900.00 lakhs of hatchlings by induced carp spawning was fixed for 1973-74. Against this target, 322.45 lakhs of fingerlings were collected from natural sources and 1,023.50 lakhs hatchlings were produced by induced carp spawning.

Major Reservoir Fishery.—During the year 1973-74 a total quantity of 5,36,010 kgs. of fish was landed and sold to public.

Rural Fishery Demonstration.—During the year a total quantity of 1,04,056 kgs. of fish was caught and sold from Rural Fishery Demonstration tanks.

Fish Meal Plant at Mandapam.—A total quantity of 370.439 tonnes of fish meal was produced.

Ex-gratia Payment.—During the year, 1973-74 a total sum of Rs. 1,26,000 was disbursed to 26 fishermen families who lost their bread-winners while fishing in the sea.

A sum of Rs. 22,317.50 as loan and Rs. 22,317.50 as subsidy was also given to fishermen affected by natural calamities. A total sum of Rs. 12,650 was given to fishermen affected by sea erosion, flood, fire accident etc.

Road formation.—Under this scheme, roads linking the fishermen hamlets were taken up either by Panchayat Union with grants from this

Department or executed by the Highways Department with provision in the fisheries budget. During the year the following roads were completed :—

1. Road from Thopputhurai R.S. to Arcot Street.
2. Road from Seruthur fishing hamlet to Main Road.
3. Construction of Road to Cape Comorin Ice Plant.

Non-Plan Scheme-Tuticorin Chank Fishery.—The chank Fishery was commenced from 12th November 1973. The following varieties of chanks were procured from the divers upto the end of the year.

	<i>Number of chanks.</i>
1. Full sized Chanks Group-I	.. 1,61,670
2. Full sized Chanks Group-II	.. 193
3. Wormed Chanks	.. 32,742

Deep Sea Fishing.—For conducting exploratory fishing by the Department, the Government of India placed orders for the supply of four 17.5 metres Steel Trawlers during 1968. Of these, two trawlers were received during March 1972 and they are conducting exploratory fishing with headquarters at Madras and Mandapam.

GEOLOGY.

The following mineral investigations were carried out by the Geology Branch during the year :—

- (i) Graphite deposits in Sivaganga (Ramanathapuram District) and Kalluthu (Madurai District).
- (ii) Limestone deposits in Alangulam and Sivakasi (Ramanathapuram District), Kovilpatti area in Tirunelveli District and in Tirumangalam Taluk (Madurai district).
- (iii) Vermiculite deposits near Olaipatti, Uthangarai taluk, Dharmapuri District.

- (iv) Iron Ores (Magnetite-quartzite) around Polur in North Arcot District.
- (v) Magnesite near Chinnadharapuram, Karur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District :
- (vi) Iron ores, bauxite and magnesite in the northern and southern slopes of Pachamalai hills, Tiruchirappalli District.
- (vii) Highgrade limestone in Elumur and Paravoi villages, Perambalur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District.
- (viii) Heavy mineral sands in Vilathikulam Taluk, Tirunelveli District.

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 service centres, organises industrial co-operatives in various industries and establishes Conventional, Functional, Ancillary, Co-operative and private Industrial Estates and developed plots estates for the promotion of Small Scale Industries.

The Director of Industries and Commerce, who is the Head of the Department is assisted at Headquarters by a group of technical officers each specialising in a particular field of Industry. In the districts, there are Regional Deputy Directors of Industries and Commerce and Project Officers to guide and supervise various programmes for development of industries.

Development of Small Scale Industries.—With a view to encourage the growth of Small Scale Industries in the State, the Directorate is implementing the following schemes :—

- (i) Financial assistance to private industries.
- (ii) Technical information services.
- (iii) Servicing and training facilities.
- (iv) Production-cum-servicing units.
- (v) Survey and statistics.

Industrial Co-operatives.—The industrial Co-operatives play an important role in the development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the State. During 1973-74, there were 336 Industrial Co-operative Societies with a membership of 20,383 persons. These societies had produced and sold goods worth of Rs. 543.22 lakhs and Rs. 609.46 lakhs respectively.

Co-operative Tea Factories.—The eleven co-operative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris district had sold “made tea” to the extent of Rs. 126 lakhs during 1973-74. There were 3,331 small tea growers who were members of these societies. The tea acreage under tea garden stood at 8,500 acres.

The Tea Board had approved the establishment of two new factories at Gudalur and Melur in the Nilgiris district.

Synthetic Gem Cutting Societies :—There were two such societies in Tiruchirappalli with a total membership of 1,122 gem cutters.

Sericulture.—Sericulture, an agrobased industry thrives in Salem, Dharmapuri, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and North Arcot Districts. The total acreage under mulberry stood at 3,983.72 hectares and 15,000 families are engaged in this industry.

In the three Demonstration Silk Farms at Kolatti (Hosur Taluk), Madahalli (Talavadi Taluk) and Masinagudi (Nilgiris district) 1,200 acres were brought under mulberry and employment was provided for about 1,000 persons. The annual production target was 25,000 kgs. of Cocoons.

In order to expand the industry, a programme to lease out Government lands to the agriculturists in Dharmapuri District was taken up and 10,000 acres were brought under mulberry.

Coir.—In order to develop this industry, a coir school at Ethamozhi and a pilot plant for the manufacture of mattresses and bristle fibre were functioning. During 1973-74 a quantity of 13.23 tonnes of bristle fibres was produced.

Under a comprehensive scheme for the development of Mechanised Coir Industry, financial assistance was provided to the prospective entrepreneurs to set up mechanised coir units. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for this purpose in the year 1973-74.

Handicrafts :—The nine Handicrafts Sales Emporia of the Department and seven Sales Emporia of the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society were all functioning. The nine Handicrafts Sales Emporia were transferred to the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation with effect from 1st August, 1973. The College of Arts and Crafts, Madras and the School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam

continued to function. These centres and the Sculpture Training Centre, Mahapalipuram 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 30 conventional and two functional Industrial Estates in the State.

The development of a 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 Kakalur and Thiruverambur 14 units were functioning.

Rural Work Centres.—The two Rural Work Centres, one for Hand Made Paper Unit at Mamandur in Chingleput district and another for ceramics at Omalur in Salem district were functioning.

The Hand Made 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. In view of the good demand for ceramic products, the Government sanctioned a scheme for providing additional facilities in the work centre.

Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Project.—Under the United Nations Development Programme, the Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Project took up extensive and intensive mineral explorations over an area of 17,000 sq. kms. in parts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem districts.

The discovery of iron ore deposits near Thiruvannamalai, the prospecting for vermiculite and its profitable exploitation, the discovery of pyrochlore, the setting up of Geochemical, Petrological and ore dressing laboratories in Madras and vigorous implementation of the methods for mineral search in Tamil Nadu were some of the schemes taken up.

The United Nations Development Programme had provided nearly Rs. 80 lakhs in the form of equipment, expertise, etc. The Government of Tamil Nadu had incurred an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Monthly Industrial statistics in respect of production, labour employed, industrial capacity, etc., are 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 data received from the manufacturing units for the period from January 1973 to December 1973 during 1973-74 were processed and tabulated and monthly indices of Industrial production in respect of 46 selected industrial products were compiled.

A statement showing average production in Tamil Nadu for the important industrial classifications is given below.

The general Index of Industrial Production in Tamil Nadu has declined from 187 points (Revised) during the year 1972 to 179.1 during 1973.

Index Numbers of Industrial Production in Tamil Nadu with base 1960—100 for the year 1973.

Code number.	Industrial Unit.	Average during 1973.
(1)	(2)	(3)
20	Food Manufacturing Industry	231.80
22	Tobacco Manufacturing	91.70
23	Manufacture of Textiles	116.70
30	Manufacture of Rubber Products	254.40
31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products.	182.80
33	Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products.	219.00
36	Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery.	324.40
37	Manufacture of Electric Machinery/ apparatus/appliances.	465.70
38	Manufacture of Transport Equipment	169.20

Code number.	Industrial Unit.	Average during 1973.
(1)	(2)	(3)
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	106.90
51	Electricity Gas and Stream	298.80
	General Index	179.10

Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu.

The latest consolidated figures available in respect of Annual Survey of Industries are for the year 1971. The Survey covered 5,802 factories. As compared to the year 1970, the productive capital invested in various manufacturing Industries during the year 1971 increased by 18.67 per cent. There was an increase of 4.57 per cent in the number of persons employed during 1971 and the amount of wages and salaries paid to them in the year 1971 rose by 15 per cent.

The value of output registered an increase of 11.03 per cent in 1971 over that of the previous year and the total value added by manufacture increased by 98.20 per cent.

In short there was a general progress and advancement in the Industrial sector of the economy of Tamil Nadu during the year 1971.

Directorate of Sugar.

The growth of Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu has been gaining momentum as a result of the implementation of several developmental programmes under the Five-Year Plans. Sugar Industry has a vital role to play in the planned economic development of this State as it not only fulfils the need for an essential food commodity but also serves as economic growth point in rural areas, where they are generally located.

The Directorate is headed by a senior officer of the I.A.S. cadre. He is assisted by 3 Joint Directors of Sugar, one Deputy Director of Sugar (Accounts) and one Assistant Director of Sugar (Administration).

There are 20 sugar factories in the State of which 10 are in the co-operative sector. Of these, 16 factories are under production. One sugar factory in private sector is dormant and three in the co-operative sector are in the formative stage. Of the 10 factories in the co-operative sector, 7 factories are under production. Details of the members,

share capital outstanding at the end of the year 1973-74 in respect of the co-operative mills are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the Co-operative Sugar Mills.	Number of members at the end of the year.	Paid up share capital.	Of the amount in column (4) S.C. invested by Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	5,337	138.40	20.00
2 Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills.	6,835	95.21	25.60
3 Amaravathi Co-operative Mills ..	7,463	97.31	25.00
4 Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills ..	12,584	112.79	20.00
5 Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills.	5,530	74.61	30.00
6 National Co-operative Sugar Mills.	9,378	77.58	30.00
7 Dharmapuri Co-operative Sugar Mills.	9,510	80.29	45.00
8 Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills.	4,768	83.28	63.93
9 Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	2,704	60.98	49.00
10 Coimbatore Co-operative Sugar Mills.	6,718	50.95	45.00

The Government of Tamil Nadu have also guaranteed the repayment of loan drawn to the Co-operative Sugar Mills for capital. A statement showing the amount of Government Guarantee outstanding at the end of 1973-74 is furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the Co-operative Sugar Mills.	Industrial Finance Corporation.	Life Insurance Corporation.	Tamil Nadu State Co-operative bank	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1 Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
2 Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mill.	..	..	..	..	..
3 Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills	..	..	..	..	..

Serial number and name of the Co-operative Sugar Mills.	Industrial Finance Co-operation.	Life Insurance Corporation.	Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(RS IN LAKHS.)	
4 Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills.	31.35	..	..	..	31.35
5 Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills	28.68	..	..	2.85	31.53
6 National Co-operative Sugar Mills	29.03	..	..	4.47 } 3.10 }	36.60
7 Dharmapuri Co-operative Sugar Mills.	39.00	18.00	..	10.00	67.00
	128.06	18.00	11.00	20.42	177.48

The working results of the Co-operative Sugar Mills during 1973-74 are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of Co-operative Sugar Mills.	Crushing capacity per day in M.T.	Cane crushed during the year 1973-74 in M.T.	Sugar produced in M.T.	Per cent of sugar recovery.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	2,200	3,65,525	33,758	9.24
2 Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,000	2,34,831	21,981	9.37
3 Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,250	2,75,776	22,044	7.99
4 Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,750	4,41,999	36,471	8.18
5 Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,250	2,03,596	18,559	9.16
6 National Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,000	2,58,818	21,751	8.40
7 Dharmapuri Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,250	1,96,258	18,721	9.56
8 Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,250	in the formative stage.		
9 Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,250	Do.		
10 Coimbatore Co-operative Sugar Mills.	1,250	Do.		
	13,450	19,76,353	1,73,285	8.76

The collection of share capital by the 3 new Co-operative Sugar Mills at Vellore, Tiruppattur and Coimbatore is still under way. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the scheme of State participation in the share capital of these Co-operative Sugar Mills have invested as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the co-operative sugar mills.</i>	<i>Amount invested during 1973-74</i>	<i>Amount invested up to the end 1973-74.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
1 Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills	18.93	63.93
2 Tiruppattur Co-operative Sugar Mills	10.00	49.00
3 Coimbatore Co-operative Sugar Mills	11.07	45.00
	40.00	157.93

The Vellore and Tiruppattur Co-operative Sugar Mills have applied for long term loan of Rs. 400 lakhs and 390 lakhs respectively. The applications of these mills are being processed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and other Financing Institutions. The existing Co-operative Sugar Mills at Amaravathi, Salem and Madurantakam have increased their crushing capacities.

The Director of Sugar is the State Molasses Controller. The entire production of molasses in a season is about 2.44 lakhs tonnes. Major quantities of molasses produced by the sugar mills are allotted to the distilleries. There are six distilleries, in private sector. 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. The cost of the plant is Rs. 18.5 lakhs and the capacity of the plant is 46 tonnes per hour.

The Government have appointed the Director of Sugar as the "Cane Commissioner" which function was hitherto exercised by the Director of Agriculture, Madras. Subjects relating to the demarcation

of cane areas and collection of cane cess, purchase tax, formation of roads in the sugar factories areas are attended to by this department. The Government have also sanctioned a post of Joint Director of Sugar (Cane) to review and assist the mills in the matter of registration of cane areas and to give technical advice. The matters connected with the Road Development Schemes in and around the sugar factory areas under the Sugarcane Cess Fund Scheme have also been transferred to the administrative control of the Director of Sugar.

Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation.

During the year, the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation continued its activities in the sale of tractors and power tillers, sale of spare parts, manufacture and sale of agricultural implement, etc., custom hiring of tractors with implements and power tillers, servicing and repairing of tractors, training the unemployed technicians for establishing Agro Service Centres, supply of indigenous tractors on hire purchase scheme to farmers, formulation and distribution of pesticides and marketing of pesticides and fruits.

During the year, 5 Regional centres and 7 Sub-centres were functioning with the following activities :—

- Distribution of tractors and spare parts.
- Manufacture of agricultural implements and their sale.
- Servicing and repairing of tractors ; and
- Hiring of tractors with implements and power tillers.

The Government of India did not permit any import of tractors from abroad, and on account of this, the sales turnover under tractors received a set back. However, 61 imported tractors which were on hand were distributed directly and through the agency firms. The Corporation took up the agency for the indigenous HMT Zetor 2511 (25 H.P.) tractor manufactured at Pinjore in Haryana State. Ten were sold during the year. Two Mitsubishi Power Tillers were also sold by the Corporation during the year.

Spare parts for different makes of tractors to the total value of Rs. 15.15 lakhs were sold during the year.

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The manufacture of agricultural implementats (cage wheels, cultivators and tractor hoods) continued and the number of implements manufactured and sold during the year are as follows :—

	Implements manufactured, 1973-74.	Value of implements sold, 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Cage wheels	63	} Rs. 3.81 lakhs.
2 Cultivators	34	
3 Top hoods for tractors	..	
4 Trusses	..	
5 Trailors	..	
6 Value of implements sold	..	

With the suspension of import of tractors from abroad by the Government of India from the year 1972, the manufacture of agricultural implements for sales with imported tractors also correspondingly reduced in line with the reduction in the sales of tractors.

Seventy-three wheel type tractors with implements, trailors, etc., besides 6 power tillers were hired out to farmers from the 5 Regional and 7 Sub-centres during the year. A noteworthy feature this year was the acquisition of 30 Nos. of power tillers with spraying equipment which were utilised for mass ground spraying of groundnut crop to an extent of 5,550 acres in 1973. This service was welcomed by the ryots in view of the effectiveness of spraying.

The introduction of the scheme for giving bonus to tractor drivers/ Supervisors and area engineers commenced from 1st April 1972 has helped to increase the outturn and hire charge receipts. Against a total receipt of Rs. 7.34 lakhs during 1972-73, the hire charges realised during 1973-74 was Rs. 8.39 lakhs. The Corporation earned an income of Rs. 2.82 lakhs under "Servicing and repairing of tractors" during 1973-74.

The scheme for giving training to unemployed technical personnel with a view to enable them to establish Agro Service Centres in viable rural areas for rendering custom hiring service, etc., gained ground. The achievements under this scheme are as follows :—

	Achievement in 1973-74.
(a) Number of candidates trained by the Corporation.	42
(b) Number of Agro Service Centres opened actually.	41
(c) Backed out cases	1

Though the scheme for the distribution of indigenous tractors under hire purchase scheme was discontinued with effect from 1st April 1970, in view of the Land Development Banks and nationalised banks coming forward to render the same service to farmers, in respect of loans sanctioned by the Corporation before 31st March 1970, actual deliveries of two tractors was effected during 1973-74.

Another activity which the Corporation had taken up with a view to provide all the inputs to agriculture by one agency is the distribution of chemical fertilisers. Incidentally this activity forms a major portion of the business done by the sister Corporations in Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. But the Corporation has not been able to get appreciable quantity of fertiliser either from the State Government or the manufacturers. During 1973-74, the Corporation was able to get only 173 tons from Messrs Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited. Messrs. Neyveli Lignite supplied only 532 M. T. against 5,000 tonnes. The Fertilizer obtained from Neyveli are marketed mainly through Agro Service Centres set up by the unemployed Technical graduates.

The apple growers of Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir and consumers of apple in Madras City have been benefitted by the fruit marketing trade, undertaken by the Corporation. It supplied apples grown in Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir in the city of Madras. By eliminating middle men financiers the Corporation was able to reduce the price of apples substantially in Madras City. At the same time the growers were happy with the services rendered by the Corporation in securing them better prices with meticulous accounting procedures which are easily understood by them.

To attain the twin objective of providing employment to unemployed Technical personnel and for providing agriculture services to farmers, the Corporation has been selected as the agency for implementing the Agro Service Scheme of the Central Government. Under this scheme, the Corporation has so far trained five batches consisting of 17,36,29,17 and 25 candidates. Out of 124 candidates trained so far, 89 candidates have set up Agro Service Centres. These Agro Service Centres are expected to provide integrated services to farmers by hiring farm machinery and supplying other farm inputs. But the Corporation is not able to help these entrepreneurs fully as the important inputs, fertilizers and pesticides are not made available for distribution.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation began functioning on 1st December 1965. Sixty-five Departmental Units, with assets of the value of Rs. 989 lakhs were transferred to the Corporation at its inception. Of the total value of the assets thus transferred, a sum of Rs. 400 lakhs was treated as share capital, the remaining being treated as loan to the Corporation.

Since its formation, the Corporation has been steadily diversifying the activities of the units. As a result of rationalisation, some of the units have been merged together, and some uneconomical ones closed down. As on 31st March 1974, the Corporation had 56 production units under its control with a wide range of products and services. This is inclusive of 3 units transferred from the Industries Department during 1973-74 and one furniture unit started by TANSI at Pudukottai.

The Corporation's activities are diverse. The range of products is extremely wide as detailed below :—

- 1 Heavy and Light structurals.
- 2 Machine Tools.
- 3 Manufacture of Pressure Die Cast, forged or pressed components.
- 4 Domestic and office furniture.
- 5 Hospital furniture and equipment.
- 6 Agricultural implements.

- 7 Trailers.
- 8 Door locks.
- 9 Cycles.
- 10 Scientific glasswares.
- 11 Cast iron pipes and Specials.
- 12 Super enamelled and double cotton covered wires.
- 13 Finished leather.
- 14 Footwear and fancy leather articles.

Besides production of the above items, the units of the Corporation offer services in the following fields :—

- 1 Design and fabrication of tools, jigs and fixtures.
- 2 Hot forging.
- 3 Non ferrous pressure die casting.
- 4 Hot dip galvanizing.
- 5 Electro plating.

During 1973-74, Tansi was faced with several difficult situations such as imposition of powercut, hike in oil prices, erratic supply of raw materials due to wagon shortage, etc. Despite these difficulties, the company was able to step up its production from Rs. 814 lakhs in 1972-73 to Rs. 919 lakhs in 1973-74. The sales of the units also registered substantial increase, reaching a figure of Rs. 904 lakhs against Rs. 833 lakhs in 1972-73.

The working of the Corporation during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 26.78 lakhs against Rs. 18.58 lakhs in the preceding year.

Almost all the groups of units in the Corporation contributed to the increase in production and sales. In the structural group of units, important orders were secured from organisations like the Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited, Davy Power Gas Limited, Southern Agrifurane Industries, SPIC, BHEL, Transport Department, etc.

In the leather group, the Tansi Tannery, was able to reach sales of Rs. 84.66 lakhs, out of which Rs. 18 lakhs, related to exports. The unit participated in the International Leather Fair, held in Milan and Paris. The Wool Processing Centres, also contributed to the export to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1973-74.

Substantial orders have been received by the Tansi Forgings, and the Tansi Die Castings Unit, for forged and die cast components required by Scooters India Limited.

Tansi successfully manufactured and supplied 1,300 cycle rickshaws under the benevolent scheme of the Chief Minister for supply of cycle rickshaws to hand rickshaw pullers.

Tansi also designed and supplied the copper pattayams presented by the Chief Minister to the Freedom Fighters of Tamil Nadu.

The prototype of Mopeds produced by this Corporation has been approved. The registration applied for is awaited from the DGTD, New Delhi. Necessary Steps are being taken for commercial production of these Mopeds.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, an Undertaking of the 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 the 20th January 1971.

Distribution of Scarce Raw Material.—SIDCO undertakes the distribution of the following raw materials to Small Scale Industrial Units :—

- (i) Iron and Steel Materials including Stainless Steel.
- (ii) Zinc.
- (iii) Mutton Tallow.
- (iv) Caustic Soda.

Few more items of scarce raw materials like Pottasium Chlorat. Coal and Coke, Palm Oil, etc. have been included in the distribution programme during the year. The Company has three Raw Material

Depots for releasing raw materials at Guindy, Madurai and Coimbatore through which, the raw materials are distributed to the Small Scale Industries.

The Company commenced its regular operations of distribution of scarce raw materials from 14th October, 1970 when it took over three Raw Material Depots from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. The Company has distributed Iron and Steel worth Rs. 417.89 lakhs during the year ending 31st March 1973. For the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974, the Company distributed materials to the value of Rs. 576.10 lakhs.

Hire Purchase of Machinery.—The scheme provides for procurement and supply of indigenous as well as imported machinery. The cost of machinery is being recovered in twelve half-yearly instalments after an interval of one year from the date of receipt of machinery under the scheme.

The number of entrepreneurs benefited by the scheme is 569 and the value of machinery provided is Rs. 258.72 lakhs.

The Company has so far established workshops, in its Industrial Estate at Ambattur, Kurichi near Coimbatore, Thiruverumbur near Tiruchirapalli and Ranipet. In respect of lands owned by the entrepreneurs, the Company has assisted 92 cases involving an amount of Rs. 64.20 lakhs for construction of sheds. The following statements will indicate the progress achieved by the Company in its construction programme.

I. Ambattur Industrial Estate.

Stage.	Number of sheds constructed.	Estimated cost.	Number of entrepreneurs benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(Rs in lakhs.)	
I Phase	17	12.50	17
II Phase	52	38.00	52
III Phase	20	11.00	20

II. Ancillary Industrial Estates at Tiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli.

Number of sheds.	Estimated cost.	Number of entrepreneurs benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
12 ..	24.00	12

III. Textile Ancillary Industrial Estate at Kurichi, Coimbatore.—

Number of sheds.	Estimated cost.	Number of entrepreneurs benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
I Phase 26	16.14	26

IV. Industrial Estate at Ranipet.—

Number of sheds.	Estimated cost.	Number of entrepreneurs benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)
12	10.50	12

*Special concessions to the Educated Unemployed and Technocrats.—*The Special feature of the Hire Purchase Scheme is that, the educated unemployed including technocrats, are given 100 per cent financial assistance for purchase of machinery as well as for construction of sheds. The payment of margin which is a must in the case of all other entrepreneurs is waived in the case of educated unemployed and technocrats. So far, 483 educated unemployed persons including 160 technocrats, have been assisted by the Corporation through purchase of machinery and construction of sheds.

*SIDCO'S New Loan Scheme.—*The Company launched a new loan scheme from 1st April 1972 hitherto implemented by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

Under this scheme, Loans up to Rs. 25,000 are considered by the District Committees headed by the District Collector concerned, at District level.

Loans above Rs. 25,000 are considered by the Board of Directors in the Registered Office of the Company.

So far, 385 entrepreneurs have been aided with working capital loan to the value of Rs. 35 lakhs.

*Electronic Industries.—*SIDCO is giving assistance to enthusiastic entrepreneurs with project reports and feasibility studies. During this period, technical feasibility reports for a number of electronic products like T. V. Receivers, etc., have been prepared and made available to a number of responsive entrepreneurs in the State.

So far about 24 feasibility reports in electronics have been prepared and about Rs. 7.6 lakhs of purchase assistance has already been accorded to about 5 units. Five more applications for the Hire Purchase assistance for equipment costing about Rs. 12 lakhs and workshops costing about Rs. 6 lakhs are under process.

Ancillary Development.—'SIDCO' has already pursued necessary action to develop ancillary industries throughout Tamil Nadu. It has taken up construction of an Industrial Estate at Ambattur to serve exclusively as an ancillary to T.I. Cycles of India. Nineteen entrepreneurs most of whom are technocrats have been selected by T.I. Cycles and SIDCO with an eye on the efficiency and workmanship to manufacture quality products.

The construction of another Industrial Estate at Coimbatore with special stress on the manufacture of Textile Machinery spares is nearing completion.

At Tiruverumbur, with the direct involvement and encouragement from Bharat Heavy Electricals, SIDCO has established an ancillary estate consisting of 12 sheds in an extent of 12 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 24 lakhs.

*Development of Backward areas.—*Special consideration is given in respect of applications received from backward areas and speedy action is pursued by the Company to see that the benefits of the Scheme reach the entrepreneurs within a short space of time. The Company has so far assisted 165 units in the backward areas of Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai Districts for purchase of machinery and for construction of sheds.

Special efforts have been taken by SIDCO to develop Small Scale Industries at Ranipet, a declared backward area. Out of 712 acres of land placed by the Government at the disposal of SIPCOT an extent of 72 acres of lands have been earmarked for SIDCO for the establishment of an Industrial Estate exclusively for Small Scale Industries. In the first phase, SIDCO has already taken up construction of 12 sheds for the benefit of ~12 entrepreneurs. Effective steps are being taken to identify more entrepreneurs for the second and succeeding phases of construction of workshops.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation was incorporated with an "Authorised Capital" of Rs. 10 crores which has since been increased to Rs. 15 crores. The paid up capital of TIDCO is Rs. 11.92 crores.

The present capital structure of the Corporation comprises of :—

Serial number and particulars.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Paid up capital	1,191.74
2 Debentures	405.00
3 Loans from Government of Tamil Nadu inclusive of interest accrued up to 31 st March 1974 and Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 200 lakhs.	787.15
7 Fixed Deposit	85.69
Total ..	2,469.58

Investment.—The Corporation has so far invested in Tamilnadu Cements and Tamilnadu Steels Rs. 597.27 lakhs and Rs. 747.16 lakhs respectively. Besides, it has invested Rs. 500 lakhs towards shares contribution in one of the major joint sector company viz., M/r. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. The investment in

other companies works out to Rs. 143.33 lakhs. In addition, the Corporation has rendered financial assistance to companies by way of loans to the extent of Rs. 64.77 lakhs. Further, the Corporation has furnished guarantees to various companies for a sum of Rs. 4,024.00 lakhs.

Public Sector units—Projects Implemented—Tamilnadu Cements—(a) Working Results.—Due to acute shortage of power and coal during 1973-74 the unit worked only 70.03 per cent as against 73.38 per cent in 1972-73. But for the power cut and inadequate and irregular coal supplies, the plant would have operated over 80 per cent of the capacity. A quantity 280,382 M.T. of cement was produced during the year. The unit had incurred a loss of Rs. 4.82 lakhs during 1973-74 as against a profit of Rs. 5.39 lakhs earned during the year 1972-73.

2. Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakonam—(a) Working results.—It provides employment for 571 persons including officers. The continuous steel Casting Plant commenced production during April 1972. The production figures for the year 1973-74 is 17798 M.T. The unit had made a profit of Rs. 12.34 lakhs during 1973-74 as against the loss of Rs. 76.96 lakhs incurred during 1972-73.

Scrap Processing Unit.—In order to secure the economics in handling of steel scrap, a scrap processing unit costing Rs. 15 lakhs is also being set up. Orders have been placed with Messrs. Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Limited for importing two Briquetting Presses from Soviet Union which are expected to be shipped shortly.

Projects under Implementation—1. Cement Plant in Ariyalur.—The Corporation has received a letter of intent from the Government of India to set up another cement unit with a capacity of 5 lakhs tonnes per annum in Ariyalur at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores. With the addition of this unit in the public sector under the control of the Corporation, the two cement units would constitute 30 per cent of the cement production on the total licensed capacity in the State.

2. Sponge Iron Projects.—The capital cost of the project with a capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes per annum as originally envisaged is estimated at Rs. 8 crores. However, the viability of increasing the capacity to 3,50,000 tonnes per annum is being examined.

1211/87 N73
N76

3. *Scooter project.*—The unit is proposed to be set up near Madurai at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 crores for manufacture of 33,000 scooters per annum in technical collaboration with Messrs. Scooters India, Ltd., Lucknow. Letter of intent from Government of India is awaited for this project.

7. *Tamilnadu Synthetic Fibres Limited.*—The Corporation obtained letter of intent in December 1971 for setting up a Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project at a cost of Rs. 12 crores with an installed capacity of 2100 M.T. It was decided to locate the plant at Vaigai Dam in Madurai district. The Government of India is yet to give the approval of the proposal for entering into technical collaboration agreement with Messrs. Unitika Hitachi Zosen of Japan.

Joint Sector companies incorporated.—Twenty companies have been incorporated in the joint sector. They are making good progress. The total outlay on these projects is Rs. 185 crores of which the equity capital is Rs. 48.50 crores and loan capital is Rs. 136.50 crores. TIDCO would contribute Rs. 13 crores towards equity capital.

Out of twenty companies floated by the Corporation so far, the following nine companies are expected to commence production during the year 1975.

1. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation, Limited.
2. Tamilnadu Chromates and Chemicals, Limited.
3. Southern Borax Limited.
4. Pandian Chemicals Limited.
5. Dynavision Limited.
6. Marthi Crystal Salt Co., Limited.
7. Asia Tobacco Co., Limited.
8. Tamilnadu Alkaline Batteries, Limited.
9. Arakonam Castings and Forgings, Limited.

These apart, Tamilnadu Dabha Pharmaceutical Limited., which is an existing company taken over by TIDCO is in full production and

its expansion programme is expected to be implemented shortly. The rest of the ten companies are expected to commence production either during the year 1976 or early 1977.

The Corporation is taking active steps to implement 11 more projects in the joint sector with a total outlay of Rs. 65.50 crores.

Foreign trade of Tamil Nadu.

The particulars of foreign trade through the ports of Tamil Nadu, for the year 1972-73 relate to the period from April 1972 to March 1973.

The total value of commodities imported from foreign countries through the ports of Tamil Nadu during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 261.05 crores.

Chief items of imports were as follows :—

	(RS. IN CRORES.)
1. Machinery other than electric	45.94
2. Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances ..	34.99
3. Iron and Steel	33.87
4. Transport equipment	18.49
5. Wheat	16.80
6. Urea containing not more than 45 per cent of nitrogen.	10.94
7. Cotton Raw (Foreign)	7.59
8. Rice	7.15
9. Newsprint paper	55.85
10 Soyabean Oil	5.21

The total value of export to foreign countries through Tamil Nadu ports was Rs. 252.39 crores.

The principal commodities exported were as follows :—

	(RS. IN CRORES.)
1. Leather	118.12
2. Tobacco manufactured and un-manufactured ..	42.72
3. Iron ore and concentrates	16.24
4. Cotton yarn and thread	13.00
5. Handloom piece goods	9.37
6. Mill made piece goods	7.76
7. Sandalwood oil	2.27
8. Fish and fish preparations	1.93
9. Mica including splitting and waste	1.53
10. Cement	1.45

Handlooms and Textiles.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles is in charge of the development of Handlooms and Textiles Industries in the State. The Director of Handlooms is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre.

The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important of the Cottage Industries in Tamil Nadu providing means of livelihood to about 2 million people. This industry has a historic past and the handloom fabric 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 1974, there were 751 primary weavers co-operative societies in the State with 1.63 lakhs handlooms, which represents about 30 per cent of the total number of handlooms in the State.

During the year handloom cloth of the value of about Rs. 1,783 lakhs were exported to all permissible destination from Madras Harbour. A sum of Rs. 192.13 lakhs was incurred during the year for the development of handloom industry.

Distribution of raw materials to the handloom and ancillary industries—

(i) *Production and distribution of cotton yarn.*—As against the requirements of 40,000 bales per month, the production of cotton yarn by the

mills in Tamil Nadu is about 75,000 bales per annum in normal times. Tamil Nadu is therefore surplus in regard to cotton yarn during normal times.

The Government of India introduced statutory control over production, prices and distribution of cotton yarn with effect from 13th March 1973. At present, yarn is available easily in the market and the power cut and the statutory control over yarn imposed by Government of India had also been lifted.

Raw silk.—The total number of silk handlooms in Tamil Nadu is estimated at 27,000. The raw silk required is purchased mostly from Karnataka State. The increase in the cost of raw silk has increased the cost of production and the selling price of the silk fabrics. The Central Silk Board, Bombay has initiated some action for (i) canalisation of imports, (ii) setting up a raw materials bank and (iii) banning of new installation or conversion of powerlooms to work on raw silk. The Government of India also banned export of raw silk.

Staple fibre and art silk yarn.—In Tamil Nadu there are about 2.26 lakhs of handlooms working on art silk and staple fibre yarn. The State needs 10,000 bales of staple fibre Yarn of 200 Kgs. per bale and 5,000 cases of Art Silk of 100 Kgs. per case per month. At present there is no statutory control over their price and distribution. There is a voluntary arrangement by which a central committee of spinners and weavers at Bombay is regulating the allotment of art silk yarn. In regard to staple fibre yarn, the South India Mill Owners Association has formulated a voluntary scheme under which the Mills are required to supply yarn to actual users on the prices fixed. Further, the South India Mill Owners Association has also to place 1,000 bales of Staple fibre yarn every month at the disposal of cooptex for distribution to weavers co-operative societies.

Powerlooms.—The Government of India allotted 12,500 powerlooms for introduction in Tamil Nadu during Fourth Five-Year Plan period. During 1971-72, to 1972-73, 1,236 powerlooms were issued to individual weavers and 2,886 powerlooms were allotted to weavers' co-operative societies. The Government decided to utilise the balance of State quota 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 Government of Tamil Nadu have represented to the Government of India for the allotment of 10,000 additional powerlooms to regularise all the un-authorised powerlooms in this State.

Statutory control over mill made cloth.—The Government of India prohibited sale of controlled cloth by private dealers from September 1972. Mill made controlled cloth is sold to the public through the following channels :—

- (a) Mills' Retail shops.
- (b) Super Bazaars.
- (c) National Co-operative Consumers Federation.
- (d) Fair price shops approved by the State Government.

During the year one dealer was punished for an offence committed by him under Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948.

Tamil Nadu Zari Unit.—To overcome the dependance on Surat for Gold Zari, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to start a Zari unit at Kancheepuram. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram, a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was registered on 6th December 1973. The State Government invested Rs. 7 lakhs as share capital and sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 2 lakhs in January 1974. The present capacity of the unit is 15,000 marcs per annum which works out to roughly 1/8th requirements of the Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State continue to function during the year. The total installed capacity of these mills is 1.98 lakhs spindles and they are producing different counts of yarn from 20s to 100s in good quality at reasonable prices. As part of the modernisation programme, most of the mills have installed doubling frames, doubler winder and comber for the production of twist yarn and combed yarn required by the handloom weavers. The total paid up share capital of all these Co-operative Spinning Mills amounted to Rs. 368.43 lakhs, which includes Rs. 207.46 lakhs invested by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Government also granted loans to these mills to enable them to tide over their temporary financial difficulties from time to time and the total amount of outstandings under these items is Rs. 128.301 lakhs. The Government

extended guarantee assistance in favour of all the mills to a total extent of Rs. 1,056.00 lakhs both in respect of block capital and working capital accommodations secured by them from the institutional financing agencies. For procuring textile machinery on deferred payment basis, the Government extended a number of guarantees in favour of the individual mills to the extent of Rs. 6.10 lakhs as on 31st March 1974.

Expansion.—In order to fully utilise the existing surplus capacity the Government sanctioned a long-term loan of Rs. 19.50 lakhs to six Mills during the year.

In spite of the unfavourable conditions like 75 per cent power cut from February 1973 to July 1973 and again 15 per cent power cut from October 1973, the mills were able to earn profits and collect funds to the extent required by them to meet their financial obligations to the bankers.

During the year five Co-operative Spinning Mills declared dividends to the total of Rs. 5.14 lakhs on the Government shares invested with them.

Khadi and Village Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board consists of a President, a Vice-President and 13 other members. The Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries is the President of the Board. The Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Adviser of the Board are official members. The other 12 non official members are nominated by the Government and out of them one is elected as Vice-President. The Chief Executive Officer is in charge of administration and implementation of the Khadi and Village Industries Programmes formulated by the Board.

Khadi.—During the year, the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was running 192 Rural Textile Centres and 2 Rural Fabric Centres. The Department produced 151.41 lakhs hanks of yarn, 21.8 lakhs metres of cotton cloth and 1.92 lakhs metres of silk cloth. There were 173 sales depots spread all over the State and they sold Khadi for Rs. 242.69 lakhs during the year.

Village Industries.—Village Industries Schemes were designed to provide non-agricultural occupation to the under employed and unemployed people in the rural areas in the State. The Village Industries Schemes were implemented by the Board departmentally and through

Industrial Co-operatives. During the year, the Board was running 29 soap units, 3 Blacksmithy and Carpentry units, 7 hand-made paper units, 17 village leather tanning units, 3 chrome tanning units, 13 cottage match units, 2 glazed pottery units, 1 Pottery unit and 3 Sugar plant for extraction of sugar from Neera. The production under the Village Industries during the year was as follows:—

Serial Number.	Name of the Industry.	Departmental Units.	Co-op. Societies.	Production 1973-74.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(as on 31st March 1974).		(RS. IN LAKHS).
1. Palmgur		4	1,584	500.90
2. Oil		..	191	260.21
3. Non-Edible Oil and Soap ..		29	..	41.41
4. Gur and Khandasari		6	20	58.05
5. Carpentry and Blacksmithy ..		3	31	10.1
6. Bee-keeping		106	32	45.40
7. Handpounding of Paddy		..	151	44.68
8. Pottery and Brick		3	280	24.96
9. Village Leather		67	55	35.50
10. Hand-made paper		7	8	4.78
11. Fibre		6	..	1.94
12. Cottage Match		8	..	1.11
13. Fruit Canning		1	2	1.72
14. Lime Industry		..	64	0.29
15. Cane and Bamboo		..	3	1.01
Total ..		240	2,430	1,032.61

Employment.—During the year 42,883 persons were employed under Khadi Industry and 2,61,016 persons were employed under the Village Industries and a total sum of Rs. 269.88 lakhs was paid as wages to them.

Boilers.

There were 1,582 Boilers and Economisers in the active list in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year. Out of these, 1,052 boilers (inclusive of Economisers) were permitted for use in view of their satisfactory condition 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 1973-74 was 22.

There was no accident to any Boiler or economiser during the period causing loss of life or property, except bulging of the flue rings, furnace, puncture in uptake, etc.

During the year this Inspectorate inspected, tested and certified the following manufactured items:—

(a) High pressure Boiler components including Boiler drums at Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	24
(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, Coimbatore.	14
(d) Valves of various types and sizes including high pressure valves manufactured at Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Audco India, Manapakkam and Industrial Valves and Equipment, Nungambakkam, Madras.	85,000
(e) High pressure water tube boilers manufactured at Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	18
(f) Number of design documents scrutinised and approved.	66

- (g) Number of minor changes in the design documents scrutinised and approved. 165

(h) Besides, this Inspectorate carried out inspection of valve body casting, testing of test bars and stamping of valve bodies at final stages at Messrs. Sivananda Steels Limited, Ambattur, Madras, and Messrs. Ramakrishnan Steels, Karamadai, Coimbatore. The valve components forged by Messrs. Madras Forgings and Allied Industries, Karamadai were also tested and stamped by this Inspectorate.

The total amount of fees collected for inspection of boilers, registration of new boilers, conducting tests and examinations, etc. was Rs. 7,51,553 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,08,105.

Review on Employment and Earnings of Workers in Plantations

General.—Statistics pertaining to the total number of workers on roll, the average daily attendance, the aggregate number of man hours worked, and the earnings of workers are being received on a voluntary basis in the prescribed form for the four quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December of each year from Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Plantations registered under the Plantation Act, 1951. These plantations are in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris.

Coverage.—The total number of returns due for the year 1973 was 303 comprising 133 Tea, 139 Coffee, 26 Rubber and 5 Cinchona Plantations. As against 307 plantations covered during the year 1972, the coverage during the current year (1973) shows a decrease of one per cent. The districtwise distribution of plantations during the two years (viz.), 1972 and 1973 in the State is given below :

District.	Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.		Cinchona.	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 The Nilgiris ..	89	88	35	35	1	1	3	3
2 Coimbatore ..	34	33	6	6	..	..	2	2
3 Madurai ..	4	4	34	34	1	1	..	..
4 Tirunelveli ..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
5 Kanyakumari	6	6	..	..	25	24	..	..
6 Salem ..	..	..	63	62	..	..	..	..
Total ..	135	133	140	139	27	26	5	5

The percentage of response during the quarter ended 31st December 1973 was 80 for tea plantations, 54 for coffee plantations, 81 for rubber plantations and 60 for cinchona plantations. Returns received for the last quarter of the two years 1972 and 1973 were analysed and the results are presented below separately for tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations.

Tea plantations.—The percentage of permanent workers to total workers employed in tea plantations during the quarter was 94 per cent. The average rate of earnings of a permanent man worker (garden labour) in tea plantations was Rs. 4.23 per day during the last quarter of the year under review compared with Rs. 3.68 during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For a permanent woman worker the rate of daily wages increased from Rs. 3.33 during the quarter ended 31st December 1972 to Rs. 4.07 during the quarter ended 31st December 1973.

Coffee Plantations.—58 per cent of the total workers employed in coffee plantations during the period under review were permanent. The average earnings per day of a permanent man worker (garden labour) in coffee plantations during the quarter ended 31st December 1973 was Rs. 3.89 while that of a woman worker belonging to the same category was Rs. 3.34.

Rubber Plantations.—The percentage of permanent workers to total workers employed in rubber plantations during the period under review was 88 per cent while it was 39 per cent during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The average daily wages in rubber plantations for permanent garden labour during the quarter ended 31st December 1973 was Rs. 7.90 per day per man worker and Rs. 6.05 per woman worker.

Cinchona Plantations.—72 per cent of the total number of workers employed in cinchona plantations during the quarter ended 31st December 1973 were permanent. The wages to workers in cinchona plantations are the lowest compared to other plantations. The average daily wages of permanent garden labour during the last quarter of the year under review in cinchona was Rs. 3.13 per day per man worker and Rs. 2.44 for woman worker.

Labour.

The Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions, Madras, is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the year, 1,392 industrial disputes were settled by the Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department and settlements effected under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Four hundred and fifty-four 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 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 *Tamil-Nadu Government Gazette* during the period was 573. The conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also investigated 6,966 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 for adjudication was not considered necessary.

Strikes and Lockouts.—There were 396 work stoppages. These work stoppages affected 195,560 workers resulting in a loss of 3,666,610 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 during the period for non-implementation of the awards and settlements.

Works Committee.—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 1973 was 388.

Unit Production Committees.—Sixty Unit Production Committees were functioning in 60 establishments and in many cases Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees during the period. Two Committees ceased to function and there were 58 Committees at the end of the period.

Mode of termination of Strikes and Lockouts during the year 1973-74 (from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974).

(a) Direct negotiations	54
(b) Voluntary resumption of work	22
(c) Mediation by officers of Labour Department/Government.	215
(d) Adjudication	1
(e) Employment of new workers	..
(f) Indefinite	9+(3 closed)
(g) In progress at the end of the period ending 31st March 1974.	88+(4 closed)
Total	395

In the following factories, mills, etc., there were strikes during the year.—

1. Royala Corporation Private Limited, Madras.
2. South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Saram.
3. Ennore Foundries Limited, Madras.
4. Madras Rubber Factory Limited, Madras.
5. Madura Mills Company, Madurai.
6. South Madras Electric Supply Corporation.
7. Western India Match Company, Madras.
8. Sri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Tirupur.
9. National Carbon Company, Madras.
10. Audco India Limited., Madras-89.
11. The Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Nagapattinam.
12. Madura Mills, Ambasamudram.
13. Dacan Sugars and Abkari Limited, Pugalur.
14. Salem-Erude Electricity Supply Corporation.
15. Simpson and Group Companies.

Settlements were reached in the above disputes after negotiations by the Commissioner of Labour or by the Chief Minister or by the Minister for Labour.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 520 cases pending on 1st April 1973. Nine hundred and ninety cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,510 cases, 815 were disposed of during the period.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The provisions of the Act and rules continued to be applicable to factories, motor omni bus services, catering establishments, plantations, beedi industrial premises and Air Transport Service including factories. Eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-nine establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in these establishments during the year was 199,473.

Fifty-two cases were pending as on 1st April 1973. Three hundred and forty-six cases were received during the year. Three hundred and eighteen cases ended in conviction and one case in acquittal. As on 31st March 1974, 79 cases were pending disposal. A sum of rupees 7,671-00 was realised as fine during the year under report.

There were 150 claims pending at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and ninety-two claims were filed for the non-payment of wages during the year before the Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. Three hundred and nineteen claims were disposed of during the year.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 2,218 trade unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1973. Three hundred and thirty-eight unions were registered during the period. Five unions were amalgamated and three unions were dissolved. The registration of 70 unions was cancelled. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 2,480.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—During the period Standing Orders of 26 Industrial Establishments were certified bringing the total number of establishments to 4,636 as on 31st March 1974.

Code of Discipline in Industry.—The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee was entrusted with the work of implementation of the Code of Discipline in industry. The Labour Officer 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 satisfy the Code. By the efforts of the officers of the Labour Department, 2,587 trade unions, 326 managements and 24 local bodies signified their acceptance of the Code of Discipline.

State Labour Advisory Board.—The Board met on the 26th to the 28th July 1973 at Courtallam. The 27th meeting of the Board was held on the 5th and 6th February 1974 at Madras.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.—Loan and subsidy were sanctioned to the following estates for construction of houses:—

1. Cauvery Peak Estates, Yercaud.
2. Mohanad Peak Estates, Yercaud.
3. M.S.P. Nadar Sons Estate, Yercaud.
4. Glendale Estate, Coonoor.

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 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)
63,217	1,60,969	2,22,899

The Inspectors appointed under the Act made 2,81,128 inspections during the year.

One thousand five hundred and ten prosecutions were taken up during the period for the contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act and the rules made thereunder. A sum of Rs. 31,373 was realised towards fine.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—During the year, minimum rate of wages was revised for the employment in tobacco (including beedi making) factory and for the employment in agriculture. Minimum rates of wages were fixed for the employment in handloom silk weaving industry.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishment Act, 1958.—There were 19,975 establishments. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 57,706.

A sum of Rs. 1,21,963 was realised as registration fees during the period.

One hundred and forty-seven prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1973. Six hundred and forty-two prosecutions were sanctioned during the period under review for various contraventions noticed by the Inspectors during the course of their inspections. Of these 582 ended in conviction, seven cases ended in acquittal and 10 cases were cancelled. A sum of Rs. 15,097 was realised as fine during the year.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.—There were 340 plantations at the beginning of the year employing 86,643 workers two new plantations were registered. Twelve were removed during the period.

The Inspectors of Plantations made 719 regular inspections besides 62 special, and 20 surprise visits during the period.

No prosecution was pending in the Court at the beginning of the year. Six prosecutions were sanctioned during the year. Two prosecutions ended in conviction and one was cancelled. Three prosecutions were pending in the Court at the end of the year.

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. The provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, and the rules framed thereunder were enforced by 18 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 11 Inspectors of Labour.

A sum of Rs. 1,336.25 was realised as registration fees in respect of 113 new applications and Rs. 40,591.20 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 987 registration certificates during the period. Fifty-seven duplicate registration certificates were also issued during the period.

There were 1,178 Motor Transport Undertakings at the beginning of the year. One hundred and thirteen Motor Transport Undertakings were registered during the year. Fifty-seven Motor Transport Undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1974 was 1,234.

Ten cases were pending as on 1st April 1973. Prosecution in 40 cases were sanctioned during the year. Thirty-eight cases ended in

conviction realising a fine of Rs. 2,790. One case was cancelled. Accused in two cases were admonished. Two cases were acquitted. Theremaining seven cases were pending in the Court.

The Factories Act, 1948.—As against 6,696 factories at the beginning of the year 419 factories were added and 309 factories were removed bringing the total number of factories to 6,806 at the end of the period. The break-up details are furnished below :

Section 2 m. (i)	6,327
Section 2 m. (ii)	479
Number of workers employed	4,53,000

A sum of Rs. 20,69,144.18 was collected towards licence fees during the year. 14,188 inspections were made by the Inspectors including special visits, Sunday inspections, surprise visits and night inspections.

Sixty-one prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1973. During the the year, 774 prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactment were initiated against 462 managements of factories. Seven hundred and sixty-five cases were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 18,079. Seventy cases were pending at the end of the year.

The particulars of accidents during the period are furnished below :—

Fatal Accidents	48
Non-fatal Accidents	21,544

Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies.—An Institute of Labour Studies was set up in Madras in March 1973 with the main object of developing trade union leadership, training Labour Welfare Officers and Personnel Officers and holding refresher courses for departmental officers. The first trade union leadership course conducted by this Institute commenced on 6th August 1973 and concluded on 31st October 1973. The second course of training for trade union leadership commenced from 2nd January 1974.

Labour Legal Advisory Cells.—The Government had set up an one-Man committee with a retired High Court Judge to examine the general question of framing a scheme for legal aid to people of insufficient means. In accordance with the recommendation of the one-Man Committee,

Government sanctioned the creation of three Labour Legal Advisory Cells in the industrial centres of Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai. Each cell is manned by a retired Judicial Officer with experience of industrial adjudication and a retired Labour Officer with experience of conciliation. These cells hear the representations of the workmen with understanding and sympathy and suggest to them the procedure to be followed for redressal of their grievances. The cells render assistance to workmen and smaller trade unions by giving them advice on the procedure to be followed by them for redressing their grievances, the forum to be approached for securing relief and connected matters. The Legal Cell at Madras started functioning from 4th March 1974.

Employment and Training.

The Director of Employment and Training is an officer borne on the I. A. S. Cadre.

During the year 28 Employment Offices continued to function in Tamil Nadu including three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, one each at Madras, Annamalai Nagar and Madurai.

Four lakhs thirty thousand and seven hundred and ninety applicants registered their names in Employment Exchanges for employment assistance. Fifty four thousand and sixty-nine vacancies were notified by the employers to the Employment Exchanges and 36,837 applicants were placed in employment.

A total number of 593,528 applicants remained on the Live Register of Employment offices in Tamil Nadu at the end of March 1974. 17,786 employers utilised the services of the Employment offices during the period.

Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras.—The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras, continued to cater to the needs of highly qualified job seekers of Tamil Nadu.

During the period under review, this office registered 5,973 candidates and placed 531 applicants in employment. A total number of 5,717 candidates remained on the Live Register of this office at end of March 1974.

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras.—The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras, continued to function and render employment assistance to physically handicapped persons.

This Special Employment Office registered 765 physically handicapped candidates for employment assistance and placed 188 in employment. 1,471 physically handicapped person remained on the Live Register of this office as on 31st March 1974 awaiting employment assistance.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.—The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Madras, Annamalai Nagar and Madurai continued to function during the period. The Bureaux provide employment information and guidance facilities for the university alumni/students, besides, registering those who had professional/Post-Graduate degree for employment assistance. The following statistics indicate the work done by these Bureaux:—

Bureaux.	Number of regis- tration.	Number placed.	Live Register at the end of 31st March 1974.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Madras-5.	217	19	218
2. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Annamalai Nagar.	563	36	493
3. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Madurai.	907	89	904

At present eight Sub-Employment offices are functioning including the Sub-Employment Office at Mandapam which is exclusively for Sri Lanka Repatriates. Pudukkottai Sub-Employment Office has been upgraded as District Employment Office.

Employment Liaison Office.—The Employment Liaison Office under an Assistant Director specially set up at the Directorate of Employment and Training continued to render effective assistance to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

During the period 1,133 repatriates from Burma and 4,174 repatriates from Sri Lanka were registered at the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu for employment assistance. A total number of 257 repatriates from Burma and 332 repatriates from Sri Lanka were placed in employment. At the end of March 1974, 1,623 repatriates from Burma and 5,177 repatriates from Sri Lanka were remaining on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu.

Special Apprentice Training Scheme.—The Special Apprentice Training Scheme was sanctioned in the year 1972 to relieve unemployment among technically qualified persons. This scheme was intended not only to help to relieve unemployment among technically qualified persons but also to help them to get good training and experience to start industries of their own.

Under this Scheme, the trainees are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 250 per month for Engineering degree holders, Rs. 150 per month for Diploma holders and Rs. 90 for I. T. I. Craftsmen.

The total outlay for the Special Apprentice Training Scheme was Rs. 47 lakhs per annum.

Since the Government of India discontinued the Central assistance to this scheme after 31st March 1974, the need for continuance of the scheme was examined by the Government and it was decided that—

(1) the period of apprenticeship training for the candidates presently in position be reduced from two years to one year and the scheme be continued thereafter;

(2) the apprentices who have already completed one year apprenticeship period be discharged forthwith;

(3) the trainees who have not yet completed one year be discharged as soon as they complete one year training; and

(4) there should be no more intake of any new trainee under the scheme.

Industrial Training Institutes.—The duration of training for engineering trade varies from one to two years depending on the trades. For all non-engineering trades, it is one year. The trainees admitted in two years course can, if they so desire, opt for apprenticeship training after one year training in Industrial Training Institutes.

Aptitude test is conducted in the following fifteen engineering trades for admission:—

- (1) Turner
- (2) Draughtsman (Civil)
- (3) Wireman.
- (4) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
- (5) Welder
- (6) Fitter
- (7) Sheet Metal Worker
- (8) Electrician
- (9) Mechanist (Composite)
- (10) Moulder
- (11) Mechanic (Instrument)
- (12) Mechanic (Radio and Television)
- (13) Draughtsman (Mechanical)
- (14) Pattern-Maker
- (15) Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air-conditioning)

Six thousand and six hundred sixty-four trainees were admitted in August 1973 session.

Special Scheme for training of Goldsmiths, Handloom Weavers and Pattern Makers.—The Government sanctioned a scheme for giving training to displaced goldsmiths, handloom weavers, etc., in suitable trades to enable them to acquire additional skill to make them better employable in view of the reducing scope of employment in their hereditary professions. The scheme is implemented in the Industrial Training Institute at Salem, Pettai (Tirunelveli), Madurai and Trichy. The duration of the course is two years and ten candidates are admitted in each trade every year in the Industrial Training Institute. The candidates are also given a stipend of Rs. 10 each per month towards conveyance charges. Fifty-nine candidates were admitted during the year and one hundred and nineteen candidates are now undergoing training in the above Industrial Training Institutes under this Scheme.

The trade test under Special State Scheme was held in June 1973. Out of fifty-four candidates appeared, 53 candidates came out successful.

Evening Classes for Industrial workers.—A Scheme for giving theoretical coaching to Industrial workers in certain trades is implemented with a view to improve their skill. This training is given at five centres in this State, three in the City and one each in Coimbatore and Madurai. The duration of the course is two years for all the trades except that of (i) Welder, (ii) Cutting and Tailoring for which it is one year. Classes of two hours duration are conducted for three days in a week in the evening. 512 were admitted in September 1973.

Wireman Competency Examination.—During the year under review, Wireman Competency Examination for experienced workers in the trade was conducted in May, 1973 in 24 Industrial Training Institutes. 5,838 candidates were called for to participate in the examination. Only 5,534 candidates, attended the examination. Among the 5,534 attended 4,032 came out successful.

Trade Test.—During the year an All India Trade Test had been conducted in July, 1973. 7,546 trainees were tested in various trades. 6,875 had come out successful. The percentage of pass during this year was 91.

State and All India Skills Competition.—The best trainees in nine trades were sent for the All India Skills Competition held in December, 1973. Two trainees were selected as best among the trainees who participated in the All India Skills Competition. They were awarded the following:—

- (1) Merit Certificate.
- (2) Silver Medal.
- (3) A Tool kit
- (4) Cash prize of Rs. 5,000.

Besides this, they were taken on an Industrial Tour covering all Industrial places in India. The Tamil Nadu had been adjudged as "Best State" based on the highest marks secured by the trainees in the All India Skills Competition.

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 Block level and panchayats at village level. Though the District Development Councils are statutory bodies no executive functions are entrusted to them and their functions are merely advisory in character. Hence so far as executive functions of Local Administration are concerned the system adopted is virtually two tier one. There are two District Development Councils in the following Districts:—

1. North Arcot, 2. South Arcot, 3. Coimbatore, 4. Chingleput, 5. Madurai, 6. Ramanathapuram, 7. Salem, 8. Tiruchirappalli, 9. Thanjavur and 10. Tirunelveli.

Single district Development Councils are functioning in the following Districts:—

1. Dharmapuri, 2. Kanyakumari, 3. The Nilgiris and 4. Pudukkottai.

There were 599 Town Panchayats and 12,653 Village Panchayats in this State.

Panchayat Unions—Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

Under Section 65 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, the Panchayat Union shall be responsible for the development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry within its area. In accordance with Section 66 of the said Act, the Government entrusted to Panchayat Unions the National Extension Service Schemes of Community Development including development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry for execution. Hence Agriculture and Animal Husbandry developments formed an important part of the activities under the Community Development set up during the earlier plan periods and later in Panchayat Union set up.

Each Panchayat Union was given grant under the above schemes and they were at liberty to select the schemes according to their local needs keeping in mind certain criteria drawn up by the Government from time to time. Each Panchayat Union was provided with the following amounts.

1. Agriculture	Rs. 22,667.
2. Animal Husbandry	Rs. 6,200

The Agriculture grant had to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 19,200. The items that were allowed to be taken up in previous years still continue to be implemented with slight modifications and additions. During 1973—74, special emphasis had been placed on conduct of village vizhas, with a view to train the farmers on use of high yielding varieties. A sum of Rs. 3,200 was provided under these items.

From the amount of Rs. 22,667, a sum of Rs. 4,000 under construction of Agricultural Depot-cum-godown and Rs. 1,400 under Maintenance of Panchayat Plantations were pooled at the District Level and allotted to the Blocks by the Collectors in consultation with the District Agricultural Officers. The balance of Rs. 17,267 (Rs. 22,667—5,400) was left to the discretion of the Panchayat Unions to implement those items under Agriculture after getting technical sanction of the District Agricultural Officers concerned and the administrative approval of the Collector.

But during 1973-74 supply of green manure seeds was allowed due to paucity of chemical fertilizers. In the same way loans were sanctioned to Town Panchayats under 'Urban Compost Scheme'. The following Town Panchayats were sanctioned loans under the above scheme during the year.

Serial number and name of the Town Panchayat.	Amount sanctioned. Rs.
1. Chinnasalem (South Arcot)	35,000
2. Dharapadavedu (North Arcot)	5,000
3. Moolaikaraipatti (Tirunelveli)	2,000

Serial number and name of the Town Panchayat.	Amount sanctioned.
4. Kangayam (Coimbatore)	25,000
5. P. Mettupalayam (Coimbatore)	10,000
6. Nambiyur (Coimbatore)	5,000
7. Pernampet (North Arcot)	15,000

Animal Husbandry.—Each Panchayat Union was given a Government Grant of Rs. 6,200 to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 5,200 to implement the following schemes.

	Rs.
1. Construction of Veterinary Dispensary buildings ..	3,000
2. Construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	1,000
3. Schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Unions in consultation with the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and with the approval of the Collector	2,200
Total ..	6,200

Fisheries schemes.—Under this scheme, allotment was made for the following schemes only, with the Government grant of Rs. 4 lakhs which had been distributed to the Collectors in consultation with the Director of Fisheries, Madras. The Collectors in turn re-allotted the amount to the Panchayat Unions.

- Maintenance and operation of Fish Nurseries.
- Supply and Distribution of Fish Nurseries.
- Renovation of tanks.

These works could be taken up only if the following conditions are satisfied.

- Where tanks are available with plenty of water. and where storage of fingerlings is possible; and
- Where intensive work can be done.

The progress made during the year is given below:—

Serial number and Scheme.	Unit.	Achievement during the year ended 31st March 1974.		
		Spill over works.	New works.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Agriculture:—				
1. Main Godowns ..	No.	4	3	7
2. Additional Godowns ..	No.	35	24	59
3. Agricultural Sub-depots	No.	18	7	25
B. Animal Husbandry:—				
4. New Veterinary Dispensary buildings.	No.	9	4	13
5. Improvements to existing dispensaries.	No.	30	65	95
6. Quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	No.	37	16	53
(a.) Purchase of Power Operated equipments for the Union:				
1. Tractors ..	No.	..	..	23
2. Rock Blasting Units ..	No.	..	..	7
3. Thrashers ..	No.	..	..	..
4. Power drills ..	No.	..	..	..
5. Power sprayers ..	No.	..	..	..
6. Others ..	No.	..	..	81

Serial number and Scheme	Unit.	Achievement during the year ended 31st March 1974.		
		Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)		
(b.) Purchase of equipments for the Unions for demonstration and hire:				
1. Hand Boring sets ..	No.	..	..	7
2. Hand operated sprayers ..	No.	..	..	191
3. Hand operated dusters ..	No.	..	..	104
4. Others	No.	..	..	48
C. Equipments supplied to Panchayats (for hiring out to farmers):				
1. Hand operated sprayers ..	No.	..	..	381
2. Power sprayers ..	No.	..	..	138
3. Hand operated dusters ..	No.	..	..	77
4. Power operated dusters ..	No.	..	..	20
5. Others	No.	..	..	1,146
D. Equipments supplied to Individuals:				
1. Hand operated sprayers ..	No.	..	..	2,561
2. Hand operated dusters ..	No.	..	..	443
3. Other labour saving Agricultural implements.	No.	..	..	42,391

Serial number and Scheme.	Unit.	Achievement during the year ended 31st March 1974.	
		Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
E. Distribution of Seeds and Seedlings:			
1. Green manure seeds ..	Qtl.	.. ..	8,082
2. Vegetable seeds ..	Qtl.	.. ..	1,049
3. Vegetable seedlings ..	No.	.. ..	1,626
4. Fruit seedlings	No.	.. ..	589
5. Other seedlings ..	No.	.. ..	356
F. Demonstration on:			
1. Paddy	No.	.. ..	4,641
2. Millets	No.	.. ..	1,904
3. Oilseeds	No.	.. ..	443
4. Cotton	No.	.. ..	206
5. Exhibition held ..	No.	.. ..	4,831
6. Research trials ..	No.	.. ..	2,218
G. Animal Husbandry:—			
1. Bulls supplied ..	No.	.. ..	16
2. Boars supplied ..	No.	.. ..	1,331
3. Cows supplied ..	No.	.. ..	60
4. Rams supplied ..	No.	.. ..	4,792
5. Cockerels supplied ..	No.	.. ..	23,534

Serial number and Scheme.	Unit.	Achievement during the year ended 31st March 1974.
(1)	(2)	Total.
G. Animal Husbandry—cont.		
6. Pullets supplied ..	No.	52,930
7. Area brought under fodder scheme.	Acres.	806
8. Cattle shed constructed	No.	709
H. Fisheries:—		
1. Tanks renovated ..	No.	162
2. Nurseries maintained	No.	165
3. Fingerlings supplied ..	No.	4,511

Agricultural Loans.

The following kinds of loans to cultivators are granted by the Revenue Department :—

- (i) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.
- (ii) Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.
- (iii) Loans for rehabilitation of agriculturists affected by cyclone.
- (iv) Loans for the development of Gramdhan villages.
- (v) Loans under special rules for agricultural implements.

Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act are sanctioned for sinking and deepening of wells, installation of engines and pumpsets and reclamation of land and for the various other purposes. But from September 1973 the loans under Land Improvement Loans Act are granted only for purpose of rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire.

Loans for rehabilitation of agriculturists affected by cyclone were not granted during this year.

Loans for development of Gramdhan villages were granted in Tirunelveli district only.

Loans for agricultural implements were granted in Ramanathapuram district only.

The loans are advanced by the Revenue Department in areas not covered by Full Finance Scheme through the Block agency.

The expenditure incurred by the Collectors under Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts, Special rules for Agricultural Implements and Development of Gramdhan village is given below:—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Amount spent by the Collectors.</i>
	RS.
Land improvement and Agriculturists Loans	39,59,320
Special Rules for Agricultural Implements (Ramanathapuram).	1,46,650
Development of Gramdhan villages	97,60,695

Loans were also granted for the food production schemes by the Land Development Banks, like—

(i) Digging of new wells.

(ii) Deepening of wells.

(iii) Purchase of oil engine electric motor pumpsets, etc.

The loans sanctioned by the Land Development Banks are eligible for subsidies under the following schemes:—

1. *New Well Subsidy Scheme*—Small farmers are eligible for a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well for new wells sunk with loans taken from land development banks.

2. *Dieselisation Scheme*—The members of the land development banks who have purchased diesel sets through the Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation with the loan taken from the land development bank are eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per set.

Panchayat Unions and Primary Education.

Elementary education is an important item of work entrusted to Panchayat Unions. There has been a significant rise in the enrolment of school going children year after year. During the year 45,36,000 pupils were enrolled. 28,118 schools were functioning. The number of teachers employed in these schools was 132,145.

Out of 28,118 Panchayat Unions schools, 20,997 schools are accommodated in buildings of their own. With a view to complete the construction of school buildings, in a phased programme, the Government have drawn up a comprehensive programme for construction of school buildings for both the Elementary and Higher Elementary schools.

The Elementary Education Budget for the Panchayat Unions was approximately of the order of Rs. 3,532 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,360 lakhs was met by Government in the form of statutory grant to the Panchayat Unions. A sum of Rs. 372 lakhs was raised by the Panchayat Unions themselves to meet the cost of Elementary Education in their areas.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme.

The industrial units are run directly by the Panchayat Unions and technically supervised by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme. The Industrial Units include Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Common Facility work shop, Bee-keeping, Tailoring and Embroidery, Cane and Bamboo, Fruit Preservation, Brassware, Bell metal unit, Pith unit, Fancy wooden toy unit and chalk crayon etc. At the end of the year 315 industrial units were functioning. Details regarding the expenditure on the above schemes, value of production and sales are furnished below.—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Value of production.</i>	<i>Value of sales.</i>
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974.	15,75,800	60,01,386	60,69,331

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation.

There are 13,244 Panchayats in the State.

The total number of Radio receivers installed as on 31st March 1974 was 35,886. The number of Cinema trailer units available continued to be 54.

During the year 17,288 sets were serviced.

Rural Industries Project Programme.

The Rural Industries Project Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme designed to encourage the growth of cottage and Small Scale Industries in Rural Areas so as to provide larger employment opportunities to the landless and weaker sections of the village communities.

On the basis of the criteria indicated by the Planning Commission, New Delhi, Government of Tamil Nadu selected the following places for implementation of the programme :

1. Rural Industries Project, Sriperumbudur.

(Covering Sriperumbudur, Tiruvellore Taluks and Ponnalurpet Sub-Taluk in Chingleput District).

2. Rural Industries Project, Omalur (Covering Omalur Taluk in Salem District).

3. Rural Industries Project, Nanguneri (Covering Nanguneri Taluk in Tirunelveli District).

The following schemes were implemented under the programme :—

1. *Training Programme*.—Training Centres were started to impart training to local artisans in Blacksmithy, Carpentry and allied trades in these areas. After the prescribed period of training, all the training centres were closed; 1,500 artisans were benefited by the training.

2. *Common Facility Centres*.—Sixteen Common Facility Centres were opened to undertake servicing works for the benefit of the village artisans at nominal rates. Of the 16 centres started, 14 centres were closed down. Five centres were handed over to the private parties on the hire purchase basis. Only two centres are now functioning in Tirunelveli District.

Departmental Production Units.—During 1973-74, there were 8 units in these Project Areas.

Other Developmental Schemes.—A Demonstration Silk Farm was started in Panagudi (Tirunelveli District) to demonstrate methods of cultivation and silk-rearing, etc. and it was closed on 1st September 1973.

The State Bank of India are offering financial aid under liberalised credit facilities to the private industries started in the Project Areas. The Project Officers are rendering necessary assistance to the industrialists for obtaining loans from the Bank Authorities in this regard.

Grant of Rural Industries Project Loan to Private Unit.—Loan assistance at a low interest of 3 per cent and 2½ per cent per annum was granted to the private industries and Industrial Co-operatives respectively for the growth or expansion of industries in the Project Areas.

The Government extended Rural Industries Project Programme to the whole of the districts of Chingleput, Salem and Tirunelveli and are implementing the programme in Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri Districts from the Fifth plan period. The Project Officers in the grade of Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce were appointed to these five projects with necessary supporting staff to implement the programme. The District Industries Organisation of the respective districts has been merged with the Project Organisation to avoid friction and duplication of work in their efforts in industrialising the areas.

The Grants and Loans assistance released by the Government of India for 1973-74 are as follows :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Grant	7.40
2. Loan	7.78

Rural Manpower Programme.

The Rural Manpower Programme was implemented in 72 blocks during 1973-74. The works which were taken up under the programme include digging and deepening of community irrigation wells, improvement to minor irrigation sources such as desilting, strengthening and

raising of bunds, etc., improvements to existing roads, formation of roads, reclamation of lands vested in Panchayats, construction of thrashing, floors, etc.

The main criteria in taking up works should be that they should give employment to as many persons of the locality as possible. The work should be executed through the Local Labour Co-operative Society, if one is registered and functioning in the village. If there is no such society, the work should be taken up by the panchayat for departmental execution. The local contribution of 10 per cent of the estimated cost should be collected either from the panchayat or from the villagers. This could also be met by the Panchayat Union Councils.

A total sum of Rs. 49-60 lakhs was distributed to the Panchayat Unions under Rural Manpower Programme during the year 1973-74. The entire allotment distributed to Panchayat Unions was spent.

Prosperity Brigade.

The members of Prosperity Brigade are devoted to voluntary service, during their spare time. Their activities are construction of school buildings, desilting of canals and tanks, roads formation, attending to street cleaning campaign, etc., and various other important works of community assets for the benefit of the public. The volunteers are also engaged in distributing milk and nutritious bread to the expectant mothers and children in slums. About 80,000 persons 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. 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.

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 the year was 2,193. The value of work done was Rs. 27,20,061 and the expenditure incurred by the Government was only Rs. 11,34,023. The savings to the Government is Rs. 15-86 lakhs during this year.

Training Programme.

The following are the five training centres situated in Tamil Nadu.

1. State Institute for Community Development and Panchayat Raj, Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore District.
2. Rural Extension Training Centre, S.V. Nagaram, North Arcot District.
3. Rural Extension Training Centre, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District.
4. Rural Extension Training Centre, Pattukottai, Thanjavur District.
5. Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti, Madurai District.

The following training programmes are conducted in these centres:—

I. *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, Panchayat etc., with a view to equip them for their job. To facilitate teaching of scientific farming, a farm and dairy unit are attached to each training centre. 400 candidates were selected for appointment as Gramasevaks. 325 are now undergoing the pre-service training and the remaining 75 were given one month training and posted to the blocks. Apart from this, 69 Village level workers are also undergoing pre-service training at present along with the 325 direct recruits. This training was commenced on 20th December 1972. During the training period the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 p.m.

II. *Intensive Training in Agriculture (One year).*—To improve the technical competence of the Gramasevaks in the field of agriculture the training centre at Bhavani sagar, Pattukottai, T. Kallupatti, S. V. Nagaram and Krishnagiri Reservoir Project were 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 Agricultural Extension. In each centre 50 candidates are admitted for each course. During the training period the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 p.m. beside their usual pay. During this year 224 completed their training.

III. *Carpentry and Smithy training in the workshop wing (one year).*—All the Rural Extension Training Centres and State Institute for Community Development and Panchayati Raj have been attached with a workshop wing. Ten trainees in carpentry and ten trainees in blacksmithy are given training in the workshop wing with a stipend of Rs. 45 p.m. The wings are functioning to impart knowledge and skill in the manufacturing and repairing of agricultural implements and tools. Of them the workshops at T. Kallupatti, Pattukottai and Bhavanisagar have been upgraded as Training - cum - Production Centres and are taking up repairs and maintenance of agricultural machinery in the neighbouring blocks.

At the end of the course, the candidates are awarded a certificate. During this year 97 completed the training.

IV. *Training of women.*—Facilities are available for training of women in the Rural Extension Training Centres S.V. Nagaram and T. Kallupatti only. In the training centres, the Balasevikas intended for the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams opened under the Applied Nutrition Programme and by the Director of Social Welfare are given 3 months' training. Associate women's workers deputed by the Director of Social Welfare are also given training in these training institutions. Particulars of persons trained are given below:—

	New entrants during the year.	Trained during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Balasevika Training under Demonstrative feeding programme (composite programme).	31	31
2. General Pre-school training for Balasevktas (Regular).	254	254

	New entrants during the year.	trained during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Balasevika training under Applied Nutrition Programme.	95	95
4. Associate Women workers training	..	..
5. Short course for Mukyasevikas and Gramasevikas on Applied Nutrition Programme.	28	28
6. Training to Mukyasevikas and Gramasevikas under CARE feeding programme.	1	2

The following training courses are conducted in the State Institute for Community Development and Panchayat Raj :—

Orientation Course for District Officers of Different Development Departments and Extension Officers.—Six courses of 15 days' duration are conducted with 50 officers in each course with a view to orient them on the concept of Panchayat Raj and the co-ordinated approach to Development. During the year 178 officers were admitted and trained.

Job Course for Block Development Officers.—This is intended for the Block Development Officers. They are trained in the work which they have to do. The period of the course is two months and 40 Block Development Officers are admitted in each course. Three such courses are run in a year. During the year 78 officers completed their training.

Orientation Course for Extension Officer (Education) and Mukyasevikas.—This is a new course introduced during the year for Extension Officers (Education) and Mukyasevikas to Orient them in their job. One course of one month duration is conducted for 15 Extension Officers (Education) and 15 Mukyasevikas. During the year 22 were trained.

Community Development Programme and Panchayat Development.

During the year there were 15 Stage-II and 359 post Stage-II Blocks in position in the State. These Blocks represented 17,043 villages covering an extent of 11,26,610 sq. km. with a total population of 323 lakhs.

Serial number and items.	Unit.	Total for the state.	Coverage by C. D. Programme.	Percentage of coverage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Population 1971 (Census).	Lakhs	411	323	70.5
2. Area	Sq. km.	1,304	1,113	85.3
3. Villages	Number	17,447	17,043	97.6

The entire State had been delimited into 375 development blocks. Consequent on the withdrawal of Community Development Programmes from the Kalrayan Hills Block of South Arcot district, there were only 374 blocks in the State. The Tamil Nadu Panchayat, Act, 1958 has been implemented in these Blocks with the result that a Panchayat Union whose jurisdiction is coterminous 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—18,718 metric tonnes of improved paddy seeds and 4,405 metric tonnes of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots in the Blocks. 45,800 metric tonnes of Ammonium sulphate and 5,03,600 metric tonnes of other chemical fertilisers were also supplied during the year under report. With a view to improve local manurial resources 1,805 metric tonnes of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further about 76,000 improved implements like iron ploughs, sprayers, dusters, etc., were made available to the farmers.

In addition to the above, 15,100 compost pits were dug during the period. In order to control pest attack on various crops, 23,300 metric tonnes of chemical pesticides were distributed to the agriculturists through

the Panchayat Union. Further, 7,571 agricultural demonstrations of various types were held to propagate improved methods of agriculture while an extent of 367 hectares of land was reclaimed during the year.

Animal Husbandry.—During the year 113,570 birds were supplied and 26,700 bulls were castrated. 42.3 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated. Apart from this 390,000 animals were given artificial insemination during the year.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—During the year 831 rural latrines, 2,462 soakage pits and 5,731 pucca drains were constructed in the Blocks. 32,200 sterilisation operations on men and 15,700 sterilisation operations on women were performed during the year. Further 716 drinking water wells were constructed while 533 drinking water wells were renovated during the year.

Social Education.—25,500 adults were made literate during the year.

Communication.—1,549 km. of Katcha roads were constructed while 2,092 kms. of existing katcha roads were improved under Community Development Programme. Besides these, 1,903 culverts were constructed while 402 old culverts were repaired.

Co-operation.—There were 12,135 societies functioning at the end of the year and 47.39 lakhs of members were enrolled in them.

Applied Nutrition Programme.

Applied Nutrition Programme sponsored by the Government of India with the aid of UNICEF was first implemented in Tamil Nadu during 1962-63. Under this Programme assistance was given to the Panchayats for developing community, school and kitchen gardens, poultry and pisci-culture. The produce is distributed free of cost to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children along with skimmed milk supplied by UNICEF.

During the year, the programme was in operation in 22 blocks. A sum of Rs. 21 lakhs was spent in all the 22 blocks. Under this programme training was conducted for 925 non-officials and 363 officials. 19,026 kgs. of vegetables, 136,355 eggs and 207 kgs. of fish were distributed.

Local Administration.

The functions of the Bodies of Local Administration were arrived in a very scientific manner by pooling the functions of the old Panchayats and District Boards with suitable additions and deletions wherever necessary and by allocating them between Panchayat Unions and Panchayats, with reference to suitability of the agency for the efficient and satisfactory performance of the particular function in question.

The functions so 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 Panchayat are lighting of public road, cleaning of streets, maintenance of Panchayat roads and maintenance of burial and burning grounds and provision of water-supply for drinking and other purposes. Some of the mandatory functions undertaken by Panchayat Unions are maintenance of Panchayat Union roads maintenance of dispensary and maternity and child welfare centres, elementary schools and prevention of epidemic improvement to agriculture and promotion of cottage industries.

Some of the discretionary functions undertaken by the Panchayats are planting and preservation of trees, maintenance of Panchayat markets, maintenance of bus stand and cartstand, reading rooms, maintenance of radio sets, parks, playgrounds, etc., Discretion has been given to Panchayat Unions in respect of measures of public utility, calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort and convenience of the in-habitants of the Panchayat Union. Agency functions of both the bodies include execution of N.E.S. & C.D. Programme and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and such other functions entrusted to them from time to time by Government.

Corporation of Madras.

During the year 1973-74, (1) from 1-4-1973 to 29-7-1973, the council consisted of 119 elected councillors and 11 co-opted Councillors and (2) from 30-7-1973 to 30-11-1973, the Council consisted of 118 elected Councillors and 11 co-opted Councillors.

From 1-12-1973 onwards, the Council was dissolved as the term of office of the council expired on 1-12-1973. The ordinary elections were not held.

Under section 44-B of the M.C.M.C. Act, a Special Officer was appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of the Mayor, Council and various Standing Committees except Taxation Appeals Committee. Along with the dissolution of the Council, the following Ad Hoc Committees became defunct.—

1. Telephones Ad Hoc Committee.
2. Delimitation Ad Hoc Committee.
3. Parks and Playgrounds Ad Hoc Committee.
4. Administrative Set-up Ad Hoc Committee.

During the term of the Council, i.e., from 1-4-1973 to 30-11-1973 there were 7 ordinary meetings, 5 special meetings and 9 adjourned meetings, of the Council and the Council disposed of 902 subjects out of 1,221 subjects placed before it.

The details of the number of subjects disposed of by various Committees during the year are furnished below.—

Serial number and name of the Committee.					Number of subjects disposed of.
1.	Accounts Committee	..	..	..	98
2.	Education Committee	..	..	..	133
3.	Health Committee	..	..	..	404
4.	Taxation and Finance Committee	..	..	..	564
5.	Town Planning and Improvements Committee	..	..	..	503
6.	Works Committee	..	..	..	1,524

The Taxation Appeals Committee of the Corporation of Madras met 124 times and disposed of 4,683 appeals, out of 6,460 appeals that came before it.

Finance.—Property-tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The total collections during the year under "Property-tax" amounted to Rs. 8,53,28,053 as against Rs. 6,69,63,196 collected during the previous year. The increase in collection was Rs. 1,83,64,857. There was also increase in the collection of profession-tax, companies tax, advertisement tax, licence fees, entertainment tax and Duty on Transfer of Property.

Receipts and expenditure Consolidated Accounts I to IV.—The year opened with a consolidated opening balance of Rs. 1,017.11 lakhs. The receipts alone under all accounts (viz.) Revenue, Capital and Elementary Education Fund amounted to Rs. 2,566.67 lakhs, making up a total of Rs. 3,583.78 lakhs including opening balance and investments from II Account deposits.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year under all accounts Revenue, Capital and Elementary Education Fund, amounted to Rs. 2,888.18 lakhs and the closing balance was Rs. 695.60 lakhs.

Revenue Accounts.—Under Revenue Account, the receipts for the year ended 31st March 1974 amounted to Rs. 2,059.12 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 2,252.88 lakhs.

Child Welfare Scheme.—During the year, 30,248 labour cases were attended under the care and supervision of Child Welfare Scheme.

Antenatal Cases.—The total number of ante natal cases booked during the year was 281,871. The total number of post natal clinics conducted and the attendance were 2,734 and 10,421 respectively.

Serological examination.—The total number of blood samples examined was 19,496. Out of this, 251 cases proved positive.

Education.—The number of Corporation Primary and Middle Schools rose to 352 during the year 1973-74. Of these, 155 were middle schools, 196 primary schools and one was an incomplete school. There were 1,56,417 pupils during the year under report of whom 80,691 were boys and 75,726 were girls.

As usual midday meals were supplied to the poor and deserving pupils. The number of meals supplied during the year was 50,000.

Street lighting.—During the year under report, 576 lights were erected on E.L. posts and G.I. pipes and O.H. Posts in the City. Low tension underground cables to a length of 50.966 kilometres were laid during the year.

Conservancy.—The quantity of compost manufactured during the year was 27,800 tonnes, and the amount realised was Rs. 1,38,537-00.

Corporation of Madurai.

During the year, the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Council consisted of 47 elected Councillors and three co-opted councillors.

During the year there were 20 ordinary meetings, 16 urgent meetings and three special meetings of the council. The council disposed of 1,572 subjects at the above meetings.

Finance.—Property tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation of Madurai. The total demand both under arrears and current for the year 1973-74 was Rs. 1,82,48,903. The total collection under arrears and current during the year was 1,32,43,559. The total amount remitted and written off during the year was Rs. 1,26,309. The balance (both under arrears and current) at the end of the year was Rs. 48,79,034. The surcharge on Entertainment and Show tax collected was Rs. 20,49,312.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 13,15,998 under profession-tax (both arrears and current) a sum of Rs. 6,33,942 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 6,76,080. A sum of Rs. 5,973 was remitted or written off as irrecoverable.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts under ordinary accounts amounted to Rs. 2,61,05,105 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,81,29,126.

During the year a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs was obtained from Government for Town Planning Scheme.

Education.—The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation during the year was 103. Of these 72 were primary schools, 10 were middle schools and 21 were high schools. The strength of pupils in the above schools during the year was 59,685.

There were 15 dispensaries and 14 Child Welfare Centres with 266 beds.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

The period under report (1973-74) marks the completion of the third year since the formation of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

During the year under report the State of Tamil Nadu consisted of 740 urban towns comprising the two Corporation cities of Madras and Madurai, 91 Municipalities, 8 Municipal Townships, 13 Panchayat Townships and 626 Town Panchayats with a total population of 15.5 millions. Protected water-supply existed in both the Corporation cities, 82 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 8 Panchayat Townships and 72 Town Panchayats. A total population of 10 million derived benefits from the existing water-supply schemes, constituting 65 per cent of the urban population.

Regarding the rural sector there are 58,595 villages and hamlets under 374 Panchayat Unions with a total population of 25.6 millions. Water supply is inadequate in 11,814 villages and hamlets with a population of 5.8 millions. 4,916 villages and hamlets with a population of 3.8 million are classified under scarcity (no source) areas 2,230 villages and hamlets with a population of 1.9 million are located in endemic areas.

Under the Accelerated Programme of Rural Water Supply 198 schemes covering 247 villages were completed and the expenditure incurred being Rs. 121.54 lakhs. An allotment of Rs. 75 lakhs for the year 1973-74 was made by the Government of India. Under the UNICEF assisted rural water supply programme a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made. 826 tube-wells were drilled covering 484 villages, 613 hand pumps and 14 power pumps were erected.

During the year under review Government accorded administrative approval to 18 urban water-supply projects new as well as improvements. 107 water-supply projects and 12 drainage projects (both new and improvements) were under execution. Investigation was in progress for 142 water-supply and 27 sewerage projects.

During the year 17 water-supply projects (14 new and 3 improvements) and two sewerage projects (new) were brought into beneficial use.

An expenditure of Rs. 6.9 crores was incurred under all urban water-supply and sewerage schemes, other than City of Madras.

The TWAD Board continued to be in charge of the supervision of grant-in-aid works of the Corporation of Madras.

The work on the 20 mgd. Water-Supply Scheme to Tuticorin Industrial Complex was continued. A pilot water-supply to provide 4 million gallons a day to Messrs. SPIC, one of the beneficiaries of the Project was effected on 1st November 1973.

Regarding water supply augmentation project for Coimbatore with Siruvani as source preliminary works were taken up in Kerala area for formation of road and site clearance for the dam. In Tamil Nadu area preparation of detailed Plans and estimate and tenders schedules for the various items of works for the project was taken up. In the meantime an immediate improvements scheme to Coimbatore augmentation scheme envisaging increase of present supply from 4 million gallons a day to 7.4 million gallons a day was taken up. This scheme was sanctioned by Government for Rs. 173 lakhs during January, 1974.

The Board is executing the Veeranam Project to augment Madras City Water Supply by 40 million gallons a day. The project is under the control of a Special Chief Engineer, assisted by one Superintending Engineer (Technical). The estimated cost of this scheme as per the revised estimate is Rs. 30 crores. The total expenditure on this project up to the end of 1973-74 was Rs. 1,484.765 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 509.73 lakhs.

Local Fund Audit.

The Local Fund Audit Department continues to attend to the audit of the various institutions that come under its Audit jurisdiction. In respect of major institutions, the system of residential concurrent audit is in vogue. In other cases, the accounts are subject to audit yearly, half-yearly and monthly.

The Examiner is the statutory auditor in respect of the following institutions :—

- (i) Corporation of Madras and Corporation of Madurai ;
- (ii) The Four Universities in Tamil Nadu ;
- (iii) Municipalities and Municipal Townships ;
- (iv) Panchayat Unions ;
- (v) Wakfs, the income of which exceeds Rs. 5,000 per year ;
- (vi) Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships ;
- (vii) Administrator-General and Official Trustee ;

- (viii) Official Assignee, High Court ;
- (ix) Official Liquidator, Madras ;
- (x) Minor Ports ;
- (xi) Market Committees and
- (xii) Local Library Authorities.

The Examiner also functions as Audit Authority for the Institutions receiving grant-in-aid from the State Government, such as—

- (i) Midday Meal Scheme ;
- (ii) Government (Board) High School ;
- (iii) Private Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges ;
- (iv) Miscellaneous institutions in the State that are entrusted by the Government from time to time ;
- (v) Institutions receiving grants-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 30,000 recurring and exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs non-recurring.

The Examiner continues to be the administrator of the 'Municipal Employees Pension Fund'. The work relating to the transfer of Provident Fund securities held by all the Local Bodies in favour of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department is attended to by the Examiner. He also attends to the financial management of the transferred securities for and on behalf of the Finance Secretary. The work relating to the sanction of interest on T. deposit accounts of Local Bodies is also being carried out by the Examiner. The Examiner in his capacity as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administers 661 Charitable Endowments (both Central and State) to the total value of Rupees. one crore and disburses to the administrators of the Endowments, the amount requisitioned by them with reference to the provisions in the schemes of the endowments.

During the year the audit of the accounts of 2,027 institutions with a total transactions of Rs. 303.05 crores was carried out.

Five hundred and ninety-one reports in lieu of surcharge for recovery of Rs. 5,55,786.92 were issued during the year ended 31st March 1974 against Executive Authorities of Local Bodies under the surcharge provisions of the various Acts.

Audit of State Trading Schemes.

The internal audit of Government institutions and the physical verification of stocks and stores held by various departments and Municipalities (Special, Selection and First Grade) are attended to by this Department. In this work, the Chief Auditor is assisted by a Deputy Chief Auditor and two Assistant Chief Auditors.

The Stock Verification Organisation consists of five peripatetic parties having headquarters at Madras working under the direction of the Stock Verification Officer.

The internal audit of the accounts of the following institutions are entrusted to this department.—

- (i) The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- (ii) The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.
- (iii) Chemical fertilizer accounts distributed by the Director of Agriculture and Collectors in the mofussil.
- (iv) Sale of pesticides, seeds, etc., in the Government Agricultural Depots.
- (v) Weights and Measures Accounts of the subordinate officers of the Controller of Weights and Measures.
- (vi) Government Guest Houses, viz., Tamilagam, Ootacamund and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.
- (vii) Government Entertainment Halls, viz., Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore and Kalaivanar Arangam Madras.
- (viii) Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation, Limited.
- (ix) Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation.

Out of 1,371 institutions under the audit control of this department 620 institutions are audited annually; 13 institutions are audited half yearly and 738 institutions are audited quarterly. As against 2,952 quarterly audits, 26 half yearly audits and 620 annual audits for 1972-73. 733 quarterly audits, 26 half yearly audits and 580 annual audits respectively were completed till 31st March 1974. The quarterly audit of 136 institutions relating to the year 1973-74 was also completed till 31st March 1974. The audit of chemical fertiliser accounts maintained by Collectors was completed up to first half year of 1973-74.

The Stock Verification Organisation conducted physical verification of stocks and stores in 121 Government institutions and in 27 Municipal Councils. The value of stocks verified in these institutions was Rs. 22,22,45,000. Shortages of stocks and stores to the value of Rs. 1,75,342 and excesses to the value of Rs. 82,371 were noticed by this organisation during the year.

During the course of the audit of the accounts of the units under the control of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, serious financial irregularities involving misappropriation and defalcations amounting to Rs. 84,272 were noticed. They have been reported to the Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, for necessary administrative action.

In respect of the agricultural depots, financial irregularities involving loss and misappropriations amounting to Rs. 1.17 lakhs were taken to the notice of the Director of Agriculture for necessary action.

During the audit of the accounts of the Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi, for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, temporary misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 9,232.76 was noticed and this was reported to the Director of Information and Public Relations, Madras, for further action.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority was constituted as an Adhoc Authority to ensure orderly development of the metropolis on the lines indicated in the Madras Metropolitan Plan 1971-91 and to perform the following functions in respect of the City of Madras and its adjoining area known as Madras Metropolitan Area extending over 450 Square miles.

(a) To prepare development plans for the area or for part of the area under its jurisdiction and enforce and implement these plans. Such plans may provide for all or any of the matters that may be provided in the Regional Plan or Master Plan or Detailed Development Plan contemplated under the New Town and Country Planning Legislation.

(b) The formulation, subject to approval of Government, of any other plan or project for the development of the Madras Metropolitan Area or such part thereof, as it may deem necessary.

(c) To co-ordinate the execution of plans approved by the State Government for the development of any area within the Madras Metropolitan Area.

(d) To supervise the execution of any project for the development of any area within Madras Metropolitan Area.

(e) To finance and execute any project in any plan for the development of Madras Metropolitan Area or any part thereof.

(f) To perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

The Minister-in-charge of Town Planning is the Chairman and the Minister-in-charge of Local Administration is the Vice-Chairman with 15 other members. An Advisory Council with 28 members was also constituted to advise the Authority. The Member-Secretary continued to be the Chief Executive of the Authority during the whole year.

The following were the major activities and events during the year:—

An amendment to Town and Country Planning Act of 1971 to give statutory backing to Madras Metropolitan Development Authority was drafted and the amendment bill was passed by the Legislature.

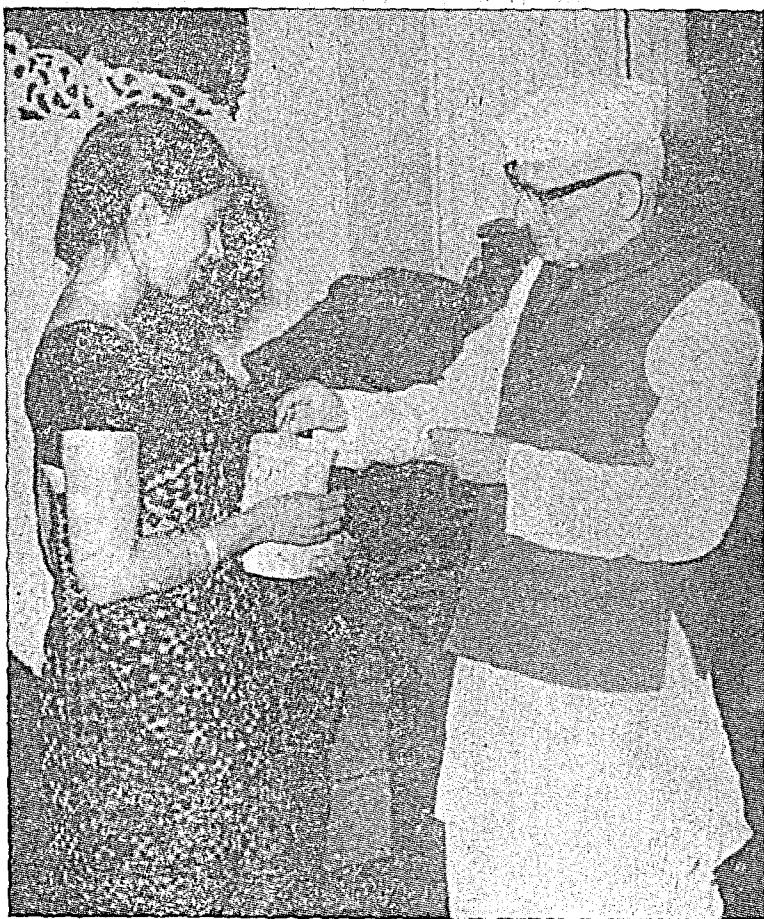
Maraimalai Nagar is the first of the three satellite towns to be constructed near Madras Metropolitan Area to reduce population pressure on Madras Metropolitan Area. The town is planned for a population of 100,000 in 1991 and will be a self-contained urban unit with all urban amenities including employment. It is located 43 kms. from Madras on the Tiruchirappalli National Highway midway between Chingleput and Tambaram. The master layout plan for the New Town was completed and negotiation for the transfer of forest lands and proposals for notification of private land for acquisition were started during the year.

Master Plan for Manali which was the first of the Master Plan for Urban Nodes in the Madras Metropolitan Area was completed. Master plans for Alandur and Avadi, two other Urban Nodes identified in the Metropolitan Plan, were also completed during the year.

The proposal for redevelopment of the City Bus Terminal at Broadway was initiated during the period.

Work on formulation of a Master Plan for the entire Madras Metropolitan Area was initiated.

During the year a team of World Bank Officials consisting Thiruvallargal K.A. Bohr and Wood Ford visited Madras and held discussion with officers of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority to explore the possibilities of financing Urban Development Projects in the Madras Metropolitan Area.



Flag Day was observed on 7th December 1973 in connection with the Welfare of the Jawans. Picture shows the Governor Thiru K.K. Shah contributing to the Flag Day Fund.

CHAPTERX VIII.

Social Welfare.

Woman and Child Welfare.

Child Welfare :—Pre-school programme.—CARE Feeding was being implemented in 1,000 pre-schools. Another feeding programme called the “Balahar Feeding Programme” was introduced in 710 Pre-schools Demonstration Feeding Programme with cent per cent Government of India's assistance was also implemented with 80 beneficiaries in each centre.

Integrated child welfare Demonstration Project, Poonamallee.—This project had 50 pre-schools and 10 creches with a strength of 40 and 10 children in each respectively. Mid-day meals are supplied to the children.

Nutrition-cum-day care centres started in the city slums.—Twenty-five Nutrition cum Day Care Centres were started in the tenements of the Slums. There were 60 beneficiaries in each of the centres. A trained balasevika was attending to the centre duly assisted by ayahs. The expenditure on this programme was Rs. 0.61 lakh.

Jawans Relief fund.—A sum of Rs. 46,000 was released from the Jawan's Relief fund for construction of 40 Jawans' market in Salem District.

Nutrition Education through Ten Selected Police line Madhar Sangams.—During the year the Government sanctioned the scheme of introduction of Nutrition Education in 10 selected Police Line Madhar Sangams in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Demonstrations showing better uses of local foods and preparation of balanced menus are conducted in these Madhar Sangams periodically.

Working Women's Hostel.—The Hostel for working women at Egmore, Madras, continued to function with the full sanctioned strength of 25 inmates.

During 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned by the Government to the Guild of Service, Madras for construction of a Working Women's Hostel. The Government of India also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80,560 to the Madras Seva Sadan, Madras for additions to the existing Working Women's Hostel.

Service Home, Tambaram.—The Service Home at Tambaram completed 25 years of useful service for the Welfare of Economically backward destitute women and children in the State. One hundred and forty adults and twenty-seven children were admitted and one hundred adults and Seventeen children were discharged from the Service Home, Tambaram. An amount of Rs. 2.26 lakhs was spent for this Home.

In the S.S.L.C. condensed course conducted by Service Home, Tambaram out of fifteen candidates, eleven passed the S.S.L.C. Examination.

Composite Programme.—This programme was implemented through the existing Mahalir Mandrams and Kuzhandaigal Kappagam in the non-Applied Nutrition Programme and non-Family and Child Welfare Blocks. This programme consisted of 5 major projects.

1. Nutrition Education through Mahalir Mandrams.
2. Strengthening of Supervisory Machinery for Women Workers.
3. Encouragement of Economic Activities of Mahalir Mandram.
4. Demonstration Feeding Programme.
5. Training of Associated Women Workers.

Minimum Programme.—Thirteen thousand, one hundred and twenty-four Mahalir Mandrams continued to function in block areas. Each block was provided with Rs. 4,000 per annum to carry out the activities of the Mahalir Mandrams.

Women's Welfare Branches.—The 50 Women's Welfare Branches in all the districts in the State continued to function satisfactorily. Out of 50 Women's Welfare Branches, two branches are functioning exclusively for women in the slums in Madras City one at Dooming Kuppam and the other at V.O.C. Nagar.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 27,054 towards the purchase of sewing machines (at a cost of Rs. 350 each) for 45 branches. A sum of Rs. 24,757 was utilised against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 27,054.

Family Planning.—The field staff of this Department was given training in the various methods of Family Planning in the Central Family Planning Unit, Madras-17.

Grants-in-aid Programme.—The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned grants to Voluntary Institutions under various categories through the State Social Welfare Board, Madras as detailed below :—

Serial number and name of grant.	Number of Institutions.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.
(1) Annual Grant	172	1,63,000
(2) Mahila Mandal	17	84,000
(3) Holiday Camps	11	30,000
(4) Condensed Course	5	1,56,590
(5) Working Women's Hostel	6	14,700
(6) Foster Care Homes	30	28,800

Seminar and Conferences.—The State Social Welfare Board in co-ordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Committee on All India Pre-school Education conducted a Seminar on the special needs of the children in the month of December 1973. The meeting was attended by delegates from all over the country. Both Government Officials and representatives participated in the Seminar.

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. 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 589.32 acres was acquired during the year for providing 9,697 house-sites.

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 1,22,151 pupils in all the schools.

Number of Harijan Welfare Schools—839.

(i) Elementary Schools	740
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	82
(iii) High Schools	17
	839

Dresses to Girls.—Two sets of dresses one at the time of Deepavali and another set 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
14 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 in Harijan Welfare Schools. One set of dress is also supplied to the students who are studying in Standards IV to XI and residing as boarders in Government Hostels every year.

Supply of slates, books and note books :—The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Standards I to V of Harijan Welfare Schools are supplied with slates every year freely. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Standards I to VI are also supplied note books and books freely.

Schools for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes.—There are 75 Government Schools run for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes as detailed below :—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(i) Elementary Schools	67	3,818
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	7	547
(iii) High School	1	120
Total ..	75	4,485

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 applications received.	Number granted.	Amount granted.
			RS.
(a) Scheduled Castes	5,54,865	4,54,288	73,74,115
(b) Scheduled Tribes	2,415	1,729	22,717
Total ..	5,57,280	4,56,017	73,96,832

POST-MATRIC

(a) Scheduled Castes	8,883	6,101	24,76,300
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..
Total ..	8,883	6,101	24,76,300

Amount granted for both Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarship was Rs. 98,73,132-00.

(ii) *Scholarships partly assisted by Government of India.*—The details of the Scholarships sanctioned during the year are furnished below :—

	Number of applications received.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
(a) Scheduled Castes	21,723	16,404	75,05,518
(b) Scheduled Tribes	214	180	96,205

Gandhi Memorial Scholarship.—The details are furnished below:—

	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount spent.
		RS.
	99	1,16,900

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.—There were 529 Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes as on 31st March 1974. The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Forward Communities are admitted in these Government hostels in the ratio of 75:20:5. 274 part time tutors were appointed to improve the standard of education of boarders by giving special coaching.

Removal of untouchability week is celebrated from 24th January to 30th January every year. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was spent for the celebration of this week.

Housing Scheme for Scavengers.—This scheme was centralised with Harijan Welfare Department from the year 1973-74 onwards. 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 balance is treated as loan. The subsidy portion is fully met by the Government of India.

Inter Caste marriage.—In order to create a casteless society, the Government are encouraging intercaste marriages where one of the couples is a Harijan Hindu. The Government are awarding Gold medals to such couples who contract intercaste marriages.

A certificate of appreciation is also given to them.

Under this Scheme, 80 Gold medals were distributed to them during the year.

Loans to scheduled castes for starting Trades.—The scheme of sanction of interest free loans to petty trades belonging to Scheduled castes (Hindu) to better their economic conditions was introduced in 1968-69. The amount of loan ranges from Rs. 250 to a maximum of Rs. 15,000 according to the nature of 23 approved trades for which security should be shown for $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the loan amount. The loan amount is repayable in 100 monthly instalments. The details of loan sanctioned during the year are given below :—

	Amount sanctioned.	Number of cases sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1973-74	10.27	1,546

Loans to Scheduled Tribes for starting Trades.—The Government have extended the scheme of sanction of interest free loans to Scheduled Tribes for starting petty trades during 1973-74 on a par with scheduled castes. The details of loan sanctioned during the year are furnished below :—

	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount spent.
		RS.
1973-74	33	24,750

Construction of Houses under Jayanthi Village Programme.—The Government have formulated a new scheme of construction of houses for Harijans in the selected 100 Jayanthi villages throughout Tamil Nadu. A total provision of Rs. 46 lakhs was sanctioned by Government. It was ordered by Government that 2,300 houses at the rate of 23 houses for each of the hundred Jayanthi villages at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per house should be constructed. Houses have been constructed in almost all selected villages during 1973-74.

Pre-examination Training Centre for I.A.S. and I.P.S. etc.—The Pre-Examination Training centre, Madras, is financed by the Government of India and managed by the Government of Tamilnadu. This centre has sent 7 batches of candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from all over India for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., and allied services competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.

Arrangements are made to impart coaching in all subjects but if less than 3 students offer same subjects, special lectures are arranged for them.

A sum of Rs. 1,96,310 was spent for this purpose during the year.

Mobile Police Squads.—The Government had set up Mobile Police Squads (in rural areas) in Coimbatore, Madurai, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts for the prevention of cases of physical violence and atrocities against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These mobile Police Squads are functioning under the control of Police.

Welfare of Backward Classes.

The Director of Backward Classes who is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre, continues to be in charge of schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes during 1973-74. In the districts, District Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai working under the administrative control of the District Collectors continue to be responsible for the welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes.

Details regarding the total number of schools and hostels for Denotified Tribes and for Backward Classes in the State are furnished below :—

I. Total Number of Schools	277
	(including 248 Kallar Schools.)
1. Elementary Schools	235
2. Higher Elementary Schools	32
3. High Schools	10
The total strength of the schools was	42,836

	Backward Classes.	Denotified Tribes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
II. Total Number of hostels	144	54
Total sanctioned strength	9,348	5,099

Midday meals at the rate of 15 paise per meal were served to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Tribes Schools.

Two sets of uniforms were supplied to the inmates of Denotified Tribes Boarding Homes and Schools and one set of dress was supplied to the pupils studying in Kallar Schools from I to III Standards.

State Scholarships—Prometric and Postmatric.—Scholarships were continued to be sanctioned for Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes during 1973-74 for prematric and post matric studies. The details are furnished below :—

	Number of Scholarships sanctioned.		Amount spent (RS. IN LAKHS.)	
	Pre-matric.	Post-matric.	Pre-matric.	Post-matric.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
a. Backward Classes ..	94,032	80,025	33.38	285.48
b. Denotified Tribes ..	65,876	4,338	12.30	22.08

Government of India.—Postmatric Scholarships to Low Income Group students and Denotified Tribes.—During 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 0.43 lakh was spent for the award of scholarships to low income group and denotified tribes from State funds as detailed below :—

	Number of Scholarships sanctioned.	Amount spent.
		RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Lower Income Groups	48	17,992
2. Denotified Tribes	34	24,676
	82	42,668

Hostels.—There were 144 hostels for Backward Classes and 54 hostels for Denotified Tribes. The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes were also being admitted in these Government Hostels at the rate of 25 per cent. Part time tutors in Government Hostels were appointed with a view to improve the educational standard of the inmates of the hostels:

<i>Actual strength</i>	<i>Backward Class.</i>	<i>DNT</i>	<i>S.C.</i>	<i>F.C.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Backward Class Hostels.	6,306	..	1,921	372	8,599
Denotified Tribes Hostels.	1,057	2,991	557	139	4,744

Boarding Grants.—A sum of Rs. 5.43 lakhs was spent for the sanction of Boarding grants to those studying in 55 private hostels as detailed below:—

	<i>Number of grants sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount spent (RS. IN LAKHS).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Backward Classes	2,876	5.10
2. Denotified Tribes	141	0.33

With a view to improve the economic condition of barbers and dhobies belonging to Backward Classes, 2,040 barbers and 2,041 dhobies were awarded free tools to the value of Rs. 1,53,000 and Rs. 3,46,970 respectively during 1973-74.

A Special Training Institute for preparing the Backward Class Candidates for the All India Services such as J.A.S., I.P.S., etc., was continued in Madras City.

Kallar Reclamation:

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) who is having his headquarters at Madurai continued to be in-charge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes during the year. Particulars regarding the number of schools, boarding houses etc., are given below:—

1. Total number of schools	248
(a) Elementary schools	209
(b) Higher Elementary Schools	30
(c) High Schools	9
2. Total strength in these Schools	39,047
3. Government Boarding Homes	23
4. Sanctioned Strength	2,916
5. Detailed of Expenditure during the year—	
(a) Works	Rs. 41,838.
(b) Drinking water wells	Rs. 3,000
6. Total number of Kallar Co-operative Societies functioning under the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai,	Nil.

Aziznagar Settlement.

This settlement was established in Aziznagar near Neyveli in South Arcot district with a view to settle the ex-criminals and wean them away from Crime.

The Manager Aziznagar Settlement continued to be in-charge of the Settlement during the year. The settlers are mostly engaged in cultivation lands have been assigned to them conditionally to improve food production and eke out their livelihood. Two industries, namely carpentry and weaving were run in the settlement to provide alternative job to the settlers.

Details regarding allotment and expenditure during the year are given below :—

<i>Name of the Industry.</i>	<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Carpentry	RS. 20,000	RS. 1,809
2. Weaving	50,000	50,046

There is a High School and an Elementary School in the settlement and midday meals are supplied to the pupils studying in them. The Village Panchayat constituted for the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers was functioning properly. There is one Doctor with a dispensary and other staff look after the health of the settlers. The settlers are living in healthy surroundings and are availing themselves of all the opportunities given by the Government.

Bhoodan and Gramdhan

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board, Madurai, was revived in 1971 for administering the Gramdhan and Bhoodan lands in Tamil Nadu. Thiru S. R. Bhupathy, B.A., continued to the Chairman of the Board.

The following are the members of the Board :—

1. Thiru S. R. Bhupathy, B.A.—*Chairman*
2. Thiru V. Ponniah—*Secretary*.

Member

3. Thiru N. V. Natarajan (Minister)
4. Thiru M. Mannappan.
5. Thiru S. R. Subramaniam.
6. Thiru R. Varadhan.
7. Thiru W. P. A. R. Chandrasekara
8. Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam (M.L.C)

9. Thiru K. Muniyandi.
10. Thiru K. Arunachalam.
11. Thiru R. Venkataraman.
12. Thiru V. Ramachandran.
13. Thiru K. M. Natarajan.
14. The Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Madras-9.
15. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras-5.

In Madurai district the Government have declared 18 villages as Gramdhan.

A Pilot Programme on the concept of the "Whole village Development" has been started in Meleneelidhanallur block of Tirunelveli district and the Project report has been approved by the National Agricultural Commission, New Delhi and it is under the consideration of the State and Central Governments. Their sanction is expected shortly and it is to be implemented on receipt of the sanction. Further the work of Gramdhan is actively progressing in Shanarpatti block of Madurai District.

State Bhoodan Board at Madurai.—The State Bhoodan Board office at Madurai received 15,789 Bhoodan pathrams. The survey and enquiry work in respect of Bhoodan lands taken up 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)	(2)	(3)
1. Bhoodan lands gifted	15,732	23,350
2. Transfer of patta of Bhoodan lands in the name of the State Bhoodan Board.	14,350	21,005
3. Sub-division of Bhoodan lands effected.	8,118	10,592
4. Bhoodan lands distributed	14,826	22,113
5. Cases registered so far	15,582	23,138

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 May 1973.

Further more, Sarva Seva Agricultural Farms have been started in Bhoodan lands vested with Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies in Uchapatti Village in Madurai district, Sevalur village in Ramanathapuram district and Ekkal in Thanjavur district and the landless donees have been actively associated in the development of these lands by employing modern technological means 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.

Gramdhan Societies.—The 31 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies were sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 913,059 (Rs 6,17,217 as loan and Rs. 2,95,842 as subsidy). Of these a sum of Rs. 4,71,676 under loan and a sum of Rs. 2,12,194 under subsidy had been disbursed to the Societies. A sum of Rs. 2,30,715 is outstanding from these societies to Government for 31st March 1974.

The Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., issued cultivation loan to the tune of Rs. 2,58,733 on Government guarantee.

Bhoodan Societies.—The 13 Bhoodan Services Co-operative Societies were sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 3,01,200 by the Government (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. 77,990 is outstanding from these societies to the Government.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation.

The Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is the Apex body to which are attached 14 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. The Minister for Backward Classes is the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The Collector of each District is the head of his respective District 'Soldiers' Sailors, and Airmen's Board.



A memorial for those killed in action during the Indo-Pakistan War in 1971 from Chingleput district was unveiled by the Governor, Thiru K.K. Shah at Chingleput on 27th March 1974.

The Tamil Nadu State 'Soldiers'-Sailors' and Airmen's Board looks after the welfare of the ex-servicemen and their families, the families of serving men and also the resettlement of disabled personnel.

At present, the cost of maintenance of the Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, is wholly borne by the State Government and in respect of District Soldiers-Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, the Government of India, Ministry of Defence shares 50 per cent of the total cost.

The Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is placed at the disposal of the Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras to render assistance for rehabilitation and resettlement including cash relief to alleviate distress, to the ex-services population in Tamil Nadu. A small Committee is constituted for the Administration of the Fund with the Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department as its Chairman. During the year, 2,764 grantees were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,84,433 from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

The activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board in the State are given below :—

1. Number of representations received from Ex-Servicemen etc.	1,16,21
2. Number of ex-servicemen interviewed by Secretaries of District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.	1,08,837
3. Number of applications forwarded to Revenue authorities for allotment of land to ex-servicemen.	6,137
4. Number of eligibility certificates issued to dependents of ex-servicemen for availing educational concessions.	6,693
5. Final settlement of accounts.	
(i) Number of cases forwarded to the Record Offices.	1,185
(ii) Amount received from various Record Offices and disbursed.	22,883

Number of pension cases initiated by the District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and sanctioned by the Controller of Defence Accounts:

<i>Nature of pension.</i>	<i>Number of cases recommended.</i>	<i>Number of cases sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
i. Service pension	1,408	1,408
ii. Family Pension	783	379
iii. Disability pension	1,090	771
iv. Gratuity	83	82
TOTAL ..	3,364	2,640

Bank Loan Scheme.—As a measure of rehabilitating and resettling ex-servicemen and the war disabled and their dependents in some trade or business so as to make them stand on their own, the Nationalised Banks have come forward to participate in this venture. Accordingly these banks sanctioned small loans to 198 ex-servicemen to the tune of Rs. 3,27,112.

Induction of Ex-Servicemen into Great Nicobar Islands.—Under the Scheme of settling Ex-servicemen with their families into Great Nicobar Islands, a batch of 100 ex-servicemen with their families from various States was sent to Nicobar. Out of the 100 ex-servicemen families 45 belong to Tamil Nadu. The first batch of 36 Ex-servicemen with their families sailed to Nicobar on 9th February 1974 and another batch consisting of 9 Ex-servicemen with their families from Tamil Nadu and the rest from Maharashtra left on 28th February 1974. The arrangements for the purchase of household articles, agricultural implements, etc., required for the settlers were made by the Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. Further, the Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was entrusted with the responsibility of making suitable arrangements for accommodation, etc., of the families before their sailing.

Flag Day.—The Minister in charge of Ex-servicemen also gave a talk over the All India Radio about the Flag Day on 5th December 1973. The Governor of Tamil Nadu through a broadcast of the All India Radio, Madras, on 6th December 1973 appealed to the public to donate

liberally to the Flag Day Fund. Firms, Companies, Chamber of Commerce, etc., were addressed for liberal donation to the Flag Day Fund. Appeals from the Governor and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu were printed and distributed to the public inviting donations. A sum of Rs. 4,31,232 was collected during the year.

The fund collected by sale of flags and donations is shared by the State and the Central Government on an agreed formula. The States' share of the collection is taken to the Corpus of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund which is placed at the disposal of the Tamil Nadu State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board for rendering various kinds of assistance to the deserving ex-servicemen and their dependants.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was formed, in September 1970 for executing the work of Slum Clearance in Madras City and for rehabilitating the hut dwellers in good tenements with all facilities. The socio economic survey conducted by the Slum Clearance Board revealed that there are 1,202 slums in Madras City with a population of 737,531 (163,804 families). It is also executing the schemes for Environmental Improvement of slums and Remunerative Enterprise Schemes in the City.

Source of Fund.—For slum clearance work funds are provided by the State Government under 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loans repayable with interest in equal instalments in 30 years. For Environmental Improvement Scheme, the Government of India, provided 100 per cent grant assistance to the Slum Clearance Board till 31st March 1974. The Slum Clearance Board has floated a debenture for Rs. 50 lakhs for Ayodhya Nagar super buildings complex and other Remunerative Enterprise schemes as well. In addition, action is being taken by the Slum Clearance Board to obtain loans from commercial and scheduled banks for executing the Remunerative Enterprise Schemes. The receipts and expenditure for 1973-74 are given below :—

<i>Schemes.</i>	<i>Receipts. (Rs. in lakhs).</i>	<i>Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Slum Clearance Scheme	365.00	316.50
Environmental Improvement Scheme ..	120.16	103.95
Remunerative Enterprise Scheme ..	50.00	1.87

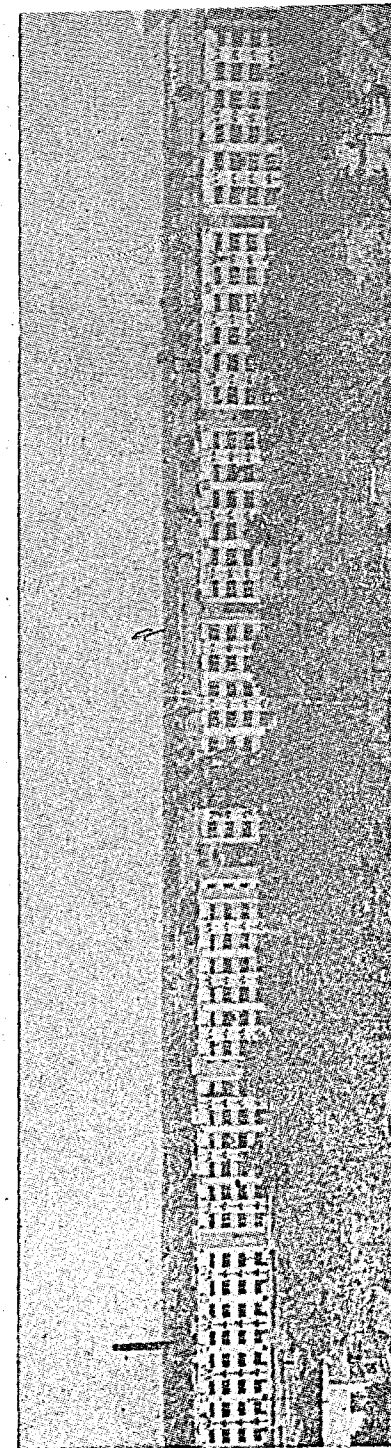
Progress of work under each scheme

(1) *Slum Clearance Scheme.*—Since inception up to March 1974, the Slum Clearance Board has framed and sanctioned 86 schemes for the construction of 27,567 tenements costing about Rs. 24.24 crores. Out of this the execution work was taken up in 63 schemes for the construction of 24,407 tenements costing about Rs. 19.52 crores. During the year 4,768 tenements were completed.

Environmental Improvement of slums.—The Slum Clearance Board is executing the basic amenities work with a grant given by the Government of India. The basic amenities provided to the slum families under this scheme are (1) neatly paved pathways 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 inundations and stagnation of rain water during rainy season. For 1973-74, the Slum Clearance Board obtained sanction of Government of India for 73 schemes to a value of Rs. 152.190 lakhs. These schemes will benefit a population of 1.36 lakhs.

Remunerative Enterprise Scheme.—The Slum Clearance Board has undertaken to execute Remunerative Enterprise Scheme in commercially suitable areas in the city by putting up shops, show rooms, restaurants, office accommodations, bachelors' quarters, godowns, etc. These schemes are to be executed in the various Slum Clearance Scheme areas in order to earn income for compensating the recurring loss in letting out the tenements on subsidised rent to the poor slum dwellers. The funds for these schemes are proposed to be obtained on long term loans from commercial banks and from HUDCO (a Government of India Organisation). After the repayment of such loans from the income derived from the Remunerative Enterprise Schemes in 10 to 20 years, the buildings would be permanent sources of revenue to the Board. Till March 1974, 11 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 122 lakhs were sanctioned by the Board and works on three schemes have been commenced.

Other activities.—The task of the Board is not confined to housing the slum people in the new tenements. Rehousing of the slum dwellers in modern apartments alone may not improve their life unless their economic condition is improved and proper education on environmental sanitation is imparted. To achieve this objective, the Slum Clearance



Thirumangalam Tenements completed at Thirumangalam (Madras City) under the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

Board has enlisted the help and co-operation of the various voluntary social service organisations in the city such as New Residential Welfare Trust, Voluntary Health Service, Guild of Service, Madras Christian Council of Social Service, etc. These organisations are doing their yeoman service to educate the Slum dwellers for promoting the health, education and employment through small scale industries and handicrafts.

Employment facilities.—With a view to create employment opportunities to the slum dwellers, small scale industries in the newly built housing estates have been started with the aid of the SIDCO (Small Industries Development Corporation and Khadi and Village Industries Board).

As an experimental measure, a printing press with a cover making unit at Nandanam and a carding-*cum*-Charka Spinning Centre at Than-davaraya Pillai Chatram have been started.

CHAPTER XIX

ELECTIONS

Assembly, Council and Parliamentary elections.

I. Electoral Rolls of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Constituencies.—(1) The electoral rolls of 105. Coimbatore West Assembly Constituency were taken up for intensive revision with reference to 1st January 1973 as the qualifying date. The draft electoral rolls prepared after the enumeration were published preliminarily on 19th March 1973. The electoral rolls were published finally on 9th May 1973.

(2) A vacancy was caused consequent on the death of the member elected to the Lok Sabha from 18-Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituency. As required in section 21 (2) (a) (ii) of the Representation of People Act, 1950, the electoral rolls of the five Assembly Constituencies (viz.) 103-Singanallur, 104-Perur, 106-Coimbatore East, 115-Palladam and 116-Tiruppur of 18-Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituency were taken up for intensive revision with 1st January 1973 as the qualifying date, for holding a bye-election.

(3) The house to house enumeration commenced on 2nd July 1973 according to the programme fixed by the Election Commission of India. The preparation and the printing of the draft electoral rolls were completed as scheduled. The draft electoral rolls prepared on the basis of the particulars collected during enumeration were published preliminarily on 4th September 1973 as fixed. The final rolls were published on 2nd November 1973, according to the programme approved by the Election Commission.

II. Service Voter parts of the electoral rolls.—A list of amendments 1973 relating to Service Voters Part of the electoral rolls for the five Assembly Constituencies (viz.) Singanallur, Perur, Coimbatore East, Palladam and Tiruppur in Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituency, was prepared based on the statements received from the Record Office, on and after 25th February 1972 and upto 25th October 1973 and published along with the Final Electoral Rolls, 1971 together with the list of Amendments, 1972 on 2nd November 1973 in connection with the bye-election from the Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituency.

III. Electoral rolls for Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Constituency.—In connection with the Biennial Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council held in April 1974, the electoral rolls of the following Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies were revised :—

- (i) Tamil Nadu East Central Graduates' Constituency.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates' Constituency.
- (iii) Madras Chingleput Teachers' Constituency.
- (iv) Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers' Constituency.

Public notice under Rule 31 (3) of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 was issued by the Electoral Registration Officers on 15th September 1973. Applications for enrolment in the electoral rolls of the Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies were received upto November 1973. The draft electoral rolls prepared on the basis of the applications received were printed and published preliminarily by the Electoral Registration Officers on 17-12-1973. An extension of time of 15 days for filing claims and objections in respect of the two Graduates' Constituencies was given to the public. The Electoral Rolls of the four Council Constituencies taken up for revision were finally published on 28th February 1974.

2. The Electoral Rolls of the following Local Authorities' Constituencies were brought up-to-date and got printed by the Electoral Registration Officers by 31-1-1974 in connection with the biennial elections held in March—April 1974.

1. Thanjavur Local Authorities' Constituency.
2. Ramanathapuram Local Authorities' Constituency.
3. Salem Dharmapuri Local Authorities' Constituency.

IV. Bye-election.—23. Dindigul Parliamentary Constituency.—Thiru M. Rajangam, a Member of the House of the People elected during the General Elections, 1971 expired on 22nd October, 1972. An election was held on 20th May, 1973 and Thiru K. Maya Thevar was elected to fill the vacancy.

18. *Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituency.*—Thiru K. Balathandayutham, a Member of the House of the People elected during the General Elections, 1971 expired on 31st May 1973. An election was held on 27th February 1974 and Thirumathi Parvathi Krishnan was elected to fill the vacancy.

105. *Coimbatore West Assembly Constituency.*—Thiru P. Gopal, a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly expired on 29th December 1972. An election was held on 24th February, 1974 and Thiru C. Aranganayagam was elected to fill the vacancy.

V. Election Petition.—The Supreme Court disposed of the election appeal [Civil Appeal No. 649 (NCE) of 1972] relating to Melur (North) Assembly Constituency filed by Thiru P. Malaichami in the Supreme Court against the judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in Election Petition No. 2 of 1971, delivered in favour of the petitioner, Thiru M. Andi Ambalam on 18-4-1973. The Supreme Court also disposed of the election appeal [Civil Appeal No. 646 (NCE) of 1972] relating to Sankarapuram Assembly Constituency filed by Thiru Durai Muthusamy in the Supreme Court against the judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in Election Petition No. 13 of 1971 dismissing his petition against the election of Thiru N. Nachiappan on 23-4-1973 and directed the High Court, Madras for final disposal. The Election Commission's notifications relating to the above two cases were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated 30-5-1973.

2. The election petition No. 13 of 1971 only was pending in the High Court. All other election petitions had already been disposed of by the High Court. There was no case pending in the Supreme Court.

VI. Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.—In February 1973, the Central Government constituted, in pursuance of Section 3 of the Delimitation Act, the Delimitation Commission consisting of :

1. Thiru J. L. Kapur, Retired Judge, Supreme Court.
2. Thiru Tarun Kumar Basu, Judge, Calcutta High Court.
3. The Chief Election Commissioner, Ex-officio.

Thiru J. L. Kapur, was nominated as Chairman of the Commission.

The Associate Members of the Commission were :

1. Thiru R. V. Swaminathan, M.P.
2. Thiru M. Kalyanasundaram, M.P.
3. Thiru C. T. Dhandapani, M.P.

4. Thiru Era Sezhiyan, M.P.
5. Thiru G. Viswanathan, M.P.
1. Thiru S. Kandappan, M.L.A.
2. Thiru L. Ganesan, M.L.A.
3. Thiru J. S. Rasu, M.L.A.
7. Thiru N. Dennis, M.L.A.
2. Thiru M. A. Latheef, M.L.A.

During the year 1973-74, work was done for preparing booklets showing particulars of population of the districts according to 1971 Census.

Municipal Elections.

The last ordinary elections to municipalities in the State were held in April, 1969. As the term of office of the members of municipal councils was three years, the next ordinary elections to municipalities fell due in April 1972, but the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920, was amended in 1971 for increasing the term of office of the Councillors from 3 to 5 years. Consequently, the term of office of Councillors was automatically extended up to 1st May, 1974. Hence, the ordinary elections to municipalities were not conducted during 1973-74.

CHAPTER XX—MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

All the District Registrars of the Registration Department continue to be Registrars under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 with jurisdiction over their respective registration districts under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. 7,020 firms were registered in the State during the period under report against 6,220 firms registered during the previous year 1972-73.

The total receipts during the year 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 94,755.43 and expenditure was Rs. 22,249.05.

Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961.

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the period. Chits registered under the Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, on 8th July 1964, 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.	1973-74.	
	T.N.C.F. Act.	Travancore Chitties Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of chits registered during the period.	14,110	..
2 Number of chits functioning at the close of the period.	24,648	..
	RS.	RS.
3 Amount of chits functioning at the close of the year.	11,28,73,158	7,145
7 Receipts	6,86,175	200
2 Expenditure	4,37,116.56	..

The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945.

The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 is in force in the 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 9,568 persons were dealt with under the provisions of the Act during 1973-74 as against 8,282 in 1972-73. Number of cases registered under the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 for the year 1973-74 are as follows :—

	1973-74.
Railway Police	2,578
Tiruchirappalli	102
Pudukottai	..
Thanjavur East	278
Thanjavur West	16
South Arcot	245
Chingleput East	168
Chingleput West	175
Madurai South	821
Madurai North	60
Ramanathapuram	116
Tirunelveli	101
Kanyakumari	163
Coimbatore Urban	146
Coimbatore Rural	106
Salem	..
Dharmapuri	..
The Nilgiris	37
North Arcot	41
Madras City	4,415

Total .. 9,568

Number of statutory institutions functioning in the State, their location, capacity and strength are as follows :—

District	Location.	Capacity.	Strength
Tiruchirappalli	1. Edamalaipattipudur.	150	43
Thanjavur East	2. Sirkali	50	13
South Arcot	3. Chidambaram (Sirkali Road, Chidambaram).	100	47
Chingleput (East)	4. Melpakkam	850	484
Chingleput (West)	5. Little Kancheepuram	100	36
Madurai (South)	6. Corporation Beggar Home, Madurai Town.	50	47
Ramanathapuram	7. Virudhunagar	(Not functioning at present).	
Kanyakumari	8. Beach Road, Nagercoil.	20	8
Coimbatore Urban	9. Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore City.	50	5

There are 10 Rehabilitation Homes in the State. Each Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home has accommodation for 400 adults and 25 children. If in a married couple one spouse suffering from leprosy took to begging the other spouse also will be admitted in the Home. In such cases arrangements have been made for admission of the healthy children in the nearby hostels and schools and for this purpose, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75 per child towards dress, school box, etc. Each Home provides free boarding, lodging and clothing to inmates. Facilities for medical treatment and for vocational training and rehabilitation have also been provided.

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.

Particulars of buildings disposed of during the year 1973-74 are furnished below :—

1. Number of houses notified	518
2. Number of houses allotted	344
3. Number of houses released	174
4. Number of houses newly takenover under Government tenancy.	203
5. Number of Government tenancy at the end of the year.	1797

During the year 1,147 Government officials have registered their names for allotment with the Accommodation Controller, Madras.

The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildar and the 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. Five hundred and eleven cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected during the year. Thirty-four prosecutions were launched. Thirteen cases ended in conviction and in three cases, the possession of the premises was successfully recovered.

Weights and measures.

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, which provide for the enforcement of standards of weights and measures in the State were continued to be in force during the year. The provisions were enforced and supervised by Labour

Inspectors in addition to enforcement of other laws. During the year, 50 additional posts of Assistant Inspectors of Labour were sanctioned by the Government with a view to securing strict enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act besides the Labour Laws.

On and from the 1st December, 1967 the use of metric units alone in respect of transactions in all kinds of commodities has become compulsory throughout Tamil Nadu.

Licences.—During the year ended 31st March 1974, licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 79 manufacturers, 468 dealers and 158 repairers of weights and measures under the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) 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 24 cases during the year.

The Weights and Measures wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rs. 19,45,701-15.

Publicity.—The annual publicity week on Metric System of Weights and Measures was celebrated throughout the State from 28th December 1973 to 3rd January 1974. The Controller of Weights and Measures Tamil Nadu, delivered a talk in Tamil on “Metric System and its necessity” over the All India Radio, Madras, on 30th December 1973 in connection with the publicity week.

There were 188 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the period. One thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight prosecutions were launched during the period under review for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder. Out of 1956 cases 1,512 cases ended in conviction, 8 cases ended in acquittal and 436 cases were pending at the end of the period.

Conference.—The Seventeenth Conference of Controllers of Weights and Measures was held at Ahmadabad from 10th to 14th September 1973 (both days inclusive) and the non-technical Personal Assistant to the Controller of Weights and Measures attended the conference.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre. In the administration of the Act, the Commissioner is assisted by the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners for each region.

As on 31st March 1974, there were 157 maths, 832 specific endowments and 14,079 temples totalling 15,068 religious institutions under the control and supervision of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (A) Department. The annual income of all these institutions amounted to Rs. 7.86 crores. As a result of the investigation and detection by a special staff headed by a District Revenue Officer for temple lands 6,541 temples were newly brought under the control of the department during the year. Of this 2,041 institutions were assessable having an annual income of over Rs. 200 and the remaining 4,500 institutions were minor institutions whose income was less than Rs. 200 per annum.

Growth of the department and its continuing services.—The following are the note-worthy activities undertaken by the department from the funds of the temples in Tamil Nadu which serve not only as places of public worship but also as centres of Art and Architecture :

(1) The number of institutions under the control of the department had risen to 15,068 during the year.

(2) The annual income of the institutions had risen up to Rs. 7,86,00,000.

(3) The annual government grant had been raised to Rs. 15 lakhs for renovation and repairs of temples.

(4) Archana in Tamil had been extended in all temples in deference to the unanimous demand of all sections of the worshipping public.

(5) The Government of India had been addressed for amendment of the Constitution to enable appointment of Archakas irrespective of caste or creed but on the basis of merits.

(6) The reservation of a vacancy in every Trust Board constituted under the Act for the members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes had been made compulsory by law.

(7) Temples contributed Rs. 3,49,616 for rehabilitation of beggars and Rs. 4,36,103 for eye camps for restoring sight to the blind.

(8) Victims affected by fire were supplied with clothings.

(9) Two schools for the deaf and dumb were maintained at Palani in Madurai district and Samayapuram in Tiruchirappalli district.

(10) Nine orphanages with 438 inmates were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,28,200.

(11) Creches were maintained in five places like, Thirunarayanapuram and Kumaravayalur in Tiruchirappalli district, Karamadai in Coimbatore district, Elampillai in Salem district and Palani in Madurai district.

(12) Homes for the old having no means for maintenance were being maintained by Arulmigu Dhandayudhapaniswamy Thirukoil, Palani, Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy temple, Tiruchendur and Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar Thirukoil at Madurai. During the year there were 36 inmates in these homes.

(13) As part of providing nourishing food to the children, a scheme for supply of milk to poor children of 3 years and below by religious institutions was started during the year. Each child is given 200 ml. of milk daily under this scheme. About 500 children are benefited by this scheme.

(14) A scheme which seeks to help the poor for marriages was implemented during the year and Legislative sanction was also obtained by Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1974. According to this scheme, a temple shall spend from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 for clothes, Thali, etc. per marriage where the couple cannot afford the expenditure.

(15) Two hundred and four libraries were maintained at various places in the State.

(16) Seventy-three Kalyana Mandapams were fully completed and construction of 134 was in progress at the close of this year for the benefit of the poor.

(17) Twenty-three Sidha Dispensaries and one Allopathic Dispensary were maintained for the benefit of the public during the year.

(18) One college of Indian Culture, one college of Oriental Culture, four Arts Colleges, another 4 Arts colleges exclusively for women, 14 High Schools and middle schools were maintained during the year.

(19) Two Nadaswaram Schools to train candidates in Nadaswaram and Thavil were maintained.

(20) In almost all the pilgrim centres like Palani, Tiruchendur, Madurai and Tiruthani rest houses for the convenience of pilgrims were constructed. Further estimates for Rs. 2,23,800 for construction of rest houses and Rs. 9,29,978 for construction of pilgrim quarters at various pilgrim centres and temples were approved and sanctioned during the close of the year.

(21) Kumbhabishekam was performed in 106 temples during the year.

(22) At the beginning of 1974, the department participated in the Pongal Trade Fair organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation by constructing a stall on the model of a temple and arrangements were made therein for the exhibition of rare art pieces, bronze, ivory idols, etc., indicating their ages, dating back to 6th century. This included an idol of Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy of Tiruchendur said to have been worshipped by Veerapandia Kattabomman, the National hero who defied the British rule. These ancient treasures of idols, sculptures, paintings etc., of Tamil Nadu are protected with meticulous care as they serve as an added attraction to the foreign visitors, thereby earning foreign exchange. The Department was awarded the first Prize for its participation in the Exhibition.

(23) The monthly journal "Thirukoil" is a publication of the Department. There were 6,400 subscribers as on 31st March 1974 as against 4,925 in 1973 on its roll including subscribers from Foreign countries.

Wakfs.

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act) 29 of 1954 as amended from time to time which was brought into force on 15th January 1955 continued to be in force in the State. Dr. T. Amiruddin Ahmed, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., and D.O., continued to be the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Wakf Board.

Twenty-Seven meetings were held during the year under review. Six hundred and fifty-eight administrative and three judicial matters were disposed off. Seventeen administrative and seven judicial matters were pending during the close of the year.

Wakfs having a net annual income of less than Rs. 100 per annum are exempted from payment of contribution. There are 2,459 wakfs with less than Rs. 100 as an annual income and 2,953 Wakfs having more than Rs. 100 as annual income from which contributions are collected. One sixth of the contribution collected is to be paid to the Central Wakf Council. There are 2,235 Mosques, 849 Durgahs, 177 Madrasas and 2,151 other Miscellaneous Wakfs under the supervision of the Wakf Board.

The income during the year 1973-74 was Rs. 4,50,283-65 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,69,734-01. The excess expenditure was due to huge financial commitments involved in conducting a large number of suits for the recovery of alienated Wakf properties. The Government extended the period of limitation for filing of alienation suits up to 31st December 1975.

The accounts of 315 Wakf institutions having an income of Rs. 5,000 and above per annum are being audited by the State Local Fund Audit Department.

The Government granted a sum of Rs. One lakh from the State Fund during the year for renovation and repairs of poor and needy Wakf institutions. This sum of Rs. One lakh was distributed to 23 poor and needy Wakf Institutions.

One Wakf known as Madras Young Men Crescent Society, Madras was taken up under direct management. Three Executive Officers were appointed to the following institutions to assist the respective committees:—

- (i) Keeranur Masjid and Madrasa Paribalana Sabai, Keeranur.
- (ii) Perichipalayam Mosque, Perichipalayam.
- (iii) Hazrath Noor Mohamed Sha Quliya Durgah, Panruti.

The following 4 Chatrams are under the direct control of the Wakf Board:—

1. Shadi Khan Chatram, Thalaiyuthu.
2. Local Fund Chatram, Tirunelveli Junction.

3. Kottoor Nawab Chatram at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli District.

4. Papanasam Local Fund Chatram, Papanasam in Tirunelveli District.

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is running a College known as M.S.S. Wakf Board College, Madurai. It is a constituent College affiliated to Madurai University. The Government have placed at the disposal of the College an extent of 28 acres of land in North Madurai for the construction of permanent College buildings. The strength of the College is 589. Admission to the College is open to all irrespective of caste, creed or community or domicile. The College provides education to P.U.C. and B.A. degree Courses.

Information and Public Relations.

District Publicity Units.—There are 14 District Public Relations Officers in the District headquarters co-ordinating the Publicity activities of various departments of the State Government in the Districts. They are the “Eyes and Ears of the Government”. They carry information on the social welfare schemes, plan schemes, welfare activities undertaken by the Government to the remotest corners of the rural areas and motivate their involvement in the various programmes evolved for people's welfare.

The District Public Relations Officers also act as Press Relation Officers in the Districts and assist the Collector who is the representative of the Government at the District to convene Press Conferences to inform the people through the press.

Each District Public Relations Officer's Office is provided with not less than five 16 mm. film projectors for exhibition of films in villages. They organise not less than 20 film shows in a month and each film show will cover 300 to 2,000 villagers. They contact labourers, farmers, weaker sections, educational institutions, voluntary agencies and Officials in the course of which they study the reaction of the cross section of the society to the various welfare and developmental schemes undertaken by the Government and send report to the Government. This system of evaluating public opinion gives ample chance to Government to re-examine the policies and design them in such a way as to confer optimum

benefit to the people. In each District Publicity Office a mini-information centre is run and the Information Assistant who is incharge of this centre caters to the enquiries from the public.

The Governments both the State and the Central, have been launching various campaigns like Family Planning Fortnight, National integration, Leprosy eradication, Beggars rehabilitation, Housing for Harijans, etc. The District Public Relations Officer takes an active part in all these campaigns to make them a complete success.

Institute of Film Technology.—The Institute of Film Technology, Adyar, imparts training to students in film techniques and aesthetics and awards diplomas in the following courses.

<i>Diploma Course.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Direction	3 years.
2. Screen play and writings	3 years.
3. Acting	2 years.
4. Editing	2 years.
5. Cinematography	3 years.
6. Sound Engineering and Sound Recording	3 years.
7. Film Processing	3 years.

One hundred and Six students are studying in the above courses. Apart from theoretical training, practical training facilities are also arranged with the producers outside who produce feature films in the Arasu Studios attached to the Institute.

A nominal fee is being collected from the students. As usual, scholarships are being granted to the deserving students. During 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 9,58,372 was spent. The receipt during the year by way of tuition fees, special fees, etc., was Rs. 37,312.

Tamil Nadu Films Division.—The Tamil Nadu Films Division produces News Bulletins covering important Government functions and documentary films relating to the activities of the various departments

of the Government. Twenty-four newsreel bulletins were produced in the year and a sum of Rs. 7.18 lakhs was incurred in producing the newsreels. Newsreel bulletins and documentary films in 35 mm. and 16 mm, were produced and distributed to various cinema theatres through the Films Division, Government of India. The following documentaries were also released during this year:—

1. Small Savings.
2. Prosperity Brigade.
3. Maintenance of power sprayers for Agriculture Department.

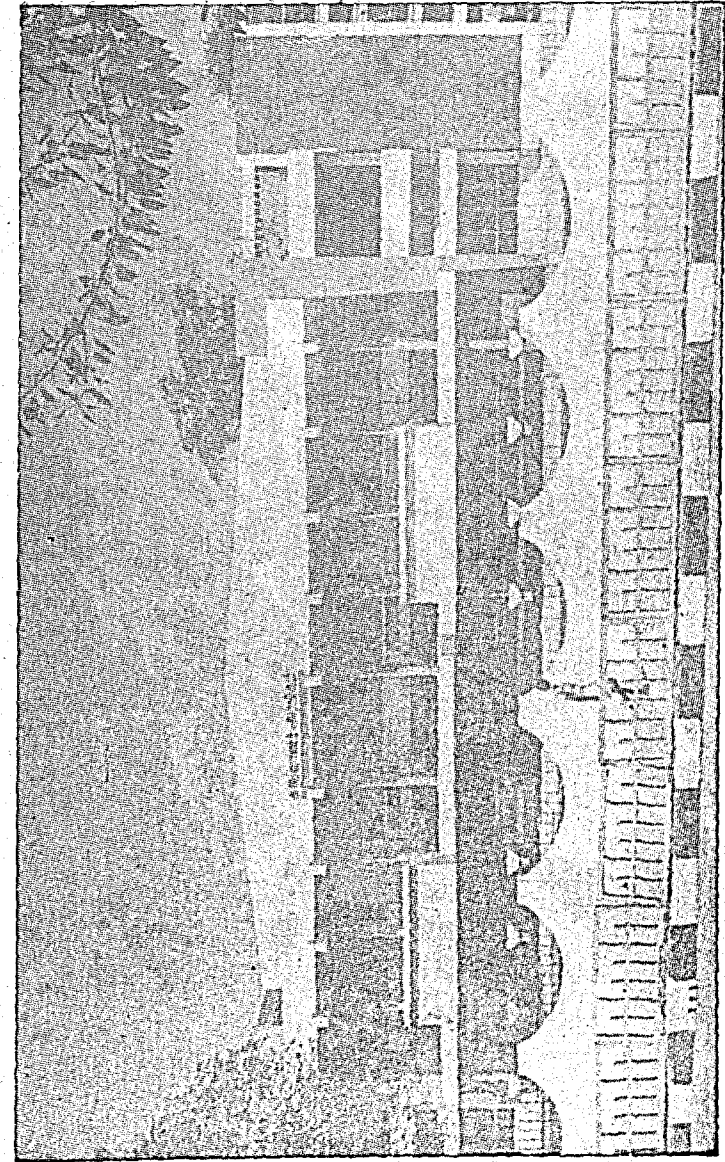
The expenditure incurred on production of documentary films was Rs. 3,37,000. The expenditure incurred on staff and equipment, etc. in Tamil Nadu Films Division was Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

Tamil Arasu.—The “Tamil Arasu” the fortnightly journal edited and published by the Department of Information and Public Relations is the only official organ of the Government of Tamil Nadu, published in Tamil and English separately. The journal projects all the activities of the Government.

The Tamil Arasu commenced publication on 1st July 1970 and has now got a circulation of 40,000 copies in Tamil and 3,000 copies in English. The journal carries articles on Agriculture, Industries Health and Family Planning, Animal Husbandry and various other developmental activities of the Government in Social and Economic spheres. The short stories, poems, cartoons, questions and answers and story strips which appear regularly in the journal are used as a powerful means of projecting the policies and decisions of the Government.

In addition to the regular issue, Tamil Arasu also prints and distributes free supplements now and then. In the year 1973-74 the following free supplements in Tamil highlighting certain specific welfare schemes of the Government were printed and distributed with Tamil Arasu issues.

1. இருளும் ஒளியும்.
2. நமது காவலர்.
3. கருத்தோவியம்.
4. யார் பொறுப்பு.
5. உரிமைக் குரல்.
6. முன்னேற்றப்பாதையில் பிறந்த வகுப்பினர்.



Kalavanan Arangam—remodelled during the year.

The annual subscription for Tamil edition of Tamil Arasu (fortnightly) is Rs. 12 and for English edition (monthly) is Rs. 6.

Tamil Arasu Press.—The printing of Tamil Arasu journal which was formerly done at the Government Press was taken up in this press in a phased programme. The complete printing operations of the Tamil Arasu journal were taken up on 1st August 1973. The cover page printing which is an important item, was done in a private press until 1st January 1974. The Tamil Arasu Press itself is now equipped to print the cover page.

Besides printing of Tamil Arasu Journal during 1973-74, the press printed and distributed posters, booklets and folders on behalf of Information and Public Relations Department. The Government of India journal, "Thittam" (Tamil) is being printed in this Press from 25th February 1974. "Thirukkoil" a monthly journal of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department was also given for printing in this Press from 1st February 1974.

Information Centres at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur.—The Information Centres at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur render valuable service both to the public and foreigners in furnishing information and cater to the needs of student population on various subjects, periodicals and pamphlets.

Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.—The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras being the first of its kind for the whole of India run by the State Government, had completed 16 useful years. The Kalaivanar Arangam was remodelled as an Air-conditioned Theatre with full amenities. It was re-opened on 29th January 1974. Besides conducting film shows for children, the theatre is made available to the public organisations for conducting cultural programmes on payment of rent. The gross collection after renovation during the month of February and March 1974, was Rs. 30,000.

Similarly, the Ahna Kalai Arangam at Vellore is also allotted to private parties for conducting dramas, dances, conferences, etc. on payment of nominal rent. The total receipt for 1973-74 was Rs. 98,010.75.

Tourism.

The Department of Tourism celebrated the Pongal Tourist Festival in January 1974 at Madras. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for

organising a Pongal Tourist Trade Fair. In co-operation with the Department of Tourism, the Corporation conducted the Fair in January-February 1974 for 45 days at Island Grounds, Madras. Over a million people including about 10,000 foreign tourists visited the fair. The Department of Tourism spent another Rs. 4.5 lakhs in organising Jallikattu, Sound and Light spectacle, Multivision Presentation, etc.

The Pongal Tourist Festival was also celebrated in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Kanyakumari, Mahabalipuram, Thanjavur and Rameswaram.

These festivals and fairs highlighted the tourism potential of Tamil Nadu.

For the first-time in India cultural programme for the benefit of the foreign tourists was organised in approved hotels in Madras and Madurai in November and December 1973. The programme which included Bharatha Natiyam, Folk dances, etc., was very much appreciated by the foreign tourists.

Tourism Department gifted ancient musical instruments, silk saree, Tanjore pot, etc., worth about Rs. 7,500 to Air India for use in their exhibition abroad.

Tourist maps of Madras City and Tamil Nadu and a folder of famous sculptures of Tamil Nadu were brought out by the Department. This Folder also won a certificate of merit awards of Allen Cunimbhoy Trophy at the TAAI Convention held at Calcutta in March 1974. Three different posters on Pongal theme were also brought out in January 1974.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation continued to run the Tourists Bungalows at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Kodaikanal, Kanyakumari, Tiruchendur, Ootacamund and Yercaud and conducted daily tours covering Kancheepuram, Thirukazhikundram and Mahabalipuram and a seven day package tour covering the State.

During the year under review the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Rameswaram and Youth Hostel at Madras was completed.

At district level the tourist offices at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Ootacamund and Kanyakumari continued to function and rendered assistance to the tourists in their regions. This Department's Tourists Information and Handicrafts Centre at Bombay also continued to function during the year under review.

Summer festivals were organised at Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Yercaud hill stations for the benefit of the tourists visiting these places in season.

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)	174
Typewriters (Tamil)	131
Duplicators (Electrically operated) ..	24
Calculators	33
Duplicators (Hand operated)	90

1,340 annual indents were complied with by this Branch.

The Central Press at Mint continued to execute all Government work. Machinery and Stores to the value of Rs. 45,570 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. 2,24,109 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, Madras and the P. A. to Collector of Madras is the Assistant Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.

The Carnatic Stipends are paid to the Prince of Arcot and the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot. During the year 9 non-perpetual and 117 perpetual stipendiaries received stipends. The Government of India have recognised Thiru G.M. Abdul Khader as the Prince of Arcot in succession to Thiru Gulam Mohideen Khan Sahib. The Prince of Arcot is drawing pension and allowances of Rs. 6,540.25 p.m. from the Reserve Bank of India, Madras. The total expenditure incurred during the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974 is Rs. 1,46,379.50 towards all Carnatic stipends including tomb allowance. 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 the State Revenue and reimbursed from the Central Government.

Census Organisation.

During the year, the 1971 Census volumes on (i) General Population Tables, (ii) Housing Report and Tables, (iii) Report and Tables on Establishments were printed and published. The volumes I and II on Administrative Atlas of Tamil Nadu was taken up for printing.

Estimation of rural tables for certain specific characteristics based on 10 per cent sample tables was taken up. Special processing of the schedules relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was earlier taken up was continued for computing certain additional tables. The preparation of tables relating to 32 standard Urban Areas was taken up and completed. The drafting of the General Report and portrait of population, the two important reports of the 1971 Census was continued. Preliminary work relating to the preparation of 1971 State Atlas Volume was taken up. Collection of statistics for Part-C of the District Census Handbook of all the districts in Tamil Nadu was continued. The implementation of the Sample Registration Scheme in selected urban units was continued during the year.

Under the Special Studies Programme, the drafting of report on Chidambaram town was taken up. Field work in respect of two village re-studies, viz., Ayyangarkulam and Vilangulam has been completed. The first phase of the field work in connection with the intensive study of the three towns, Tiruttani, Cheranmahadevi and Mannargudi was completed during the year. For conducting the socio-economic survey in Kolli Hills Tribal Development Block, sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Government, the Household and Block Schedules have been framed. The project would be taken up after final clearance by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Civil Defence.

The Home Guards of Tamil Nadu form the Civil Defence Corps. The Civil Defence plans are kept in readiness for Madras City and 18 District Towns in this State. The Controllers of Civil Defence have taken action regarding Civil Defence measures in Government offices. Heads of offices were requested to keep ready Civil Defence

Schemes for their offices. Sixty sirens have been sanctioned for Madras City and belt areas of Chingleput East district. The installation of the sirens is being done by the Public Works Department, Madras.

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.

(b) Maintaining a co-ordination link between the Home Guards and other volunteer organisations.

National Cadet Corps.

National Cadet Corps Directorate (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) continued to grow in strength during the period under review. The Directorate won the Inter Directorate championship at New Delhi for the third year in succession and for the fourth time during the last ten years since the introduction of the Championship Banner.

Strength—The enrolled strength during the year 1973-74 were as follows.—

(a) Senior Division	.. .. .	26,384
(b) Junior Division	.. .. .	64,369
(c) Girls Division	.. .. .	8,385

All India Courses and Attendance.—The number of whole time and Part-time N.C.C. Officers, Permanent Instructional Staff (from the three wings of Armed Forces) and N.C.C. Cadets, from this Directorate who attended various All India Courses are given below :—

(a) Pre-Commission Senior Division Officers' Course	24
(b) Pre-Commission Junior Division Officers' Course	66
(c) Refresher Course-Senior Division Officers	54
(d) Refresher Course-Junior Division Officers	194
(e) Permanent Instructional Staff Refresher Course-non-Commissioned Officers and Junior Commissioned Officers.	68
(f) Special Technical Course (Weapon/Equipment Training) Officer-Senior Division.	4
(g) Mountaineering Course	74

Attachment of N.C.C. Officers and Cadets to various Regular Army, Naval and Air Force Units.—N.C.C. Officers and Cadets continued to show tremendous enthusiasm for Regular Army/Navy/Air Force Units attachments. Details of attachments are as under :—

(a) Army	.. .. .	Officers	..	7
		Cadets	..	318
(b) Navy	.. .. .	Officers	..	1
		Cadets	..	10
(c) Air Force	.. .. .	Officers	..	1
		Cadets	..	14

The Attendance at various All India Camps is as follows :—

	(1)	Army. (2)	Navy. (3)	Air. (4)	Girls. (5)
(a) Advanced Leadership Course Camp—Senior Division.		102	12	..	18
(b) All India Summer Training Camp—Senior Division.		109	8	8	8
(c) N.A.U. Sainik Camp	..	2	42	2	..
(d) Vayu Sainik Camp	..	1	1	40	..

State Camps and Attendance—Camps during 1973-74 were conducted without any major interruption. This was an achievement against the backdrop of spiralling prices of essential commodities. The following members of N.C.C. Officers and Cadets attended various camps.—

(a) Army	.. .. .	Officers	..	623
		Cadets	..	22,904
(b) Navy	.. .. .	Officers	..	253
		Cadets	..	1,919
(c) Air Force	.. .. .	Officers	..	38
		Cadets	..	1,682
(d) Girls	.. .. .	Officers	..	81
		Cadets	..	3,858

Certificate Examinations.—Various Certificate examinations were conducted at all Groups/Units under command of this Directorate and the detailed figures of certificates issued to successful NCC Cadets are given below :—

(a) Certificate 'A' — I	.. .. .	18,8
(b) Certificate 'A' — II	.. .. .	6,367
(c) Certificate 'B'	.. .. .	2,187
(d) Certificate 'C'	.. .. .	540
(e) Certificate 'J' — I	.. .. .	1,541
(f) Certificate 'J' — II	.. .. .	505
(g) Certificate 'G' — I	.. .. .	343
(h) Certificate 'G' — II	.. .. .	109

The Director-General NCC visited this Directorate in February 1974 and was pleased with the planning and execution of training, lay out of various stores, the availability and utilisation of training areas and with the tremendous enthusiasm exhibited by the NCC Cadets in the entire State.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

110. *Infantry Battalion.*—Three months' voluntary training for 1 JCO and 15 ORs was conducted from 1st April 1973. This was followed by attachment and voluntary training for 16 JCOs and 369 ORs up to 31st March 1974.

The Battalion was embodied for 2 months' annual Training from 10th September 1973 to 9th November 1973. Annual training was conducted at Kovaipudur. 515 all ranks attended the annual training camp. Annual range classification was successfully carried out and the results were good.

During the annual training camp, Colonel MV MUJUMDAR, Comdr. TA GP., Southern Command, visited the unit.

Twenty fourth anniversary of the Territorial Army day was celebrated with great enthusiasm. During the occasion, the CO Presented watches to the best sportsman, and the best NCO.

The percentage of attendance was 94.

117: *Infantry Battalion (TA) — Voluntary Training* :—A total number of 3 Officers, 18 JCOs and 630 ORs attended the voluntary training during this period.

Recruit Training :—117 persons were recruited and their training was carried out from 1st January to 30th June 1973.

Annual training :—Annual training of the unit was carried out in two batches as under :—

(a) *First batch* :—From 1st September 1973 to 31st October 1973.

JCOs.	.. .. .	6
OR	.. .. .	259
NCsE.	.. .. .	7
Total	.. .. .	272

(b) *Second batch* :—From 1st October 1973 to 30th November 1973.

Officers	.. .. .	2
JCOs.	.. .. .	6
OR	.. .. .	197
NCsE	.. .. .	12
Total	.. .. .	217

The percentage of attendance during the annual training camp was 80.

On 17th November 1973 the Territorial Army Day was celebrated. A Flag march was carried out through Tiruchirapalli Town. An exhibition was arranged and this was opened by the Collector. On the Territorial Army Day, three wrist watches awarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu as an incentive to Territorial Army Personnel were presented to the best NCO, Sepoy and Recruit of this unit.

Annual sports of the battalion were held on 30th October, 1973. Inter-Company competitions were organised to inculcate healthy competition between the men and the Sub-units besides other sports and games.

Other Activities.—During the period, one company of the Battalion was attached with 125 Infantry Battalion (TA) for prisoners of war duties at PW Camp, DHANA. 60 other Ranks were sponsored and released for re-enrolment in the Regular Army and DSC.

TRANSLATION.

In spite of the implementation of the Full Tamil Scheme in the Departments of the Secretariat the normal work load of this Department has not appreciably decreased during the year. As usual, the work of translation of Ministers' Speeches, 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 had been heavy. Apart from translating a large number of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council questions from English to Tamil, answers to these questions received from all the Departments of the Secretariat were also translated. A lion's share of the Department's work had also to be diverted during the year towards translation of 39 Bills, 40 Acts and 7 Ordinances in addition to the translation of innumerable notifications of the various Departments of the Government, and H.R. and C.E. The most important item of work attended to by this Department during the year is the translation into Tamil of 3 volumes more than 1,600 pages of printed matter of "who is who" consisting details of the patriots who courted imprisonment in the National cause of freedom struggle.

The reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission continued to take up a good lot of time and energy of the Department. Reports on District Revenue and General Administration, Public Works Department and Panchayat Development Administration were translated by this Department. Voluminous Enquiry Reports regarding Palayamkottai incidents and Clive Hostel incidents were also translated by this Department in record time.

The other items of work translated by this Department during the year under report are listed below :—

1. Manual on production - oriented system of lending for Agriculture.
2. Note on public undertakings.
3. Material for Collectors' Conference and Police Conference.
4. Estimates Committee Report.
5. Police Citations.

Translation work in the minority languages was also undertaken by this Department during the year.

Thus, this Department had played a notable part in the Secretariat administration during the year.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Tamil Development is in charge of implementation of the Official Languages Act, 1956 and the introduction of the Tamil Scheme in all Government Offices.

The implementation of the full Tamil Scheme was completed in all Government Offices during 1971-72. With a view to encourage the Government servants to use the Official Language extensively, a cash award scheme was introduced by the Government in 1970. The scheme was continued during the year. Two Government servants from Madras City offices were awarded Rs. 500 each by the Chief Minister at a function held at Rajaji Hall on 7th April 1973 for writing the best notes and drafts in Tamil.

The first test for the year 1973 of the Official Language was conducted on 24th and 25th September for the Government Servants who are not possessing adequate knowledge of Tamil.

The Official Language Committee met on 17th December 1973 in the Cabinet room of the Secretariat when the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi presided.

During the year the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the institution of Tamil chair in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned to the Department of Dravidian Linguistics Association of the Kerala University to conduct lectures in Tamil Research.

Youth Service Corps.

The formation of the Youth Service Corps, first of its kind of India, was announced by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in his Budget speech for 1971. First, it solves the unemployment problem among the educated to some extent; secondly it works for the economic and social uplift of the rural area and lastly the energy of our youth is utilised for constructive purposes.

This scheme, was implemented during 1971-72 with a target of 2,000 (1,800 men and 200 women) volunteers. Then in 1972-73, the Government sanctioned the recruitment of 1,600 (1,450 men and 150 women volunteers) in the Corps. For the year, 1973-74, sanction was for the recruitment of 1,800 (1,525 men and 275 women) volunteers.

Men and women graduates and diploma holders can offer themselves for recruitment to the Youth Service Corps. The Volunteers receive a monthly honorarium of Rs. 175 per mensem. The tenure of appointment of each volunteer is for two years inclusive of the period spent at the Training Centre. However, the Government have issued orders extending the period of service of volunteers recruited in 1971-72 and 1972-73. The prescribed age limit is 30.

The selected men volunteers were trained in the Youth Services Corps Training Centre, Bhavanisagar (since wound up) for 2 months. During the 2 months training, the volunteers underwent practical training in the village for 3 weeks. After training, they were deputed to work in villages under the leadership of the Panchayat Union Commissioners. In order to enable the Panchayat Union Commissioners to give meaningful leadership to the volunteers, they were also put through a six day training programme at the Youth Service Corps Training Centre, Bhavanisagar.

The women volunteers were also trained for 2 months at the Madras School of Social Work in Medico Social work and at the Madurai Institute of Social Work and were sent to Government and non-Government

Hospital and to institutions engaged in Leprosy eradication, rehabilitation of the handicapped, T.B. Sanatoria, orphanage, approved schools, etc., to work as medico social workers.

An expenditure of Rs. 70.64 lakhs was incurred during 1973-74 on this scheme.

List of Important Events in 1973-74

Date.	Events.
(1)	(2)
24th April 1973	Thiru G. S. Pathak, Vice President of India paid a visit to Tamil Nadu.
20th May 1973	Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India visited Madras.
20th June 1973	Thiru V. V. Giri, President of India inaugurated the A India Tamil Teacher Conference at the Presidency College, Chepauk.
12th July 1973 and 13th July 1973	The two day annual conference of Collectors and Police Officers was held at Rajaji Hall, Madras.
19th September 1973	Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India laid foundation stone for the Pamban - Road Bridge.
21st September 1973	Thiru V. V. Giri, President of India visited Madras.
2nd October 1973	Gandhi Jayanthi Day was celebrated.

List of Important Events in 1973-74—cont.

Date.	Events.
(1)	(2)
26th October 1973	Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister inaugurated the All India Seminar on "Plan Implementation" at Rajaji Hall, Madras.
14th November 1973	Childrens' Day was celebrated at Nehru Stadium, Madras.
14th November 1973 } to 20th November 1973 }	Plan Week Celebrations held at Rajaji Hall, Madras.
7th December 1973	The Flag Day was observed in connection with the welfare of the Jawans.
24th December 1973	Thiru Periyar E. V. Ramasamy passed away at Vellore Hospital.
4th January 1974	Thiru G. D. Naidu of Coimbatore passed away.
5th January 1974 } to 8th January 1974 }	Thiru V. V. Giri, President of India visited Tamil Nadu.
17th January 1974	The Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the joint session of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.
20th January 1974	Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister inaugurated the new District, Pudukkottai.
26th January 1974	Republic Day was celebrated.

List of Improvement Events in 1973-74.—cont.

Date.	Events.
(1)	(2)
17th February 1974	Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India visited Tamil Nadu.
26th February 1974	Elections were held for Coimbatore Parliament Constituency and Coimbatore West Assembly Constituency.
4th March 1974	Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister presented the Budget for 1974-75 in the Legislative Assembly.
7th March 1974	Thiru T. T. Krishnamachari, former Union Finance Minister passed away.

Visits of Foreign Dignitaries to Tamil Nadu.

The following Foreign Dignitaries paid visits to Madras City. Details of places visited by them and the period during which such visits took place are indicated below:—

Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.	Date of visit.	Place of visit.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Thiru ZeresSzopa, Polish Minister of Shipping ..	2nd April 1973 ..	Madras.
2 Thiru Paul Byke Duah, High Commissioner for Ghana.	12th April 1973 ..	Madras
3 Thiru Moynihan, U. S. Ambassador to India ..	16th April 1973 ..	Madras.

Visits of Foreign Dignitaries to Tamil Nadu.—*cont.*

<i>Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
4 Thiru Paul Kriesberg Coun- cillor for Political Affairs, American Embassy ..	14th May 1973 ..	Madras.
5 Sir Terance Garvey, High Commissioner for United Kingdom in Delhi. ..	7th June 1973 ..	Madras.
6 Thiru H. Fischer, Ambassa- dor of German Democratic Republic in India ..	25th September 1973 ..	Madras.
7 Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal ..	18th October 1973 ..	Tamil Nadu.
8 Thiru Michael Foot, British Labour Leader ..	19th October 1973 ..	Madras.
9 Dr. Erhard Eppler, Minister for Economic Co-opera- tion, Federal Republic, Germany ..	17th November 1973 ..	Madras.
10 Her Excellency Thirumathi Sirimavo Bandara Naiké, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka ..	22nd January 1974 ..	Madras.
11 The Prince and Princess of Spain ..	22nd February 1974 ..	Madras.
12 Lord Pallatrac, Chairman of British Council, London, ..	8th March 1974 ..	Madras.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL DATA—DEPARTMENTWISE AS ON 31ST
MARCH 1974.

Agriculture—

(1) Number of Agricultural Colleges 2 (242 Seats).

(2) Number of State Seed Farms—52.

Area and Production of certain Principal Crops 1973-74.

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Area in hectares.</i>	<i>Production in Tonnes.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy ..	72,49,000	5,595,000	Production in terms of rice.
Millets and other Cereals.	81,04,090	1,472,820	..
Sugarcane ..	149,100	1,372,520	Production in terms of Gur.
Groundnut ..	1,106,500	1,162,910	Production in terms of un-shelled nut.
Gingelly ..	125,600	39,950	..
Cotton ..	303,200	340,710	In terms of bales of 180 kg. lint each.

Irrigation—

Sources of irrigation and net area irrigated.

<i>Sources of irrigation.</i>	<i>Net area irrigated in hectares.</i>
(1)	(2)
(a) Government canals ..	9,23,769
(b) Private canals ..	566
(c) Tanks ..	9,28,484

APPENDIX.

Irrigation.—

Sources of irrigation and net area irrigated

<i>Sources of irrigation.</i>	<i>Net area irrigated in hectares.</i>
(1)	(2)
(d) Tube-wells	25,919
(e) Other wells (Sole irrigation) .. .	905,305
(f) Other sources (Springs, channels, etc.) .. .	31,519

Animal Husbandry.—

1. Number of Veterinary Colleges .. .	1
(i) B. V. Sc. Integrated Course.	
(ii) M.V. Sc. Degree Course.	

Hospitals.—

1. (a) Veterinary Hospitals .. .	18
(b) Veterinary Hospital-cum-Key Village Centre.	17
2. Dispensaries—	
(a) Veterinary Dispensaries .. .	401
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries-cum-Key Village Centre.	121
3. Number of Veterinary Dispensary run by Corporation.	5
4 Number of Clinical Laboratories .. .	13
5 Number of Livestock Farms .. .	6
6 Number of Sheep Farms .. .	2
7 Number of Sheep Unit (Livestock Farm) .. .	2
8 Number of Piggery Units .. .	1

Hospitals.—

9 Number of Poultry Farm and Hatcheries ..	3
10 Number of Poultry Extension Centres ..	38
11 Number of Poultry Production Centres ..	2
12 Number of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks.	9
13 (i) Number of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies.	10
(ii) Number of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies (under Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme).	36
14 Number of Sheep Breeding and Cumbly Weaving Co-operative Societies.	5
15 Number of Sheep Breeding and Cumbly Weaving Co-operative Societies (under Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme).	3
16 Number of Poultry Breeders Co-operative Society	132
17 Number of Aniraikappagam .. .	11

Sub-Centres.—

18 (a) Sub-centres in Panchayats	..	..	..	192
(b) Sub-centres in Municipalities	..	..	..	22
19 Number of Feed Mixing Unit	..	..	..	2
20 Number of Propaganda Unit	..	.	..	1
21 Mobile Veterinary Unit	..	..	..	1
22 Rinderpest Check Post and Vigilance Unit				
Vigilance Unit	..	4	}	12
Check post	..	Central 5		
Check post	..	State 3		
23 Number of Intensive Cattle Development Project.				1

3 Number of Buffaloes	152
(i) Milch	141
(ii) Dry	11
Total ..	578

II. Central Dairy, Madhavaram.—

(1) Number of sales depots in the City .. .	232
(2) Number of co-operative milk supply unions ..	18
(3) Number of co-operative milk supply societies.	1,539

III. Madurai Milk Project.—

(1) Number of milk depots .. .	82
(2) Average quantity of milk distributed per day.	27,988 (litres.)

EDUCATION.

I. Primary Education.—

(1) Number of Primary and Middle Schools (including Basic Schools).	32,499
(2) Number of pupils studying in these schools (Age group 6-14).	68.56 (Lakhs.)
(3) Number of Teachers serving in these schools ..	1,73,175
(4) Number of schools in which Midday Meals Scheme is in operation (excluding Madras City).	29,241
(5) Number of pupils fed daily .. .	19.40 (lakhs.)

EDUCATION

II. Secondary Education.—

1 Number of High Schools -- -- --	2,834	
	Boys.	Girls.
(i) Government High Schools --	225	57
(ii) Government (Board) .. --	1,363	109
(iii) Municipal -- -- --	86	45
(iv) Aided	600	230
(v) Unaided	2	--
(vi) Anglo-Indian Schools -- --	20	20
(vii) Central Schools .. --	9	--
(viii) Matriculation Schools --	24	13
(ix) Post-Basic Schools -- --	--	--
(x) Other Schools affiliated to Central Board of Education.	24	--
(xi) Indian School of Certificate --	9	--
Total ..	2,362	474

2 Number of pupils in all the schools ..	16,27,030
(i) Boys	13,14,402
(ii) Girls -- .. .	3,12,628
Total --	16,27,030

EDUCATION—cont.

II. Secondary Education—cont.

3 Number of Training Schools —

(i) Basic Training Schools for Men	57
(ii) Basic Training Schools for Women	—
(iii) Non-Basic Training Schools for Men	57
(iv) Non-Basic Training Schools for Women	—
(v) Pre-Primary Training Schools	—
(vi) Pre-Basic Training Schools	—
(vii) Training School for teachers of Anglo-Indian Schools.	1

Total .. 115

4 Number of pupils in the Training Schools .. 3,450

5 Number of institutions for the handicapped children. .. 26

6 Number of pupils reading in these institutions .. 2,910

7 Number of members of staff 315

III. Collegiate Education.—

1 Number of Universities 3

2 Number of Arts Colleges 178

(i) Government—Men 39

Government—Women 12

Total .. 51

EDUCATION—cont.

III. Collegiate Education—cont.

Non-Government—Men .. 92

Non-Government—Women .. 35

Total .. 127

3 Strength—

(i) Men 1,07,199

(ii) Women 39,808

Total .. 1,47,007

4 Number of Evening Colleges 15

(i) P.U.C. only—Government. .. 8

(ii) P.U.C. and Degree Courses—Government. .. 8

Total .. 16

5 Number of Training Colleges 23

(i) Government—Men .. 5

Government—Women .. 2

Total .. 7

(ii) Aided—Men 8

Aided—Women 8

Total .. 16

EDUCATION—cont.

III. Collegiate Education—cont.

6 Number of Scholars in Training Colleges including B.T. section of Annamalai University.	2,110
(i) Men	976
(ii) Women	1,134
Total ..	<u>2,110</u>

IV. Medical Education—

1. Number of Teaching Hospitals	20
2. Institutes	4
3. Medical Colleges	9
4. Number of Registered Doctors	24,951
5. Population served per Doctor	13,204
6. Number of Registered Nurses	18,923
7. Number of Registered Mid-wives	26,262
8. Number of Auxiliary Nurses	2,565
9. Number of Registered Dentists	
Part A	330
Part B	117
10. Number of Registered Pharmacists	7,859

V. Technical Education—

1. Number of Engineering Colleges (including autonomous institutions)	12
2. Admission capacity	1,280
3. Number of Polytechnics for Men	27
4. Number of Polytechnics for Women	3
5. Number of Special Institutions	5
6. Technical High Schools	14
7. Technical Teacher's Training Institute	1

EDUCATION—cont.

Libraries—

1. Number of State Central Library	1
2. Number of District Central Libraries	13
3. Number of Branch Libraries	1,441
The Connemara Public Library, Madras.	
(i) Number of members of roll	1,782
(ii) Number of volumes in the Library	2,52,883

Electricity.—

1. Number of consumers	27.20 lakhs.
2. Number of villages hamlets and towns electrified.	61,072
3. Number of agricultural pumpsets connected with electricity.	7,825
4. Number of Distributing Transformers	35,618

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.	28

Fisheries.—

1. Number of Fish Nurseries constructed at the Panchayats.	319
2. Number of Ice Plants and Cold Storage Plants commissioned.	27
3. Number of freezing Units	3
4. Number of Mechanised Boats	1,707

5. Number of Walk-in-Coolers commissioned ..	6
6. Number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies (Inland and Marine).	475
(i) Inland	195
(ii) Marine	280
Total	475

Fire Services.—

1. Number of Fire Stations	73
(i) Madras City	12
(ii) Moffusil	61
2. Number of Ambulances	55

Forests.—

1. Area of Reserve Forests in the State... ..	17273.914 Sq. K.M.
2. Area of Reserved lands in the State	3651.376 Sq. K.M.
3. Percentage of area of reserved Forests to the total land area of the State.—	13.3

Handlooms.—

Number of Co-operative Spinning Mills	12
---	----

Hindu, Religious and Charitable Endowments.—

1. Number of temples	14,079
2. Number of Mutts	157
3. Number of specific Endowments	837
4. Number of Orphanages	9
5. Number of Siddha Dispensaries	17

Wakfs.—

Number of Wakfs	5,412
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Industries.—

1. Number of Small Scale Industries registered up to 31—3—1974.	42,194
2. Number of Common Lease Shops	2
3. Number of Technical Information sections ..	8
4. Number of Training Centres	2
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	2
(ii) for Rural Industries Projects	2
8. Number of Handicrafts Sales Emporia	13
9. Number of Industrial Co-operatives	336
10. Number of Co-operative Tea Factories	11
11. Industrial Estates —	
(i) Number of Conventional Industrial Estates ..	30
(ii) Number of Functional Industrial Estates ..	5
(iii) Number of Ancillary Industrial Estates ..	2
(iv) Number of Private and Co-operative Industrial Estates.	5
(v) Number of Developed Plots	4

Information and Publicity.—

1. Number of State Information Centres	3
2. Number of State Tourist Offices	5
3. Number of State Tourist Bungalows	9
4. Number of Permanent Air-conditioned Theatres	30
110E-1—284	

5. Number of other Permanent Theatres	713
6. Number of Semi-Permanent Theatres	29
7. Number of Touring Cinema Theatres	626
Total	1,368

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	120
5. Number of Special sub-jails	3
6. Number of Open Air Jails	2

Approved Schools—

1. Number of Government Approved Schools (Boys-4 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 Repatriate	1
10. Number of Juvenile Guidance Bureaux	31
11. Number of Child Welfare Homes	1

Vigilance Institutions—

1. Number of Rescue Homes	4
2. Number of Vigilance Homes	2
3. Number of Vigilance Rescue Shelter/Vigilance Reception Centres	5

Khadi and Village Industries—

I. (a) Main Centre	20
(b) Sub-Centre	104
(c) Khadi Krafts	173
(d) Village Industries Units	259
(e) Village Industries Co-operative	2,443

II. 1. Yarn Production (in hanks)—

(a) Kisan yarn	39'60 lakhs.
(b) Amber	27'41
Rural Textile Centre	88'40

151'41

III. Khadi Production (in lakhs)

	Metres.	Value.
Cotton Khadi	21'82	102'83
Silk Khadi	1'92	85'00

IV. Khadi Sales

Rs. 242'69 lakhs.

Khadi and Village Industries—

	Number.	Wages paid. RS.
V. 1. Spinners (Traditional)	*28,622	14'0
2. Ambar	6,277	6'5
3. Textool	4,494	14'3
4. Cotton weavers	2,311	26'2
5. Silk weavers and others	1,079	11'9

Khadi and Village Industries—cont.

VI. Total value of Village Industries Production ..	Rs. 1,032.61 lakhs.
VII. Total value of Village Industries sold.. ..	Rs. 1,125.86 lakhs.
VIII. Number of persons employed	2.61 lakhs.
IX. Wages paid	Rs. 196.980

Motor Vehicles—

1. Number of Taxis	7,927
2. Number of Omnibuses	124
3. Number of Luxury Coaches	42
4. Number of Tourist Taxis	1,863
5. Number of Autorickshaws	3,597
6. Number of Stage Carriages	9,497
7. Number of Goods vehicles—	
(i) Public carriers	16,434
(ii) Private carriers	2,769
8. Number of Contract Carriages	13,553
9. Number of Goods vehicles not covered by permits:	2,060

State Transport.—

1. Number of Nationalised bus routes as on 31—3—74.	402
2. Number of buses operated in the Nationalised bus routes as on 31—3—1974.	606

Labour.—

1. Number of Factories in the State	6,839
2. Number of workers in the Factories	4,53,000
3. Number of Establishments covered by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.	11,569
4. Number of workers covered by the above Act ..	1,99,478
5. Number of Establishments/Factories covered by Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952.	8,032

Labour—cont

6. Number of Employees covered by the Act ..	7,78,537
7. Number of Newspaper Establishments in the State.	43
8. Number of Employees in them	1,115
9. Number of Trade Unions	2,480
10. Number of Establishments with employees covered by the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act, 1947.	63,217
11. Number of Establishments without employees covered by the Act,	160,969
12. Total number of persons employed in them ..	2,22,899
13. Number of Establishments covered by the Minimum of Wages Act, 1948.	4,986
14. Number of persons employed	1,64,904
15. Number of Establishments covered by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays Act, 1958.)	62,614
16. Number of workers employed	3,21,275
17. Number of Catering Establishments with employees.	19,975
18. Number of workers employed in them	57,706
19. Number of Catering Establishments without employees.	9,688
20. Number of Plantations	340
21. Number of workers in them	86,643
22. Number of Registered Motor Transport undertakings.	1,234

Age Pensioners—

Number on Roll	43,673
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Panchayat Development.—

1. Number of Development Districts	24
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) State II	15
(iii) Post Stage	357
(iv) Tribal Development	2
	374
5. Area covered by the blocks	1,113 Sq. K.M
6. Percentage of area covered to the total area of the State.	85.3 per cent.
7. Number of Revenue villages covered	17,043
8. Percentage of Revenue villages covered to the total number of Revenue villages in the State.	97.6 per cent.
9. Population covered as per 1971 census	323 lakhs.
10. Percentage of population covered	70.5 per cent.
11. Number of Rural radio supplied	35,886
12. Number of Cinema Trailers	54
13. Number of schools	28,118
14. Number of Pupils in the schools	45,36,000
15. Number of teachers in the schools	1,32,145
16. Number of Rural Industries Project	5
17. Number of Industrial Units functioning under the Rural Arts.	315

Panchayat Development—cont.

18. Number of Rural Extension Training Centres ..	5
19. Number of Blocks in which Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation.	22

Prosperity Brigade.—

Number of volunteers	44,524
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Ports—

1. Number of Minor Ports	9
2. Number of Intermediate Ports	3

*Public Health.—**Classification of Medical Institutions.*

*Total number
in the State.* *Sanctioned
bed
strength.*

(1)

(2)

(3)

I. State Public.—

(i) Government Hospitals ..	220	9,727
(ii) Government Dispensaries ..	125	233
(iii) Primary Health Centres ..	379	2,274

II. State Special—

(i) Tuberculosis	4	592
(ii) Leprosy	40	1,107
(iii) Maternity and Child Health Centres.	3,724	2,788
(iv) Police	10	165
(v) Forest and Surveys	..	..
(vi) Canals	1	..
(vii) Railways	38	721
(viii) Others	56	60

State Special—cont.

	Total number in the state.	Sanctioned bed strength
III. Panchayat Union Dispensaries ..	129	58
IV. Municipal Medical Institutions ..	141	662
V. Private Aided Institutions ..	34	4,966
VI. Private Non-aided Institutions ..	54	4,681
VII. Rural Dispensaries—		
(i) Subsidised	34	..
(ii) Non-subsidised	10	..
VIII. E.S.I. Institutions—		
(i) E.S.I. Hospital	3	1,127
(ii) E.S.I. Dispensaries (Full time)—		
(a) Static	95	..
(b) Mobile	9	..
(iii) E.S.I. Utilisation Dispensaries ..	3	..
(iv) E.S.I. Dispensaries-Part Time ..	2	..
(v) E.S.I. Wards/Annexes	5	132
IX. Government Mental Hospital—		
(i) Accommodation	1,800	
(ii) Number of new and old cases treated as in- patients during year.	3,165	
(iii) Number of out-patients treated	27,452	
Family Planning—		
1. Number of Institutions recognised for Family Planning Operations.	762	
2. Number of Institutions recognised as I.U.C.D. Centres.	784	
Small Savings —		
1. Number of Authorised Agents	1,500	
2. Number of subscribers under Pay Roll Savings Scheme.	5.49	lakhs.

Social Welfare—

I. Harijan Welfare—

1. Number of Harijan Welfare Schools	839
(i) Elementary Schools	740
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	84
(iii) High Schools	15
	839

2. Total number of pupils in all the schools ..	1,22,147
	Number. Pupils.

3. Number of schools for Scheduled Tribes—		
(i) Residential	74	4,455
(ii) Non-residential	1	30
	75	4,485

4. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes—		
(i) Boys	380	25,048
(ii) Girls	149	8,501
	529	33,549

5. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Tribes—		
(i) Boys	10	555
(ii) Girls	5	115
	15	670

6. Number of subsidised hostels ..	55
7. Number of Boarders in the sub- sidised hostels—	
(i) Scheduled Castes	3,408
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	418
	3,826

II. Backward Classes—

1. Total number of schools for Denotified Tribes including Kallar Schools.	277
(a) Elementary Schools ..	235
(b) Higher Elementary Schools ..	32
(c) High Schools	10
2. Total strength in these schools ..	42,836
3. Total number of Hostels ..	144
4. Total sanctioned strength ..	9,348
5. Total number of hostels for Denotified Tribes.	54

III. Kallar Reclamation—

1. Total number of schools ..	248
(a) Elementary Schools	209
(b) Middle Schools	30
(c) High Schools	9
	248

2. Total strength in these schools ..	39,047
3. Government Boarding Homes ..	23
4. Number of Boarders in the Boarding Homes.	2,916

IV. Women's Welfare—

1. Number of Mahila Mandal Institutions	16
2. Number of Child Welfare Institutions	24
3. Number of Women Welfare Institutions	151
4. Number of handicapped Institutions	11
5. Number of General Welfare Institutions	15
6. Number of Production Units of Small Industries.	80

Women's Welfare—cont.

7. Number of Handloom Units	1
8. Number of Handicrafts Units (Work Centres) ..	41
9. Number of Women's Welfare Committee ..	
(i) District level	13
(ii) Block level	369
10. Number of Women's Welfare Branches	50
11. Number of Pre-Schools (Kuzhandaigal Kappagams).	1,890
12. Number of Mahalir Mandrams	13,124
13. Number of Women's Listening Clubs	359
14. Number of Service Homes	
(i) Government	3
(ii) Voluntary Institutions	5
15. Number of working Women's Hostels	1

Treasuries—

1. Number of District Treasuries (excluding the Pay and Accounts Office, Madras).	14
2. Number of Sub-Treasuries	137

Madras Corporation—

1. Area	128.83 sq. kilometres
2. Estimated Mid-year Population	27,05,000
3. Corporation Council—	
(i) Elected Councillors	The Council was dissolved on 1st December 1973.
(ii) Co-opted Councillors	The ordinary election was not held.
4. Number of Primary, Basic and Middle Schools—	
(i) Primary schools	196
(ii) Middle Schools	155

*Madras Corporation—cont.*4. Number of Primary, Basic and Middle Schools—*cont.*

(iii) Junior Basic Schools	..	..
(iv) Senior Basic Schools	..	..
(v) Feeder School	..	..
(vi) Incomplete Schools	..	1

5. Number of pupils in the Schools—

(i) Boys	..	..	..	80,691
(ii) Girls	..	..	..	75,726
				1,56,417

6. Number of High Schools

(i) Mixed Schools	..	..	11
(ii) Girls' Schools	..	..	14
(iii) Boys' Schools	..	..	10
Total	..	..	35

7. Number of pupils in these Schools

(i) Boys	..	..	..	14,610
(ii) Girls	..	..	..	13,898
Total	..	..	..	28,508

8. Number of Dispensaries	..	..	..	62
9. Number of Tuberculosis Clinics	..	..	..	2
10. Number of Leprosy Clinics	..	..	..	2
11. Number of Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	52
12. Bed strength in the Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	407
13. Number of Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	5
14. Number of Community Centres	..	..	..	7
15. Number of Electric Lights in the Streets	..	..	..	34,804
16. Total number of House Service connections (Water Supply).	..	..	..	54,216

Madras Corporation—cont.

17. Quantity of water supplied to the people of Madras City per day.	217.56 million litres.
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18. Average supply per head per day	80.63 litres.
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19. Zoo	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Mammals	..	..	..	..	172
(ii) Birds	..	..	..	..	242
(iii) Reptiles	..	..	..	..	21

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU.

<i>Tourist Centre.</i>	<i>District in which it is located.</i>
1. Madras City	Madras.
2. Thirukkalikundram (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. Tiruvannamalai (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
9. Pichavaram (Picnic and Botanical Centre).	South Arcot.
10. Chidambaram (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
11. Gingee (Fort)	Do.
12. Kaviripoompattinam (Archaeological interest).	Thanjavur.
13. Point Calimre (Bird Sanctuary)	Do.
14. Thanjavur (Temple Sculptures)	Do.
15. Thiruvaiyar (Pilgrim Centre Place of Thiru Thiagaraja).	Do.
16. Velankanni (Christian Pilgrim Centre)	Do.

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU—cont.

<i>Tourist Centre.</i>	<i>District in which it is located.</i>
17. Nagore (Muslim Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
18. Kumbakonam (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
19. Tiruchirappalli (Pilgrim Centre)	Tiruchirappalli.
20. Srirangam	Do.
21. Narthamalai, Sittannavasal, Pudukottai and Tirumayam (Historical importance).	Pudukottai.
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. Kattabomman Fort at Panchalankurichi .. .	Do.
32. Thirumurthy Falls (Falls and Scenery) .. .	Coimbatore.
33. Topslip (Shikar and Game Sanctuary) .. .	Do.
34. Bhavanisagar (Dam)	Do.
35. Yercaud (Health and Beauty spot)	Salem.
36. Mettur Dam	Do.
37. Hogenakal (Falls and Scenery)	Dharmapuri.
38. Ootacamund (Hill Resort)	The Nilgiris.
39. Mudumalai (Wild Life Sanctuary)	Do.
40. Kanyakumari (Pilgrim Centre)	Kanyakumari.

(The above list is purely informative and does not have any legal or official connotation).

36967