

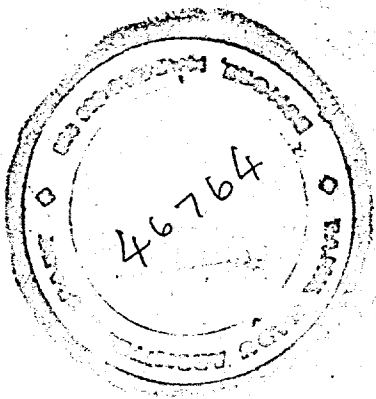
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TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

From 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1979

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1979



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PREFACE.

This publication presents the salient features of the administration of the Tamil Nadu State during the financial year 1977-78. Statistical details relating to the various departments are given in the Appendix at the end.

At the time of cyclonic storm, followed by flood, which hit the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai and Madurai during 1977-78, the administrative machinery was fully geared to the urgent task of providing relief to the people in the affected areas.

During the cyclone and floods in 1977, a number of fishermen and other residents of coastal areas were put to serious hardship. With a view to mitigate their hardship during such natural calamities, Government have proposed to construct a chain of "Cyclone and Flood Shelters" at strategic points in Tamil Nadu under a phased programme. These buildings will, during time of natural calamities, provide shelter to the local people and at other times be used for community purposes, such as schools, adult education classes, marriages, library-cum-reading rooms, meetings, etc. The Government, as a first step, have accorded sanction for the construction of seven shelters each at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

After the revocation of the Emergency, the police had to face number of agitations in the labour field, communal clashes, demonstrations by political parties, students and by various associations. The clashes and agitations were sporadic and did not pose serious threat to

public tranquility. Elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly were conducted during the year. Barring a few isolated instances of clashes, there was no serious breach of law and order during the poll period. The Tamil Nadu Police, acquitted themselves creditably in discharging the onerous duty of maintaining law and order. Prevention and detection of crime, enforcement of law, maintenance of order received adequate attention.

During the year under report, protected water was supplied in both the Corporation cities, 90 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 8 Panchayat Townships and 99 Town Panchayats. The population covered was 10.50 million representing 68 per cent of the total urban population. 19 water supply schemes (8 new and 11 improvements) and 2 drainage schemes were brought into beneficial use.

The enrolment of pupils under the age groups 6—11 and 11—14 has been encouraging in 1977-78 also. The financial commitment to the State Government towards education in 1977-78 is Rs. 160 crores out of a total State expenditure of Rs. 663 crores. Till now the education pattern in Tamil Nadu was 11 years schooling and one year PUC and 3 year degree course in Colleges. Based on the recommendations of a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Education Secretary, the 11+1+3 pattern of education in Tamil Nadu has been changed into one of 10+2+3, i.e., 10 year school education, 2 year Higher Secondary course in schools and 3 year degree course. The Universities of Madras and Madurai

have introduced the Semester System for the under graduate courses in colleges under phased programme from 1976-77. During the year, Semester System has been introduced in 15 Government Arts Colleges in the State.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the matter of electric power utilisation for irrigation purposes and also giving electricity to the number of agricultural consumers. During the year under report electricity was extended to 65 villages and hamlets by way of street lights. 189 Harijan colonies were electrified and 24,963 agricultural pumpsets were energised. The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid, viz., 2424 M.W. is the highest in the Southern Region and second to Maharashtra in India. Tamil Nadu having electrified about 98 per cent of census villages in the State, stands third being next to Haryana and Punjab, where the number of villages is small being only 6,669 and 12,188 respectively.

There were 5.56 lakhs of handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu which account for about the sixth of the total number of handlooms in the country. During the year under report, a total expenditure of Rs. 824 lakhs was incurred by the Government for implementation of the various Handloom Development Schemes. Due to the poor offtake of handloom goods during Deepavali 1976 and Pongal 1977 and the consequent stock accumulation, the Government announced a special rebate of 20 per cent for the period of two months. These measures helped the handloom industry to a considerable extent, and enabled the members of the primary societies to get continuous employment.

The basic objectives of the Rural Industries Project Programme are to hasten the growth of Cottage and Small Scale Industries and creation of opportunities for fuller and additional employment in rural areas in order to improve the levels to earnings of the artisans and entrepreneurs. These programmes with central assistance are implemented in Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Chengalpattu districts in areas with a population not exceeding 25,000. The Rural Industries Projects mainly concentrate on starting of such industries that are suited for rural environments and ancillary to them with a view to supplement the income of rural population as a measure of economic amelioration. A sum of Rs. 12.07 lakhs was sanctioned for the implementation of the programme in Tamil Nadu for the year 1977-78 at concessional rates of interest of 5 per cent per annum for establishment of rural based industries. In order to accelerate the tempo of the Rural Industries Programmes, vigorous efforts were taken during 1977-78.

During the year under report, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board spent 405.24 lakhs on slum clearance/improvement works. It constructed and allotted 4,318 tenements and improved 20 slums under the World Bank Scheme to benefit 4,137 families. The work done during 1977-78 represents a 20 per cent increase in financial terms, over the work done in 1975-76.

There were 8,576 retail shops functioning in the State with 6,003 shops in the rural areas and 2,573 shops are in the urban areas. 105.17 lakhs family cards have been issued in the State. Rice, levy wheat and levy sugar

are distributed to the cardholders under public distribution system. A total quantity of 3,37,641 tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders during the year under report.

With a view to providing short term and medium term credit to the farmers to carry on their agricultural operations, about 4,800 agricultural credit societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu. These societies have provided short term and medium term credit to the extent of Rs. 127.13 crores as against Rs. 119.33 crores during the year 1976-77 to meet the cultivation expenses on seeds, fertilisers, labour and to meet the items of expenditure such as purchase of plough bulls, power sprayers, milch animals, poultry, etc.

To accelerate the process of growth in an economy, the country should mobilise resources from within, to boost the level of investment. The growth process makes it imperative to mobilise savings in a country. The savings, thus mobilised, are utilised to finance various development activities. The post offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and opening accounts. The net receipt secured in the State during 1977-78 was Rs. 34.09 crores as against the net collection of Rs. 28.44 crores of the previous year.

A record of performance of the several departments of the Government is set out in the various chapters. The topics on the Tamil Nadu Ceramics, the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation, the Tamil Nadu Handicraft Development Corporation, the State Industries Promotion

Corporation, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation, the Tamil Nadu Zari Ltd, the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation are newly added to this year's report.

During the year, the State had the honour of receiving many high dignitaries, Indian as well as foreign. Mention may be made of the visits of the President and the Prime Minister of India, Foreign Minister of FEDERAL Re-public of Germany, Constitutional President of Mexico, President of Technical Committee of Fonabas, President of Ireland, Prime Minister of France, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is hoped that this publication will prove to be very useful in that it contains detailed account of the progress made by the State in all its developmental areas, particularly in the implementations of the plan schemes and the social welfare measures.

V. KARTHIKEYAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, Madras-600 009,
13th June, 1979.

CHAPTER I.

HIGHLIGHTS DURING THE YEAR 1977-78.

AGRICULTURE :

The South-West monsoon though delayed, was normal and the slight shortfall in the area under the first crop was made good in Samba season. Inspite of poor storage position, most of the reservoirs were thrown open for irrigation in time much earlier than in the last year. The North-East monsoon brought heavy rains all over the State. The Cyclonic storm which hit the State during the second week of November caused a lot of havoc to the standing crops in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai and Madurai resulting in the loss of production to the tune of two lakh tonnes of paddy and one lakh tonnes of other crops. To mitigate the losses sustained due to cyclone and flood, Government announced various relief measures.

The achievements under 'Agriculture' under the important categories are listed out below :—

(1) One thousand seven hundred and eighteen tonnes of paddy seeds worth of Rs. 30 lakhs were distributed free of cost to 77,989 small farmers|tenants.

(2) Rupees 5.42 lakhs were distributed as grant to 7,990 small farmers|tenants to revive the banana crop.

(3) Rupees 0.87 lakhs have been distributed as grant to 1,362 small farmers|tenants to revive the sugarcane crop.

(4) Rupees 10.27 lakhs were distributed as grants to small farmers|tenants to revive betelvine crop.

(5) 981,164 coconut seedlings were distributed free of cost to 24,115 small farmers|tenants.

(6) Pesticides were distributed at 25 per cent subsidised cost to all crops and to all farmers irrespective of the category.

(7) Sand cast lands to the extent of 5,556 hectares were reclaimed at free of cost to small farmers|tenants and at 50 per cent cost for the remaining ryots.

2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The Animal Husbandry Department continued to function on a regional basis and all the activities of the Department were co-ordinated at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry. During the year 1977-78, seven District Livestock Farms, two Sheep Farms and six Sheep Units were functioning in the State. The Intensive Cattle Development Project was in operation at Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli Districts. In the Veterinary institutions in the State 38,85,307 cases were treated and 36,20,852 vaccinations were given against cattle diseases during the year. There were 41 outbreaks of cattle diseases, 1,697 attacks and 954 deaths.

3. DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY:

The Dairy Development Department was incharge of the following units during the year under report.

1. Administration of Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu.
2. Administration of Government Dairy Farm.
3. Administration of Licencees in Milk Colony.
4. Graduate Farmer's Scheme.
5. Other Cattle Development Activities.

A total quantity of 2,29,400 litres of milk was produced by the licencees in the milk colony during the period under report.

4. FAMILY WELFARE:

Under the Family Welfare Programme, the targets for various schemes are fixed by the Government of India for each financial year. It may be pointed out that though targets under several methods of Family Welfare Programme were fixed, they were not insisted upon. The target and achievement made in the year 1977-78 are furnished below :—

	Target.	Achievements.
I Sterilisation	3,50,000	1,10,641
		20,669 Vasectomy
		89,972 Tubectomy
II IUD	35,000	22,757
III Users of Conventional contraceptives.	2,21,800	85,012

In the year 1977-78, 22,911 Medical Termination of Pregnancies were done in all the recognised institutions in Tamil Nadu.

5. PUBLIC HEALTH.—The unprecedented cyclone and flood that hit Tamil Nadu State during the month of November 1977 had brought in its wake a number of health problems to the community at large. Considering the possibility of an epidemic outbreak after the cyclone and floods, medical teams under the charge of Civil Surgeons from the Medical Colleges at Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli were constituted to render medical aid and to take preventive measures towards epidemic diseases in the flood affected areas. The teams from Thanjavur were sent to various Centres like Nagapattinam, Velanganni, Nagore, Mannargudi, Muthupet, Thiruthuraiipoondi and Sirkali. Medical teams from Madurai City were sent to Dindigul and Veda sandur. Similarly, three teams from Tirunelveli Medical College were sent to the affected areas in Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts. Medical teams from Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu rendered medical aid in the flood affected areas in these districts. Apart from these expert medical teams, medical students from Madras City also attended these camps and assisted in the Medical Relief Work.

6. COMMUNICATIONS.—In Tamil Nadu 98,271 Kilometres length of roads are maintained by the Government and the local bodies. The length under each classification of roads is as follows.

Length in Kilometres
(tentative)

(A) Government Roads—

1. National Highways	1,865
2. State Highways	1,799
3. Major District Roads	13,948
4. Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government	16,434

	Length in Kilometres (tentative)
(B) Roads maintained by Local Bodies—	
Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads	55,468
(C) Roads maintained by others—	
By Municipalities and Public Works Department.	8,757
Total	98,271

All Government Roads, Buildings, Avenues and Tools and Plants are maintained by this Department and the department has spent Rs. 178.03 lakhs for maintenance during 1977-78.

7. *Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.*—During the year under report the activities of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority expanded considerably. The development of Maraimalai Nagar and the Manali Urban Node received adequate attention. The implementation of the Rs. 47 crores IDA assisted, Madras Urban Development Project, which was appraised in February 1977, commenced in April 1977. This marks a mile-stone in the development of MMDA as a planning, co-ordinating and ornetary body for all Major developments in the MMA. In addition, the implementation of projects approved under the Integrated Urban Development Project of Government of India also continued.

8. *Assignment of lands to landless poor.*—During the year special drive was launched for the assignment lands to landless poor. An extent of 32,926.86 acres involving 29,865 cases have been assigned to the landless poor.

9. *Fisheries.*—The Fisheries Department continued to develop the fishery resources of the State by developing and exploiting the available sources and also through proper management and utilisation of the resources. During the year a total quantity of 590 tonnes (533) of fishes were landed from 36 reservoirs under the control of the Department and sold to Public. A total quantity of 18,506.25 kgs. of fish were caught and sold for Rs. 74,603.75.

10. FORESTS :

The main policy of the Government with regard to Forests is to conserve and develop forest areas. While conversion of degraded and understocked forests to man-made forests in order to step up the production to timber, fuel wood, industrial wood and other forest produce of economic value, is the main aim of development schemes, due importance is also given to the preservation of natural forests in order to maintain the echo-system and to provide suitable habitat for the wild life. The total forest areas under the control of the Forest Department is 22,220.329 square kilometres out of which 18,383.481 square kilometres, are Reserved Forests. The remaining 3,839.248 square kilometres, comprise of Reserved Lands. The land area under forests in the State is 16 per cent as against 33 per cent laid down in the National Forest Policy as the optimum required for a balanced economy.

11. TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD :

The Housing Board has always been in the vanguard of progress and has shown its keenness in adopting new techniques and materials to bring down the cost of buildings. It is ever in close liaison with research bodies and allied institutions in the country like Central Building Research Institute, National Building Organisation, Structural Engineering Research Centre in an effort to transfer innovative technology to the field. The techniques adopted by the Board include among others, the use of fly ash in building works, and partially precast joists and celcrete panels for roof, use of precast channel units for roof, substituting ferro-cement over head tanks for masonry ones using stone masonry blocks where stone is locally available adopting under-reamed piles for foundation and adoption of ultimate strength design for RCC works. The revenue collections continued to maintain an upward trend. The total collection for the year was Rs. 947.95 lakhs. The corresponding figure for the earlier year was Rs. 575.72 lakhs.

12. TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (TANSI):

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was established in 1965 to take over the control of the service and service-cum-training units run by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Madras, with a view to run those units on commercial lines. The Company was able to achieve a production of Rs. 1,187 lakhs against the corresponding figure of production of Rs. 1,062 lakhs during the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 125 lakhs. The sales during 1977-78 also registered a figure of Rs. 1,121 lakhs as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 1,022 lakhs achieved in 1976-77 showing an increase of Rs. 99 lakhs. The company has continued to take an active interest in the welfare of its workers. Relations between employees and the management continued to be cordial during the year.

13. TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED:

TIDCO an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu has been playing a prominent role in promoting industries in the State by encouraging, guiding and assisting the enthusiastic entrepreneurs and by running direct industrial ventures. A wholly owned subsidiary company styled as Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited was got registered on 11th February 1976 to administer the existing Alangulam Cement Plant and also a new Cement Plant at Ariyalur, now under erection. The cement projects were handed over to the new Corporation from 1st April 1976.

14. TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED:

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) was first incorporated as a Private Limited Company in 1970 and subsequently converted into a Public Limited Company. SIDCO had assisted 1,050 SSI entrepreneurs in the purchase of machinery to the value of Rs. 1,686 lakhs under TIIC—SIDCO Consortium Scheme upto the end of March 1978. Raw materials

such as iron and steel, coke, caustic soda, mutton tallow, match box, potassium chloride to the value of Rs. 3,230 lakhs were procured and distributed by SIDCO while such materials handled on Agency basis were Rs. 335 lakhs for the period ended 31st March 1978.

15. HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES:

The Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles is the agency responsible for planning and implementing programmes for promotion of handloom industry. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles functions as the State Textile authority and as such has a general responsibility to initiate measures whenever necessary for the successful functioning of the Textile Mills and the powerloom industry apart from the Handloom Sector in the State. There were 5.56 lakhs of handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu which account for about one-sixth of the total number of handlooms in the country. During the year under report a total expenditure of Rs. 824 lakhs was incurred by the Government for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes. The production of cotton yarn by about 220 textile mills in the State was about 75,000 bales per month in normal times. The State can be considered to be surplus with regard to the requirements of cotton yarn. Due to the poor off-take of handloom goods during Deepavali 1976 and Pongal 1977 and the consequent stock accumulation, the Government announced a special rebate of 20 per cent for a period of 2 months from 9th March 1977 to 7th May 1977. These measures helped the handloom industry to a considerable extent, and enabled the members of the primary societies to get continuous employment.

16. TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

During the year under report, protected water was made in both the corporation cities, 90 Municipalities, 5 Municipal townships, 8 Panchayat townships and 99 town panchayats. The population covered was 10.50 million representing 68 per cent of the total urban population. 19 Water supply schemes (8 new and 11 improvements) and 2 drainage schemes were brought into beneficial use. The expenditure incurred on urban water supply and sewerage schemes during the year was Rs. 8.48 crores.

17. STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED (SIPCOT):

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) a wholly owned undertaking of the State Government was set up in 1971 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores, for promoting and developing medium and major industries in the private sector and to hasten the industrial dispersal to the under-developed areas of the State. The total assistance sanctioned by the Corporation upto 31st March 1978 under the various schemes amounts to Rs. 2,313 lakhs generating direct employment for over 25,000 people. Out of the total assistance sanctioned, Rs. 2,150 lakhs has been sanctioned to project in backward area. These will promote investment of over Rs. 151 crores in one or the other of the backward districts of the State and employ over 22,500 persons.

CHAPTER II

THE EXECUTIVE

ADMINISTRATION.

The Governor and the Cabinet.

Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia continued as the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 9th April 1977. Thiru P. Govindan Nair, Chief Justice of Madras High Court assumed charge as the Acting Governor of Tamil Nadu on the forenoon of 9th April 1977. Thiru Prabhudas Patwari was sworn in as Governor of Tamil Nadu on 27th April 1977 and continued as Governor during the period under report.

Tamil Nadu was under President's rule till 30th June 1977. Thiru P. K. Dave, I.A.S., Thiru R.V. Subramanian, I.A.S. and Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., continued as Advisers to Governor. Thiru P. K. Dave and Thiru R. V. Subramanian whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India left Tamil Nadu on 31st March 1977 and 20th June 1977 respectively to join the Government of India. Thiru V. Karthikeyan demitted office as Adviser on 30th June 1977, the day on which the elected Ministry assumed office.

General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were held in June, 1977. The A.I.A.D.M.K. Party headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran won the elections and formed the Government. The Cabinet headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran was

sworn in on 30th June 1977. The Business of the Government was allocated among the Ministers as follows:
(up to 31st March 1978).

1. THIRU M. G. RAMACHANDRAN

Chief Minister.

Public, General Administration, Matters relating to Indian Civil Service and Indian Administrative Service Officers, District Revenue Officers, Deputy Collectors, Police, Elections, Passport, Prohibition, Health Medicine, Religious Endowments, Prevention of Corruption, Industries, Ex-Servicemen, Mines and Minerals and Rural Industries Project.

2. THIRU K. MANOHARAN:

Finance, Planning, Commercial Taxes and Excise, Revenue and Legislature.

3. THIRU S. RAMACHANDRAN:

Public Works, Minor Irrigation including Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works, Iron and Steel Control and Electricity.

4. THIRU K. NARAYANASWAMY MUDALIYAR:

Law, Courts, Prisons, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Legislation on money lending, Legislation on Chits and Registration of Companies.

5. THIRU G. R. EDMUND:

Food, Food Production, Co-operation, Fisheries, Registration, Forest including Cinchona and Youth Service Corps and Price control.

6. THIRU R. M. VEERAPPAN:

Information and Publicity, Film Technology, Tourism and Tourism Development Corporation and Cinematograph Act

7. THIRU C. ARANGANAYAGAM:

Education, including Technical Education, Official Language and Employment and Training.

8. THIRU K. KALIMUTHU:

Municipal Administration, Community Development, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Rural Indebtedness, Bhoodan and Gramdan.

9. THIRU S. RAGHAVANANDHAM:

Labour, Housing, Slum Clearance Board, Statistics, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Town Planning.

10. THIRU P. SOUNDARAPANDIAN:

Harijan Welfare, Backward classes, Stationery and Printing, Government Press and Hill Tribes, Bonded Labour.

11. THIRU C. PONNAIYAN:

Transport, Nationalised Transport, Motor Vehicles Act, Highways and Ports.

12. SELVI P. T. SARASWATHI:

Social Welfare, including Women and Children Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Beggars Home, Orphanages, Indians Overseas and Refugees, Evacuees and Correctional Administration.

13. THIRU P. KOLANDAIVELU:

Agriculture, Agricultural Refinance, Agricultural Engineering Wing, Agro-Engineering Wings, Milk, Dairy Development Corporation and Operation Flood Project.

14. THIRU K. RAJA MOHAMMED :

Accommodation Control, Newsprint Control, Agro-Service Co-operative societies at Block District and Apex Level including Federation, Wakfs, Textiles, Yarn, Handloom, Khadi and Village Industries.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia demitted his office on 9th April 1977, when Chief Justice Thiru P. Govindan Nair was sworn-in as the Acting Governor. Thiru Prabhudas B. Patwari took over as Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 27th April 1977.

Inside the State :

The Governor fulfilled a number of engagements inside and outside the State during the year under report. During May 1977, the Governor toured the drought-hit areas of Usilampatti and Dindigul divisions in Madurai district and also paid a visit to Gandhigram. In the later half of the month, he visited Ooty and fulfilled number of engagements including the prize distribution at the Annual Flower Show, Inauguration of the All-India Conference of Social Welfare Officers, etc. At Vellore, the Governor inaugurated the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan and laid the foundation stone for the building to house the Electronic Cardiac Intensive Care Unit of the Government Pentland Hospital. He visited Coimbatore and declared open the building of the Agricultural Engineering College at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and participated in a number of other functions.

In July, the Governor visited Salem and fulfilled a number of engagements. During the first fortnight of September, he paid visits to Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. During these visits, he presided over the Sanskrit Day Celebrations, inaugurated the Madurai Philatelic Exhibition organised by the Postal Department, participated in the first anniversary celebrations of Women's Voluntary Service at Nagercoil, inaugurated the Sarvodaya Artisan's Seminar and the Khadi and Prohibition Padayatra at Kanyakumari and inaugurated the Seventh Anniversary of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari.

On 25th October, the Governor participated in the 76th Birthday Celebrations of Jayaprakash Narayan at Vellore. In November, he made an aerial survey of the cyclone and flood-affected areas of the State and also accompanied the President of India and the

Prime Minister during their aerial survey of the affected areas. During December, he inaugurated the Gandhi Ashram, Rajaji Khadi Bhavan, unveiled the portrait of the Prime Minister of India and participated in a number of other functions at Salem.

On 1st February 1978, the Governor inaugurated the Sarvodaya Day at Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, presided over the Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and fulfilled number of other engagements at Coimbatore. The Governor toured Thanjavur district for two days and participated in a number of functions. In March, he presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University and declared open the building of Gandhi Peace Foundation Centre at Chidambaram. He paid visits to Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts during this month and participated in a number of functions. He visited Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari on 24th March.

Outside the State :

During July and August, the Governor visited Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar and Bombay and fulfilled several official engagements. He met the President of India and Prime Minister at Delhi. He paid visits to Bangalore and Bombay where he attended number of engagements.

In October, he inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Government Hospital and also the Birthday Celebrations of Jayaprakash Narayan at Nellore. He also witnessed the naval exercises at Bombay during this month. During November, he visited Calicut and Kasargode and fulfilled several engagements. During the second fortnight of the month, he visited Delhi and he met the Central Ministers and appraised them of the flood havoc in Tamil Nadu and emphasised the need for Central assistance. On 26th, he visited Bombay to raise funds for the flood-affected victims of the State.

In December, the Governor participated in the Two-day Conference of State Governor convened at Delhi.

During January 1978, the Governor presided over the meetings convened by the Governor of Maharashtra, the Tamil Sangam and the Maharashtra Relief Committee at Bombay to get support for Housing Project in the cyclone and flood-hit areas of Tamil Nadu.

At Madras :

In Madras City, the Governor fulfilled multifarious engagements. Some of the important engagements are as follows:—

He presided over a function held at Raj Bhavan at which the Prime Minister of India unveiled the portrait of Kasturba Gandhi; addressed a meeting of senior Police Officers and representatives of political parties on the eve of Assembly Elections. A 14-Member Council of Ministers headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran was sworn in by the Governor at Rajaji Hall on 30th June 1977. The Governor inaugurated a symposium on "Family Welfare"; visited slum areas in Mandaveli to study the living conditions in the slum; inaugurated Rural Medical and Social Service Wing and distributed prizes at Kilpauk Medical College; participated in the Independence Day Celebration at Raj Bhavan School and in the evening, gave a reception at Raj Bhavan, participated in the function held at Tamil Nadu Assembly Chamber where the President of India unveiled the portrait of late K. Kamaraj and also in the function held at Raj Bhavan where a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled by the President; the Governor delivered the 14th Convocation address at I.I.T., Adyar; he inaugurated the function arranged by the State Government at Kalaivanar Arangam to mark the 69th Birth-day Celebrations of late Chief Minister Anna; presided over the function held at Gandhi Mandapam where the Prime Minister unveiled the portrait of Sardar Vallabhai Patel; participated in the Week-long Gandhi Jayanthi Celebrations; inaugurated Rajaji Centenary Celebrations; presided over the Tiruvalluvar Day Celebrations at Valluvar Kottam; presided over the concluding function of Filmotsav-78; and presented the President's Police Medals for Gallantry and Meritorious Service; gave away the awards in a function got up by Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram and witnessed the Military tattoo and distributed prizes.

Important Guests at Raj Bhavan, Madras and Ooty:

Thiru Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Singapore, Dr. H. J. Witteveen, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund and Party, H. E. Mr. Veeraswamy Ringado, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Mauritius, Prime Minister of Vietnam and Thiru B. T. Kulkarni, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, were the some of the important guests of the Governor at Raj Bhavan.

CHAPTER III.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Sixth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was constituted on 30th June 1977 after the General Elections and after the revocation of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu.

The Party position in the State Legislative Assembly and in the Council was as follows excluding the Speaker and the Chairman.

	<i>Assembly.</i>	<i>Council.</i>
A.I.A.D.M.K.	125	14
D.M.K.	48	13
Indian National Congress	27	4
C.P.I. (M)	12	1
Janata	10	1
C.P.I.	5	1
Indian National Forward Bloc	2	—
Tamil Nadu Toilers Progressive Party	2	—
Forward Bloc	1	—
Muslim League	1	2
United Party	—	2
Nominated	1	—
Independents	—	8
Vacant	—	16

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Session :

The particulars of date of commencement and prorogation of the sessions of the Legislative Assembly during the period were as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. First Session—I Meeting. | 4th to 15th July 1977—9 days. |
| 2. First Session—II Meeting. | 23rd July to 29th August 1977—29 days. |
| 3. Second Session—I Meeting. | 28th December 1977 to 10th January 1978—12 days. |
| 4. Second Session—II Meeting. | 20th February to 7th April 1978—39 days. |

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

Thiru Munu Adhi and Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu were elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker on 6th July 1977 respectively.

Governor's Address.

On 7th July 1977, Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber. The discussion on Governor's Address took place for six days on 8th, 11th to 15th July 1977.

Condolence resolutions.

Condolence resolutions were moved in the House on the demise of

1. Thiru P. Chandra Reddy, former Chief Justice of Tamil Nadu.
2. Thiru M. Rathnaswamy, former President of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
3. Thiru Fakrudin Ali Ahmed, President of India.
4. Thiru R. Ponnappa Nadar, former Member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

5. Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman, former Member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

6. Thiru V. Ramiah, former Minister.

7. Thiru C. V. Rajagopal, Member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

8. Thiru C. P. Chitrarasu, Former Chairman, Legislative Council.

9. Bobbili Raja Thiru R. S. Ranga Rao, former Minister of Madras State.

The House paid its respect to the deceased. Thirty-nine obituary references were made on the demise of former Members of the Assembly and Council.

Financial Business

Discussions on the following items (financial) were held in the House:

- (a) Budget for 1977—78.
- (b) First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1977—78.
- (c) Budget for 1978—79.
- (d) Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure 1977—78.
- (e) Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1970—71.

The Appropriation Bills relating to the above items were considered and passed by the House.

Government Resolutions and Motions

Seven Government Resolutions and twenty-seven Government Motions were moved and adopted in the Assembly including the following important resolutions and motions.

1. Resolution relating to the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka.
2. Special Resolution on white paper on Cyclone and Flood Relief 1977.

3. Ratification on the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill, 1977.

4. Motion relating to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry Justice Ismail Commission appointed to inquire into the incidents of beating and ill-treatment alleged to have taken place in Central Prison, Madras, during February 1976 to February 1977.

No Confidence Motions

On 4th January 1978, Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Leader of Opposition moved a motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers headed by Hon'ble Thiru M. G. Ramachandran. The discussion on the motion took place for four days and forty members including Hon'ble Chief Minister and three other Ministers took part in the discussion and the motion was put to voice vote and declared lost on 7th January 1978.

During the period, 124 statements were made by the Honourable 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

67 Adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the motions was withheld after hearing both the Members and Hon'ble Ministers concerned.

Course of Legislation

40 Bills were passed and one Bill was referred to Joint Select Committee and another Bill was referred to Select Committee. Out of the 40 Bills passed, 28 Bills were amending Bills and 12 were Original Bills.

Unveiling the portrait of Thiru K. Kamaraj in the House

On 18th August 1977, Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddy, President of India unveiled the portrait of Thiru K. Kamaraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the House.

Questions

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

Starred	...	...	...	...	987
Short Notice Questions	...	...	...	...	25
Unstarred Questions	...	...	...	...	451

Papers placed on the Table of the House

764 Papers were laid on the table of the House as detailed below :—

Statutory Rules and Orders	...	...	410
Reports, Notifications and other papers	...	...	354

THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

During the period under report, there were two sessions. The Legislative Council met for 24 days and 30 days during 52nd and 53rd sessions respectively. In the aggregate the Council met for 61 days.

Financial business

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

1. Budget for 1977-78.
2. Annual Financial Statement for 1977-78 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1976-77 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
3. First Statement of Supplementary Expenditure for 1977-78.
4. Budget for 1978-79.
5. Final Statement of Supplementary Expenditure for 1977-78.
6. Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1970-71.

Motions :

1. Appreciation of the services of Thiru G. M. Alagarswamy, Secretary, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on his new assignment as Secretary, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

2. White Paper on Cyclone and Flood Relief.

3. Report of the Justice Ismail Commission and the Government Orders thereon.

Discussion on the Policy notes :

The following Policy Notes were discussed in the Council on a Motion moved by the Minister concerned and the Motions were talked out—

In 1977, the following policy notes were discussed :—

1. Policy Note on Food.
2. Policy Note on Jails and Justice.
3. Policy Note on Co-operation.
4. Policy Note on Agriculture.
5. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
6. Policy Note on Education.
7. Policy Note on Industries.
8. Policy Note on Irrigation.
9. Policy Note on Labour.
10. Policy Note on Road Transport and Highways.

In 1978, the following policy notes were discussed :—

1. Note on Progress of Education in Tamil Nadu.
2. Policy Note on Agriculture.
3. Policy Note on Community Development, Panchayat Development and Urban Development.
4. Policy Note on Nationalised Transport, Shipping, Highways and Rural Works.
5. Policy Note on Industrial Development.
6. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
7. Policy Note on Food and Co-operation.

Resolutions :

The following resolutions were discussed in the Council :—

1. To increase the debentures in respect of Central Co-operative Bank and Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank.
2. Resolution relating to Sri Lanka Tamils.
3. Amendments to Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act.
4. Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1978.

Questions :

Out of 752 Starred, 8 Unstarred and 19 Short Notice Questions received, 141 Starred and one Short Notice Question were disallowed. Four Starred Questions were referred back to the Members. Of the admitted questions, 289 Starred Questions and 9 Short Notice Questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answer to 7 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Adjournment Motions :

Twenty nine Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment motions were withheld by the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman.

Elections to Statutory Committees :

On 24th August 1977, Thiruvalargal Arcot N. Veeraswami, C. V. Rajagopal and Thirumathi Sathiaivanimuthu were declared elected to the Senate of the Madras University.

On 7th January 1978 Thiru A. R. Damodaran and Era. Sambasivam were declared elected to the Senate of Annamalai University.

On 7th January 1978 Thiru K. S. Abdul Wahab was declared elected to the Board of Management of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

On 23rd March 1978 Thiru Rathina Balaguruswamy was declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Land Improvement Board.

Bye-elections :

Consequent on the demise of Thiru G. N. Raju on 7th October 1976, Thirumathi Sathiaivanimuthu was declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council with effect from 23rd July 1977.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

During the period from 1st April 1977 to the 31st March 1978, 33 Acts were published of which 8 were substantial enactments and the rest were amending measures. Of these 33 Acts, 3 Acts were enacted by the President in exercise of the powers conferred under section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 (Central Act 41 of 1976).

A summary of the Acts enacted is given below.

The Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1977 (President's Act 7 of 1977).—Under sub-section (1) of section 62-A of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971), as subsequently amended, the period within which the Special Officer should make arrangements for holding the elections to the Corporation of Madurai was fixed as two years from 30th April 1975. The period expired on 29th April 1977. In order to extend the period for making arrangements for the conduct of ordinary elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madurai by the Special Officer by a further period of six months from 30th April 1977, the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1977 was enacted by the President and it was ordered to be published as President's Act No. 7 of 1977.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1977 (President's Act 8 of 1977).—This Act was enacted to amend sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1955) to provide for reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats for thirty years from the commencement of the Tamil Nadu Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1950).

The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1977 (President's Act 9 of 1977).—The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1977 (President's Act 9 of 1977) to amend section 19 of that Act so as to extend the pension scheme to such of those employees

of the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board who were in the service of the Board on the 5th August 1970, the date on which the State Housing Board passed a resolution to this effect, and who opt for the pension scheme.

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1977).—As the drought conditions continued to prevail in many parts of the State, the agriculturists and other indebted persons were not in a position to repay all the loans taken by them. They required some more time to rehabilitate themselves and better their economic conditions. It was considered that the moratorium on debts should be extended for a further period of six months.

This Act was enacted to achieve the above objects.

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1977).—Under the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976), Special Officers were appointed, for a period of one year w.e.f. 1st July 1976 to all municipal councils, except the Coimbatore Municipal Council to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Municipal Councils, of the Chairman, and of the committees established or constituted or under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920). As the printing of the ballot papers was not completed, the ordinary elections to all the Municipalities could not be conducted before the 30th June 1977. Hence, the term of Special Officers was extended further for a period of six months from 1st July 1977. Provision was made to reduce the period up to three months. This Act sought to achieve the above object.

The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amendment Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1977).—Under the Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amendment Act, 1976 (President's Act 29 of 1976), the

term of Special Officer appointed to the Coimbatore Municipal Council was extended for further period of one year on and from the 1st July 1976.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of term of office (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1977).—This Act provides for the extension of the term of office of the members and the Presidents of all the panchayats in this State, holding office as such on the 31st day of July 1977 for a further period of six months beyond the 1st day of August 1977.

The Tamil Nadu Public Men (Criminal Misconduct) Repeal Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1977).—The Tamil Nadu Public Men (Criminal Misconduct) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1974) which was brought into force on the 8th May 1974 empowered the Commissioner of Inquiries to investigate into allegations of criminal misconduct against Ministers and Members of the State Legislature and the Additional Commissioner to investigate into allegations of criminal misconduct against Mayor, Deputy Mayor of Municipal Corporation and Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils, etc. Experience had shown that many persons were not willing to depose before the Commissioner of Inquiries. Signed complaints before the Commissioner were rare. While the Act was apparently enacted to provide a judicial forum for ventilation of the grievances against the public men, some of the provisions enacted served as a deterrent to complainants with the ulterior purpose of discouraging any complaint against the public men as defined in that Act. Hence, that Act was repealed.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1977).—The operation of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) is being reviewed from time to time *inter alia* with a view to rationalise the rates of tax in respect of commodities specified in the First Schedule to the said Act. The penalty rate for defaulted payments was proposed to be raised from one per cent per mensem to two per cent per mensem in order to make the penal

rate effective against intentional delays of big defaulters. The procedure at check-posts were also proposed to be made easier with a view to provide quick redressal of grievances, provision was sought to be made to enable the dealers to file revision petitions against orders of detention at checkposts instead of appeals. The provisions relating to the requirements of documents to be carried along with the transport of goods were suitably modified so as to bring them in conformity with the provisions of section 42(5) of the Act. Specific provisions were proposed to be made in the Act to remove doubts about the power to inspect a place of business of one dealer to discover the evasion by another dealer. It was proposed to tighten the conditions under which retired officers of the Commercial Taxes Department are permitted to enter appearance on behalf of the assesseees. A provision was sought to be introduced for the publication in newspapers of names of defaulters of sales tax subject to certain conditions as in the case of income tax defaulters.

The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1977).—With the increased efforts to prevent evasion, the Film Industry had complained that the share of the Industry had progressively come down and that the high rates of tax had led to the closure of as many as 113 touring cinemas during the year 1976. The Government considered it necessary to give relief to the cine goers and thereby, to the Film Industry. They accordingly decided to (a) reduce the rate of additional surcharge from 15 paise to 5 paise in respect of tickets if the net payment for admission together with entertainments tax and the surcharge does not exceed 25 paise, and (b) reduce from 15 paise to 10 paise in respect of tickets if the net payment for admission together with entertainments tax and the surcharge exceeds 25 paise but does not exceed Re. 1.

This Act sought to give effect to the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1977).—Out of 374 Panchayat Union Councils in the State, 359 panchayat union Councils were under

the charge of Special Officers with effect from the 1st February 1977, appointed under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977). The remaining 15 panchayat Union Councils were due for reconstitution on different dates commencing from 1st August 1977. As it was expedient to reconstitute all the 374 panchayat union Councils on a particular date, it had become necessary to postpone the date of reconstitution of the said fifteen panchayat union councils so that the date of reconstitution of all the panchayat union councils in the State might be synchronised. To give effect to the above object, the Government decided to amend section 155 of the Act empowering the Government to postpone further the date of reconstitution of the panchayat union councils for a further period not exceeding six months. In respect of the fifteen panchayat union councils, the Government had taken powers to issue a notification with retrospective effect from a date not earlier than the 1st August 1977 so as to postpone the date of reconstitution of the said panchayat union councils.

The Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1977).—This Act seeks to confer autonomous status on certain colleges within the Madras University area. This Act also seeks to clothe the University with powers to designate any college as an autonomous college with the concurrence of the State Government in the manner and under conditions prescribed and to cancel such designation and also to provide for matters incidental thereto.

The Madurai University (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1978).—This Act seeks to confer autonomous status on certain colleges within the Madurai University area and for this purpose amends the Madurai University Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1965).

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Laws (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1978).—There was a moratorium on recovery of debts of agriculturists and non-agriculturists upto the 15th

January 1978 under the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 15 of 1976) and the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 16 of 1976), as amended by the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Laws (Amendment) Act, 1977 (President's Act 3 of 1977) and the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1977). By passing the above enactment, the aforesaid period of moratorium on recovery of debts as well as the period of the ban on the sale by the pawn-brokers of the pledges pawned with them were extended upto the 15th day of July 1978, as the agriculturists and other indebted persons were not in a position to repay all the loans taken by them and as they required some more time to rehabilitate themselves and better their economic conditions.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Amendment Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1978).—The above Act provides to extend the protection given by the President's Act 36 of 1976 for a further period of six months i.e., upto and inclusive of 15th July 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax and Local Authorities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1978).—The above Act seeks to introduce a gross levy per show based on the gross collection capacity of the theatres for the temporary (touring) theatres and the permanent and semi-permanent theatres in Municipalities, Grade II and III, in Selection Grade and other Towns Panchayat and in Village panchayat. The said Act also provides for an option to the proprietors of Cinematograph Exhibitions to compound the above tax by paying at a different percentage irrespective of the number of shows conducted in a week.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of Term of Office) Amendment Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1978).—This Act provided for the extension of the term of office of members and the Presidents of Panchayats holding office as such for a further period of nine months upto 1st day of November, 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1978).—This Act provided for the amendment of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act and empowering the Government further to postpone the reconstitution of all the Panchayat Union Councils for a further period of nine months from 1st February, 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1978).—This Act provided for the extension of the term of the Special Officers of the Panchayat Union Councils for a further period of nine months on and from the 1st day of February, 1978. This Act also provided empowering the Government to reduce the term of the Special Officers by three months so that newly elected Chairman of the Panchayat Union Councils might assume office if the election to Panchayats were held earlier.

The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1978).—This Act provided for the extension of the period for making arrangements for the conduct of ordinary election to the Municipal Corporation of Madurai by the Special Officer for a further period of six months from the 31st October, 1978 with an enabling provision to reduce the extended period up to 3 months if all the arrangements for the conduct of elections could be completed earlier.

The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1978).—This Act provided for extension of the period for making arrangements for the conduct of ordinary election to the Municipal Corporation of Madras by the Special Officer for a further period of one year from the 30th November, 1977 with an enabling provision to reduce the extended period upto six months if all the arrangements for the conduct of elections could be completed earlier.

The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities' Laws (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1978).—This Act provides that person who is convicted under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1965 (Central Act 22 of 1955) shall be ineligible to contest the elections to local authorities and also from continuing as a councillor or a member of such Local Authority for a period of five years from the date of such conviction. This Act also empowers the Government to issue directions that conviction for an offence shall not operate as disqualification for being chosen or for being a member of the local body.

The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amendment Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1978).—This Act provided for the extension of the term of the Special Officer, Coimbatore Municipal Corporation for a further period of nine months on and from the 1st January 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1978).—This Act provided for the direct election of Chairman of the Panchayat Union Councils as in the case of Presidents of Panchayats.

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1978).—This Act provided for the extension of the term of Special Officers of all the Municipalities for a further period of nine months on and from 1st January 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment, Additional Water Cess, Special Assessment and Special Water Cess (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1978).—Revision in the rates of Special Assessment and Special Water Cess per acre per fasli year leviable under the Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1963 has been given effect to by the above said amending measure.

The Tamil Nadu Nuclear Installations (Regulation of Buildings and Use of Land Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1978).—Consequent on the location of the Atomic Power Station at

Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram in Chengalpattu district, the Act seeks to restrict or arrest the further growth of population in and around the area of the Reactor site with a view to avert serious damage to persons and property in the event of any nuclear accident.

The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Temporary Relief) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1978).—The cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas were not in a position to pay the rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1978 (Fasli 1387) or the arrears relating to the earlier fasli year. It would be in the interests of the cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas, that they be spread the distractions and expenditure involved in litigation launched by the landlords or public trusts, by giving them protection upto the 15th January 1979, from proceedings for recovery of rent or eviction on the ground of non-payment of the said rent, and for restoration of possession of their holdings if they had been evicted on or after the 1st October 1977 and before the date of commencement of the Act or the date of publication of the notification including any area as Cyclone and Flood affected area in the schedule to the Act.

CHAPTER IV. THE JUDICIARY.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

City Courts—Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.—The institution of the following categories of cases have recorded an increase—Appeals, Original Side Appeals, Writ Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Misc. Appeals, Tax Cases, Tax Case Petitions, Writ Petitions, Civil Misc. Petitions and Special Tribunal Appeals.

There was a fall in the institutions in the following categories of cases—

Letters Patent Appeals, Civil Misc. Second Appeals, Civil Revision Petition, Referred Cases, Matrimonial cases, Supreme Court Petitions and Contempt Appeals.

Original Side.—There has been an increase in the institution of the following cases—

Civil Appeals, Testamentary Original Suits, Original Matrimonial Suits and Original Petitions.

There was a decrease in the institution of Execution Petitions.

City Civil Court, Madras.—The institutions under Original Suits and Civil Misc. Appeals had recorded an increase while those under Appeals, C.M.Ps. I.As., Original Petitions, Land Acquisition Cases and Execution Petitions had recorded a decrease.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The institution of following categories of cases had recorded an increase during the year—

Small Cause Suits, Motor Accident Claim Cases, Misc. Petitions, House Rent Appeals, Municipal Taxation Appeals and Appeals under Co-operative Societies Act.

There was a decrease in the institution of the following categories of cases—

House Rent Control Case, New Trial Applications, Ejectment Appeals, Appeals under Payment of Wages Act, Municipal Applications under Sections 387 and 388 and Execution Petitions.

Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—There had been increase in the institutions of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act in all the Labour Courts of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore during the year under report.

The filing of petitions under Sections 33, 33-A and 33-C of Industrial Disputes Act in the Labour Courts, Madurai and Coimbatore had gone down whereas it had increased in the Labour Court, Madras.

The disputes referred to under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act before the Industrial Tribunal, Madras for the year under report had increased while there was a decrease in the institution of petitions under Section 33-2 of the Industrial Disputes Act. During the year ending 31st March 1978, 31 Camp Sitzings were held in 17 Camps.

Mofussil Courts—Original Suits.—During the year under report there had been an increase in the over-all institution of cases in Superior Courts from 7935 to 9235 and from 33204 to 38235 in Inferior Courts on Original Suits.

Small Cause Suits.—There was a slight increase in the over-all institution of Small Cause Suits in Superior Courts from 1610 to 1647 and from 4884 to 5092 in inferior courts.

Appeals.—The overall institution of Appeals in Superior Courts recorded an increase from 7592 to 8481.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.—The overall institution of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals in Superior Courts had recorded a fall from 5091 to 4680.

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.—The institution of Civil Miscellaneous Petitions in Civil Courts recorded an increase from 109390 to 116873 and in Inferior Courts there had been an increase from 178433 to 186862.

Original Petitions.—There was an increase in the institution of Original Petitions in Superior Courts from 5027 to 5433 and in Inferior Courts from 1136 to 1343.

Insolvency Petitions.—There had been a fall in the institution of Insolvency Petitions in Superior Courts from 531 to 470 but an increase in Inferior Courts from 26 to 37.

House Rent Control Petitions.—There had been slight decrease in the overall institution of House Rent Control petitions in Inferior Courts from 5986 to 5654.

Execution Petitions.—The institution of Execution Petition in Superior Courts registered an increase from 4317 to 5836 and in Inferior Courts from 19305 to 23497.

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—There has been an increase in the institution of Rent Tribunal Appeals in Superior Courts from 61 to 101 and in Inferior Courts a fall from 488 to 156.

Arbitration Cases.—There had been marked decrease in the institution of Arbitration Cases in Superior Courts from 49 to 17.

Temporary Courts.—Additional Temporary Courts functioned in most of the districts to dispose of arrears of cases.

The number of Judges worked in the High Court during the year under report :

Period.	No. of Honourable Judges worked in High Court.	Permanent Judges.	Additional Judges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1-4-77 to 3-1-78. }	15	13	2
4-1-78 to 31-3-78. }	19	16	3

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the 1977-78, 1,296 session cases were instituted in the district courts. Of this, 1,230 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 449 cases. Further, of the 10,34,661 criminal cases (including grave crime cases 5,231, prohibition cases 3,90,279 and forest cases 3,652) instituted in the Subordinate courts in the State, 10,11,373 cases were disposed of. A decrease in the institution of Sessions cases in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore (West), Dharmapuri and Madurai and an overall increase in other districts were noticed during the period under report.

The filing of Prohibition Cases in the State of Tamil Nadu has come down from 4,16,934 in 1976-77 to 3,90,279 in 1977-78. This may be due to the stricter enforcement of Prohibition Law by the Government. Similarly, the filing of Forest Cases has decreased from 5,966 in 1976-77 to 3,652 in 1977-78 due to the preventive methods taken by the officials of the Forest Department.

The co-operation among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout the State, during the period under report.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

STATE FINANCE :

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1976-77 are set out below:

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
I. Total Tax Revenue	...	...	...	39,892.90
Total Non-tax Revenue	...	...	...	10,001.90
Total Grants-in-Aid and contributions	...	...	...	13,003.33
Total Revenue receipts	...	...	...	62,898.13

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
II. Expenditure on Revenue Account :				
General Services	...	...	...	18,149.76
Social and Community Services	...	...	...	26,836.11
Economic Services	...	...	...	15,930.32
Grants-in-aid and contributions	...	...	...	1,920.52
Total disbursements revenue account	...	...	...	62,836.71

III. Expenditure on Capital Account :

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Capital Account on General Services	...	...	...	176.58
Capital Account on Social and Community Services	...	...	...	888.61
Capital Account on Economic Services	...	...	...	4,465.50
Total Capital Expenditure	...	...	...	5,530.75

Cash balance.—The cash balance of the Government of Tamil Nadu Rs. 529.18 lakhs on the 1st April 1976 and Rs. 374.16 lakhs on 31st March 1977.

ACCOUNTS 1976-77.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1976-77 was Rs. 62,898.13 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 62,836.71 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 61.42 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,530.75 lakhs, the main items being Rs. (—) 623.57 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services, Rs. 2,631.20 lakhs under capital account of works and power development and Rs. 888.67 lakhs under capital account of Social and Community services.

Budget for 1977-78.—According to Budget Estimate for 1977-78, the revenue account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 3,016.15 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 6,287.69 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 7,493.24 lakhs under loans and advances.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood and other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1976-77 was Rs. 28.43 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 7.68 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (Purchase price). With reference to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 152 lakhs. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 152 lakhs was transferred to this fund from Revenue Account in 1976-77 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1977 was Rs. 77.50 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 56.75 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1977 was Rs. 63.58 lakhs comprising Rs. 14.02 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.56 lakhs in securities (Purchase price) after a disbursement of Rs. 6.53 lakhs during 1976-77.

STATE BORROWINGS.

Open Market Loans.—An Open Market Loan of Rs. 2,967 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 Bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 1,599 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of Open Market Loans included Land Ceiling Compensation was Rs. 1,368 lakhs.

Loans from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 9,931.52 lakhs.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Liabilities.

Liabilities as on
31st March 1977.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Loans :

Due to Government of India	...	...	...	55,314.17
Open Market Loans	...	...	...	24,633.07
4 per cent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds	...	...	...	405.46
Special Irredeemable Loans	...	...	...	1.29

Other Floating Loans:

Ways and Means advances	...	...	...	
Over-drafts	...	...	...	...
Other Loans	...	...	...	3,972.67

Other Liabilities:

State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit.	6,794.82
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Total ... 91,121.48

Assets.

*Assets as on
31st March 1977.*

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Assets :

Loans Advanced (due to Government)	...	30,793.80
Loans to Electricity Board	...	28,165.46
Capital Expenditure	...	59,631.63
Cash Balance and Investments	...	2,803.19

Total ... 1,21,394.08

Excess of assets over liabilities ... 30,272.60

TAMIL NADU BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

The general financial position of the State on the basis of (a) Accounts for the year 1976-77, (b) the Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate for the year 1977-78 and (c) the Budget Estimates for the year 1978-79 is summarised below :

The year 1978-79 starts with an opening balance of (—) Rs. 19 71 lakhs and ends up with a closing balance (—) Rs. 34 05 lakhs.

Other All-India Services	150	2,88,59.47	* 59,759	1,907.42
State Judicial Service	495			
Other State Service	* 15,436			
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding village Establishment)	* 3,23,182			
Village Establishment	54,662			
	3,94,183	2,88,59.47	59,855	1,907.42

Total Salaries and Pension in 1976-77 28,859.47 1,907.42
= 30,766.89.

The total Salaries and Pension in 1976-77 was Rs. 30,766.89.

The percentage of the expenditure on the total State expenditure on Revenue account is Rs. 45.93 in 1976-77.

* Particulars for 1975-76 repeated.

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Evaluation of schemes, Projects and programmes is by far the most important function of this department. Besides, Project Formulation, Tax Research and Ad hoc Studies, Preparation of two annual publications, viz., "Economic Classification of Budget" and "Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal" and a Review of corporate Finance have also been undertaken by the department. The department undertakes evaluation studies that are selected by the State Committee.

During 1977-78, three Evaluation studies, viz., Indo-German, Nilgiris Development Project, Godown Construction Scheme and Applied Nutrition Programme were completed.

Field studies in respect of 'Cotton Package Scheme' Intensive Area Development Programme in Thanjavur, Drought Prone Area Programme, Parambikulam-Aliyar Project and Electro-Medical Equipment Centres of Industries Department have been completed.

Corporation Finance Cell :

During 1977-78, evaluation study on Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation was submitted to Government. The Cell has brought out a "Review of Public Sector Enterprises" for 1975-76 and a "Hand Book on Instructions issued to Public Sector Undertakings". The Cell also scrutinised the Resources Statements, Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates of various State-owned Corporations.

Tax Research Studies.—During 1977-78 a note on Water Rates in Tamil Nadu was submitted to Government.

In connection with the preparation of Memorandum to be submitted to the Seventh Finance Commission, detailed forecasts of State Taxes for the period from 1978-79 to 1983-84 were

worked out and report was submitted to Government on the following State Taxes : Agricultural Income Tax, Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration Fees, General Sales tax, Tax on Sale of Motor Spirits, Entertainment tax, Betting Tax, Urban Land Tax, Electricity Duty, Sugarcane Cess and State Excise.

Project Formulation.—The Department also took up project formulation. Feasibility studies on two project (i.e. a paper plant and an oil complex) were prepared and sent to the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation. The Department assisted the Public Works Department in the preparation of a report on Tank Irrigation-Modernisation Project in Tamil Nadu which was to be submitted to the Study Team of the World Bank. A note on Cost Benefit Analysis of Geranium Projects to be set up in the upper Palanis (Kodaikanal) was prepared and submitted to Government. At present, a comprehensive Plan Formulation relating to Western Ghats Development Programme is in progress and preliminary data are being collected and processed.

Ad hoc Studies and Surveys.—During 1977-78, a Socio-Economic Survey of Handloom Weavers, Beedi Workers and Tannery Workers was taken up. Reports in respect of following two studies ; viz. (1) Expenditure on Medical Reimbursement to Government Servants: (2) Methodological Note on Rural Water Supply Scheme in Tirunelveli district (Prepared at the instance of UNICEF, New Delhi) were submitted to Government.

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts continued to function satisfactorily during the year under report. The performance of the department during 1977-78 is given below :

During the year a new non-banking sub-Treasury at Ottapidaram in Tirunelveli district was opened and the temporary currency Chest at Sub-Treasury, Coimbatore was converted into a

permanent one. The temporary Currency Chests at Sub-Treasury, Cuddalore in South Arcot district and Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram district were converted into permanent one and the non-banking Sub-Treasury, Thovala in Kanniyakumari district was converted into a banking one, entrusting the Government transactions to State Bank of Travancore. Scheme for the payment of Defence Pension, and Railway Pension through public sector banks has been introduced.

The total receipts and payments under the Family Benefit Fund Scheme up to 31st March 1978 were as follows :

Total receipts—Rs. 3,95,45,662.22.

Total payments—Rs. 3,54,62,520.25.

In 2,940 cases, lumpsum payment of Rs. 10,000 was made during 1977-78.

In lieu of the Group Insurance Scheme, the Government have provided the risk cover to its employees through the Tamil Nadu Family Benefit Fund Scheme with effect from 1st January 1978. According to this, the State Government will continue to recover a monthly contribution of Re. 1 from each employee and will pay Death Claims in the event of death of the employee.

According to the revised Group Insurance Scheme introduced for the benefit of employees of local bodies, teaching as well as non-teaching staff of the aided schools, the local bodies and District Educational Officers will be directly dealing with the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the matters connected with the payments of lumpsum benefit of Rs. 10,000. A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been sanctioned towards advance payment of premium for the policy year 1978. The Life Insurance Corporation will pay the lumpsum benefit of Rs. 10,000 to the beneficiaries.

Some of the improvements made in the working of the department consequent on the recommendations of the Treasury Modernisation Committee are indicated below :

(a) Extract of daily totals in the sub-chittahs is sent along with the State Bank of India regarding the implementation of the District Treasury to maintain the posting register major headwise, departmentalwise.

(b) Preparation of sub-chittahs in duplicate in respect of "Loans and advances to Government servants" and sending them to the District Treasury along with the inputs.

(c) Sending of extracts of personal deposits to the District Treasury fortnightly to be prepared in triplicate, one copy to the Administrators of Personal Deposit Accounts and 2 copies to the State Bank of India for verification and return of one copy with certificate of verification. The matter is under correspondence with the State Bank of India regarding the implementation of the scheme.

(d) Input statements are to be prepared with the aid of typewriter.

(e) Percentage of check of totals in input has been prescribed for supervising staff of the Sub-Treasury, District Treasury and Pay and Accounts Office.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

The Data Centre assists various departments and Government-owned Corporations and statutory bodies in designing, programming and implementation of Data Processing Applications.

The main on-going applications presently processed by the Data Centre are Financial Accounts of State Government, Commercial Taxes Assessee and Commodity turnover analysis, S.S.L.C. Examination results, Inventory Control for Neyveli Lignite Corporation,

Financial Information System of Corporation of Madras, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission—Group IV Examination results, Government Servants' Information System, Water Sources Information System, etc.

Besides the applications mentioned above, the Data Centre has taken up the survey and development of programmes for Amalgamated Funds, Madras Port Trust, TANSI, Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Teleprinters, Transport Corporations, etc.

During the year 1977-78, about 80,49,000 of Data processing Cards were utilised. The 1440 System utilisation accounted for 3,981 clock hours roundly and about 1,925 clock hours were used on 1901-A System. The computer stationery utilised was 1,96,470 of single part, 70,320 of two parts, 68,600 of three parts and 49,210 of four parts.

A brief summary of the major applications handled by the Data Centre is given below :—

1. *Accounting, Budgeting and Control System of Finance Department.*—The Data Centre prepares every month statement showing the department-wise expenditure by sub-heads, highlighting significant excess/short falls over the budget estimates. The Drawing Officer-wise statement prepared will help in the reconciliation work at Treasury level.

2. *Commercial Taxes Department.*—In connection with the formulation of budget proposals for 1977-78 and again for 1978-79 and to provide timely information for decision making on tax revisions, statements of commodity turnover and revenue for the first half of 1976-77 and again for the first half of 1977-78 were compiled and furnished.

3. *Directorate of Government Examinations.*—S.S.L.C. Examination processing covers data for the month of March and October sessions of the examination and to declare the eligibility of candidates and print, inter-alia, the nominal roll, hall tickets and tabulates mark registers and mark certificates for the candidates.

4. *Transport Corporations.*—With a view to build a computer-based information system to guide the seven transport corporations of Tamil Nadu to analyse the functional and operational efficiency of the bus routes, the Government Data Centre has undertaken a study on collection/consumption analysis and standardised input forms. Two outputs, one giving earning/K.M., ranked and another K.M./Litre of HSD are being brought out.

Three more outputs, viz., Daily earning of the vehicles in terms of rupees per day, Occupancy Ratio and profit/loss statement and Route-wise traffic intensity in terms of collection are being developed. From the monthly inputs Earnings per K.M. are generated. Profit/loss is calculated on the basis of the formula given by the various corporations.

5. *Inventory Control System of Neyveli Lignite Corporation.*—The system is designed to record the flow of materials in the inventory system of daily transactions. The statement of priced stores ledger, firm-wise ledger and expenditure statements have been developed so far.

6. *Survey on Drinking Water Sources.*—With a view to provide water-supply to scarcity and endemic villages in a time-bound manner, the survey covering all Panchayats, Town Panchayats and Townships was carried out. The number of habitations covered was of the order of 55,150 and the number of wells was of the order of 1,43,900. The computerised outputs have enabled Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board to evolve a master-plan for providing water-supply to all villages in the State in a time-bound manner from 1977-78.

7. *Government Servants Information System.*—In the context of an analysis of the age and salary particulars of all the Government employees, it is proposed together data of an estimated total of 7,00,000 employees. The purpose of the analysis is (1) to prepare a summary report for the Life Insurance Corporation in connection with the Group Insurance Scheme, (2) to provide quan-

titative information to Government in Finance Department and (3) to build the first segment of a data base which could subsequently be amplified into a comprehensive pay and personnel information system.

8. *Employment Registration Application.*—The computerisation of the registration in the various employment exchanges in the State is undertaken to retrieve the information in the least possible time and also to avoid malpractices in selecting candidates. The computerisation is programmed to be taken up in a phased manner spread over seven to nine months to cover all the employment offices. It is estimated that the data will cover about 2.3 lakh candidates. The job involves punching of 23 lakh cards and utilisation of about 520 computer hours.

9. *Workshop on Data Preparation for Computer Processing.*—With a view to have a reasonable degree of appreciation of the work that goes on at the Data Centre in and around the computer, workshops have been designed for the data preparing staff of user departments as an intensive full-time programme of lectures, tutorials sessions and computer demonstration. Besides this, several other measures to improve the quality of inputs and institutionalisation of the responsibility of the user-departments in respect of input rendering have also been undertaken by the Data Centre from time to time. Workshops for the staff of Government departments such as Treasuries, Education, etc., were conducted during 1977-78.

The Government Data Centre has since been awarded a Consultancy Assignment for the Computerisation of the State Accounts of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

SMALL SAVINGS.

To accelerate the process of growth in an economy, the country should mobilise more financial resources from within to boost the level of investment. The growth process makes it imperative to mobilise savings in a country. The savings, thus mobilised, is utilised to finance various development activities.

The wide range of securities and accounts under Small Savings offered by the Government of India satisfy the requirements of both the rich and poor. The post offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and opening accounts.

The Gross and Net collections secured under various securities during 1977-78 were as follows :—

SCRIPS.	GROSS (Rs. in thousands.)	NET
1. Post Office Savings Bank	56,65,66	5,47,11
2. Cumulative Time Deposit	3,19,97(—)	65,93
3. Post Office Recurring Deposit	10,19,31	2,95,39
4. Post Office Time Deposit	44,44,39	27,20,46
5. Fixed Deposit	..(—)	13
6. National Savings Certificate II and Bank Series	1,70,95(—)	8,88
7. National Savings Certificate III and Bank Series	18,19(—)	8,08
8. National Savings Certificate V and Bank Series	11,97(—)	3,26
9. National Savings Certificate V	1,07,98	1,02,90
10. N.S.ACs.	2,68	2,63
11. N.D.Cs., etc.	..(—)	3,66,51
12. D.D.Cs., etc.	..(—)	64,04
13. N.D. Books.	16,21	15,94
14. NEEPF share up to December 1977 ..	6,87,00	2,39,22
15. CMPF share up to December 1977 ..	2,79	2,79
Total ..	1,24,67,10	44,43,27

The net receipt secured in the State during 1977-78 was Rs. 34.09 crores as against the net collection of Rs. 28.44 * crores of the previous year. The actual net collection increased by 20 per cent when compared with previous year's performance.

* Audited figure furnished by the National Savings Commissioner, Nagpur.

Prizes and Incentives.—With a view to encourage the agents on Small Savings the following prize incentive structure has been introduced. The prizes are in the shape of National Savings Certificate.

	RUPEES.
1. For Highest Collection.	200
2. Rs. one Lakh and above collection	120
3. Rs. 30,000 and above collection.	70

To achieve more enrolment through pay roll savings scheme, Rexin Hand Bags are being awarded to Group Leaders and volunteers who have collected more than 100 authorisation letters in an organisation, Institutions, Factories, etc., to enrol under pay roll savings scheme. Two hundred and forty two bags were presented to the group leaders in the State for having collected more than 100 consent slip for enrolment under pay roll savings scheme. A sum of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand) was incurred during 1977-78.

For encouraging the Madhar Sangams in the State, a Rolling Shield is being awarded to the best Madhar Sangam in each district which has done the best work in the field of small savings during a financial year. A shield was awarded to the Kalaimagal Kalvi Nilayam, Erode for having enrolled all the students studied in the school under the scheme. A shield was also awarded to Messrs. Burn and company, Salem for having the highest enrolment under pay roll savings scheme in the State.

It is hoped that the performance would be appreciable under all scrips in small savings for which systematic approach is being evolved.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 and continued to be in operation till 12th September 1975. The scheme was abolished with effect from 13th September 1975. Prior to the abolition of the scheme 78 draws (67 ordinary draws and 11 special bumper draws) were conducted and the last draw on 12th September 1975.

The Scheme was revived during August 1976. In 1977-78 eight ordinary draws and two special bumper draws were conducted. Out of the two bumper draws one draw, namely the Tamil New Year Special Bumper Draw was conducted at Coimbatore. Another Special Bumper Draw was conducted at Madras on 21st January 1978 as Pongal Special Bumper Draw. The entire sale proceeds of Rs. 39 lakhs derived from this Bumper Draw have been transferred to the Flood and Cyclone relief works.

The details of gross income, expenditure and net income derived from the raffles during the year 1977-78 are furnished below :

No. of series released.	Gross income.	Expenditure.	Net income.
31	3,83,77,800	2,52,68,900	1,31,08,900

75 per cent of the net income derived in the year 1977-78 will be transferred to Special Welfare Fund which is earmarked for Rural Water supply and slum clearance.

Tamil Nadu Raffle Certificate Scheme, 1974.—The details of Certificates issued, sold and their value are furnished below :

Denomination.	Series.	Total Certificate issued.	Total Certificate sold.	Value.
Rs. 100	A	2,00,000	1,36,364	1,36,36,400
Rs. 10	B	10,00,000	8,92,039	89,20,390
		12,00,000	10,28,403	2,25,56,790

The certificates were sold on condition that the face value would be repaid after 2 years from the date of the first draw if they did not get any prize in the draws held once in 4 months. Four draws under the Raffle Certificate scheme were conducted during the year 1976-77, and rest of the two draws were held on 20th May 1977 and 20th September 1977. The repayment of face value is being made by the sub-treasuries from 17th January 1978.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The State Planning Commission continued to watch and assess measures necessary for proper co-ordination wherever necessary, (ii) and report to the Government with its recommendations and the measures necessary for proper co-ordination wherever necessary (ii) advise the Government on the economic activities in the State as well as in the country with reference to major development transcending national boundaries and (iii) lay down economic norms for plan formulation, and implementation of projects by making use of sophisticated techniques.

During the year 1977-78, notes on a number of subjects were prepared and sent to the Government and few of them are given below:

(i) A note on the formulation of the next plan was prepared for the Governor's Conference held on 24th and 25th December 1977 at New Delhi and sent to Government in Finance Department.

(ii) A note on the Strategy for planning in Salem-Cuddalore region and Coimbatore-Nilgiris region together with a note on the development strategy enumerated by the Techno-Economic survey of South Arcot District.

(iii) A note on the implementation of Sectoral Programme in the Fifth Five-Year Plan period relating to Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Sectors, together with their physical and financial achievements during the first three years of the Plan period.

(iv) A note on the study of the Task Force and Annual Plan documents along with statements showing the sector-wise outlay and expenditure relating to Fisheries and Animal Husbandry programmes.

(v) A note on the guidelines for the Fifth Five-Year Plan relating to Education and Health Programmes along with certain physical indicators for the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

(vi) A note on the problems identified with regard to Unemployment and Training of Craftsmen.

(vii) Assessment of planned development in different districts —A note on ranking of districts based on certain socio-economic indicators.

(viii) A note on the Industrial Projects proposed in Tamil Nadu based on data from "Shape of Things to Come" published by Economic Intelligence Service Centre, Bombay.

(ix) A note on the methodology adopted in fixing prices for procurement of rice in the State as contained in papers prepared by the Head of Department, Agricultural Economics, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

(x) A note on district planning and VIth Five-Year Plan of Tamil Nadu.

As part of the responsibilities entrusted to the State Planning Commission it was also engaged in the following special studies during 1977-78.

A study on the scope for Additional Taxation from Agricultural Sector.

A report on "District-wise plan expenditure for the year 1974-75 and 1975-76".

The following items of work was undertaken and completed.

The preparation of an index on data base was initiated. Details in respect of the data available pertaining to Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Industries, Financial statistics, Banking, Education, Health, Manpower, Transport and Communications were listed source-wise and completed.

Details of the Sectoral outlay on schemes as given in the Task Force Report of the respective sectors and the outlay given in the perspective plan document for the V and VI Plan periods, together with the actual outlay during the first four years of the V Plan were culled out from the respective documents and prepared in a statement form in respect of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Sectors. The work relating to Urban Development was also undertaken.

Statement showing financial allocation and actual expenditure in Annual Plans for the first four years of the V Plan period, as compared with the outlay suggested in the perspective plan document and as suggested by State Planning Commission was compiled in respect of the Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Sectors.

Critical assessment of Fifth Five-Year Plan for the following sectors were made, viz.—

- (i) Housing
- (ii) Rural and Urban Development
- (iii) Water-Supply and Sewerage.
- (iv) Harijans and Tribal Welfare
- (v) Social Welfare
- (vi) Information and Publicity.

Analysis of the Annual Plan for 1978-79 with reference to its potential for employment generation and rural orientation.

CHAPTER VI. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. CYCLONE AND FLOOD.

During the year under report, the North-East Monsoon season which normally commenced between October-December set in rather early on 13th October, 1977, after the withdrawal of South-West Monsoon June-September which was generally normal in Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and the Ramanathapuram district receiving normal or slightly above normal rainfall. The second week of October 1977 witnessed the pouring of heavy rains all over Tamil Nadu with Thanjavur district recording an excess rainfall by 190 per cent, Ramanathapuram 160 per cent. Chengalpattu 55 per cent. Tiruchirappalli and Madurai 80 to 180 per cent and Tirunelveli topping all with a rainfall 7 times its normal. Madras City was no exception to the deluge that descended on Tamil Nadu, the metropolis recording 869 Cms. during October and November 1977.

Before the State could recover from the hardships caused by water, the devastating cyclone with a gale velocity of 100 Kms. per hour struck the Tamil Nadu Coast at Nagapattinam on 12th November, 1977. Badly affecting the entire Nagapattinam Taluk, the cyclone caused widespread havoc in the eastern part of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, South Arcot and Madurai districts. As a result of heavy rain many of the rivers, canals, jungle streams had swollen and overflowed. Extensive damage was caused to paddy fields, plantain areas and coconut topes. Number of villages were cut off from communication. The Amaravathy Railway Bridge at Karur in Tiruchirappalli district was washed away. The Kodaganar Dam near Vendasandur in Madurai district was also breached with the flood waters inundating several villages lower down.

An immediate aerial survey of the affected areas of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Vendasandur area of Madurai district, was made on 13th November, 1977 by the Chief Minister, the Food Minister, the Relief Commissioner, the General Manager, Southern Railway and other senior officials. The President of India, Prime Minister

and Central Ministers made aerial survey of the affected areas and were distressed by the loss of human lives and the enormity of damages and hardships caused to the people of this State.

The total loss of lives throughout the State was 596. The total number of persons missing was 160. Of the dead, 160 were bread-winners. The total value of crop damaged was estimated at Rs. 41.81 crores. The total damage to private and public property was estimated at Rs. 155 crores as follows:—

(Rupees in crores.)			
(i) Damages to Private Properties	...	...	83.37
(ii) Irrigation Works	...	...	18.08
(iii) Roads	...	...	29.96
(iv) Buildings and installation	...	...	12.82
(v) Local Bodies	...	...	10.49
Total	..		154.72

Immediate relief measures were taken up to mitigate the sufferings of the people in the affected areas. All the families affected by cyclone for whom cash grant for reconstruction of their houses was sanctioned were provided with 5 Kgs. of rice free of cost.

The total liability in the State of the estimated expenditure and the loss in respect of various items connected with rescue, relief, restoration and rehabilitation to fall on the shoulders of the State Government as a result of the unprecedented disaster was as follows :

(Rupees in crores.)			
1. Gratuitous relief	...	...	4.98
2. Restoration of Public Property	...	...	67.85
3. Assistance for reconstruction of huts and houses	...	...	25.00

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)			
4. Assistance of Agriculturists	...	...	9.88
5. Assistance to Fisherman	...	...	1.35
6. Assistance to Weavers	...	...	1.00
7. Ways and Means assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions	...	...	8.00
8. Loss of revenue and loan due and compensation to local bodies	...	...	10.00
Total	...		128.06

A Central Team toured the affected areas of the State and assessed the damages. The Central Government in the first instance sanctioned Rs. 33.91 crores as assistance for the State [including Rs. 2 crores in the form of short term loans and Rs. 2.6 crores as value of foodgrain supplied.] The Government sought further central assistance to the tune of Rs. 75.12 crores in the Memorandum presented to the Central Team during its second visit to Tamil Nadu, but the Government of India have also sanctioned a further assistance of Rs. 14.4 crores totalling, to all, to Rs. 48.31 crores.

The relief and rehabilitation measures provided by the Government to the agriculturists and others affected by the flood and cyclone during the year under report were as follows :

1. Supply of seeds, free of cost, to small farmers and tenants for raising Thaladi crop in areas specifically declared as having been affected by flood by the Collectors in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.

2. The payment of subsidy of 25 per cent on fertilisers used for Thaladi crop and a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of nitrogenous fertilisers used for top dressing samba crop to small farmers and tenants in the affected area subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 per acre.

3. Supply of plan protection chemicals throughout the State with a price subsidy of 25 per cent in view of the higher rate of incidence of pests and diseases on crop with a view to control pests and diseases and to serve as an incentive for production.

4. Supply of coconut seedlings, free of cost, to small farmers.

5. Reclamation of sand Cast lands and sand cast wells at Government cost in the case of small farmers and for others 50 per cent of subsidy on the cost of reclamation inclusive of the existing subsidy of 25 per cent wherever it is available under the conservation scheme.

6. Grant of Rs. 100 per acre to small farmers and tenants as assistance in respect of the actual extent of lands under banana or sugarcane which had been damaged.

7. Payment of subsidy of Rs. 500 per acre to small farmers and tenants as an incentive for restarting the betelvines that had been either partially or totally lost.

8. Grant of remission of land Revenue, water cess, local cess, additional assessment, additional water cess, special assessment, special water cess and commercial crops assessment payable for the fasli 1387, if the out turn of the crop was 6 annas (37 paise) or less.

9. Postponement of both arrears and current instalments of Takkavi loans and also arrears of land revenue relating to earlier faslis collectable in fasli 1387 to fasli 1388 in cases where the land revenue and local cess for fasli 1387 were remitted.

10. Cash relief of Rs. 200 per hut damaged by the cyclone and floods. A sum of Rs. 10, 23, 36, 941 was disbursed as cash grant.

DROUGHT.

On account of good rains during the North-East monsoon, season especially in November 1976, the seasonal conditions generally improved except in certain pockets of some of the taluks where the rains had not either been widespread or adequate with the result that the supply of water had not been adequate to raise crops or save the crops from withering. Thus, drought conditions prevailed in the earlier part of 1977 in certain pockets of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts. In December 1976, Government actually considered a massive programme of Drought relief measures, amounting to Rs. 739.24 lakhs.

In view of heavy rains during October-November, 1977 various relief works already undertaken and in progress during the drought affected months were continued and completed—New works proposed were dropped, since there was no need therefor in view of the subsequent heavy rains which, indeed, converted a drought situation into a flood problem.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars of demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue including inam assessment additional assessment and additional water cess for the year 1977-78 are given below :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	[RS. IN LAKHS.]		
Arrear	877	276	601
Current	1,175	651	524

OLD AGE PENSION.

Three social security schemes are implemented in this State under Old Age Pension. They are :

(a) Old Age Pension under Normal Scheme.

(b) Old Age Pension under Physically handicapped Destitutes.

(c) Old Age Pension under Destitute widows.

In order to provide relief, as a measure of Social Security, to old persons, who have no means of subsistence and who have no relatives, bound by custom or usage, to support them, a sum of Rs. 20 is sanctioned as Old Age Pension to destitutes of 65 years of age and over, who are incapacitated to earn a living and to other destitutes of 60 years of age and over. The pension is paid by Money Order at Government cost.

Old Age Pension under physically handicapped.—In view of the need for expanding the coverage under social security scheme, the Government sanctioned another scheme in the year 1974 to cover 10,000 physically handicapped destitutes.

Old Age Pension to destitute widows.—Government have also sanctioned one more scheme for destitute widows to expand the coverage under the Old Age Pension Scheme to 10,000 destitute widows. Destitute widows above the age of 45 years were eligible for pension.

The year-wise expenditure under the scheme for last 3 years :

Year.	Name of the Scheme.	Expenditure.
		RS.
1975-76	(1) Under Normal Scheme ...	1,12,18,893.00
	(2) Under Physically Handicapped ...	97,692.00
	(3) Under Destitute Widows ...	41,766.00

Year.	Name of the scheme.	Expenditure.
1976-77	(1) Under Normal Scheme ...	71,02,031.00
	(2) Under Physically Handicapped ...	4,85,912.00
	(3) Under Destitute Widows ...	16,17,216.00
1977-78	(1) Under Normal Scheme ...	1,47,80,329.66
	(2) Under Physically Handicapped and Destitute Widows ...	22,81,715.10

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

Cultivable lands are assigned under B.S.O. 15 to landless and poor persons. The maximum extent of land that may be assigned to a landless and poor person shall be that which together with all the land, if any, owned by him makes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry or 1 1/2 acres of wet, assuming 1 acre of wet land to be equivalent to 2 acres of dry land.

It may be seen from the above figures that there is an over-all increase to the extent of Rs. 4,14,28,370 as a whole in the sale of stamps. It may be said that lifting of the emergency in March 1977 has to a considerable extent contributed to the increase in sale of stamps when compared to last year. There is some decrease under certain heads particularly under the head "Duty on Impressing documents" and "Miscellaneous Receipts". The decrease is inevitable since the receipts under the heads are levied by Collectors and District Revenue Officers.

During the year under report, the indents for the supply of stamps have been sent to ensure regular supply of stamps to the Districts without interruption. A feature of this year's performance in Stamp Administration is that there has been no complaint of scarcity of stamps.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The salient features of the work done by the Settlement Department in respect of implementation of the various Acts and Special works during 1977-78 are detailed below in a descriptive form :

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 26 of 1948.—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 and Interim Payment upto the end of March 1978.

Compensation deposited	...	...	Rs. 3,31,752.90
Interim Payment deposited	...	...	Rs. 67,874.14

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 26/63.—During the year 1977-78, Kalrayan Hills in Kallakurichi Taluk of South Arcot District comprising of 3 jagirs, viz., Ariyagoundan Jagir, Kumbagoundan Jagir and Jadaya-goundan Jagir and Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu Inam Estates in Attur Taluk of Salem District were taken over as Inam Estates and Survey Work is under progress. During the year under report, survey has been completed in the entire area of 27.42 square miles

in respect of Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu Inam Estates in Attur Taluk of Salem District and in an area of 247.76 square miles in respect of the 3 Jagir Hill Villages in Kallakurichi Taluk of South Arcot District. The Settlement work is in progress in Attur Taluk and Field work has been completed in the entire area of 27.42 square miles and in respect of Kallakurichi Taluk field work has been completed in an area of 15.02 square miles. Ryotwari pattas have been granted in favour of 1,502 persons for an area of 1,141.59.5 hectares in Attur Taluk.

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 and deposited for payment towards Compensation and Interim Payment.

Compensation deposited	...	...	Rs. 3,06,936.42
Interim Payment	...	...	Rs. 81,787.04

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 30/63.—During the year 1977-78 ryotwari settlement under the provisions of the Abolition Act was introduced in respect of minor inams in one village covering an area of 1.39 square miles.

The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 24/69.—An extent of 125.14 square miles was taken up by the Government for Settlement under the Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 24/69. The Settlement Field Work has been completed in an area of 76.23 square miles. The statutory enquiries for the grant of ryotwari patta have been completed in an extent of 26.99 square miles and ryotwari pattas have been granted for 2,422 persons.

Revenue Follow-up Work.—The object of this work is to bring the Revenue Registry up-to-date. Revenue Follow up work was completed in 51 villages involving 106.88 square miles in South Arcot District during the year 1977-78.

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

During 1977-78, the work of printing the Pudukkottai District Gazetteer has commenced. The compilation of the District Gazetteers of Dharmapuri, Thirunelveli and Kanniyakumari Districts has made

substantial progress during the year. The preliminary work on the Gazetteers of Tiruchirappalli, Chengalpattu, North Arcot and the Nilgiris Districts has also been taken up.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

The Survey and Land Records Department attended to the following items of work during the year under report.

The remnants of re-survey of Janmam lands in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris District, survey of 3 Jagir Inam Estates in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district taken over under the Act 26 of 1963, the survey of Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu Inam Estates lying in Kalrayan Hills and Attur taluk in Salem district were taken up during the year under report.

As per the decision of the Government, re-survey was to be continued and completed over an area of about 1817 square miles in the district of the Nilgiris, Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district. Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district and also in the four taluks of Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Dharapuram of Coimbatore district covered by the L.B.P. area where re-survey under the foot-pound system was already commenced.

The total area completed under re-survey under the metric system in the Nilgiris district during the year 1977-78 was 246.37 square kilo miles (95.36 square miles).

Survey of Iruwaram Inam Estates, Lease-hold Estates and Minor Inam Estates notified and taken over respectively under the Tamil Nadu Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 has already been completed over an area of 1,655.77 square miles (4,288.44 square miles).

The survey of 3 Jagir Inam Estates in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu Inam Estates of Attur taluk of Salem district has been taken up from November 1976. Location work for the entire area of 259.36 square miles (671.73 square kilo miles) was already over. Measurement work has been completed in an area of 215.20 square miles (557.35 square kilo miles) during the period under report.

For the period from April 1977 to March 1978 town survey for an area of 71.55 square Kilometre and street survey for a length of 168.53 kilometres were completed.

Under maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, the following items of work were carried out during the year under report :—

(a) No. of survey marks detected	'A' Class stones.	4,473
missing.	'B' Class stones.	4,63,262
(b) No. of survey marks renewed.	'A' Class stones.	513
	'B' Class stones.	2,20,813
(c) No. of sub-divisions measured.	.....	97,193

Progress of Collection of ryots Share of Survey charges under C.S.M. (B) Survey Officer up to 31st March 1978.

1. Total amount for which demands have been sent for collection	Rs. 1,53,32,538.41
2. Total amount collected	Rs. 98,74,820.37
3. Balance to be collected	Rs. 54,57,718.04
4. Total demand sent for collection under 029 L.R.	Rs. 66,57,106.22
5. Collected under 029 L.R.	Rs. 31,34,709.89
6. Balance to be collected under 029 L.R.	Rs. 35,22,396.33

Progress of demand, collection and balance under C.S.M. (A) Collectors up to March 1978.

1. Total amount for which demand sent for collection	Rs. 8,53,577.60
2. Amount collected	Rs. 5,18,470.47
3. Balance to be collected	Rs. 3,35,107.13

The expenditure for the whole year under report was Rs. 3,57,33,602.08.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration Department under the control of the Inspector-General of Registration is responsible mainly for the administration of the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908) and registration of documents, mostly affecting titles to property and serves as custodian of the documents evidencing the claims of persons to immovable properties. The main source of revenue to department is the registration fees levied on the documents presented for registration, search fees, fees levied for issuing Encumbrance Certificates, etc.

During the year under report, the Stamp Duty paid on documents including transfer duty payable to local bodies during 1977-78 increased from Rs. 22.79 to Rs. 22.80 crores.

During the period under report 14,538 cases of under-valuation were detected and action taken by the department. A sum of Rs. 15.46 lakhs was collected by way of Stamp Duty and compounding fees, as against 22,510 cases and the collection of Rs. 14.25 lakhs in previous year.

Further, in respect of 86,960 documents a sum of Rs. 1,23,64,730.80 was collected in cash by the Sub-Registrars in the States under Section 41 of the Stamp Act. This amount is included in the total collection of Rs. 22.80 crores shown as Stamp Duty collected on registered documents.

A sum of Rs. 9,14,42,495.30 was collected as Transfer duty during the period under report. Out of which a sum of Rs. 28,03,272.50 was credited to this department as collection charges. The figures for the previous period were Rs. 7,91,42,616.95 and 23,74,280.00 respectively.

Registration.—The number of registrations rose from 7,78,961 in the previous year to 8,54,359 in the year under report.

Compulsory registrations increased from 7,42,829 to 8,14,682.

Number of Wills registered during the period under report was 16,984 while the figure for the previous period was 15,713.

Searches and Copies.—The number of applications for Encumbrance Certificates rose from 2,80,682 to 2,84,925 during the period under report.

The number of applications for searches was 1,00,216 while it was 87,746 during the previous year.

FOREST PANCHAYATS.

Consequent on the coming into force of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, the forests under the control of the Forest Panchayats automatically become vested in the respective Panchayats under Section 72 of the Said Act. The Government had also observed that the question of terminating the existence of Forest Panchayats and transferring the lands to the respective Panchayats would not arise.

In Madurai District, there were five Panchayat forests covering an extent of 3,550 acres during the year under report.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Prohibition of intoxicating liquors and drugs has been the policy of the Government (State) during the year under report.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and the rules framed hereunder were in force in this State during the period under report. The regulatory functions like issue of licences, permits, etc., for the manufacture, possession, import and export of excisable articles under the various rules administered by the Prohibition and Excise Department as well as the collection of duties, fees, etc., continued to be attended to by the Officers of the Revenue Department. Medicinal preparations were allowed to be manufactured both under bond (Excise Supervision) and non-bond (Non-Excise Supervision). Supply of rectified spirit for the manufacture of medicinal preparations in this State was made from the distilleries in Tamil Nadu. Opium and other Narcotic drugs were obtained direct from the authorised sources by the manufacturers after getting the prescribed licences and permits issued by the 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 the Tamil

Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory, Chempauk, Madras. Permits for personal consumption of liquors to the foreigners (temporary residents) and visitors from other States of the Indian Union and also to the citizens of the State on medical advice were issued under the Tamil Nadu Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960. During the year 1977-78 there were 22 licensees in Form F.L. 1 for the sale of bottled liquors to consumers and 12 F.L. 2 and 13 F.L. 2A licensees (club licences), 14 F.L. 3 licensees and 16 F.L. 3-A licensees (Star hotels) for supply to permit-holders.

Distilleries.—The following distilleries were functioning in the State during the period under report. The annual installed capacity of production and the actual production during the period are indicated against each :—

<i>Name of the Distillery.</i>	<i>Annual installed capacity (in lakh bulk litres).</i>	<i>Actual production (in lakh bulk litres) (from 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trichy Distilleries & Chemicals Ltd. ..	136.00	76.89
2. E.I.D. Parry Ltd.	76.00	54.24
3. Sakthi Sugars Ltd.	136.00	100.73
4. Arvind Distilleries & Chemicals Ltd. ..	90.00	47.30
5. Vorion Chemicals and Distilleries Ltd. ..	27.00	18.52
6. Southern Agrifurane Industries Ltd. ..	13.50	7.59
7. Coimbatore Alcohol Chemicals (P) Ltd. ..	70.00	..
Total ..		305.27

Revenue.—Consequent on the reintroduction of Prohibition in the State, the State Exchequer had to forego considerable revenue amounting approximately to fifty-two crores per annum. The receipts under major sources of revenue during the year 1977-78 are furnished below :—

EXCISE REVENUE.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Arrack rentals (Excise duty, Gallonage fees, etc.)	27.46
2. Toddy rentals	1.02
3. I M.F.L. (Beer, Wines and Spirits) (Excise duty, Gallonage fees, Licence fees, etc.)	1,56.58
4. Other Receipts (commercial and denatured Spirit, Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, Hemp and other drugs, Receipts from Distilleries, Fines, etc.)	2,33.75
Grand total ...	4,18.81

Prohibition Enforcement Offences.—The total number of cases reported in the State under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, Opium Act and Dangerous Drugs Act, etc., for the period from 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978 were 3,87,317. 54,075 illicit distillation cases were detected during the period under report. Similarly, a study of detection of cases of possession of arrack shows that during the last quarter, there was a slight decrease to 39,798 from 45,878 of the previous quarter. But the total detection of possession of arrack during the year was considerably very high when compared with that of last year. Adequate attention was paid to put down the sale of I.D. arrack and as many as 18,219

cases were detected during this year and the enforcement agencies had taken all out efforts to put down the illicit sale besides enlisting the co-operation of village vigilance committee members and other rural committee members.

Detection of cases of smuggling of liquor from other States had also shown an increase during this year. On the whole during the year as many as 5,670 cases of smuggling of liquor from other States, as well as from one district to other district had been detected involving the seizure of 136 cars, which were used for smuggling. The efforts taken by the local police and enforcement staff were appreciable and this would be kept up during the succeeding years also.

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

General.—Administration of Prohibition and Excise work was satisfactory during the year, 1977-78.

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the period from 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978:—

1. Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
2. Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.
3. Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.
4. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
5. Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
6. Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
7. Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.—Registration of the dealers in the first step in the scheme of the Act. The minimum turnover limit for registration which stood at Rs. 7,500 in 1959 has been progressively raised and is at Rs. 30,000 from 1st April 1974. Only registered dealers are entitled to collect sales tax. Taxes are levied at different rates for different commodities. Exemption has been given to select institutions from the levy of taxes.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.—An additional sales tax at five per cent payable by dealer having a total turnover of more than Rs. 10 lakhs was introduced with effect from 1st April 1970. The rate was subsequently increased to ten per cent from 1st April 1974. This tax has to be borne by the assessee and cannot be passed on to the buyer. This applies also to sales of motor spirits, taxable under a separate enactment called the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939. From 1st April 1976 tax is payable as a percentage of the taxable turnover and not with reference to the tax payable on the total turnover. The rate from 1st April 1976 is graded ranging from 0.4 per cent of the taxable turnover to 0.7 per cent. Where the taxable turnover exceeds three lakhs but does not exceed five lakhs, it is 0.4 per cent where it exceeds five lakhs, but does not exceed seven lakhs, it is 0.5 per cent where it exceeds seven lakhs but does not exceed 10 lakhs, it is 0.6 per cent and where it exceeds 10 lakhs it is 0.7 per cent.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.—This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the sales tax payable by dealers in Madras City and its suburban area, that is, area within 32 kms; of the city of Madras, the city of Madurai, and the Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—Of the Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department the second in importance is the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. This Act deals with the levy of

tax on sales which takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Though this is a central enactment, its administration is entrusted to the State Government and the entire revenue under this Act is also allowed to be retained by the States. In respect of goods which have been declared to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce, such as iron and steel, coal, jute, etc., the taxing power of the State is restricted. Prior to 1st July 1975, the restriction was that the local tax under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act on such goods should not exceed three per cent and it should not be levied at more than one stage of sale/purchase. From 1st July 1975, the limit has been increased to four per cent. The Act makes a distinction between inter-State sales to registered dealers and Government department on the one hand and to consumers or unregistered dealers on the other.

Reduction has been granted on the iron articles supplied to New Delhi sales Emporium in the rate of tax to three per cent.

Exemption has been granted for registration on the photos and lockets of Baghavan Sri Ramakrishna and his disciples.

Tamilnadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—It is a single point levy on the first sale of motor spirit within the States. The rate of tax is based on the quantity sold and not on the turn over of sales/purchases. The bulk of the tax is realised from the oil companies including the Madras Refineries, Madras. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 and the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 also apply to the sales of motor spirits.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.—These two enactments together govern the levy of taxes on entertainments. This is now registered to cinematograph exhibitions and horse races to which persons are admitted on payment. No tax is leviable if the admission is free. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act empowers

the local authorities (Corporation, Municipality, Panchayat Union, etc.) to levy a surcharge on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939. The local authorities are given the power to notify the rate of tax subject to the limits set forth in the Act. Though both the Acts are administered by Commercial Taxes Department, the entire collections under the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act (Surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Surcharge on Show Tax) are assigned to the local authorities in whose jurisdiction the entertainments are held. In addition, 90 per cent of the basic entertainment tax under Entertainment Tax Act is also given to the local authority concerned. The Government retain only 10 per cent of the basic Entertainment Tax plus the entire collections by ways of show tax and the two additional surcharges (one on the Entertainment Tax and the other on the show tax). The Government have also amended the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act by Act 5 of 1978 and introduced with effect from 26th December 1977 the system of payment of a fixed tax per show in respect of theatres in panchayat villages, District Towns and Municipalities III Grade and II Grade. The scheme provides for payment of tax at a fixed percentage of the gross Collection Capacity of the theatres per show (ranging between 20 per cent to 27-1/2 per cent) for the actual number of shows conducted in a week. The Act also provides for option to pay tax at a lower percentage of the gross Collection Capacity (ranging between 15 per cent to 22-1/2 per cent) for a fixed number of shows per week.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act.—The Act applies to horse races only. The races are conducted at Guindy (Madras) and at Ootacamund. A surcharge of 5 per cent is levied on the betting tax. Intervene betting is permitted in respect of races held at Ootacamund, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The rate of tax is 10 per cent in all intervene bettings with a surcharge of 5 per cent. From 29th October 1976, the rate of tax on backers and book-makers was reduced to 20 per cent from 25 per cent in respect

of races held at Guindy. The following are the details of rates of tax for races:—

Races held at Guindy, Madras.

Rate of tax.

1. Bets on totalizators on 20 per cent from 29th wing and places Oct. 1976.
2. Bets on totalizators on double, treble, tenala, Exactam Hacjoitm dire-cast Do.
3. Book-Makers Do.

Races held at Ootacamund.

Rate of tax.

- Bets on totalizator and book-makers 10 per cent from 4th May 1974.

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, with a Main Bench and an Additional Bench at Madras and two other Additional Benches at Madurai and Coimbatore continued to hear appeals and review applications under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

During the year under report, 4,124 appeals and 48 Tribunal Review Applications were received in the four Benches and the total appeals and Tribunals Review Applications including the 1,500 appeals and 14 Tribunal Review Applications pending at the beginning of the year were 5,624 and 62 respectively. Of these, 3,443 appeals and 17 Tribunal Review Applications were disposed of. Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955,

216 appeals were filed in the Main Bench during the period under report and the total number of appeals before the Bench was 271 including the 55 appeals pending at the beginning of the year under report. Of this, 142 appeals were disposed of during 1977-78.

Four Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Madras and 12 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in the districts continued to act as the first Appellate Authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act and Central Sales Tax Act. At the beginning of the year under report, 6,413 appeals were pending before the 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners and 13,760 appeals were received during 1977-78. Of the 20,173 appeals, 13,607 appeals were disposed of upto March 1978.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

After the formation of the larger Southern Rice Zone, the State Government introduced a scheme of levy on traders for procuring the stocks required for public distribution. Under this scheme, the traders had to tender 40 per cent of their purchases towards levy to Government at the prices fixed by them. This scheme was in force from 15th October 1976 to 16th October 1977. Consequent on the announcement of the Government of India, declaring the entire country as one zone for purposes of movement of paddy and rice, restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice were removed from 17th October 1977. To procure the stock intended for public distribution, the Government introduced a scheme of levy on Millers. According to this 20 per cent of the rice produced in the wholesale mills should be tendered to Government at the prices fixed by them. Hulling of paddy belonging to producers and retailers were exempted from Miller's level.

The Government also introduced a system of collection of levy of 10 per cent on rice and 20 per cent on paddy purchased by wholesalers and this was enforced in respect of stocks which were purchased and moved from the four surplus districts of Thanjavur,

South Arcot, North Arcot and Chengalpattu. This levy was also collected in respect of stocks moved from Tamil Nadu to other States.

A total quantity of 22,400 rice tonnes was procured during Kuruvai 1977 season and 54,995 rice tonnes during Samba 1978 season upto 31st March 1978 under 'Millers' and 'Traders' levy schemes.

Procurement Prices.—The procurement prices which were in force from 17th October 1977 are as follows :—

Variety.	Paddy (per Qtl.)	Rice (per Qtl.)	
		From 17th October to 15th December.	From 16th December upto March 1978.
1. Coarse ..	Rs. 77.00	127.70	120.60
2. Medium ..	Rs. 81.00	133.95	126.55
3. Fine ..	Rs. 86.00	137.45	133.95
4. Superfine ..	Rs. 89.00	142.00	138.40

Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited.—With a view to building up adequate stock of rice, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, as a part of its open market operations purchased 23,087 tonnes of paddy and 95,615 tonnes of rice from other States. The Civil Supplies Corporation has also purchased paddy from the ryots within the States at the following prices :—

Variety.	Rate per Qtl.
1. Coarse	Rs. 90.
2. Medium	Rs. 95.

The Civil Supplies Corporation has opened direct purchase centres and purchased 50,653 tonnes of paddy upto 31st March 1978 from the ryots in the State at the above prices.

Distribution.—The entire State is covered by a net-work of Public Distribution retail points. There were 8,576 retail shops functioning in the State, 6,003 in the rural areas and the remaining 2,573 in the urban areas. 105.17 lakhs family cards have been

A committed system of public distribution was in force in Madras City and in its belt area, Coimbatore City and its belt area, Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris district and Kanyakumari district. Rice, levy wheat and levy sugar were distributed to the cardholders under Public Distribution System. A total quantity of 3,37,641 tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders during the year 1977-78. Rice, wheat and levy sugar are supplied to cardholders at the following prices :—

	(RUPEES PER KILO.)
Course and medium	1.60
Fine	1.85
Levy wheat	1.40
Levy sugar	2.30

In pursuance of the decision of the Government to open fair price shops in every Revenue Village, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has opened 442 retail shops in Tirunelveli district. As part of this programme, a decision has been taken to convert the existing retail shops under Public distribution system as multi-purpose shops so that essential commodities such as cereals and edible oil, etc., could be supplied at fair price. 1,050 shops run by the Co-operatives and all the shops run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation have been converted into multi-purpose shops.

Wheat and Wheat Product.—Levy wheat is supplied to the cardholders at Rs. 1.40 per kilogram and there is no quantitative restriction in regard to supply of wheat. A quantity of 45,647 tonnes of wheat was distributed to the cardholders during the period under report.

Wheat Products.—The Government of India have increased the allotment of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills for conversion into wheat products from 40,000 tonnes to 66,610 tonnes from January 1978. The off-take of wheat and wheat products has been low during the period 1977-78 due to the availability of rice and other coarse grains in the open market at lower prices.

Levy Sugar.—Till the end of December 1977, levy sugar was distributed to the cardholders on the basis of monthly income of the cardholders. Based on the orders of the Government of India the State Government have issued orders to distribute levy sugar at 425 grams per head per month irrespective of income, area of residence, i.e., rural or urban with effect from 1st January 1978. The Government of India now allot about 19,800 tonnes of levy sugar allot about 19,800 tonnes of levy sugar every month for distribution to the cardholders. The price of levy sugar has also been increased from Rs. 2.15 to 2.30 from 1st March 1978. A quantity of 1,80,000 tonnes of levy sugar was distributed to the cardholders during 1977-78.

Kerosene.—The Government of India allot about 32,000 kilo litres of kerosene every month. The retail price of kerosene ranged from Rs. 1.33 to 1.46 per litre during the year under report.

TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation has opened two warehouses, one at Nagercoil in Kanyakumari district and other at Avanashi in Coimbatore district during the year and thereby raised its total warehouse strength in the State to 39. By this, the Warehousing Corporation has covered all the districts except Nilgiris by at least one warehouse. The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation has been undertaking handling and transport of foodgrains, fertilizers and other notified commodities deposited and released from the Warehouse on behalf of the bulk depositors such as the Food Corporation of India, Madras Fertilizers Limited, Southern Petro Chemicals Industries Corporation, Indian Farmers and Fertilizers Corporation Limited. The Business with the bulk depositors has improved and the deposits from the bulk depositors have come up to the following levels during the year 1977-78.

Food Corporation of India	...	...	65495	M.T.
Government departments	...	...	25124	M.T.
Traders	...	...	85028	M.T.
Co-operatives	...	...	8181	M.T.
Agriculturists and others	...	...	3068	M.T.
Total	...	...	186896	M.T.

The Corporation has made a substantial progress in its endeavour to establish the network of scientifically constructed warehouse in the State. As a result of these new constructions the following additional capacity has been created :—

1. Namakkal	...	...	...	2700	M.T.
2. Aranthangi	...	...	...	2700	M.T.
3. Tiruvannamalai	...	...	...	5400	M.T.
4. Pudukkottai	...	...	...	5400	M.T.
5. Pollachi	...	...	...	2700	M.T.
Total	...	...	...	18900	M.T.

The Corporation, besides serving the Warehousing requirements of the bulk depositors who are quasi-Government organisations continues to render service to the private traders and agriculturists in its endeavour to bring credit facilities to Agriculturists and traders based on the Warehouse receipts. The State Bank of India and other nationalised banks have advanced a loan of Rs. 69,00,000 against 687 warehouse receipts issued during the year 1977-78. The authorised share capital of the Corporation has increased from 200 lakhs to Rs. 400 lakhs in 1977-78. The Corporation has received Rs. 30 lakhs from the State Government and Central Government Warehousing Corporation at Rs. 15 lakhs each towards share capital during 1977-78.

As a result of the cyclone and flood which struck the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu during November 1977, the following ware-houses experienced rather heavy damages.

	RS.
1. Nagapattinam	51,00,000
2. Kovilpatti	58,000
3. Thanjavur	9,800
4. Cuddalore	1,43,000
Total	53,10,800

There was not much of structural damages to the Warehouses. As for the stock damages, the Corporation was able to get claims from the insurance company. The Corporation has made a headway in making a profit of Rs. 40.64 lakhs as against the profit of Rs. 30.40 lakhs in the previous year.

LAND REFORMS.

The Land Ceiling Acts and Tenancy Laws were continued to be administered by the Board of Revenue (Land Reforms). The salient features of the various Acts and the progress achieved under the Acts are furnished below for the period upto March 1978.

(1) (a) *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of the Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Act 58/61)*.—Under this Act, the ceiling area in the case of a person or a family of not more than five persons was fixed at 30 standard acres and for every additional member in excess of five, 5 standard acres in addition to the Ceiling area was allowed, subject to the overall family ceiling of 60 standard acres. "Stridhana" land upto 10 standard acres is allowed to be retained outside the family pool. The Act came into force from 6th April 1960. The extent of lands notified as surplus is 91,397 acres upto 31st March 1978, under the Act as amended from time to time.

(b) *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970 (Act 17/70)*.—By this Act, the Ceiling area of a family was reduced to 15 standard acres. The Act came into force from 15th February 1970. The implementation of this Act was in progress.

(c) *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1971 (Act 41/71)*.—This Act removed the exemption for lands grown with sugarcane and the land used for grazing purposes, with effect from 15th January 1972.

(d) *The Tamil Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 20/72)*.—By this Act, exemption in favour of lands in hill areas was removed. Investigation under this Act was in progress. The overall ceiling for a family was reduced to 40 standard acres from 60 standard acres. Both these amendments are effective from 1st March 1972.

(e) *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 37/72)*.—By this Act, the exemption for trusts was modified and specific ceiling limits ranging from 5 to 40 standard acres were fixed for various public trusts and institutions. This amendment came into force from 1st March 1972. Future acquisition of agricultural lands by the above public trusts and institutions after the date of commencement of the Act, viz, 1st March 1972 has been prohibited.

The exemption granted to the religious trusts of a public nature and religious institutions has been continued in respect of the land held by them on 1st March 1972. Future acquisition of agricultural land by these institutions after 1st March 1972 is prohibited.

(f) *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Fourth Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 39/72)*.—The date of commencement of this Act is 1st March, 1972. The ceiling of a family was reduced further from 40 to 30 acres. The Act also introduced some procedural changes. Time was reduced to 30 days. Certain lands originally entrusted to Land Tribunals attached to the Land Commissioner lands used exclusively for livestock was withdrawn, as from 1st March 1972. Compensation for surplus lands will decrease. Surplus holdings upto 2

slab as against 9 earlier. The revised rates of compensation came into effect from 21st December 1972.

(g) *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Fifth Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 10/74)*.—This Act amended the parent Act so as to exempt the lands covered by plantations and fuel trees that were in existence on 6th April 1960. Subsequently, by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/74) the parent Act was further amended so as to exempt from the ceiling law the lands covered by plantations that were in existence on 15th February 1970.

The progress under the Land Ceiling Acts as amended and the extent covered by proceedings under various stages upto 31st March 1978 are as follows:—

1. Extent notified as surplus less the extent cancelled before and after taking possession	...	...	...	...	91,397	acres
2. Extent covered by stay after Notification as surplus	...	...	...	...	3,082	"
3. Extent to be taken possession of	...	...	...	...	731	"
4. Extent taken possession of	...	...	...	...	87,584	"
5. Extent covered by stay after taking possession	...	...	...	...	6,823	"
6. Net extent available for assignment	...	...	...	...	80,761	"
7. Extent covered by notices and enquiry	...	...	...	...	1,274	"
8. Extent assigned to eligible persons	...	...	...	...	75,298	"
9. Extent handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation	...	...	...	...	3,911	"
10. Number of persons for whom assigned						
Others				31259	}	48,088 "
Scheduled Castes				16809		
Scheduled Tribes				20		

(1) *The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952*.—This Act provided for the regulation of wages payable to Pannaiyals in Thanjavur District and for taking remedial measures by the conciliation officers appointed under the Act, in case a pannaiyal is dismissed by the Land Owner. The above Act is being implemented by the Conciliation Officers in the District of Thanjavur and by the Tahsildars in Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot District. The orders or awards passed by the Conciliation Officers were appealable before the Revenue Court within thirty days of the passing of the orders. No Civil Court should 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.

(2) *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 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 landowner to the land.

(3) *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956*.—The rates of fair rent fixed in respect of various classess of lands in the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 are 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;

(iii) Any other class of land.—33-1/3 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

The Minimum Wages Act.—This Act has been applied for fixing minimum wages for agricultural labourers in the State except the seven taluks in the eastern part of Thanjavur district. The Act is being enforced by the Collectors of the concerned districts. Government have raised the minimum rates of wages for employment in Agriculture and works ancillary to agriculture from March 1976.

Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1976 (President Act 36 of 1976).—This Act provides for protection from eviction of cultivating tenants who are in arrear with respect to the rent payable to the landholders for the fasli year ending the 30th June 1976 (Fasli 1385) and for any previous Fasli year. This Act which was amended from time to time had been extended up to 15th January 1979.

Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Temporary Relief) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1978).—This Act provides for protection to the Cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas of the State upto 15th January 1979 from proceedings for recovery or eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent for the Fasli year ending with the 30th June 1978 (Fasli 1387) or the arrears of rent relating to the earlier fasli years.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969).—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969) provides for the wages to be paid to men and women agricultural labourers for work during cultivation and harvest. The Act is in force in the seven eastern taluks of Thanjavur district, namely Mannargudi, Tiruthuraipoondi, Mayuram, Sirkali, Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur. The question of amending Act 19 of 1969 for stricter enforcement of the payment of fair wages by suitably empowering the enforcement staff is under the consideration of Government.

2. The fair wages under the Act were last revised in the year 1974 as follows :

All kinds of work during cultivation :

Men Rs. 6.00 or Rs. 2.75 plus 6 litres of paddy per day.

Women Rs. 4.00 or Rs. 1.50 plus 5 litres of paddy per day.

Explanation.—Work does not include ploughing where bullocks and ploughs are provided by the agricultural labourers.

For harvest, the rate of six litres out of every fifty four litres of harvested paddy continued to be in force.

Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961).—The Act provides for regulating the administration either by personal cultivation or by lease of agricultural lands held by Public Trusts and for regulating the relations of Public Trusts and their cultivating tenants in the State. No Public Trust can cultivate lands in excess of 20 standard acres under pannai cultivation. If any trust personally cultivates lands in excess of 20 standard acres, it is directed by the Authorised Officer concerned to lease out the lands to eligible persons. Cases of cultivating tenants holding lands in excess of cultivation or by lease of agricultural lands held by Public Trusts and under this Act. Under section 52 (1) of the Act Government have also accorded exemption in respect of certain public trusts from the provisions contained in the Act.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969.—The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Act No. 10 of 1969) with a view to prepare and maintain a complete record of tenancy rights in respect of agricultural lands in the State to safeguard the interests 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, 4,09,146 persons were registered as tenants

and the extent of the lands covered by tenancy rights was 6,15,771 acres as on 31st March 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971.—The scope of the Act is to give ownership rights to the occupants of Kudiyruppus. Upto 31st March 1978 kudiyruppu pattas were issued to Kudiyrupputars in 1,75,396 cases.

URBAN LAND TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 came into force with effect from 1st July 1963. This Act was replaced by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1956 with retrospective effect from 1st July 1963. Subsequently this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Act of 30 of 1971. The Act was also extended to Madurai, Trichirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore districts from 1st July 1971. The slab rate of tax was also introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971 based on the market value of the urban lands as on 1st July 1963. The Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 19 of 1973). Under this Act, the first two grounds of the total holdings held by an assessee were exempted with effect from 1st July 1972. Concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by religious, philanthropic or charitable institutions notified by the Government as against only philanthropic institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975 was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City Belt Area lying within 16 kilo metres from the outer limits of Madras City within the purview of the Act. Under the Act, the rate of tax was revised, the market value as on 1st July 1971 in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of Urban Land Tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced.

Administrative set up.—The Urban Land Tax Department was functioning under the direct control and supervision of the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax till 31st March 1978. (This Department has since been put in charge of the Director of Urban Land Ceiling with effect from 1st April 1978 and the designation of the Director has been changed as Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax with effect from 1st April 1978). The Deputy Commissioner (now redesignated as Joint Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) supervises the survey work besides assisting the Commissioner (Now Director). The Assistant Commissioners who are the assessing authorities are working under the direct supervision of the Commissioner|Director.

Progress of Assessment Work.—The number of assessments made during the year were 43 under the Amendment Act 1971, 100 under the Amendment Act 1972 and 30,557 under the Amendment Act, 1975 which included 14,164 revised orders. The balance of orders to be passed as on 31st March 1978 was 56 under the Amendment Act 1971, 38 under the Amendment Act 1972 and 17,386 under the Amendment Act 1975.

Appeals.

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals. The stage of the appeals is given below :—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	1869
Number of appeals received during the year	...				2294
Number of appeals disposed of during the year.					2385
Number pending at the close of the year	...				1778

Revision :

Revision petitions are entertained by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) under section 30(1) 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. Out of the total number of 493 petitions including the 395 received during the year, 376 had been disposed of and 117 were pending on 31st March 1978.

Demand, Collection and Balance:

Out of total demand of Rs. 23.34 crores, including arrears, a sum of Rs. 14.88 crores was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administration :

The cost of administration for 1977-78 was Rs. 45.91 lakhs as against Rs. 43.56 lakhs during 1976-77.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

Large number of people of Indian origin are returning from Burma, Sri Lanka and Vietnam as a result of changing conditions in these countries. The Nationalistic Policy followed by the Revolutionary Government of Burma and the Indo-Ceylone Agreement 1964 have necessitated the Indian abroad to leave the above mentioned countries in such large numbers.

The number of repatriates arrived in India up to 31st March 1978 is given below:—

Burma	...	...	...	...	1,44,063
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	282,161
Vietnam	...	...	...	...	1,529

The problem of rehabilitation of 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 measures have been undertaken to provide relief to the repatriates. Repatriates fall into two categories, viz, those having roots (i.e. those who own landed properties and/or have relations in India) and those who have no roots or any living ties with any part of the country. On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates go to their home towns/villages or rehabilitation sites while the others are accommodated in transit camps, free of charge. There are three transit camps, one at Gummidipoondi in Chengalpattu district and the other two at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district and at Kottapatti in Tiruchirappalli district, which are in use now.

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The statistical details in respect of various assistances rendered by the Government to the repatriates are as follows :—

Repatriates from Sri Lanka.

Serial number.	Details.	Families/ Persons.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	No. of families/repatriates arrived ..	68,115 (2,82,161 persons)	..
2.	No. of families sanctioned business loan.	28,640	..
3.	Total amount of business loan sanctioned	..	754.76
4.	No. of repatriates provided with employment	2,766	..
5.	Land Colonisation Schemes :		
	(a) No. of families settled	2,161	..
	(b) Total amount spent	..	95.99 (upto Dec. 1977.)
6.	Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris:		
	(a) Total area planted with tea ..	1,155.62 h. a.	..
	(b) No. of families employed as labourers	1,389	..
	(c) No. of repatriates employed as staff members	94	..
	(d) Total amount spent	..	6,68.97 (upto Feb. 1978.)
7.	Rubber Plantation in Kanyakumari district :		
	(a) Total area planted	804.40 h. a.	..
	(b) Number of families employed as labourers	213	..
	(c) Number of repatriates employed as staff members	31	..
	(d) Total amount spent	..	109.89
8.	Number of families employed in Chinchona Plantation, Anamalais ..	115	..
9.	Number of persons to whom educational concessions are granted ..	689	..
10.	Number of families granted loan for construction of houses	13,976	..
11.	Amount of housing loan granted to repatriates	..	288.05

Serial number. (1)	Details. (2)	Families/ persons. (3)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs.) (4)
12.	Grant to repatriates for Development of Homestead Plots up to 31-3-1978(+).	..	48.23
13.	Number of repatriates employed in the Co-op. Spinning Mills	1,426	..
14.	Number of families settled in Katchal Rubber Plantation in Andaman ..	62	..
15.	Special residential home for children at Mathur.—		
	Sanctioned strength	400	..
	Actual strength	397	..
	Vietnam repatriates	6	..
	Special home for unattached women at Mathur.—		
	Sanctioned strength	300	..
	Actual strength	72	..

Repatriates from Burma.

1.	Number of sailings	125	..
2.	Number of repatriates arrived ..	1,44,063	..
3.	Number of families having roots ..	92,161	..
4.	Number of families sanctioned business loan	41,836	..
5.	Total amount of business loan sanctioned	..	544.55
6.	Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourers)	4,049	..
7.	(a) Number of families settled in agriculture	1,320	..
	(b) Total amount spent	..	52.08
8.	(a) Number of families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme	375	..
	(b) Total amount spent	..	10.74
9.	Number of educational concessions granted	1,392	..
10.	Total number of bunks/stalls constructed by the local bodies	609	..
11.	Total number of bunks/stalls allotted to repatriates	428	..

pan. Repatriates
district an
use now.

Serial number. (1)	Details. (2)	Families/ Persons. (3)	Amount. (Rs. in lakhs.) (4)
12.	Loans granted in local bodies for construction of bunks/stalls	..	6.49
13.	Special residential home for children at Mathur—		
	Sanctioned strength	400	..
	Actual strength	220	..
14.	Special Home for unattached women at : Mathur	397	..
	Vietnam	6	..
	Sanctioned strength	300	..
	Actual strength	114	..
15.	(a) Number of families granted loan for construction of houses	15,896	..
	(b) Total amount of loan granted for housing facilities	..	311.60
	(c) Total amount granted for Development of Homestead Plots	..	11.56
16.	Number of families settled in Rubber Research-cum-Development Station, Perrergan, South Andaman ..	62	..
17.	Number of families settled in Agricultural Project in Sindhanur, Raichur District, Mysore State	44	..
18.	Number of repatriates granted old age pension	177	..

Vietnam Repatriates.—During 1976, 330 families consisting of 1,529 persons of Indian origin have arrived from Vietnam. 224 families consisting of 991 persons have settled in Tamil Nadu. As regards primary assistance, business loan at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per repatriate family has been sanctioned to 187 families. Other concessions like educational concessions, etc. have also been provided to the repatriates.

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.

In order to ensure close relationship between the public and the officers, the Mass Contact Programme as contemplated by the Government in their order No. 1769, Revenue, dated 26th August 1969, is being implemented in this State from the year 1969. This system is introduced to redress the grievances of the villagers (and do their best for the redressal of their grievances) in their respective villages. Under this programme, the officials headed by an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar who is called 'Co-ordinator' comprising of Revenue, Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Public Works Departments visit one village in each firka on the 5th or 6th of every month to receive petitions from the public and to afford all possible help to redress their grievances on the spot itself. A programme is issued in advance intimating 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 is not possible to dispose of petitions on the spot follow-up action is being taken by the Co-ordinator.

2. The predominant grievances among people are listed out as follows:—

1. Transfer of Registry.
2. Assignment.
3. Old Age Pension.
4. Encroachment.
5. Water Supply.
6. Other items like Transport, Electricity, Roads, etc.

3. The number of petitions received, number disposed of, etc. under the Mass Contact Programme in the State during the year under report as follows:—

<i>Number of petitions pending at the beginning of the year.</i>	<i>Number of petitions received during the year.</i>	<i>Number of petitions disposed of during the year.</i>	<i>Number of petitions pending at the end of the year.</i>
3,772	42,527	42,326	3,973

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC SERVICES

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission :

The Commission made direct recruitment for filling up 1,415 vacancies in 33 classes of posts classed as 'Technical' in the State services during 1977-78. It also selected 17 candidates for appointment in 4 classes of posts classed as 'Non-Technical' and included in Group I Services, the written examination for which was held in December 1976 and January 1977. The Commission selected 419 candidates for direct recruitment to 26 classes of posts classed as 'Technical' in the Subordinate Services.

The Commission also selected 258 candidates for direct recruitment to posts classed as 'Non-Technical' and included in Groups II and III Services, the written examination for which were held in November-December 1976.

The details in respect of written/oral examinations held for recruitment to the posts included in Groups I, I-A, II, III, V and VI Services are furnished below:—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Posts included in.</i>	<i>Number of candidates.</i>	<i>Number of candidates admitted to the written examination.</i>	<i>Number of candidates summoned for oral test.</i>	<i>Number of candidates selected.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Group I Services	3,750	3,228	264	20*
2	Group I-A Services	63	30	8	2
3	Group II Services	13,481	12,209	Not yet conducted.	..
4	Group III Services	23,502	Conducted in May 1978.	..	..
5	Group V Services	19,681	17,493	No oral test.	87
6	Group VI Services	593	354	80	8

* The oral test for recruitment to posts was held during March-April 1978.

It also held two special qualifying examinations, one of the Degree Standard for the regular absorption of Temporary Retrenched Government Servants in the categories of Junior Assistants and the other of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Standard for regular absorption of the temporary Government Servants in the categories of Junior Assistants (Non-Security and Security) and Typists and Steno-typists. Of the 958 candidates admitted to the degree standard examination, 914 candidates secured the minimum marks qualifying for absorption and of the 4,662 candidates admitted to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate standard examination 4,557 candidates qualified for absorption.

The Commission also conducted two shortlisting examinations in April 1977 for the purpose of shortlisting the number of candidates who had applied for appointment to the post of Assistant Professor| Tutor in the Government Arts Colleges and to the post of Assistant Statistical Investigator.

The Half-Yearly Examination and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September 1977 and March 1978. The number of candidates for these examinations was 41 and 55 respectively. In August 1977 and February 1978 the Commission held the qualifying examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The Commission also conducted in July 1977, a proficiency test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. officers borne on Tamil Nadu Cadre, whose mother tongue was not Tamil. Out of the two candidates who appeared, one passed the test and became eligible for a monetary award of Rs. 1,000.

The Commission dealt with 82 references relating to the recruitment by transfer to State Services from the corresponding Subordinate Services and drew list of qualified and suitable candidates. The Commission accorded concurrence for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 3 months in 1937 cases and beyond 12 months in 991 cases. The Commission also ratified the continuance of the temporary appointments in the Subordinate Services beyond 24

months in 34 cases and beyond 30 months and further periods in 15 cases. It also accorded its concurrence in 662 cases for the continuance of temporary appointments in State Services beyond 18 months and above.

The Commission advised the Government on 93 appeals, 42 petitions including review petitions, 53 proposals for disciplinary action, 2 cases relating to re-imbursement of costs of defence incurred by public servants; one reference relating to grant of extraordinary pension including injury to pension and 11 cases relating to alteration of date of birth.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The objects of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council are to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in the Public Services, combined with the well-being of those employed; to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

The scope of the Council comprises all matters, which affect the condition of service of the staff. The recommendation of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council.

District 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 tonning up the administration.

During the year 1977-78, the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met three times. As many as 68 subjects were discussed at the meetings.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

To ensure prompt and speedy disposal of the grievance petitions received from Government Servant the Departmental Secretaries have been made responsible for redressal of the grievances of the Government servants. The complaints addressed to the Chief Secretary, Union Ministers, Prime Minister and President are continued to be dealt with by the Complaint Cell.

In general, grievance petitions regarding arrears of pay, T.A., Increments, settlement of retirement benefits and petitions regarding promotion, reinstatement into services, fixation of pay and seniority, etc., were received from *Government Servants*. In addition to the above grievance petitions received from the Government servants petitions like, Issue of Pattas to Poramboke lands, House sites to Harijans and other backward classes, Protection for life, Flood and Cyclone relief, Issue of licences to rice mills and industries, Loans to establish small scale business, request for employment opportunities, etc., were also received from the *general Public*.

The number of grievance petitions received and disposed of during the year under report are furnished below:—

<i>No. of cases received.</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed.</i>
19,524	19,524

VIGILANCE AND ANTI CORRUPTION.

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption continued to take up investigation against Public Servants in the following 3 groups:—

(i) Government Servants of Groups C and D and employees of Statutory Bodies, Corporations and State-owned companies whose starting pay is less than Rs. 525 per mensem.

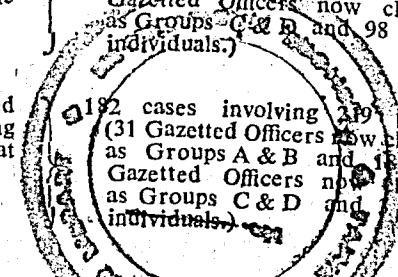
(ii) Government Servants of Groups A and B (excepting members of All-India Services, District Collectors and Heads of Departments) and employees of Statutory Bodies, Corporations and State-owned companies whose starting pay is Rs. 525 per mensem and above (excepting Managing directors and Chief Executives).

(iii) Members of All-India Services, District Collectors, Heads of Departments, and Managing Directors|Chief Executives of Statutory Bodies, Corporations and State-owned companies.

The details of investigations taken up during the year under report are indicated below:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (a) Number of preliminary enquiries conducted (including those pending from the previous year). | } | 379 involving, 533 persons (271 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A & B and 262 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C & D). |
| (b) Number of preliminary enquiries completed. | | 292 involving, 405 persons (199 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A & B and 206 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C & D). |
| (c) Number of detailed enquiries conducted (including those pending from the previous year). | } | 388 involving, 573 persons (311 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A & B and 262 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C & D). |
| (d) Number of Detailed enquiries completed. | | 218 involving, 321 persons (166 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A & B and 155 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C & D). |
| (e) Number of enquiries leading to actionable findings. | } | 170 involving, 263 persons (130 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A & B and 133 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C & D). |
| (f) Number of registered cases (other than trap cases) investigated, including cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year. | | 80 cases involving, 413 persons (123 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A & B), 198 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C & D and 98 private individuals.) |
| (g) Number of trap cases registered and investigated, including cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year. | } | 182 cases involving, 319 persons (31 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A & B and 158 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C & D and 98 private individuals.) |

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During the period from 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978, 379 cases involving 533 persons (271 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 262 non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) were dealt with. Their disposals are set out below :

(a) 77 cases against 96 persons (60 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 36 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) were converted into detailed enquiries.

(b) In 215 cases against 309 persons (139 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 170 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) further action was dropped for want of material or because the allegations were found to be motivated or false.

However, in 78 cases, the malpractices or irregularities that came to light were brought to the notice of the Vigilance Commissioner/Heads of Departments for such action as they considered necessary.

(c) 87 cases against 128 persons (72 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 56 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) were pending at the end of the period.

The percentage of preliminary enquiries leading to detailed enquiries (77 cases) among the completed preliminary enquiries (292 cases) was 26.37 per cent compared to 30.43 per cent in the previous year.

Detailed enquiries.—388 cases against 573 persons (311 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 262 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) were dealt with during the period under report. Their disposals are indicated below :

(a) Actionable reports were sent in 170 cases involving 263 persons (130 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 133 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D).

(b) In 48 cases involving 58 persons (36 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 22 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) enquiries did not disclose any material for action.

(c) 170 cases involving 252 persons (145 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 107 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) were pending enquiry at the end of the period.

The percentage of detailed enquiries leading to actionable findings (170 cases) among the completed detailed enquiries (218 cases) was 77.98 per cent compared to 86 per cent in the previous year.

Registered cases (other than traps).—During 1977-78, 80 cases involving 413 persons (123 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, 198 Non-gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 92 private individuals) were investigated and their deposits are given below :—

(a) Actionable reports were sent in 14 cases involving 29 persons (12 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, and 14 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 3 private individuals).

(b) In 2 cases involving 14 persons (6 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 1 Non-Gazetted Officer now classified as Groups C and D and 7 private individuals) investigations did not disclose any materials for action.

(c) In 9 cases involving 54 persons (5 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, 34 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 15 private individuals) investigations were completed and charge-sheets were filed in Courts. In one case involving one Gazetted Officer now classified as Groups A and B which was shown as completed, last year since actionable report was initiated, investigation was completed and charge-sheet was filed in Court during the year.

(d) In 55 cases involving 316 persons (100 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, 149 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 67 private individuals) investigation was in progress.

Trap cases.—182 cases involving 220 persons (31 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, 185 non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 4 private individuals) were investigated during the period under report. The details are furnished below :—

(a) In 77 cases involving 87 persons (9 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, 77 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 1 private individual) investigation was completed and charge-sheets were filed in Courts.

(b) In 16 cases involving 23 persons (2 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 21 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) actionable final reports were sent to Vigilance Commissioner suggesting Tribunal/Departmental action.

(c) In 10 cases involving 11 persons (2 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 9 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D) investigation did not disclose any material for action.

(d) In 79 cases involving 99 persons (18 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B and 78 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D, and 8 private individual) investigation was in progress.

Registered cases (including traps)—Disposals .

	Total.
Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1977 ...	127
Number of cases taken up during the period, i.e., 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978 ...	135
(a) Number of cases in which actionable reports were sent ...	30
(b) Number of cases in which investigation did not disclose any material for action ...	12

(c) Number of cases in which investigations were completed and charge-sheets were filed in Courts 86

(plus one case shown completed last year)

(d) Number of cases in which investigation was in progress as on 31st March 1978 134

Out of 134 cases as in Column (d) above, 55 were registered cases (other than traps) involving 100 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, 149 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 67 private individuals of the following departments :—

Departments.	Gazetted Officers (now classified as Groups A & B).	Non-Gazetted Officers (now classified as Groups C & D).	Private individuals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture	2	3	..
Commercial Taxes	2	1	1
Forest	22	16	14
Highways	4	10	16
Jails	1	2	1
Local Boards	21	30	1
Medical	1	1	5
Police	1	..	1
Public Works Department	13	14	18
Rural Development Programme	13	28	5
Revenue	10	29	4
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	7	10	..
Miscellaneous	3	5	1
Total ..	100	149	67

The remaining cases in column (d) of paragraph 10 were 79 trap cases involving 18 Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups A and B, 78 Non-Gazetted Officers now classified as Groups C and D and 3 private individuals of the following departments :—

Departments.	Gazetted Officers (now classified as Groups A & B).	Non-Gazetted Officers (now classified as Groups C & D).	Private individuals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture	..	1	..
Co-operation	..	1	..
Commercial Taxes	1	2	..
Fire Service	..	2	1
Forest	..	8	..
Industries and Commerce	1	1	1
Labour	..	2	..
Local Boards	1	8	..
Medical	4	1	..
Police	3	14	..
Public Health	1	1	..
Public Works Department	3	5	..
Rural Development Programme	1	3	..
Revenue	..	20	..
Registration	..	4	..
Survey	..	2	..
Transport	..	..	1
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	1	1	..
Miscellaneous	1	2	..
Tamil Nadu Housing Board	1	..	..
Total	18	78	3

General.—The year has been marked by a multipronged strategy towards the objective of establishing “Clean Administration” in Tamil Nadu. Apart from stepping up the tempo of enquiries and investigations both in respect of speed and numbers, a massive campaign of surprise check by the District Inspection Cells and extensive contacts with Heads and Vigilance Officers of all Departments and undertakings and their offices at District level were

initiated in order to promote a vigorous preventive environment that would discourage corruption and corrupt practice in all departments and undertakings. It has been a year of hard and organized effort by the Directorate.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

According to rule 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 1171, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-N), dated 23rd September 1977, the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings on a reference by the Disciplinary authority concerned hold enquiry under rule 17 (b) (i) in respect of a member of a service or a person holding a civil post under the State.

The cases that are being dealt with by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are detailed below :—

Commissioner:

(i) All corruption cases relating to Gazetted Officers investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras and recommended by the Vigilance Commission;

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the Gazetted Officers initiated by the Departments with the prior approval of the Government ;

(iii) All cases relating to N.G.G.Os. where they are jointly involved with the Gazetted Officers as under items (i) and (ii) above.

Deputy Commissioner:

(i) All serious disciplinary cases relating to Non-Gazetted Government Officers with the prior approval of the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the Non-Gazetted Government Officers initiated by the Department with the prior approval of the Government.

The details of the cases pending, received and disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras, during the year under report, are furnished below:—

	Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.	Deputy Commis- sioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.
1. No. of cases pending on 1-4-77 ..	7	Nil
2. No. of cases received during the year (1-4-77 to 31-3-78).	37	16
3. (a) No. of cases received by transfer from the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madurai, consequent on winding up of the office of the Commissioner.	7	
(b) No. of cases received by transfer from Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Coimbatore, consequent on winding up of the office of the Commissioner.	2	
(c) No. of cases received by transfer from Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madurai consequent on winding up of the office of the Deputy Commissioner.	..	4
4. Total for disposal	53	20
5. No. of cases disposed of	7	2
6. No. transferred, if any	Nil	Nil
7. Balance on 31-3-78	46	18

PRICES STATISTICS.

The index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu is compiled separately for two groups viz., (i) Foodgrains and (ii) Commercial products with prices on 21st August 1939 as base or 100. The foodgrains group consists of paddy-rice, wheat, cholam, cumbu and ragi with 30 quotations, while the commercial products group covers, dhalls, 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 skin with 38 quotations.

The Index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu for the year 1977-78 are given below:

Year.	Month.						Food- grains.	Commercial products.
(1)	(2)						(3)	(4)
1977—								
	April	..	..	..	..	..	1760	2683
	May	..	..	..	..	..	1754	2768
	June	..	..	..	..	..	1752	2773
	July	..	..	..	..	..	1809	2779
	August	..	..	..	..	..	1853	2767
	September	..	..	..	..	..	1850	2736
	October	..	..	..	..	..	1894	2642
	November	..	..	..	..	..	1906	2670
	December	..	..	..	..	..	1797	2873
1978—								
	January	..	..	..	..	..	1702	2818
	February	..	..	..	..	..	1652	2726
	March	..	..	..	..	..	1568	2671

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees in employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Director of Statistics under Section 2 (d) of that Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Thiruchirappalli and Nagercoil centres with 1960 as base or 100, while the index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Director of Statistics.

The trend in the consumer Price Index numbers in different centres of Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 is shown below:

Period.	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Thiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.	Coonoor.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1977—							
April ..	299	317	324	313	309	323	305
May ..	300	314	328	321	314	330	309
June ..	300	314	323	322	315	340	310
July ..	304	320	331	329	318	341	311
August ..	302	320	333	327	319	344	315
September..	306	318	341	327	319	340	315
October ..	310	325	348	335	324	348	327
November ..	323	336	351	352	324	365	326
December ..	330	341	356	356	330	387	332
1978—							
January ..	322	335	357	338	323	368	319
February ..	319	321	355	326	317	354	319
March ..	315	317	350	323	315	352	319

CHAPTER VIII.

POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

After revocation of Emergency, the Police had to face number of agitations in the labour field, communal clashes, demonstrations by political parties, students and by various associations. The clashes and agitations were sporadic and did not pose serious threat to public tranquility. Elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly were conducted during the year under report. Barring isolated instances of clashes, assaults and counter assaults among members of various political parties, there was no serious breach of law and order during the poll period.

The Tamil Nadu Police, under the control of the Inspector-General of Police acquitted themselves creditably in discharging the onerous duty of maintaining law and order. Prevention and detection of crime, enforcement of law, maintenance of order received adequate attention.

The total strength of Gazetted Officers including the Inspector-General of Police and Additional Inspectors-General of Police was 264, while the strength of Non-gazetted personnel was 43,516. The total number of Women Police including two Women Sub-Inspectors was 44. The actual strength of Armed Police in the State was 15,948.

During 1977-78 Police had to open fire on four instances (including Madras City) to control the irate crowd which would have otherwise run berserk and caused more damages.

Incidence of Crime.—The number of property crimes including murder for the financial year 1977-78 was 33,173 as against 25,530 in the corresponding period of last year recording an increase by 7,643 cases or 29.9 per cent. The rise is due to free registration of cases. The increase was in evidence in all the districts except Madurai (North).

Crime recorded an increase under all heads as shown in the statement below :

Head of Crime.	From 1-4 77 to 31-3-78.	1-4-76 to 31-3-77.	Plus or Minus.	Percentage.
Murder	771	651	+ 120	+ 18.4
Dacoity	17	15	+ 2	+ 13.3
Robbery	129	94	+ 35	+ 37.2
House breakings ..	9,555	7,145	+2,410	+ 33.7
Major theft	18,287	13,837	+4,490	+ 32.1
Minor theft	3,069	2,636	+ 433	+ 16.4
Cattle theft	1,345	1,152	+ 193	+ 16.7
Total	33,173	25,530	+7,683	+167.8

Murder.—There was an increase by 120 cases or 18.4 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head during the year with 771 cases against 651 in the corresponding period of 1976-77. The incidence was heavy in Salem, Thiruchirappalli and Coimbatore (Rural) districts. When compared with the corresponding period of 1976-77 the increase is noticeable in all the districts except Railway Police, Chengalpattu (East), Madurai (North), Tirunelveli, Coimbatore (Urban), Coimbatore (Rural) and Dharmapuri.

Dacoity.—Seventeen cases were reported during the period under review as against 15 in the corresponding period of 1976-77.

Robbery.—One hundred and twenty-nine cases were reported during the year as against 94 in the previous year with an increase by 35 cases or 37.2 per cent.

House-breaking.—Nine thousand five hundred and fifty-five cases were reported during the period under report as against 7,145 in the corresponding period of last year. The incidence was high in Thiruchirappalli, North Arcot,, Salem and Chengalpattu (East) districts.

Major theft.—The volume of crime under this head (18,287) during 1977-78 increased by 4,450 cases or 32.1 per cent over the figures (13,837) for the previous year. The increase is seen in all the districts except Railway Police, Madurai (North) and Tirunelveli

Minor theft.—The incidence of crime under this category during the year (3,069) recording an increase by (433) cases over the figures (2,636) in 1976-77.

Cattle theft.—1,345 cases were reported during this year as against 1,152 in the corresponding period of 1976-77.

Percentage of detection.—Of the 33,173 cases reported during the year 1977-78, 12,191 ended in conviction. Detection works out to 36.7 per cent (convicted cases), as against 48.4 per cent for the corresponding period of 1976-77.

The statement of detection under the various heads of crime are given below :—

Head of Crime.	Reported during 1977-78.	Convicted during 1976-77.	Percentage of detection of the convicted cases.	
			1977-78.	1976-77.
Murder	771	105	13.6	28.2
Dacoity	17	4	23.5	6.6
Robbery	129	19	14.7	24.4
House-breaking ..	9,555	2,820	29.5	42.6
Major theft	18,287	6,713	36.7	48.3
Minor theft	3,069	1,820	59.3	64.2
Cattle theft	1,345	710	52.7	62.8
Total	33,173	12,191	230.0	277.1

Security cases.—9,840 persons were proceeded against under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code during 1977-78, as against 31,936 in the corresponding period of 1976-77. Of them, 7,575 were bound over during the year as against 26,756 in the corresponding period of 1976-77.

Detective Dog Squad.—Three Dog Squads are functioning at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. They continue to function satisfactorily. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 58,000 towards the construction of Dog Kennel at Tiruchirappalli district. As soon as the Dog Kennel is constructed, another Squad will be formed at Tiruchirappalli also.

Juvenile delinquency.—1,385 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,248 of last year. All the 30 Boys' Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

Details of important cases.—During the month of December 1977, the staff of the Bureau conducted a raid in the Hill areas in Salem district where clandestine plantation of Ganja was in existence and they arrested 19 persons and seized 375 kilos of Ganja valued at Rs. 2,92,000 and cases were registered.

Seizure so far made during 1977-78.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Seizure of Contraband effected during the period 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978.	Opium 64.390	Rs. 1,28,780
	Ganja 654.320	5,23,464
Miscellaneous —		
	Poppy Capsules 496.00	.. 4,960
	Paldona Tablets .. 23 tablets.	

The working of Commercial Crime Investigation Wing, C.I.D. and 'Q' Branch, C.I.D. was satisfactory.

Acts and Rules—Enforcement of Habitual Offenders Act.—There were 1,206 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1977-78 as against 1,333 criminals in the corresponding period of 1976-77. Prosecution under this Act were launched in 187 instances during the year as against 217 in the corresponding period 1976-77.

Social Welfare measures.—Reasonable amenities for the personnel and their families are being provided.

A sum of Rs. 45,090.10 has been sanctioned by the Government for the continuance of Boys' Clubs for the year 1977-78.

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.—This fund is maintained by donation from private individuals. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was spent towards scholarship from the fund in 1977-78.

Medal.—18 Police Officers and men were awarded the President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and Police Medal for Meritorious Service during 1977.

The Award of Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal which was suspended in 1976 was revived in 1977.

Four Deputy Superintendents of Police, 5 Inspectors, 1 Deputy Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspector, 1 Havildar, 4 Head Constables and 4 Police Constables were awarded the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding service on 15th September 1977 together with the lumpsum grant attached to the medals.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

The Madras City Police under the control of the Commissioner of Police functioned with the following strength of officers and personnel during the year under report :—

Deputy Commissioners of Police	5
Deputy Superintendents of Police and Adj. Home	
Guard	2
Assistant Commissioners of Police	21
Personal Assistant, Administration and Accounts.	2
Assistant Commissioner of Police and Public Relations Officer	1
Inspectors	69
Deputy Inspectors of Police	20
Reserve Inspectors	22
Sub-Inspectors	234
Reserve Sub-Inspectors	71
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	69
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors	25
Head Constables	765
Police Constables, Grade I	577
Police Constables, Grade II	4,204
Naiks	125
Lance Naiks	155

Women Police—

Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constable	1
Grade II Police Constables	20

The statement of crime for the year ending 31st March 1978 is given below :—

Crime.	Reported.	Detected.
1. Murder	25	20
2. Murder for gain	2	1
3. Dacoity	---	---
4. Robbery	24	18
5. House-breaking (night)	839	529
6. House-breaking (day)	155	97
7. Cycle Theft	1,496	762
8. Children Jewel Theft	173	119
9. Pocket Picking	600	464
10. Motor Vehicle Theft	72	45
11. Miscellaneous Theft	6,846	4,185
12. Cattle Theft	53	42
13. Criminal Breach of Trust	331	126
14. Cheating	400	187
Total ..	11,016	6,595

Percentage of detection—59 per cent.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.—Under the Act effective steps were taken to check immoral traffic during the year under report. The cases booked during 1977-78 along with figures relating to 1976-77 are furnished below :—

	Number of cases.	
	1977-78	1976-77
House brothel	8	34
Pimps rounded up	153	298
Prostitutes arrested	355	201
Raids	72	...

Single-digit finger-print section.—The Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Madras City continues to render scientific aid to Police investigation. The importance of scientific investigation and its utility in crime and detection has increased to a greater extent. It has become one of the most important branches of City Crime

Branch. The following is the statement of work done in the Bureau during the year under report :—

	NOS.
1. Number of scene of crime visited	2,203
2. Number of cases in which finger prints were traced	881
3. Number of cases in which prints were identified with those of criminals	163
4. Total number of criminals whose finger prints are on record	20,008
5. Number of finger print slips with conviction memorandums sent to State Finger Print Bureau for record	2,300
6. Number of finger print slips of daily arrest compared	8,809
7. Number of Finger Print slips forwarded to Finger Print Bureau for manual search and result	8,750
8. Number of encoded data transmitted to computer wing for mechanized search and result	8,750
9. Number of opinions furnished by experts other than latent print cases	3
10. Number of occasions Finger Print experts attended court to give evidence	21

Police Control Room.—During the year under report, the Police Control Room staff attended 9,245 '100' Emergency Calls while the number of calls during the previous year was 7,552. They also attended 552 fire calls during the year under report as against 713 calls in the previous year. 6,109 Broadcast messages for theft of cars, scooters, man-missing and children-missing were relayed and prompt action were taken. 8,808 messages were passed and 9,304 messages were received during the year for action and prompt action were taken.

Police Dog Squad.—The sanctioned strength of the Madras City Police Dog Kennel is 10 dogs. During the year under report, total of 243 calls were attended to by Dog Squad. The details are given below :—

Nature of case.	Number of calls received.	Number of calls useful.
Murder and Murder for gain	18	15
House-breaking (Day and Night)	221	81
Other cases	4	—
	243	96

Juvenile Aid Police Unit.—This unit functioned usefully during the year under report. Out of 535 cases dealt with by JAPU during the year, 73 Juveniles were restored to the parents by JAPU, 462 were produced in the Court, 284 Juveniles restored to the parents by the Court, 48 Juveniles sent to various homes in the City and 124 Juveniles restored to parents by the Court through the Police escort and 6 are P.T.

Home Guards.—The strength of Home Guards during the year was 2,229 men and 280 women.

The services of the Home Guards are being utilised by the local Police Stations and Traffic Stations during Night Patrols, Bandobust duties and Traffic Duties, etc. During the month of November 1977, 160 Home Guards responded to the call out to assist the Police for relief and rehabilitation work in the cyclone-affected areas in Madras City. They had done good work at the relief centres.

Traffic—Accidents.—The total number of accidents during the period under report was 5,091 as against 5,422 for the corresponding period in the year 1976-77. The total number of fatal accidents was 211 as against 180 last year. Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on road safety continued throughout the year under report. Speed traps were regularly held for checking overspeeding of motorists. 8,537 cases of overspeeding were detected during the period under report as against 6,701 during the corresponding period last year. 1,098 cases of overloading were put up as against 1,050 cases last year. During the period under report a total number of 94,153 cases were put up and a fine amount of Rs. 10,58,256 was realised. The figures for the corresponding period last year was 1,12,188. and Rs. 12,58,142 respectively.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic Science Laboratory continued to cater to the needs of the prosecution and judiciary to unravel the mysteries in a number of Criminal Cases. The work in the laboratory was carried

out in eight divisions. The number of cases received in various divisions during the year under report are given hereunder :—

Name of division					Number of cases received.
1. Biology.—					
(a) Blood stains	...	...	...	...	797
(b) Seminal stains	...	...	...	...	239
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	149
2. Ballistics.—					
(a) Fire Arms	...	...	...	...	72
(b) Explosives	...	...	...	...	25
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	52
3. Chemistry	...	...	...	...	321
4. Documents	...	...	...	...	417

Name of division.					Number of cases received.
5. Physics.—					
(a) Coin and Currency	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Foot Prints	...	...	...	...	29
(c) Tool Marks	...	...	...	...	22
(d) Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	...	15
(e) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	35
6. Serology	...	...	...	...	917
7. Toxicology.—					
(a) Human poisons	...	...	...	...	3,487
(b) Cattle poisons	...	...	...	...	42
8. Research and Clinical Toxicology	...	...	...	...	71
Number of crime scenes visited	...	...	...	...	82

The photographic section of the laboratory took photographs of the articles received for examination in the laboratory. There were 57 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 527 cases were received for photography in this division. 550 cases were disposed of and 34 cases were pending on 31st March 1978.

PRISONS.

The total number of prisons in the State during the year under report was 135 including 119 sub-jails. The daily average number of prisoners of all cases in the prisons excluding sub-jails was 12,073. During the year 1977-78, 18,549 prohibition prisoners were admitted and the total number of prisoners including the 3,933 convicted prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act

was 22,482. Of them, 19,836 prisoners were released. At the close of the year under report, 11 detenues remained in the jails after the release of 33 detenues. Conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory during the year.

Literary activities were encouraged in the prisons. As a result, one prisoner appeared for Tamil Vidwan Examination, one for Matriculation, three for P.U.C. Examination, eight for B.A., Degree Examination, two for Tailoring Examination and five appeared for S.S.L.C. Examination. 19 prisoners are now studying through correspondence courses. Moral and Religious lectures were also conducted during the year under report.

Borstal School.—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 172 inmates. 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.

Probation Branch.—The probation branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total number of enquiries made, number of visits made by the Probation Officers and the number of persons under supervision during the year were 22,989, 6,209 and 8,023 respectively.

Open air Prison.—At present, there is a full-scale open air prison in Nilagiri village in Thanjavur district, two small-scale farm prisons at Singanallur in Coimbatore district and at Salem.

In the open air prisons, intensive farming operations are conducted with technical advice rendered by the Agriculture Department. Groundnuts, country vegetables, greens, cereals, paddy, ragi, etc., are produced in the open air prisons. The entire farm land of Thanjavur is being irrigated by 5 open wells dug at the site by the prisoners themselves. The open air prisons not only meet their own requirements in rice, vegetables, cereals, etc., but also meet the needs of the Central Prisons, Thiruchirappalli and sub-jail, Thanjavur to some extent.

During the year 1977, vegetables, paddy, ragi, groundnut, etc., worth Rs. 58,265 were produced in the open air prison, Thanjavur. The study team on open air prisons has since submitted its report and the report is under the consideration of the Government.

PROBATION BRANCH

The Probation Branch in Tamil Nadu continued to function under the Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras. There were 96 Probation Officers working in the Department during the year under report. The details regarding the number of enquiries made

during the year, the total number of persons placed under supervision, etc., are furnished below:—

1. Total No. of cases referred for enquiries.	23,574
2. Total No. of cases recommended for release under Probation of Offenders Act after enquiry	13,277
3. Total No. of persons helped to rehabilitate, etc	1,179
4. Total No. of persons placed under supervision of the Probation Officers in the State ...	10,324
5. Total No. of visits made by the Probation Officers during the year	45,964

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The Department of Correctional Administration has, under its control, the Vigilance Institutions functioning under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 which are called Protective Homes. The Protective Homes in Tamil Nadu are classified into the following types:—

1. Rescue Homes|Unmarried Mothers' Home.
2. Vigilance Rescue Shelters|Vigilance Reception Centres.

Rescue Homes|Unmarried Mothers' Home.—These Homes are intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls between 14 and 21 years of age rescued from brothels and those who require institutional care and protection. Of the four Rescue Homes in the State, three are solely maintained by Government, two in Madras and the other at Tiruchirappalli, and the fourth managed by a private organisation at Adaikkalapuram in Tirunelveli District. During the year under report 168 adults and 9 children were admitted making the total number of adults as 294 and children as 18. 145 adults and 11 children were discharged.

Vigilance Homes.—These Homes receive girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 for correctional treatment and training. There were 291 adults and 7 children at the commencement of the year under report in the two homes one at Madras and the other at Madurai. 128 adults and 5 children were admitted and 172 adults and 5 children were discharged.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters|Reception Centres.—These institutions help the stranded women and girls on discharge. Five institutions were run by Government and two by private organisations. During the year 2,532 inmates were admitted in the above institutions.

Vocational Training.—Government Sri Sadana Rescue Home, Vigilance Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras.—Besides the general education, vocational training in weaving, tailoring, em-

broidery, needle work, music, mat-weaving, spinning. Ambar Charka are imparted to the inmates. Job orders such as match-box making, inner cylinder for cars, embroidery and ready-made garments (banians, sarees, etc.) are undertaken. A portion of the wages received from the above orders is given to the inmates engaged in respective job orders. The Ambar Charka Unit started during 1974 is functioning satisfactorily. The inmates working in the unit are given the balance 50 per cent of the wages received and 50 per cent is remitted to Government. Thus the inmates are made to earn while they learn. The income derived from the various industrial sections during the year amounted to Rs. 34,300.72 as against Rs. 20,126.20 as receipts last year.

The inmates are coached for the various Government Technical Examinations such as tailoring, dress-making, sewing, embroidery, weaving and music.

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 and garden produce during the year amounted to Rs. 4,600.30 as against Rs. 4,355.61 last year.

Government Vigilance Home, Madurai.—The inmates are given vocational training in embroidery, needle-work and tailoring. They are also given training in domestic service and in gardening. A sum of Rs. 1,077.92 was realised as receipt from the miscellaneous sections during the year.

St. Francis Xavier Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram.—The inmates are trained in tailoring, lace work, embroidery, basket and garland-making with palm leaves and toy-making with waste papers.

Rehabilitation Programme.—During the year under report 253 inmates were rehabilitated as shown below:

1. Restored to parents, husbands, etc.	161
2. Transferred to Government After-care Home for Women, Vellore for training in garments and holdall-making Unit, Vellore	23
3. Married	7
4. Sent on employment	40
5. Transferred to other institutions	22
Total	253

FIRE SERVICES.

The total number of Fire Stations in the state was 103 as on 31st March 1978. Two more Fire Stations are proposed to be opened at Madras City shortly.

The following table shows the statistics of fire and emergency calls received and dealt with by fire stations together with the value of property damaged in fire accidents and the estimate value of property saved from destruction by fires during 1977-78.

Total number of fire calls.	Serious fires.	Medium fires.	Small fires.	Emergency calls.	Number of actual fires in Urban areas.	Number of actual fires in rural areas.	Approximate value of property.	
							Damaged by fire.	Saved from destruction by fire.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) RS.	(9) RS.
5,976	60	153	5,763	1,451	3,109	2,867	2,01,51,804	16,99,23,542

the number of human lives lost in fire accidents during the year was 137. The total number of ambulances was 66. The details of ambulance calls attended by these ambulances during the financial year 1977-78 are given below:—

Total number of calls.	Number of indigent and other free calls.	Number of paid calls.	Amount of hire charges realised. RS.
9,036	509	8,527	2,19,177.

Other Special Works.—In addition to the duties connected with fire fighting, Officers of this department contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under various Acts and Rules, giving advice on fire prevention measures. The number of such inspections carried out during the quarter was 1,474. Officers of this department also conducted periodical inspection of Government buildings to suggest fire prevention measures and the total number of such inspections carried out during the year was 7,046.

As a result of the cyclone that hit Nagapattinam in November 1977 unprecedented havoc was caused to public life and property in several districts in the State. The Fire Service Department was pressed into service with all men and machines available to conduct the rescue operations and by their continuous and efficient work helped to reduce the loss of life and property to a great extent.

APPROVED SCHOOLS.

The Department of Correctional Administration is entrusted with the custodial care, reformatory 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.

Approved Schools.—There were eight Government approved schools, seven for boys and one for girls. Besides the above Government schools, there were fifteen Government aided private approved schools in the State during the year under report.

Strength.—There were 4,564 children in all the approved schools as on 1st April 1977, 3,137 children were admitted and 3,125 children were discharged leaving behind 4,576 children as on 31st March 1978.

Reception Homes.—The Reception Homes for boys and girls are for a temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation of their cases.

There were two Government Reception Homes one in Madras and the other at Tirunelveli. One Government Reception Home at Amaravathipudur in Ramanathapuram district was declared open in March 1978. Besides these, there were six private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur (Girls only). In addition to these independent Reception

Homes, there were two Reception Homes for Boys functioning as annexe to each of the Government approved schools at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. A Reception Home attached to the Government aided Junior Approved Schools under Bala Mandir, Madras, for children below three years of age was functioning during the year under report. There were 817 children in all the Reception Homes as on 1st April 1977. As many as 10,695 were admitted and 10,761 children were discharged leaving 751 children in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1978.

After Care Homes.—There were three long-stay after-care institutions—one for women and girls at Vellore and two for boys at Madurai and Chengalpattu.

After-care Home for Women, Vellore.—On 1st April 1977, there were 59 girls in the Home. Sixty girls were admitted and 49 girls were discharged during the period. The strength of the Home on 31st March 1978 was 70.

After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai.—On 1st April 1977 there were 18 boys in the Home. Sixty three boys were admitted and 49 boys were discharged during the period. There were 32 boys on 31st March 1978.

Government After-care Home for Boys, Chengalpattu.—On 1st April 1977 there were 35 boys in the Home. Eightyone boys were admitted and 71 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 45 boys on 31st March 1978.

Government Special Residential High School for the children of Repatriates, Mathur.—There were 340 boys and 175 girls at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1977. During the period under report, 2,109 boys and 771 girls were admitted and 1,970 boys and 768 girls were discharged leaving 479 boys and 178 girls at the end of the year, i.e. on 31st March 1978. There were 29 Day Scholars of Burma Repatriates (12 boys and 17 girls) in the school on 31st March 1978.

Government Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates, Mathur.—There were 110 inmates as on 1st April 1977. During the year 1977-78, 113 inmates were admitted in the Home. 25 inmates were discharged leaving 198 inmates on 31st March 1978.

The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur, under Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur Branch.—There were 39 inmates on 1st April 1977 in the Home. There were 19 admissions and 12 discharges. The strength of the Home was 46 on 31st March 1978. All of them were attending the local schools nearby. Out of the four appeared for S.S.L.C. 3 came out successful. Two girls were studying in Colleges from their homes and one was undergoing higher secondary course.

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, Madras and the Junior Approved School at Bala Mandir, Madras were given general education upto VIII Std. in the schools attached to the institutions.

Vocational training.—Besides, general education, Vocational training was also imparted to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades were taught in the Government approved schools during the year under report.

Carpentry, weaving, tailoring, metal-work, blacksmithy, book-binding, mat-weaving, masonry, music (vocal), Brass-band music, agriculture and dairy farming.

Eleven inmates of the Government approved schools passed the various Government Technical examinations during the year under report.

General remarks.—The various Government and Private approved Schools, Reception Homes, After-care Homes and other Special Homes functioned satisfactorily during the period under report.

CHAPTER IX PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899.—Under this Act registration of births and deaths is compulsory in rural areas. Copies of entries of births and deaths of aliens registered under this Act are required to be sent to the Registrar. Copies of such entries received by the Registrar are indexed and preserved in the office. During the year under report no entry of birth of entries of deaths were received.

Marriages—The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.—Categories of persons who can solemnize marriages under this Act are :

- (a) Marriage Registrars under section 7.
- (b) Licensees under section 6 and 9.
- (c) Ministers of the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.
- (d) Episcopally ordained Ministers of Churches other than the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

14,275 copies of entries of marriages were received during the year under report. Of these 75 related to aliens and 14,200 to Indian Christians as against 14,550 marriages received in the previous year of which 50 related to aliens and 14,500 Indian Christians.

The Marriage Registrars under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, collected Rs. 5,483 as fees in the year under report as against Rs. 4,355 in the previous year.

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.—The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Tamil Nadu continued to be the Chief controlling authority for the administration of the Hindu Marriage Act and rules framed thereunder.

At present 755 Marriage Registrars under the Hindu Marriage Act, consisting of 470 Officers of the Registration Department and 285 Executive Officers of Temples perform the duties under the Act.

During the year 1977-78, 5,231 marriages were registered as against 4,820 marriages registered during the previous year. As a result the receipts increased from Rs. 35,864 to Rs. 38,616 during the year.

Special Marriages Act, 1954.—During the year under report 292 marriages were solemnized under section 13 and 36 marriages were registered under section 16 as against 340 and 23 respectively during the previous year. The receipts under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 during the period under report amounted to Rs. 6,268.50 as against Rs. 62,827 during the previous year.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Cholera.—During 1977-78 there were 2,603 attacks and 66 deaths due to cholera. The four cholera combat teams one each at North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and the four Cholera Control teams at North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Coimbatore carried out their normal functions of rendering modern treatment to persons infected with cholera, conduct of regular surveillance and preventive and control measures, giving training to medical and para medical personnel at the block level in the techniques of controlling and treating the diseases.

Plague.—The State continued to be free from plague. However Antiplague measures were carried out in the Plague endemic areas of Dharmapuri, North Arcot and the Nilgiris District, Vellore, Ooty and Coonoor Municipalities.

Guinea-Worm.—During 1977-78 a total no. of 17,894 villages and hamlets were surveyed and resurveyed by the six Guinea-Worm Eradication Programme units. 95 cases were recorded in 15 villages and the recorded cases were treated.

Yaws.—During 1977-78 a total no. of 801 villages and hamlets were surveyed. In all 1,67,174 persons were examined, 132 cases were detected and 14 cases were treated.

Kala Azar.—During 1977-78, a total no. of 2,083 villages and hamlets were surveyed and 70 cases were recorded. A total No. of 922 sand flies were collected and identified.

Small-pox.—The State continued to be free from small-pox during 1977-78. India was declared free from Small-pox by the WHO after the completion of the visit of the International Small-pox Commission. However the following activities were continued even after the declaration of the WHO that the Country was free from small-pox:—

1. Primary vaccinations of new born children.
2. Detection and notification of suspected cases of smallpox and undertaking containment measures besides collecting specimen for laboratory diagnosis.
3. Intensive surveillance activities.

Filaria.—Antilarval measures were carried out in all the 13 units with the application of MLO to arrest mosquito breeding. A quantity of 6,60,939 litres of MLO was spent to cover the mosquito breeding covering an area of 2,87,82,100 square metres.

Collection of mosquitoes at fixed catching stations as well as random collections were carried out to find out the density of mosquitoes. During 38683.00 hours of fixed and random collection 254793 c. fatigans were collected giving a density rate of 65.8 per cent per ten man hour. Out of 159164 c. fatigans dissected 1245 showed mature larval giving an infectivity rate of 0.7 per cent. Out of 2,06,591 persons examined during night blood survey 92,970 persons showed microfilaria giving a microfilaria rate of 45 per cent. The same individuals were examined for disease manifestation and of them 1,055 showed diseases giving a disease rate of 0.5 per cent.

Malaria.—During the period under report the modified plan of operations under NMEP was implemented. The modified plan envisaged enlistment of public co-operation. Thus with the willing co-operation of the local individuals, teachers, youth leaders, 2,046 Fever treatment depots and 3,233 drugs distribution centres were established in remote and inaccessible areas so as to ensure supply of drugs for malaria cases at all times in these areas. Insecticidal spray operations were carried out in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem and Ramanathapuram as a supportive measure to reduce malaria transmission. The spray operations covered about 1.5 million people. The centrally sponsored urban malaria scheme was continued to be implemented in the five towns (viz), Madras city, Salem, Tuticorin, Rasipuram and Elampillai. A reduction to the extent of 20 percent was noticed in the incidence of malaria in 1977 as compared to 1976.

School Medical Inspection.—During 1977-78, 1,29,516 school going children in the age group of 6-11 years were examined under school medical inspection programme.

Immunisation programme.—During 1977-78, 2,07,803 children were immunised with triple doses of triple antigen.

Primary Health Centres.—24 Mobile Health teams started functioning with a view to give medical coverage to rural population at their door steps.

Prevention of Food Adulteration.—During the period under report, 21,930 samples were analysed and 3,994 were found adulterated, representing 18.2 per cent. Totally 7,096 prosecutions were launched, 5,922 cases were fixed 1,199 cases were acquitted, A sum of Rs. 14,11,781 was realised by way of fines.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The object of the scheme was to estimate the vital rates and growth rate of population for the State. The scheme was implemented in 150 selected registration units. Vital rates for rural areas were as follows :—

Birth rate—31.5 per 1,000 of population.

Death rate—15.7 per 1,000 of population.

Infant Mortality rate—117.5 per 1000 live births.

In addition to this the Director of Census was conducting a Sample Registration Scheme for 100 urban units.

The rates obtained for urban areas were as follows :—

Birth rate—25.6 per 1000 population.

Death rate—9.6 per 1000 population.

Infant Mortality rate—73.3 per 1000 live births.

Civil Registration.—The vital rates for 1977 were as follows—

Birth rate—21.3 per 1000 population.

Death rate—7.2 per 1000 population.

Infant Mortality rate—43.9 per 1000 live births.

The categories of staff engaged in registration work, were trained on the various aspects of Central Act 18 of 1969 and the rules framed thereunder.

MEDICAL WING AND FAMILY WELFARE.

The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare continued to be in overall charge for planning and execution of all programmes relating to Medical Services and Family Welfare and also the Schemes under E.S.I. He is responsible for rural medical care through the district, taluk and non-taluk medical institutions, including Government Dispensaries. The Primary Health Centres (except the Family Welfare Wing of the Primary Health Centres) are under the control of District Health Officers and overall control of D.P.H and P.M. He is also in charge of the development of the Homoeopathic system of medicine which was recognised recently.

The details in respect of number of hospitals in the State and the sanctioned bed strength are furnished below:—

	Total number in the State.	Sanctioned bed strength.
STATE — PUBLIC :		
(i) Government Hospitals	229	11,791
(ii) Government Dispensaries including 12 Mobile Medical Units.	169	238
(iii) Primary Health Centres	383	2,298
(iv) Tuberculosis Institutions	9	702
(v) Leprosy Institutions	73	151
ESI INSTITUTIONS :		
(i) Hospitals—	4	1,533
(ii) Dispensaries :		
Static	104	..
Mobile	9	..
(iii) Others	81	889
PANCHAYAT UNION AND MUNICIPAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS :		
(i) Panchayat Union Medical Institutions.	118	43
(ii) Municipal and Corporation Medical Institutions excluding School Health Units.	142	689
PRIVATE :		
Non-aided Institutions	66	5,016
Subsidised Rural Dispensaries.	33	..
The performance of the Medical department during the year under report under different schemes is detailed below :—		
LEPROSY CONTROL SCHEME :		
Total number of cases recorded up to the end of March 1978	..	5,81,731
Total number of cases brought under treatment upto the end of March 1978	..	4,56,491
Total population surveyed during the year 1977	..	1,20,67,741

Number of units functioning during the year under report:—

1. Leprosy Control Units	...	59
2. S. E. T. Units	...	132
3. Leprosy Sanatorium	...	2
4. Leprosy Clinic	...	1
5. Urban Leprosy Centres	...	48
6. Temporary Hospitalisation Wards	...	25
7. Reconstructive Surgery Units	...	10
8. District Leprosy Officers	...	12

Tuberculosis Control Programme.—The Programme was initiated during the III Plan period. During III Plan, this programme was implemented in the Madras City and in all the Districts (except Dharmapuri) in Tamil Nadu by establishing a District T. B. Centre in each district. During the IV Plan, it was extended to Dharmapuri district. During the year 1976 Government have accorded sanction for the creation of District T.B. Centre in the newly formed Pudukkottai district also. With this, the programme has been implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu.

During the year the following new Government Hospitals and Dispensaries were opened:—

1. Newly constructed Government Dispensary at Masinagudi.
2. New Government Dispensary at Thungapuram, Tiruchirappalli district.
3. Government Maternity Hospital at Perunazhi.
4. Government dispensary at Bargur, Coimbatore district.

Tribal Development Programme.

- (1) Government Dispensary at Karumandurai.

(2) Dispensaries in Sitheri Hills (Dharmapuri district) in Pudur Nadu in North Arcot district and Pachamalai Hills (Salem district) with an expenditure of Rs. 6.12 lakhs for providing medical facilities in tribal areas.

(3) Government dispensary for Pachamalai Hills, Salem district.

Opening of Blood Banks.—37 Blood Banks were functioning in the various District Headquarters Hospitals and other hospitals. As the number of accident and other surgical cases are increasing day by day, it was proposed to establish 3 more Blood Banks during the year 1977—78 in the following Medical Institutions:—

1. Government Hospital, Kovilpatti.
2. Government Hospital, Aruppukottai.
3. Government Hospital, Pattukottai.

Provincialisation of Panchayat Union Dispensaries.—The following Panchayat Union Dispensaries were taken over by Government for which orders of the Government were issued and now functioning as Government Dispensaries:—

1. Panchayat Union Dispensary, Komayagoundarpatty, Madurai.
2. Panchayat Union Dispensary, Paramathy, Salem.
3. Panchayat Union Dispensary, Anaicut, North Arcot District.
4. Panchayat Union Dispensary, Arani, Chengalpattu.
5. Panchayat Union Dispensary, E. Chettipalayam, Coimbatore.

Increase of bed-strength.—168 beds were increased in the following District Headquarters Hospitals:—

	Number of beds increased.	Existing on 31st March 1978
1. District Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri	78	128
2. District Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil	60	223
3. District Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram	30	205

100 beds were increased in the Taluk Hospitals.

42 beds were increased/established in the Non-Taluk Hospitals.

Employees State Insurance Scheme.—The ESI Scheme continued to function satisfactorily in all the implemented areas in the State during the year under report.

Coverages—

(i) The Scheme is in force in all districts except Dharmapuri and The Nilgiris.

(ii) The Scheme applies to all factories using power and employing 20 or more persons.

(iii) Number of employees covered for the year 1977—78—45,000.

(iv) Number of Insured persons/Family Units covered for the year—4,77,000.

Eye Camp.—The Statistical details regarding the number of operations performed and the number of Out-patients seen, etc. are appended below for the financial year 1977—78.

<i>Number of Camps.</i>	<i>Number of O.P. Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Cataract Operation performed.</i>	<i>Number of other cases.</i>	<i>Minor Operations.</i>
46	74,113	13,493	7,723	7

FAMILY WELFARE.

Under the Family Welfare Programme, the targets for the various schemes are fixed by the Government of India for each financial year. It may be pointed out that though targets under several methods of Family Welfare Programme were fixed, they were not insisted upon. Target and achievement made in the year 1977-78 are furnished below :

	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
I. Sterilisation	3,50,000	1,10,641 20,669 Vasectomy 89,972 Tubectomy.
II. IUD	35,500	22,757
III. Users of Conventional Contraceptives	2,21,800	85,012

Oral Pill Programme.—The oral pill programme was implemented in 302 rural centres and 238 Urban centres. The number of oral pill cycles distributed and the number of women continuing at the end of March 1978 are given below :

Number of cycles distributed.

11,962

Number of women continuing at the end of March 1978.

2,232.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy.—90 Institutions in this State were rendering Medical Termination of Pregnancy services in the year 1977-78. Training to Medical Practitioners had been imparted in all 'A' type post-partum institutions. In the year 1977-78, 22,911 Medical Termination of Pregnancies were done in all the recognised institutions in Tamil Nadu.

Number of Institutions recognised for Family Planning Operations and IUD insertions.—Rural Family Welfare Centres have been established in all the 374 blocks at the rate of one per each block. There is one Rural Family Welfare Centre run by the voluntary organisation namely Avvai Rural Family Welfare Centre, Gandhigram, Madurai district.

In the Urban areas, there are 206 Urban Family Welfare Centres established throughout the State. The break up is given below :

1. Urban Centres run by Voluntary Organisations ..	15
2. Urban Centres run by Local Bodies	57
3. Urban Centres attached to Government Hospitals ..	134
	206

Apart from the above rural and urban centres, there are 280 rural and urban centres doing Family Welfare Operations.

Maternal and Child Health Programme.—The target and achievement of Maternal and Child Health Programmes during the year 1977-78 are furnished below :—

(a) Immunisation Programme :		
D.P.T. to pre-school children 0-5 years.	Target.	Achievement.
Primary	6,00,000	3,90,467
Booster	2,00,000	67,733
D.T. to School children 1-11 years	6,00,000	4,74,737
T.T. to expectant mothers	6,00,000	2,24,515
(b) Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among mothers and children :		
	Target.	Achievement.
Mothers	4,50,000	3,24,202
Children	4,50,000	3,52,557
(c) Vitamin 'A' Solution : Children	18,00,000	11,08,993

The actual expenditure incurred under Family Welfare Programme for the financial year 1977-78 is Rs. 699.06 lakhs (tentative).

Mass Education activities under Family Welfare Programme for the year 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978.—During the year under report mass education activities under Family Welfare Programme through Dramas, Cultural Programmes, Advertisements through AIR, Film shows, etc., were carried out to impress upon the people the necessity and usefulness of Family Welfare Programmes.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The Government Mental Hospital, Madras, is the only hospital of its kind in this state and the main hospital is situated within a spacious compound. The sanctioned bed strength of this hospital is 1,800. During the year under report, the following number of patients were given treatment in this hospital:

	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Old	365	59,102
New	1,257	2,587

The details in respect of special clinical facilities available in the hospital are given below :—

(a) *Neuropsychiatric Clinic.*—Cases suspected to have organic brain diseases are studied and investigated here. The attendance in this clinic during 1977-78 was 13 new cases and 305 old cases.

(b) *Child Guidance Clinic.*—307 new cases and 5,328 old cases were attended to in this clinic during 1977-78. Cases of mental retardation, behaviour problems, epilepsy with co-existing behaviour problems, post infective, behaviour disturbances from the major part of cases seen in this clinic.

(c) *Geriatric Clinic.*—Cases of mental illness peculiar to the elderly are seen here and the annual attendance for 1977-78 of this clinic was 6 new cases and 1,352 old cases.

(d) *Seizure Clinic.*—Cases of epilepsy and related problems are attended to here and 45 new patients and 10,147 old patients have been attended to in this clinic during this period (1977-78).

(e) *Adolescent Clinic.*—Patients between the ages of 13 and 18 are seen here and the annual attendance was 181 new cases and 6,185 old cases.

(f) *Neurosis Clinic.*—Cases suffering from Neurosis, like anxiety state, hysteria, obsessive compulsive neurosis, etc., are seen here. 32 new cases and 1,378 old cases were attended to in this clinic.

Diagnostic facilities such as Radiology, Electro-encephalography, Laboratory, etc., and Therapeutic facilities such as Physiotherapy, Recreation therapy, Occupation therapy, Industrial therapy, etc., required for effective treatment are available in the hospital.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Medical Education is responsible for the implementation of all teaching training and research programmes relating to Medical and Public Health. There are eight Medical Colleges, four specialised institutions and eighteen hospitals under the administrative control of this department. Each of the four specialised institutions, viz. King Institute, Guindy, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Government Hospital for Women and Children, Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children and Government Chest Institute are under the charge of a Director each.

In order to cater the needs of the people in suburban areas at Madras and Madurai, two Peripheral Hospitals were opened, one at K. K. Nagar, Madras with 100 beds under the control of the Superintendent, Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras and another at Balarangapuram, Madurai with 40 beds under the control of the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai. Opening of Medical Record Department in Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur and Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras was sanctioned and started functioning in the year 1977. A study of the "Service Level of Out-Patient Department" proved that the patients attending general Surgical and General Medical Out-Patient Departments do not have the benefit of continuous medical care by the same Physician/Surgeon since the Out-Patient Department is occupied successively by admitting units and the unit which examined a patient previous day is not available the next day to examine the patient. 16 additional Assistant Surgeons were appointed to ensure that there was continuity of Medical attention by the same unit.

The unprecedented cyclone and Flood that hit Tamil Nadu State during the month of November 1977 had brought in its wake multifarious health problems to the community at large. Considering the possibility of an epidemic out-break after cyclone and Flood, Medical Teams under the charge of Civil Surgeons from the Medical Colleges at Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli were constituted to render

Medical aid and to take preventive measures towards Epidemic diseases in the Flood affected areas. These teams from Thanjavur were sent to various centres like Nagapattinam, Velanganni, Nagore, Mannargudi, Muthupet, Thiruthuraipoondi and Sirkali. Medical teams from Madurai Medical College looked after the areas such as Madurai city, Dindigul and Vedsanthur. Similarly, three teams from Tirunelveli Medical College were sent to affected areas in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts. Medical teams from Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu rendered medical aid in the Flood affected areas. Apart from these expert medical teams, Medical students from Madras city attended these camps and assisted in the Medical Relief work.

The expenditure incurred under the head of "Medical Education" Revenue for 1976-77 and 1977-78 with reference to the performance Budget 1978-79.

	(Rupees in Thousands)				
1976-77	...	...	...	...	2,18,419
1977-78	...	...	...	...	2,23,603

KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY.

During the year 1977-78, the King Institute, Guindy, produced life saving Sera and Vaccine to the value of Rs. 1,22,98,616.00. The details of quantity manufactured and supplied are furnished below :

<i>Demand and supply.</i>	<i>Manufactured.</i>	<i>Supplied.</i>
1. Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine (the decrease in manufacture in Smallpox Vaccine is due to introduction of Anti-Rabies Vaccine in King Institute, Guindy as the country is free from Smallpox).	37,300 amps.	9,77,435 amps.
2. A.T.S. (P)	2,88,000 doses	3,05,922 doses
3. A.T.S. (C)	36,231 doses	63,708 doses
4. A.D.S.	..	9,500
5. A.G.G.S.	..	1,104
6. Tetanus Toxoid (Single Dose)	9,63,280 cc	11,68,000 cc
7. Solution	18.38 lakhs of amps. 1.81 lakhs bottles.	18.38 lakhs amps 1.81 lakhs bottles.
8. Group Sera	66,785 × ½ cc	66,227 × ½ cc
9. Dry Plasma	65	76
10. Wet Plasma	476 bottles	317 bottles
11. Cholera Vaccine	91,05,056 cc	93,92,848 cc
12. T.A.B. Vaccine	1,85,484 cc	1,70,045 cc

Net Income : Rs. 7,53,627.79.

TESTS CONDUCTED :

Serology Section :

Blood for VDRL Test	6,584
Blood for Khan Test	1,720
Blood for Wasserman Test	2,388
CSF for langes Test	27
CSF for Paul Bunnell Test	11
Rose Waller Test	578
CSF for VDRL Test	66
Male Frog Test	816

DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

This Directorate continued to implement development programmes relating to the Indian systems of Medicines, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani systems. The Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras, is providing in-patient and out-patient treatment facilities in all the three Indian systems and the out-patient attendance in the hospital was in the range of 1,500 to 2,000 per day during the year under report. Further, the 100-bedded hospital attached to Government College of Indian systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai is providing clinical facilities to the students of the college.

Siddha Wing at district Headquarters Hospital and taluk and non-taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—During the year under report the Government have sanctioned opening of 4 new Siddha wings in the following places in the Government taluk and non-taluk hospitals.

1. Melur, Madurai district.
2. Tiruvarur, Thanjavur district.
3. Tirupathur, North Arcot district.
4. Pappayee Achi Hospital, Valayapatti, Pudukkottai district.

Taking into account the above newly sanctioned Siddha wings, the total number of Siddha wings opened, upto the end of 1977-78 will be as follows :

(i) Siddha wings in District Headquarters Hospitals.	14
(ii) Siddha wings in taluk and non-taluk headquarters hospitals.	49
Total	63

Government dispensaries.—The 12 Government dispensaries in Indian systems of Medicine already existing continued to function in this State.

Private Indian systems of Medicine Pharmacies.—During the year under report, of the above 64 pharmacies, 16 were recognised and registered with Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Bachelor of Indian Medicine (Siddha) | Bachelor of Siddha Medicine and Surgery.—Degree Course.—This course is being conducted at Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai. Revised B.S.M and S. Syllabus as approved by the Central Council of Indian Medicine has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 1977-78. The duration of the course is five years plus six months internship. The number of students admitted every year are 40 (30 stipendiary and 10 non-stipendiary) to provide training only in Siddha System of Medicine. A stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem is paid to 30 students for nine months in a year. Internees are paid a stipend of Rs. 175 per month. So far, 259 B.I.M., graduates have come out of the college successfully.

Post-graduate Training and Research under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—During the year under report, 10 candidates—for Maruthuvam and 6 for Gunapadam were selected. But, only 2 candidates for Maruthuvam and 4 candidates for Gunapadam joined the courses. Taking into account of the above six candidates, the total number of candidates so far passed out with Post-Graduate qualification are 16 as on 31st March 1978. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked by the Government of India for the scheme during the year 1977-78. The expenditure incurred during the year under report is Rs. 2.08 lakhs in respect of Post-graduate courses.

Diploma course in Pharmacy in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani.—The total number of candidates admitted during this year 1977-78 was as follows:

Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai	Siddha	8 (all stipendiary)
Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras..	Siddha	7
	Ayurveda	3
	Unani	2
	Total	20

During the year under report 39 candidates have passed out in the final year examination (in the supplementary examination). Taking into account of the above 39 candidates, the total number of candidates so far passed in this course is 59.

Registration of Medical Practitioners in Indian Systems of Medicine.—The number of medical practitioners registered during the year under report 1977-78 was as follows :

Central Board of Indian Medicine—39.

A Special	13
A Class	2
B 1 Class	15
B 2 Class	9
Total	39

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

The growing magnitude of the problems of pollution caused the Government to form the Department of Environmental Hygiene to undertake a systematic study of environmental pollution namely, pollution of water, air, land, etc., on account of factors like industrial effluents, gases, solid wastes, use of pesticides and chemicals, human negligence, etc. During the year, 47 industries were inspected regarding the treatment and disposal of industrial wastes and given suitable suggestions to mitigate pollution. The distilleries and tanneries are the most polluting industries. Out of the six distilleries functioning in the State four have provided treatment measures and in the remaining two units, the work is in progress. As far as tanneries are concerned, a treatment plant has been set up in a tannery in Ranipet and is functioning satisfactorily. The tanneries in the State are insisted to treat their wastes.

Since protection of environment is a multi-disciplinary task of high importance, an apex body, namely, the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board has been formed to help in making policies for the environment that fit in with the programme of development in the State and will function as a co-ordinating authority of different departments concerned, with powers to look into all aspects of pollution. The Board will review developmental schemes in the State, in the planning stage itself with reference to their impact on environment and suggest suitable remedial measures to protect the environment. To start with schemes costing over Rs. 20 lakhs and also schemes costing Rs. 20 lakhs and less, which in the view of the Head of the department are likely to affect the environment will be referred to the Board for review and suggestion of suitable protective measures.

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION. AGRICULTURE.

The North East Monsoon brought heavy rains all over the State. The Cyclonic storm which hit the State during the second week of November caused a lot of havoc to the standing crops in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai and Madurai resulting in the loss of production to the tune of 2.00 lakh tonnes of paddy and 1.00 lakh tonnes of other crops.

Relief Measures.—To mitigate the losses sustained due to cyclone and flood, Government have announced various relief measures. The achievements under various categories are as follows :—

1. One thousand seven hundred and eighteen tonnes of paddy seeds worth of Rs. 30 lakhs were distributed free of cost to 77,989 small farmers|tenants.
2. Rupees 5.42 lakhs were distributed as grant to 7,990 small farmers|tenants to revive the banana crop.
3. Rupees 0.87 lakhs have been distributed as grant to 1,362 small farmers|tenants to revive the sugarcane crop.
4. Rupees 10.27 lakhs were distributed as grant to small farmers|tenants to revive betelvine crop.
5. 98,164 coconut seedlings were distributed free of cost to 24,115 small farmers|tenants.
6. Pesticides were distributed at 25 per cent subsidised cost to all crops and to all farmers irrespective of the category.
7. Sand cast lands to the extent of 5556 ha. were reclaimed at free of cost to small farmers|tenants and at 50 per cent cost for the remaining ryots.

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS.

During 1977-78, 10,532 tonnes of paddy, 94 tonnes of Ragi, 151 tonnes of variety cholam, 133 tonnes of Hybrid cholam, 342 tonnes of Hybrid cumbu and 119 tonnes of hybrid maize have been distributed to the farmers during 1977-78.

QUALITY CONTROL OF FERTILISERS.

The Department ensure the supply of standard fertilisers to the ryots by exercising strict quality control to implement the provisions of the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957 which is of a permanent nature. The staff are also engaged in the Fertiliser Promotional activities to increase the off-take of fertilisers which result in the increase of Food Production.

Quality control :

Achievements during 1977-78.

1. No. of fertiliser samples analysed	6015
2. Samples found substandard	349
3. Certificate of Registration suspended	120
4. Certificate of Registration cancelled	69
5. Warnings issued	1013
6. Cases booked	41

Plant Protection Scheme.

The Department continued to implement the various schemes under plant protection during the year. There was no change in the organisational set up of the Plant protection wing. The important items of work executed under Plant Protection are summarised below:—

1. Purchase and Distribution of Plant protection chemicals.—

A total 6475 M. T. of dust formulations and 3,60,793 Lts. of liquid formulations of various plant protection chemicals worth Rs. 540.326 lakhs were distributed during the year through a net work of 774 Agricultural Depots in the State. Pesticides worth Rs. 299.175 lakhs had been purchased during the year.

2. Purchase of Plant Protection Equipments for hiring out to Farmers.—1392 Nos. of Power operated sprayers were purchased during the year under the Centrally sponsored schemes like Intensive Cotton Development Scheme, Sugarcane Development, Cashew Development and under regular plant protection scheme for hiring out to farmers. A total amount of Rs. 6,532 lakhs had been collected as hire charges during the year. The Department is having a stock of 7,697 Nos. of Power operated and 1,561 Nos. of hand operated sprayers.

3. Repair and Servicing of Plant Protection equipments.—The seven mobile servicing units continued to function during the year for servicing the equipments available with the department and Panchayat Unions.

4. Mass Ground spraying.—Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Eradication of pests and diseases of an endemic nature, an area of 34,708 hectares against stem borer on paddy and 52,900 hectares against red hairy caterpillar on groundnut had been covered at a total expenditure of Rs. 33.091 lakhs which includes the Government of India subsidy of Rs. 3 per acre. The spraying was undertaken by the department on loan basis and the cost is recovered along with land revenue. Under the sub-scheme of Brown Plant Hopper control, the department undertook control measures in 19,974 hectares. The pesticides were issued at 33 1/3 per cent cost and the remaining cost was shared by the Government of India and the State Government. Besides this, Government of India allowed a subsidy of Rs. 3.00 per acre towards operational charges. The spraying or dusting was also undertaken on credit basis to be recovered along with land revenue. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 14.474 lakhs besides the Government of India subsidy on operational charges of Rs. 3.266 lakhs.

5. Implementation of the Insecticides Act.—The Department continued to implement the Insecticides Act. The seven pesticide testing laboratories established in the State analysed a total of 16,001 samples during the year and out of this 1,109 samples were declared as sub-standard. Action has been taken under the Insecticides Act against the dealers and the punishment awarded.

Achievements (lakhs hectares) under plant protection during 1977-78—

1. Area treated under—	
(i) Food Crops	56,842
(ii) Non-food crops	23,312
(iii) Weed control	0.271
(iv) Rodent control	5.329
(v) Seed treatment	20.967

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME— THANJAVUR.

It aims at increasing food production by developing package of agricultural practices most suited to the tract and popularising them among the farmers.

The details of achievements during 1977-78 for various items are furnished below :—

1. Inputs distribution (1977-78) (in M.T.)—

(1) Fertilisers:—

(a) Nitrogenous 'N'	44105
(b) Phosphate 'P'	12290
(c) Potassic 'K'	12170

(2) Improved seeds distributed (in M.T.)—

(a) Paddy seeds	3173
(b) Pulses seeds	381
(c) Millets seeds	27
(d) Vegetable seeds	1330
(e) Green manure seeds	151
(f) Oilseeds	168

(3) Areas covered (in acres)—

(a) Paddy :—

Kuruvai	3,91,759
Samba	7,51,867
Thaladi	3,35,577

(b) Chulam.

(c) Cumbu 2,050

(d) Ragi 9,100

(e) Maize 23,082

(f) Varagu 4,294

(g) Sugarcane—

Planted	11,955
Ratoon	7,355

Achievements.

(4) Adaptive Research Trials—

(a) Paddy	50
(b) Millets	45

(5) Soil Testing—

- (a) Soil samples sent for analysis 43871 Nos.
- (b) Number analysed 43590.
- (c) Recommendations sent to Farmers 43590 Nos.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AREA PROGRAMME.

The object of the scheme is to intensify the production of cereals, pulses, cotton and groundnut through all agronomic practices like economic dose of fertilisers, green manure, improved seeds and package of practices, etc.

Under the programme compact block demonstrations are arranged in a compact area of 12-16 hectares involving 20-25 farmers to demonstrate the latest techniques in an unit area for adoption by other ryots surrounding the area. These demonstrations are widely conducted in important centres which may provide educational impact over a compact area grown under the particular crop. Demonstrations are confined to high yielding varieties of paddy, millets and also pulses.

Under this programme production of cereals and millets is intensified through the coverage of crops and all agronomic practices like hybrid and high yielding variety of seeds are given and practices such as adoption of economic dose of fertilisers green manuring, plant protection measures are being followed. The technical know-how are made available by the field staff under the I.A.A.P. The main crops covered under the I.A.A.P. are paddy, chulam, cumbu, ragi, maize, groundnut and cotton. The farmers are encouraged by field staff to adopt all the package of practises to boost up the per acre yield of these crops mainly in addition to other crops in the area. Necessary credit is provided to ryots to purchase all inputs such as hybrid and high yielding variety seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals.

The following are the achievements recorded under I.A.A.P.:—

Crop	(In lakh/hectares.)			
1. Paddy	...	...	...	19.15
2. Cholan	...	...	...	1.28
3. Ragi	...	...	...	1.38
4. Cumbu	...	...	...	1.35
5. Groundnut	...	...	...	1.80
6. Cotton	...	...	...	0.71
Total				25.67

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural schools have been started with prime objective to train rural youths in scientific farming. Rural youths in the age-group of 18 to 30 with minimum educational qualification of VIII Standard and farming background are admitted. The Agricultural Schools have been started during 1961 and the number was increased in stages. During 1966 fourteen Agricultural Schools have been established, one Agricultural School to serve every District. There are 13 Agricultural Schools located in the State at one per district except Tiruchirappalli. Details of trainees admission particulars in the Agricultural Schools during 1977-78.

	Nos.
1. Total number of admission capacity for trainees in Agricultural schools	390
2. Number of trainees discontinued	2
3. Total number of trainees admitted	386
4. Number of candidates who have studied during previous year have been permitted to write examination	19
5. Total numbers attended for examination including students	407
6. Number of trainees passed out Column No. 5	400

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Research activities on cereals, Commercial crops, Dry farming, Water Management and studies on Crop Substitution were continued in the various Research Stations.

Sixteen promising varieties consisting of Paddy, Millet, Pulses and Cotton have been released during this year under report. Package of practices and Crop production technique have been evolved for various crops and passed on to the farmers through the extension Staff.

During the year under report 2,043 adaptive Research Trials on Paddy and Millets have been conducted in farmers holdings and the results have been disseminated to the Extension Staff and farmers.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Minor Irrigation.

The following Minor Irrigation Schemes are under the control of this Department:—

1. Private Tubewells Scheme.
2. Boring in well Scheme.
3. Deepening of well scheme.
4. Filter Point Tubewell Scheme.

During 1977-78 4,172 numbers of private tube-wells have been sunk. These wells provide irrigation facilities to an extent of nearly 33,376 hectares (Gross) 2,109 numbers of Borewells have been sunk in the open wells to augment water supply. 2,215 open wells were deepened to provide additional irrigation facilities to 1,772 hectares, 2,689 filter point tube-wells were also sunk to provide irrigation to 10,756 hectares.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

(a) The scheme is intended to protect the lands from hazards of soil erosion by water and wind and conserve the needed moisture. Soil conservation measures provide for contour bunding, bench terracing, contour stone walls, gully control, water management works like land levelling, land shapping and laying of irrigation and drainage channels besides reclamation of saline and alkaline lands. An extent of 33,468 Ha. has been covered in hills and plains including wind swept area at a cost of Rs. 148.62 lakhs.

CROP DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Package Scheme on Oil Seeds.

The object of the scheme is to increase the production of oil-seeds by applying production technology in the major oilseeds growing districts. Improved agronomic practices supply of quality seeds supply of inputs are measure contemplated for achieving additional production.

The Scheme is in operation in the Districts of Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Trichy, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri.

This is a state sector scheme.

II. INTENSIVE OILSEEDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme operated in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot will the object of increasing the production of oilseeds by—

(a) Identifying the problems, hampering the productivity and suggesting corrective measures—

1. Distribution of seed dresser: Kgs. 3,463
2. Demonstration laid (Ha): Kgs. 1,044.5

Coconut Development.—The object of the Scheme is to extend area under Coconut by distribution of quality seedlings. Twenty-three Government coconut nurseries functioning throughout the State to raise and distribute the coconut seedlings. The achievements during 1977-78.

1. Procurement of nuts (Nos) ... 15 lakhs.
2. Distribution of seedlings (Nos) ... 11.84 lakhs.

Progress during 1977-78.

1. Coconut seedlings planted (Tall) 1,735 Nos.
2. Coconut seedlings planted (Dwarf) 2,230 Nos.
3. Area planted (Hec.) 18.

SUGARCANE.

The main object of the Scheme is as follows.—(a) To bring an area of 3.60 lakh acres under Sugarcane by the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan over the base level area of 3.00 lakh acres in 1973-74.

(b) To obtain a production level of 136.00 lakh M.T. of sugarcane by the end of V.F.Y.P. over the base level production of 110.00 lakh M. T. of sugarcane in 1973-74.

(c) To obtain a production level of 13.60 lakhs M.T. of Gur over the base level production of 11.00 lakh M.T. of Gur in 1973-74.

(d) To bring 3 M.T. of additional yield over 35 M.T. of existing level at the period of base year 1973-74 by the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The work done under the Scheme during 1977-78 is furnished below:—

<i>Physical—</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1) Number of soil samples analysed	11,347
(2) Planting of selected seedsetts (ACS)	1,73,316
(3) Optimum manuring (acres)	3,38,382
(4) Plant protection (acres)	3,37,977

COTTON.

With a view to step up quality and quantity of cotton produced in the State the Department of Agriculture has been continuously adopting the following strategies:—

- (a) Introduction of High Yielding Varieties with better lint qualities.
- (b) Introduction of cumbodia in the Karunganni Tract.
- (c) Summer cotton in rice follows.
- (d) Production and supply of quality seeds.
- (e) Popularisation of package of practices.
- (f) Introduction of production techniques.

Six schemes under Cotton Development are running as follows:—

1. Intensive Cotton District Programme (Centrally sponsored).
2. Integrated Cotton Development Scheme (State Scheme).
3. Seed Multiplication Programme.
4. Production of Nucleus and foundation seeds scheme. (Centrally sponsored).
5. Production of Nucleus and foundation seeds at Vaigai Dam (State Scheme).
6. Production of Varalakshmi Hybrid seeds.

HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The following Horticultural Schemes were implemented during the year under report.

	Area covered.
(1) Hill area Horticultural Development Scheme	1,752 Ha.
(2) "Kew" variety of pine apple Development	2 number of nurseries maintained.
(3) Development of Mandar in Oranges	88 Ha.

FRUITS.

Fruit Development Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to increase the area under fruits including grapes in Tamil Nadu by providing necessary technical assistance and planting materials. Apart from establishing new Orchard, old Orchards are also maintained to increase the production. During this year new Orchards were established in an extent of 781 hectare and old Orchards of 2,404 hectare were also maintained.

Government Orchard-cum-Nurseries.—The motto of this scheme is to establish one Orchard per district to serve as Visual Demonstration Centre for Scientific Cultivation of Horticultural Crops and to cater to the needs of the fruit growers and the several public in the

matter of supply of quality and pedigree planting materials. 8 lakh numbers of fruit plants were produced and distributed during this year.

Development of Banana for export purposes.—The object of the scheme is to cover annually an additional area of 1,000 hectare under exportable varieties of Banana especially Robusta and Dwarf Garandish. During this year 3,131 hectares were covered.

CASHEW DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The following scheme are implemented for the development of Cashew:—

(1) *Laying out Demonstration Plots.*—The object of this scheme is to visually demonstrate to growers, the benefits of the adoption of improved agricultural practices. Each plot will be continued for three years. During this year 2,556 numbers of demonstration plots were laid.

(2) *Vegetative Propagation.*—The object of this scheme is to propagate cashew by side grafting or patch budding. During this year vegetative propagation has been done to an extent of 310 hectares.

(3) *Establishment of progeny Orchards.*—The object of the scheme is to maintain three progeny Orchards scientifically and to serve as a source of superior section for further vegetative propagation. During this year 190 hectares has been covered under this programme.

(4) *Vegetable Development Scheme.*—The object of the scheme is to increase the production of vegetables by adoption of improved package of practices and by bringing additional area under vegetable cultivation in plains and hills of Tamil Nadu. Achievements during 1977-78 are furnished below :—

(1) Area covered (Ha.)	19,891
(2) Vegetable seeds distributed (Kg.)	56,205
(3) Vegetable seedlings distributed (Lakh Nos.)	10-22
(4) Adaptive Research Trials (Nos.)	105

INTEGRATED DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

The aim of the scheme is to increase the per acre yield of dryland crops by the timely supply of inputs and by adopting "Package of Practices" and thus improve the economic condition of dryland farmers with more emphasis in mixed cropping and mixed farming. This project is being implemented at Koilpatti in Tirunelveli district and Pudukkottai in Pudukkottai district. During 1977-78 an area of 1,895 hectares were covered under this programme.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

The object of the scheme is to encourage ryots to sink 7,000 filter points, 3,800 shallow tube-wells and 700 medium tube-wells in Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts with the assistance of World Bank for Minor Irrigation. Loan assistance is given by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Bank after getting clearance from the State Ground Water Directorate. Filter point, shallow and medium tube-wells are sunk by the Agricultural Department Physical Achievement for 1977-78 under IDA.

						Filter points.	Shallow and medium tube-wells.
(1) Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	..	128	297
(2) Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(3) South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
(4) Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						128	401

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

Farmers Training Centres:

The main object of the scheme is to educate the farming community in the new techniques of agricultural production, to equip them with sound knowledge of inputs with the required skill to handle them efficiently so that the increased cost of inputs reflects in the per acre yield of the crops. There were 12 training centres at Ranipet, Tindivanam, Aduthurai, Lalgudi, Tirunelveli, Kancheepuram, Kudumianmalai, Dharmapuri, Ooty, Nagercoil, Coimbatore and Madurai are under the control of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. The farmers training centres are intended for imparting training to the farmers on the latest technique evolved in farming practices especially in the case of high yielding varieties. The training project includes the activities which will be classified under general headings—

1. Instructional Training.
2. Non-Instructional Training.

The achievements made during 1977-78 are furnished below:—

	Nos.
1. Institutional Training	125
2. Demonstration for Women	65
3. Institutional Training for Convenors	49
4. Peripatetic Training	589
5. Farmers Discussion Groups	3,433
6. Special Training Programme including Functional Literary Programme, etc.	125

The following books, booklets and pamphlets were printed at the Information Unit Press:—

- (a) Farm Science—12 issues brought out every month.
- (b) Monthly Reporters—12 issues brought out every month.
- (c) Books of special interest—
 - (i) Crop Production Manual.
 - (ii) Progress for 1976-77 and Projection for 1977-78.
 - (iii) Land Use and Crop Pattern.
 - (iv) Training Manual for Trainers.
 - (v) Plant Protection Guide to Teachers (in Tamil).

Booklets:

- (i) New Varieties Released for the Year 1978.
- (ii) Rice Plant Hopper.
- (iii) Coconut Cultivation.

Folders:

- (i) Prodenia Litura and its working.
- (ii) Farmers Training Centre Bulletins for 6 Farmers Training Centres from April 1977 to August 1977.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS.

A film on Groundnut was produced during 1977-78 and the copies are under print. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the production of the following three films:—

- (a) Sugarcane (Black and White).
- (b) Dry Farming (Colour).
- (c) Engineering (Colour).

MARAM VALAR PPU VIZHA.

The intensive tree planting was celebrated in a fitting manner during 1977-78. The inaugural planting was done by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu during July 1977.

The Government sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 3,42,000 for raising 2,280,000 lakhs of seedlings and distributing to the public and other institutions at cost price.

A rolling shield at a cost of Rs. 1,000 each for each district has been purchased for awarding to institution which would achieve the maximum percentage of survival of trees planted during the year.

The Forest department raised 3,314,816 numbers of seedlings during the year under report. The heads of departments for whom targets have been fixed had planted 15,437,926 numbers of seedlings during the year under report.

VETERINARY EDUCATION.

The Veterinary College, Madras started in the year 1903 is now engaged in teaching, research and extension education. It has become a constituent unit of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University from December 1st, 1976. The College offers B.V.Sc., M.V. Sc. and Ph.D. degree courses.

Admission.—The classes for the second to final year B.V.Sc., July batch commenced on July 1, 1977 and for the October batch on October 22, 1977. Trimester system was introduced at Under-graduate and Post-graduate level.

The following are the details of the number of students on roll, yearwise:—

I B.V.Sc. 135; II B.V.Sc. 110; III B.V.Sc. 134; IV B.V.Sc. 134 Final B.V.Sc. 168 ;

I M.V. Sc. 46; II M.V.Sc. 23; Ph.D. 15.

Examinations.—The percentage of passes in the final B.V.Sc. and M.V.Sc. examinations are given below :—

Course.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed.	Percentage of pass.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Final B.V.Sc	188	141	75
II M.V.Sc.	32	32	100

Practical Farm Training.—The students of I, II, III and IV B.V.Sc. degree classes had undergone practical farm training for 45 days during April-May at Livestock Research Station, Hosur, District Livestock Farm, Orathanad and District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai.

Tours.—The students of the final B.V.Sc. degree classes had undertaken an All-India Study Tour to various places in India.

Scholarships.—Four hundred and thirty-five scholarships for under-graduate students and 91 scholarships for Post-graduate students were awarded during the year under report.

Students of Madras Veterinary College Participated in the Youth Seminar of New Life for India at Theosophical Society on October 2, 1977. Madras Veterinary College won the Rolling Shield of Madras Science Association for the Science Exhibition held in October 1977.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

The Scheme of Government Guarantee under the Institutional Finance is under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue (Food Production). Under the Scheme, the Commercial Banks afford credit facilities for agricultural purposes to the farmers like the purchase of oil engine and electric motor pump-sets, etc., on the basis of the Guarantee given by the State Government. The loan application as recommended by the Block Development Officers are processed by the Nationalised Banks and then loans sanctioned. If the loanees fail to repay the loan amount with interest, the Government honour the Guarantee given by them and reimburse the loan amount with interest to the nationalised banks and then proceed to recover the amount from the defaulting farmers.

An expenditure of Rs. 61,000 was incurred under the scheme towards repayment of loans to the commercial banks for the year under report.

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. The six regions divided in 1970 were increased to 8 regions during the year under report for the convenience of the public and administration and reallocation of districts were also done accordingly.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT.

LIVE STOCK FARMS.

The seven District Livestock Farms functioning under the control of this department continued to function during the year

under report. The performance of these farms is given below for the year 1977-78:—

1. Cattle strength as on 1st April 1977	...	5,511
2. Cattle strength as on 31st March 1978	...	5,280
3. Number of calves born	...	1,263
4. Number of bulls sold to the public	...	1,082
5. Number of bulls transferred to the departmental institutions for breeding	...	409
6. Total quantity of milk produced	...	12,73,101.9 Lts.
7. Total quantity of milk sold to the public	...	11,17,698.85 Lts.

Key Village Scheme.—There were 39 key village blocks functioning including the 15 blocks sanctioned during 1977-78. This scheme covers 5 districts of this State. Three hundred and ninety sub-centres are attached to these blocks. The performance of these blocks is given below:—

1. Number of artificial insemination done	...	1,41,458
2. Number of calves born	...	37,750
3. Number of cases treated	...	2,47,592
4. Number of castration done	...	29,564
5. Number of vaccination done	...	8,55,895

Intensive Cattle Development Project.—The 4 Intensive Cattle Development Projects functioning in the previous year continued to function during the year under report. The Projects are located at Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli and 250 sub-centres are functioning under the projects. The performance of these projects are given below:—

1. Number of artificial Insemination done	...	1,09,107
2. Number of calves born	...	19,926
3. Number of cases treated	...	2,73,716
4. Number of castration done	...	29,200
5. Number of vaccination done	...	5,19,424

Co-ordinated Breeding Programme.—The Progeny Testing Scheme functioning from 1972 continued to function in the District Livestock Farm, Hosur during the year under report.

Sheep Development.—The 2 Sheep Farms and 6 sheep units functioning in the previous year continued to function during the year under report. The performance of these units are given below :—

1. Sheep Strength as on 31st March 1977	...	8,048
2. Sheep Strength as on 1st April 1978	...	8,048
3. Total number of lambs born during 1977-78	...	2,954
4. Total number of sheep sold for breeding	...	887
5. Total number of sheep sold for the other purpose	... ..	887

In addition to the above, there are 136 Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies and 39 Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Societies 46,231 numbers of cattle, 707,412 numbers of sheep, 7,10,715 number of goats and 1,370 pigs were slaughtered during the year 1977-78 in the 201 recognised slaughter Houses.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

There were 2 Hatcheries and 29 Poultry Extension Centres under the control of this department during the year under report. The strength of these centres was 1,24,933 as on 31st March 1977 and 1,19,613 as on 1st April 1978. 37,61,826 eggs were collected from these centres, 18,394 eggs were sold for hatching and 28,72,048 for table, 62,932 birds were sold for breeding and 1,17,798 for table.

There were 11 Poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies during the year under report.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT.

The strength of pigs as on 1st April 1977 was 1,875 and 1,389 as on 1st April 1978 in the 9 piggery units. During the year 1977-78, 1,549 piglets were born, 661 numbers of pigs were sold for breeding and 299 for table.

Veterinary Health Services.—There were 38 Veterinary Hospitals, 10 Veterinary Hospital-cum-Key Village Centres, 510 Veterinary Dispensaries and 79 Veterinary Dispensary-cum-Key Village centres which rendered Veterinary aid to the ailing animals. 35,85,307 cases were treated, 6,20,852 vaccinations were done and 1,50,832 castrations were performed in these Institutions. Besides, 5,90,541 Artificial Inseminations were done and 1,41,783 calves were born.

Four Animal Disease Intelligence Units at Tirunelveli, Vellore, Madurai and Ootacamund were started during the year 1977-78 for the proper control of diseases. 23,576 specimens were examined 5,848 were positive. 1,20,548 vaccinations were done and 4,013 deworming were done. 10 Panchayat Unions were surveyed and 349 villages were visited during the year under report.

Veterinary Biological Production.—23 kinds of vaccines are produced in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet. 3,19,14,662 doses of vaccines, 23,755 ML of Antigens, 11,629 litres of solutions were prepared. 47,75,441 dose of vaccines were sold to other States. A sum of Rs. 5,40,655.46 was realised by sale of vaccine during the year under report.

Fodder Development.—The existing 4 Fodder Seed Production Units continued to function. The fodder development work was also carried out in the Intensive Cattle Development Project and Key Village Areas. During the year under report, 22,828.25 MT. of fodder and 57.58 MT of grains were produced, 1535.713 MT of fodder was utilised for silage. 11.24 lakhs numbers of fodder slips were issued to the public at reasonable cost.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.—14 District Squads, 13 Check-posts and 10 vigilance units are engaged in the eradication of the dreadful disease of Rinderpest. Out of the 13 check posts 4 were sanctioned during the year under report and established at Lower camp in Madurai District, Thappakkadu in the Nilgiris district, Govindapadi in Salem District and Gopalapuram in Coimbatore

District. 60,64,011 vaccinations were done by these units and 4,23,533 vaccinations were done by the other departmental staff. There were 41 out-breaks, 1,697 attacks and 954 deaths during the year under report.

Special Animal Husbandry Programmes.—Under the Special Animal Husbandry Programme, 4,303 number of calves were included in the calf Rearing Scheme and a sum of Rs. 38.60 was given as calf subsidy. 2,415 Sheep units were established and a sum of Rs. 21.24 lakhs was given as subsidy. 29 Poultry units were established under Special Animal Husbandry Programme.

Tribal Development Programme.—Under this scheme, 426 cow units, 1,281 sheep units, 105 piggery units and 135 poultry units were established. A subsidy amount of Rs. 3,13,175 towards cattle, Rs. 7,70,276 towards sheep, Rs. 29,182.08 towards piggery and Rs. 23,375 towards poultry was given.

Western Ghats Development Programme.—Under this Programme, calf rearing scheme is being implemented in Kodaikanal and about 1,000 calves have so far been included for subsidy. The entire amount of Rs. 6.75 lakhs was drawn in advance and deposited at the Bank to meet the subsidy portion.

Receipts and charges.—The receipts and charges of this department for the year 1977-78 are given below :—

	RS.
(i) Receipts for 1977-78	78,55,157.31.
(ii) Charges for 1977-78	10,43,19,272.04.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

The Dairy Development Department was in-charge of the following units during the year under report.

1. Administration of Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu.
2. Administration of Government Dairy Farm.
3. Administration of Licensees in Milk colony.
4. Graduate Farmers Scheme.
5. Other Cattle Development activities.

The main function of the Dairy Development Department during the period under report was related only to Milk Co-operatives, their organisation, registration, supervision and thereby to give an effective economic development to the common man in the Milk Producers at rural areas.

MILK CO-OPERATIVES IN TAMIL NADU.

The Milk Co-operatives are being organised with a view to fetch a better price for producers' milk and also to avoid the private traders from exploiting the farmers. The employment potentiality also increased considerably due to the involvement of farmers in participating in the dairying activities. This also serves as an additional revenue to the farmers. Thus this will enable the villagers who are already below the poverty line to earn something more to a considerable extent and solve the unemployment problem among farmers and the educated in the villages. Finally it will help the nation to have more and more cross breed animals carefully breed and kept and thereby increasing the national animal wealth.

Consequent on the transfer of Administrative control of the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and Unions to this Department with effect from 1st August 1965 seven circles in the State of Tamil Nadu were formed with a Deputy Registrar (Dairying) as the head of each circle viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Erode, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Cuddalore and they continued to function during the year. The above seven Deputy Registrars (Dairying) continued to have administrative control over the Milk Supply Co-operatives in their areas. There are also Technical Officers under the control of Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation to look after dairy extension work and Livestock Improvement in the areas. -There are 2,396 active Milk Co-operatives functioning in Tamil Nadu (i.e. Amul pattern 1,317 and Traditional Societies 1,079.) The entire production, collection, processing and marketing of milk in Tamil Nadu is done by and through these co-operatives.

Administration of Government Dairy Farm.—The Government Dairy Farm was started in 1965. It maintains cross bred animals, It serves as a model demonstration unit. Breeding with exotic bulls is followed. The high pedigree cross bred bulls are distributed for natural service to produce better milch cattle in Tamil Nadu to the deserving Co-operative Milk Supply Societies where Artificial Insemination facilities are not readily available. Exotic Bulls and Murrah Bulls are also supplied to Artificial Insemination centres of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited and Animal Husbandry Department, etc. During the year under report 2 heifers have been distributed from the Government Dairy Farm. The male calves born to Cross bred cow are not useful for breeding and work and they are sold to Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine and Madras Veterinary College and private parties. In all 177 cross bred Bull calves were weaned and disposed off and an amount of Rs. 4.638 was realised during the year under report.

Administration of Licensees in Milk Colony.—The Milk Colony at Madhavaram provides accommodation for 4,000 milch animals apart from 800 dry animals and calves, all the required facilities for accommodating the cattle and their followers in hygienic cattleshed with water and electricity supply. Supply of computed cattle feed, free Veterinary aid and free breeding facilities, salvage subsidy, financial assistance by way of loans, etc., are offered to the licensees. Quarters are provided to the Licensees at Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per month according to type of quarters. A total quantity of 2,29,400 litres of milk was produced by the licensees in the milk colony during the period under report. The total number of Licensees and the strength of cattle in the Milk colony during the year under report were as follows :

VII. UNIT.	
Period.	Number of Licensees.
No. of Licensees as on 31—3—77	44
No. of Licensees admitted during the period from 1—4—77 to 31—3—78.	Nil
No. of Licensees cancelled during the period 1—4—77 to 31—3—78.	34
No. of Licensees as on 31—3—78	10

Stock of animals :

(1)	Buffaloe.		Cow.	
	Milch.	Dry.	Milch.	Dry.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
As on 31—3—77	67	11	337	59
As on 31—3—78	42	8	52	7
Total quantity of Milk produced by the Licensees in VII Unit during the period from 1—4—77 to 31—3—78.				
74,293.4 litres.				

VIII. UNIT.

Period.	Number of Licensees.
Number of Licensees as on 31—3—77	16
Number of Licensees admitted during the period from 1—4—77 to 31—3—78.	Nil.
Number of Licensees cancelled during the period from 1—4—77 to 31—3—78.	5
Number of Licensees as on 31—3—78	11

Strength of Animals:—

(1)	Buffaloe.		Cow.	
	Milch.	Dry.	Milch.	Dry.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
As on 31—3—77	76	9	87	26
As on 31—3—78	69	2	59	17

The quantity of milk produced by the Licensees in the VIII unit during the period under report 1,55,106 litres.

Graduate Dairy Farm.—Under half a million job programme for unemployed graduates and matriculates financial assistance through the nationalised banks was offered to make them stand on their own feet through Dairy Farming. These selected graduates were given training on the management of Dairy cattle and 26 graduates and

matriculates established their Dairy units. They were given all the facilities extended to the Licensees and their animals were insured. As on 31st March 1978 there were 16 graduate and one matriculate Dairy Farmers. Their strength of the cattle under the scheme was as follows :—

			Cow.	Milch.	Dry.	Total.
As on 31st April 1977	..	..	..	260	44	304
As on 31st March 1978	..	..	..	118	25	143
Total Milk production during the year 1977-78	..	..	..	1,26,882 litres.		

OTHER CATTLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

Bull Station.—The Bull Station was started in 1973. Exotic Bulls of Jersey and Red Dane Breeds were maintained. Murrah Buffalo bulls were also maintained. Good bulls were supplied to the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and various Artificial Insemination Centres maintained by the Dairy Development Department for grading up of local cattle to augment Milk Production. Artificial Insemination with semen from these high Pedigree Bulls was done free of charge for all animals of the Licensees and animals belonging to Government Dairy Farm. Apart from this, semen was being supplied to Operation Flood areas covered by Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited. On an average 250 doses of semen were used daily for Artificial Insemination work. During this year, a total quantity of 83,778 CC of processed semen had been produced at the Bull Station and distributed to Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation besides using them to the colony licensees' animals and animals at the Government Dairy Farm.

The Veterinary Hospital catered to the needs of the Government Dairy Farm and the licensees. In-patient and out-patient treatments were given at the hospital. A total number of 4,501 cases were treated at the Veterinary Hospital during the year under report.

Salvages.—One of the important steps towards the improvement of Livestock is salvage of dry animals. The owners of animals will heavily lose if they dispose off the animals during the unproductive period. The licensees are paid Rs. 10 as salvage subsidy to retain the dry pregnant animals to a maximum period of 10 months.

The actual revenue of the Dairy Development Department during the year under report was as follows :—

		RS.
Rent from cattle, etc.	... ..	1,07,578.89
Sale of stores and cattle feed	... ..	6,061.81
Sale of milk by Dairy units	... ..	14,20,052.13
Other receipts	... ..	6,02,314.14

General.—Consequent on the formation of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation, the activities of the Dairy Development Department were mainly productive aspects towards increased production of milk by way of organisation of more number of Co-operative Societies, improving milch animals and also establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres. Consequent on the implementation of various programmes of Dairy Development the Milk available for procurement had increased considerably.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation started in the year 1973 with the objectives of implementing Poultry Development Schemes in the State and to stabilise the prices of the poultry products with assured income to the farmers has given a new image to the poultry industry in the State. Middlemen in the industry are being eliminated, thus enabling the producer to get a reasonable price for his products.

The Commercial and Extension wings of the Corporation are engaged in providing necessary assistance to the farmers such as provision of quality chicks, balanced feed, technical assistance etc., by implementing special Animal Husbandry programmes.

Marketing wing.—Under the marketing wing, the major achievements of this Corporation are classified below.

(i) The marketing Strategy for each unit has been worked out by fixing various sources of egg procurement and also various strata and category of consumers to be attended to, to meet their requirement. To obviate fluctuations in the market rate for eggs, the Corporation for the first time has fixed up flat rate of procurement from selected breeders for a period of one year. This has enabled this Corporation to offer egg supply to recognised institutions such as hostels, hospitals, etc., at a fixed price throughout the year. The Marketing Wing has focussed on the profitability and importance of broiler industry in increasing chicken meat production in the State. The Corporation has taken up supply of poultry medicines direct to the poultry farmers at cheap rates by stocking important and vital poultry medicines. The utilisation of under sized pullet, small and broken eggs in the preparation of egg products has been taken up by the Corporation.

Hybrid Hatchery at Arasur.—The Hybrid Hatchery at Arasur has commenced production of high yielding white egger chicks PEARL RUPALI and tinted egger chicks PEARL SONALI. The production of the PEARL VRO SAMRAT broiler chicks has also been commenced this year. This is the only Hybrid Hatchery in the State and the only one in public sector in India which is making an important contribution to Poultry Development in the State.

Extension wing.—With the commercialisation of the poultry farms, the demand for pureline chicks has come down considerably. Further Broiler chicks produced at the Arasur Hatchery are found to be not sufficient to meet the increasing demands. It has therefore been decided to convert the above Hatchery into a Commercial Broiler Hatchery.

The Corporation has taken up the implementation of Special Animal Husbandry Programmes for poultry development in the four selected districts in the State viz., at Madurai, Chengalpattu, North Arcot and Salem.

The Corporation is steadily improving its financial performance. Loss has come down from Rs. 24.06 lakhs in 1973-74 (eight months account to Rs. 7.11 lakhs in 1976-77). Even this loss is due to the undertaking of extension activities which are non-commercial in nature. With a view to reduce the losses further, initiative has already been taken up to convert the Hatchery and Grower Farms into commercial oriented units.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation can be described to the association of the weak, the powerless and the poor to achieve the advantages which are available to the others, as well as the association in the Society with a view to eliminate the exploitation by the middlemen of the benefits of the various productive efforts of the Society from reaching the consumers and the producers and the rich. The Co-operative movement was introduced as the only method by which the farmers could overcome their burden of debt and escape from the clutches of money-lenders. Though the Co-operative movement was started with the express purpose of helping the farmers to get finance, in course of time, many other forms of co-operation were added to it. A brief summary of the various activities of the co-operatives during the financial year 1977-78 is given below :

Agricultural credit.—Co-operative finance is the cheapest and the best source of agricultural credit. With a view to providing short-term and medium-term credit to the farmers to carry on their agricultural operations, about 4,800 Agricultural Credit Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu. These societies have provided short-term and medium-term credit to the extent of Rs. 127.13 crores as against Rs. 119.33 crores during 1976-77 to meet the current cultivation expenses on seeds, fertilisers, labour and to meet the items of expenditure such as purchase of plough bulls, power-sprayers, milch animals, poultry, etc. The Land Development Banks provided long-term credit to the extent of Rs. 12.8 crores as against Rs. 19.14

crores during 1976-77 to meet the expenditure on items like sinking and deepening of wells, installation of pumpsets, reclamation of lands, purchase of tractors, development of plantation, etc.

Financial resources.—Contributions to the share capital of credit societies, central banks and Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank to the extent of Rs. 179.63 lakhs was made by the State Government during the year 1977-78. Further, the State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 19.77 lakhs to the debentures floated by the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank for normal schemes and Rs. 101.32 lakhs to the debentures floated for special schemes. Financial assistance by way of managerial subsidy and investment in the shares to the extent of Rs. 3.78 lakhs and Rs. 0.25 lakh respectively was given to the Primary Land Development Banks during the year 1977-78. For the construction of godowns, the Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 29.93 lakhs. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 49.88 lakhs as loan for construction of rural godowns.

Flood relief.—Government sanctioned Rs. 500 lakhs at 7 per cent interest as ways and means advance in favour of the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank to enable it to extend loans to the ryots affected by cyclone and floods, through the Central Co-operative Banks. In addition to this, Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 150.00 lakhs towards 25 per cent of the cost of fertilizers to the small farmers and tenants in the areas affected by floods and cyclone and also Rs. 18.50 lakhs as subsidy towards the cost of fertilizers. Government further sanctioned Rs. 0.25 lakh to the Veda sandur Agro Engineering Service Co-operative Centre to make good the loss of pesticides washed away by floods.

Co-operative Marketing and Processing.—The Co-operative Marketing is the best method to reorganize rural marketing. Under the active interest of Government and the Reserve Bank of India. Co-operative Marketing has made great progress. During 1977-78.

the co-operatives distributed fertilizers to the value of Rs. 56.35 crores as against Rs. 48.87 crores in 1976-77. The marketing societies have marketed the agricultural produce of their members to the value of Rs. 54.58 crores during the year 1977-78 as against Rs. 35.62 crores in the previous year 1976-77.

Consumers' Co-operatives.—Consumer Co-operatives play an important role in the fair distribution of essential and other commodities at reasonable rates and ensure healthy trading practices. The National Co-operative Development Corporation and the State Government have provided financial assistance for the development of consumer co-operatives in the State. The details are furnished below :—

Name.	Purpose.	Amount.
		(in lakhs)
National Co-op. Development Corporation.	Rural Consumers Schemes.	Rs. 40.31
State Government.	Subsidy for construction of godowns and buildings.	Rs. 6.50
Do.	Organisation of Consumers' Co-operatives.	Rs. 3.10
Do.	Departmental Stores.	Rs. 6.15
Do.	To set up modern Retail units (eight).	Rs. 4.80
Do.	One Village One Shop Scheme in Ramnad and Madurai.	Rs. 43.71

Co-operative education, research and training.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras, implemented schemes such as basic training for Co-operative Supervisors, Short-term Job-oriented Training for Staff of different type of Societies, etc. It carried on as usual the Member Education Programme, Publicity and Propaganda. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the construction of buildings and Rs. 0.90 lakh for conducting short-term courses for departmental staff.

General.—The total expenditure on various schemes mentioned above was Rs. 1,430.29 lakhs during the year 1977-78.

CHAPTER XI.
EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.
SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.—It is evident from the details furnished below that there has been phenomenal expansion of educational facilities in Tamil Nadu over the years. The Department of School Education has endeavoured to provide and improve schooling facilities and to achieve cent per cent enrolment under different age groups.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total number of Schools.</i>	<i>Total number</i>
1.	1965-66	32,995	61,08,738
2.	1973-74	35,322	75,94,855
3.	1974-75	35,447	77,68,578
4.	1975-76	35,657	77,92,301
5.	1976-77	36,056	81,04,291
6.	1977-78	36,152	84,16,689

Elementary Education.—The total number of elementary schools in the State during 1977-78 was 27,395, the details of which are given below :—

<i>Management.</i>	<i>No. of Schools.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>		<i>Teachers.</i>	
		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Government	1,410	1,32,544	1,16,822	4,910	2,904
Aided	4,992	5,99,543	5,07,202	13,413	14,270
Municipal/Corporation.	1,063	1,87,038	1,73,609	2,426	6,492
Panchayat Union ..	19,926	13,83,204	10,43,869	49,091	17,666
Un-aided	4	221	218	6	6
Total	27,395	23,02,550	18,41,720	69,846	41,338

Qualitative Improvement.—In order to maintain high standard of instruction in schools, various steps were taken constantly, a few of which are mentioned below:—

- (a) Appointment of Additional teachers.
- (b) Improvement of Science teaching.
- (c) School Meals Programme, etc.

UNICEF assisted Programme for improving science teaching in elementary Schools.—Under the scheme, Deputy Inspectors of Schools and other Inspecting Officers were given orientation training in improved methods of science teaching in elementary schools. 75 per cent of the cost was borne by UNICEF.

School Meals.—Under the School Meals Programme, approximately 20.25 lakhs of school children were fed (including 1.65 lakhs of pupils of Harijan Welfare Schools). To ensure cooking under hygienic conditions, 97 Central Kitchens have also been established in three districts. It may be seen from the figures furnished below that the number of pupils fed over the year has been steadily increasing.

Year.	No. of pupils (in lakhs).	Amount spent from State Govt. funds (Rs. in lakhs.)
1973-74	17.99	218.00
1974-75	18.14	388.00
1975-76	20.03	458.00
1976-77	20.18	480.00
1977-78	20.25	439.00

Secondary Education.—The remarkable expansion of Primary Education has set up new boundaries for Secondary education and the demand for Secondary Schools is growing year after year.

In 1977-78 the position of Secondary School was as follows :

1. Ordinary High Schools	.. .. .	2,913
2. Anglo-Indian Schools	.. .. .	41
3. Matriculation Schools	.. .. .	32
4. Central Schools	.. .. .	11
5. Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education	.. .. .	46
6. Schools affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations	.. .. .	15
		3,058

The strength of staff and students in all the above schools was as follows:—

Management.	No. of Scholars.		No. of Teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
Government				
A Wing	12,92,13	1,06,593	5,350	3,621
B Wing	4,77,406	1,79,628	24,764	5,668
Municipal/Corporation	59,412	51,089	2,113	1,861
Aided	4,66,880	2,95,761	15,979	10,545
Unaided	3,964	29,717	812	2,326
Total	11,72,555	6,62,788	49,018	24,021

Qualitative Improvement.—With a view to improving the quality of education, the following steps were taken during the year under report.

- (a) English Language Teaching Programme.
- (b) Science Laboratory Facilities.

Six mobile science laboratory vans were added to the existing 36 vans during 1977-78. Science equipments worth Rs. 2,000 per van were also supplied during the year. 50 Secondary Schools were given Science Laboratory grants of Rs. 55,000 each in 1977-78 in addition to the 893 schools which had got the grant in earlier years.

Special Education.—Forty-five institutions specially intended for physically handicapped children were functioning in the State during the year under report.

Anglo-Indian Education.—The 45 Anglo-Indian Schools including one training school for Women though meant primarily for the Anglo-Indians, admit other children also. The medium of instruction is English in these schools and they offer an integrated course of schooling similar to the S.S.L.C. scheme. The statistical data in respect of these schools are given below:

	No. of Scholars.		No. of Teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
High Schools	15,734	16,427	208	813
Primary Schools	549	416	5	21
Training Schools	—	54	—	5
Total	16,283	16,897	213	839

Incentives to Scholars—National Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas.—The number of pupils benefited under this scheme during 1977-78 was 1,881 and an expenditure of Rs. 10,99,485 was incurred during 1977-78.

Educational concessions and scholarships continued to be given by the Directorate of School Education to the children of Ex-Service personnel, Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates, Defence Personnel and Freedom Fighters.

National Foundation for Teachers Welfare.—The main objective of the Foundation is to provide relief to the teachers who are in indigent circumstances and their dependents. The total collections made upto 31st March 1978 was Rs. 69.46 lakhs. The General Committee, National Foundation for Teachers Welfare, New Delhi so far released a sum of Rs. 34.25 lakhs upto the end of 31st March 1978 towards 80 per cent share of the collection remitted by this

State. During the year under report the Committee considered 797 applications and among them 554 persons were given lumpsum and 27 recurring grants.

10 + 2 + 3 *Pattern of Education.*—During the year advance preparation were made for bringing out the syllabus and text books for the Higher Secondary Course and for the selection of institutions for introducing the Higher Secondary Course from July 1978.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

In Tamil Nadu, the University of Madras, Madurai University, Annamalai University and Agricultural University at Coimbatore continued to function during the year under report. The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education, Gandhigram has been given the status of a "Deemed University" since 1976-77. No Government College or Aided College was opened during 1977-78.

The strength of students and staff of colleges during the year 1977-78 was as follows :—

TYPE OF INSTITUTION.	GOVERNMENT.				AIDED/PRIVATE.					
	No. of Colleges for.		No. of students.		No. of Colleges for.		No. of students.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.		
								Evening Colleges. Boys. Girls.		
Arts & Science Colleges.	38	..	39,449	2,633	98	..	1,05,778	4,266	9308	471
Training Colleges.	..	13	..	14,584	..	39	..	42,201	..	..
Oriental Colleges.	5	2	711	407	8	8	552	1,020	..	..
Physical Education Colleges.	..	..	..	..	15	..	1,034	640	..	..
Colleges for Rural Education.	..	..	..	..	3	..	237	99	..	..
Colleges for Social Work.	..	..	..	..	2	..	501	118	..	..
Music College.	1	..	67	184	2	..	124	42	..	..
Ayurvedic College.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	15	40,227	17,808	129	47	1,08,246	48,388	9,308	471

Twelve thousand and four hundred and seventy-four teachers worked in different types of institutions during the year under report.

Semester Pattern at Under Graduate Level.—The University of Madras and Madurai have introduced the "Semester System" for the under-graduate courses in colleges under phased programme from 1976-77. During the year 1977-78, semester system has been introduced in 15 Government Arts Colleges in the State.

University Grants Commission.—The University Grants Commission continued to provide funds for Faculty Improvements Programme (Teacher Fellowships), assistance up to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs to the colleges for various development programmes such as extension of buildings, workshops, purchase of books and equipments, etc.

The Colleges located in backward areas would be eligible for U.G.C. assistance up to Rs. 2.22 lakhs for construction of academic buildings and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for construction of students hostel. Proposals in respect of 15 Government Colleges have been sent to the University Grants Commission, during 1977-78 claiming assistance. Under College Science Improvement Programme Scheme proposals in respect of Government Arts Colleges at Nandanam, Madras and Krishnagiri have been sent to the U.G.C., during 1977-78.

Seminar on Educational Planning and Administration.—The Directorate organised a short Orientation Programme in Educational Planning and Administration for college Principals in which 26 Principals of Government Colleges including 12 Principals of Women's Colleges participated in the programme. The course was extremely valuable and fruitful as basic issues such as financial management, faculty improvement, modern management techniques in educational administration and educational planning were thoroughly discussed.

Special coaching for meritorious students in Colleges.—The Scheme was sanctioned in 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 50,000 sharable at 50:50 between the Departments of Harijan and Tribal Welfare and Backward classes was provided for the scheme. Two hundred students were given coaching during December 1977, January 1978 at different centres, namely Presidency College, Madras Government Arts College, Coimbatore, Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirappalli and Rajah Serfoji Government College, Thanjavur.

Book Bank Scheme.—This scheme is a boon to the poor students who cannot afford to buy all the required text books. Two hundred colleges have established the book banks and 97,000 students are being benefited by the scheme.

Text books Libraries.—In order to help the poor students studying in Government colleges who could not afford to purchase costly text books, a scheme named as "Text Book Library Scheme" was formulated. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was allotted for the above purpose to 10 Government Arts Colleges at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per college.

Tamil Medium Stipend.—Thirty-five thousand and one hundred and ninety students in Tamil Medium during the year under report. Consequent on the decision of the Government that the students in Tamil Medium sections in P.U.C. and First year degree classes be awarded the entire amount of stipends in the shape of books, the following expenditure was incurred during 1977-78 :—

		Rs.
P. U. C.	..	11,38,200
ree Courses	..	22,36,700
Total	..	33,74,900

Scholarships.—With a view to assisting poor but brilliant students who might otherwise be denied the opportunities of higher education, various scholarships have been awarded by the Government. The details are as follows:—

Name of the Scheme.	No. of students benefited.	Amount. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1. National Scholarship Scheme	3,690	35.00
2. National Scholarship for the children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.	207	2.22
3. National Loan Scholarships.	5,625	42.33
4. Scholarship for Physically Handicapped Students (State Scheme)	112	0.66

Other scholarships such as Special Language, Muslims, Widows, etc., and scholarships to children of Freedom Fighters, dependents of Defence Service Personnel, Repatriates, etc., were also sanctioned for the benefits of the needy students during 1977-78.

Ad hoc Merit Grant for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students.—To meet the preliminary expenses in sending applications, attending interviews, etc., the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who have secured 60 per cent and above in S.S.L.C. examination and I Class in P.U.C., examination have been sanctioned ad hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 per student. The number of candidates who have been benefited by this scheme has increased considerably during 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77. A sum of Rs. 7,24,200 was spent towards the sanction of this ad hoc merit grant for 2,414 students during 1977-78.

Grant-in-Aid pattern.—Under the revised pattern, Government have undertaken to meet 100 per cent of the net deficit in respect of salaries of approved staff. Sufficient amount is released to the

colleges as advance grant at regular intervals in order to enable the managements to pay salaries to their staff regularly. Grant on non-salary items will continue to be on 80 per cent basis.

Government have extended leave benefits to the staff in Aided Colleges. Accordingly the staff in Aided Colleges are eligible for privilege leave, medical leave, maternity leave, etc.

University Grants Commission Scales of pay to teaching staff.—The revised scales of pay based on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission have been made applicable to teaching staff in Government and Aided (Arts and Training) Colleges with effect from 1st January 1974 extending the monetary benefit from 1st January 1977.

Upgradation of Post-Graduate Tutors and Demonstrators.—The Government have also ordered that all the Post-Graduate Tutors/Demonstrators who have completed three years of service be upgraded as Assistant Professors from 1st December 1977. These orders will also be applicable to the Tutors and Demonstrators who acquire Post-Graduate qualification in future.

Job Security for Teachers.—The Government have assured that there will be no retrenchment of any college teachers, who were in service on 31st March 1977 consequent on the introduction of 10 + 2 + 3 system with effect from June 1978 and withdrawal of Pre-University Course from Colleges with effect from June 1979 and due to uneconomic strength and fall in workload.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Legal Studies was created in the year 1953 for the purpose of improving the standard of Legal Education in Tamil Nadu. This Department is making all efforts to upgrade the quality of Legal Education.

During the year under report a new course in Branch VI (Property) in M.L. was started. Semester System was introduced for M.L. course and these courses were conducted in 3 Branches for the year 1977-78, i.e., Branch III (Criminal Law), Branch IV (Contracts including Mercantile Law), Branch VI (Property). The semester system was introduced in the I B.G.L. class for upgrading the quality of the institution.

The scheme of annual stipend of Rs. 180 per annum per student who study Law in Tamil Medium was started from the year 1977-78. Evening Law Course was also started for the I B.G.L. students at Madurai Law College during the year 1977 with a strength of 80 students.

The strength of the Law Colleges at Madras and Madurai and the results of the examinations held are given below:—

Strength of the Madras Law College.

Regular Course :

			Boys.	Girls	Total.
I B.G.L.	...	...	547	65	612
II B.G.L.	...	...	505	67	572
B.L.	...	...	466	47	513
M.L. III, IV and VI	...	...	40	4	44

Evening Law College :

			Boys.	Girls	Total.
I B.G.L.	...	...	244	6	250
II B.G.L.	...	...	260	5	265

	No. of students appeared for the examination.	No. of students passed.	Percentage.
I B.G.L. ...	802	293	37 per cent.
II B.G.L. ...	554	313	57 per cent.
B.L. ...	569	197	35 per cent.

STRENGTH OF THE MADURAI LAW COLLEGE.

Regular Course :

	Boys	Girls	Total
I B.G.L. ...	320	...	320
II B.G.L. ...	299	...	299
B.L. ...	281	...	281
M.L. ...	—	—	—

Evening Law College :

	Boys	Girls	Total
I B.G.L. ...	80	...	80

	No. of students appeared for the examination.	No. of students passed.	Percentage.
I B.G.L. ...	403	249	62 per cent
II B.G.L. ...	380	166	44 per cent
B.L. ...	165	105	65 per cent

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Admission to Engineering Colleges.

Full time courses (Under Graduate).—The intake has been increased from 1,422 to 1,500.

Part-time Courses (Under Graduate).—The intake has been increased from 425 to 500.

Starting of New Courses:

The new courses introduced during this academic year and the institutions where introduced are listed below :—

Post-graduate Courses :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Power Systems Engineering (Part time). | Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. |
| (ii) Engineering Management | Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli. |
| (iii) Operation and maintenance of Power Stations. | Do. |
| (iv) Welding Technology | Do. |

Degree Courses :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (v) Production Engineering | Madras Institute of Technology, Madras. |
|----------------------------------|---|

Diploma Courses :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (vi) Electronics | Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore
Central Polytechnic, Madras. |
| (vii) Polymer Technology | Institute of Chemical Technology
Madras. |

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PLANETARIUM

A Planetarium has been established at the Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The expenditure is towards construction of buildings and providing the necessary equipments.

AUTONOMY TO TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Engineering Colleges.—P.S.G. College of Technology, has been granted autonomy.

Polytechnics.—The Government have granted autonomy to the following courses offered at the institutions noted against each :—

<i>Serial number and name of the course.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution.</i>
(i) Post Diploma course in Town and Country Planning.	Central Polytechnic, Madras.
(ii) Post Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering.	Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.
(iii) Post Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering.	Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.

Establishment of Book Banks.—During the year under report book banks in the following 13 technical institutions have been strengthened with the assistance from the State Government to the tune of Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

1. Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad.
2. C. N. Polytechnic, Madras.
3. C. I. T. Sandwich Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
4. Muthiah Polytechnic, Annamalaiagar.
5. P. A. C. Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.
6. Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyattam.
7. Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras.
8. Srinivasa Subbaraya Polytechnic, Puttur.
9. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
10. C. M. Kothari Technological Institute, Madras.
11. Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras.
12. Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam.
13. Tamil Nadu Institute of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram.

Increase in percentage of assistance to private technical institutions :

The Government have recently increased the pattern of assistance to private technical institutions for development schemes from 80 : 20 to 90 : 10 between the Government and the Management.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMMES.

Refresher courses.—67 Refresher/Short Courses have been conducted during the year 1977-78 in the various Engineering Colleges. In order to place the continuing education activity on a firm footing and make it more meaningful, the following has been done :

(i) Formation of a Committee of the State Board of Technical Education and Training to suggest ways and means for improving the functioning of the Continuing Education Programme and to identify new courses.

(ii) Establishment of Continuing Education Centre at the College of Engineering, Guindy.

Seminars.—The Fourth National Conference on 'I.C. Engines and Combustion' was organised by the College of Engineering, Guindy during November 1977.

Quality Improvement Programme.—Under this scheme the number of staff to be deputed for Ph.D. programme has been increased from 5 to 9.

Industrial Training.—The number of staff members deputed to undergo Industrial Training is given below:

Engineering Colleges	...	...	...	17
Polytechnics	...	...	...	56

AWARD OF BEST PROJECT WORKS.

The scheme for awarding cash prizes for the best projects done by the final year students of the Engineering Colleges and Poly-

technics in the State has so far been continued on year to year basis. As the above scheme has become very popular and very useful to the students, the Government have issued orders making the scheme as a continued programme on a permanent basis from this year onwards.

TESTING FACILITIES.

The Government have accorded special sanction for the following laboratory in the Engineering College, Guindy, to increase the testing facilities.

High Voltage Laboratory Rs. 3.10 lakhs
(for the purchase of "Schering Bridge")

The following are the details on Engineering Colleges and polytechnics under the control of Director of Technical Education :—

1. No. of Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education. ... 7
2. No. of students studied during the year in the institutions under the control of this Directorate
 - (i) Engineering Colleges ... 8,100
 - (ii) Polytechnics ... 12,600
3. The outcome of the various examinations. (figures pertain only to final years)
 - (i) Engineering Colleges ... 1,415
 - (ii) Polytechnics ... 3,359

Special activities.—Some of the polytechnics have organised open house exhibitions which attracted large number of public and gained their appreciation. The polytechnics have also organised and conducted Summer/Winter School at the All-India Level and State level. Besides, Seminar Symposia and Conférences have been organised for the benefit of staff and students.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION:

The Directorate of Government Examinations is in charge of the conduct of various examinations. During the year 1977-78, the following number of students appeared for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examinations. The details are as follows :

Session.	Number of Centres.	Appeared.			Passed.			Per Cent- tage.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1977 April	1083 Pupil	1,67,161	78,110	2,45,271	86,514	46,577	1,33,091	55%
	Private Appeared for all subjects	31,008	9,019	40,027	8,291	2,349	10,640	30%
		28,094	7,093	35,187				
1977 October	222 Private Appeared for all subjects	..	..	50,529	..	..	6,956	16.4%
		..	..	42,282	..	..	..	..
1978 March	1103 Pupil	1,12,461	58,871	1,71,332	63,503	38,062	1,01,571	58.3%
	Private	35,528	10,704	46,232	4,491	1,478	5,969	17.2%
	Appeared for all subjects	27,740	6,894	34,634	..	..	..	..

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY:

The Connemara Public Library named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras (1886-1891) and constructed in Anglo-Italian-Style was opened formerly in December 1896 under the auspices of the Government of Madras. It accommodates 340 readers at a time. At present it receives 900 books 4,000 periodicals and 249 newspapers a year. This library is manned by 103 persons; remains open to the public for a period of 9-1/2 hours a day from 8.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on all days except Fridays and fifteen other holidays in a year.

Details regarding the stock of books, number of Members, etc., are as below :

1. Number of Members	...	...	11,108
2. Number of visitors during 1977-78.			1,53,528
3. Stock of books	...	...	2,96,715
4. Number of books lent in the year.			4,60,584
5. Number of books consulted in the year	...	...	5,54,258

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

Library Service as an investment in human resources plays an important role among the factors which contribute to the economic growth. It secures return in the form of skilled man power geared to the needs of development and also creates the right attitude and climate for development.

In recognition of the importance of the Library Service, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948, for the establishment and organisation of comprehensive rural and urban library service.

Service Units.—The number of Service Units at the end of the year is as follows :

State Central Library, Madras	...	...	1
District Central Libraries	...	...	13
Branch Libraries	...	...	1,441
Total Service Units	...	...	1,455

Besides these units, 88 units in including Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur, Marai Malai Adigal Library, Madras and Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Madras are also functioning with Government grant of Rs. 1.88 lakhs.

The total expenditure on the provision of comprehensive library service during the year was Rs. 1,90,41,937.

Service :—

No. of Service Units	...	...	1,455
Total No. of Staff	...	...	3,751
Stock of books	...	...	65,16,780
Visitors	...	...	2,86,69,173
No. of times books consulted	...	...	65,82,945
Members	...	...	7,10,469
No. of times books lent	...	...	70,96,648
Total No. of times books used	...	...	1,36,79,593

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

During the year under report the State Museum has played a significant role in educating the people in different fields of activity and organised exhibitions, lectures and other programmes.

In connection with the 125th Anniversary celebration of the Museum, a Special Exhibition on "Traditional Folklore Arts" was organised by the Museum jointly with Kora's Indigenous Arts and Crafts Centre. The function was followed by a demonstration of 'Petta Gangamma' and 'Therukoothu' drama. The Birth Centenary of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, the great art historian and critic, was celebrated at a function on 29th August 1977. A Child Art Competition was conducted for different age groups of children. A Special Exhibition of the recently acquired rare musical instruments was arranged by the Anthropology Section. Five double-barrelled guns from Bulgaria, Belgium, Thanjavur, Ettayapuram and Dharmapuri were exhibited in a special exhibition. Monthly popular lectures, film shows and special guided tours for school children were arranged.

The following bronze coins were exhibited as new additions in the Bronze Gallery.

1. Somaskanda from Soorakkudi.
2. Parvati with an attendant from Tiruvengimalai.
3. Maheswari from Tirukkodikkaval.
4. Adhikaranandhi from Madhukkur.

Archaeology Section.—Two metal lamps from Kalkulam, Kanyakumari district; two metal objects—one vessel and a fragment of a lamp from Thamkoilpatti, Sivagiri taluk, Tirunelveli district, sixteen metal figures—Krishna, Rukmini, Satyabhama, Garuda, Dhanwantri, two crawling Krishnas, three tripods, three rattles, cup broken bits of a cup and couch shell from Uthumalai, Vira-Keralampudur area, Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district; Sridevi (metal) from Onangudi, Mirattunilai area, Tirumayam taluk, Pudukkottai district; one Hanuman (metal) from Onangudi, Mirattunilai area, Tirumayam taluk, Pudukkottai district; two objects—vessels and plate from Kulathur, Ilayangudi sub-taluk, Ramanathapuram district; one metal Vishnu from Polur town, North Arcot, two metal images—Vishnu and dancing Krishna from Paruthiyur, Nannilam taluk,

Thanjavur district; one crawling Krishna from Thondamanallur Ukkadai, Kulathur taluk, Pudukkottai district; twelve metal pieces consisting of rattles, rattle bits from Edikkal, Ulundurpet taluk, South Arcot district, two metal objects—Tripod and broken vessel from Paramankurichi, Tiruchendur taluk, Tirunelveli district; and one copper yantra from Alandaiyan, Ilayangudi sub-taluk, Ramanathapuram district were acquired as treasure trove objects. Five small brass female figures and one Dipalakshmi (brass) confiscated to the State by VIIIth Metropolitan Magistrate, Madras were added. One inscribed slab (in 2 parts) in Tamil characters was obtained as gift from Arulmigu Subramanyaswami Devasthanam, Tiruttani. One silver replica of Kanyaka Parameswari, presented to Thiru K. N. Mudaliar, Honourable Minister for Law, Government of Tamil Nadu by S.K.P.P. Vysya Student Home, was gifted to the Museum for display.

National Art Gallery.—Three paintings—"Sri Krishna in Sayanagraha" by Thirumathi P. Vijayalakshmi, "Child Sri Krishna with butter in hand" by Thirumathi P. Vijayalakshmi and "Childhood of Balarama and Sri Krishna" by Thiru P. L. Narasimhamurti were purchased from the artists. The Batik works of Thiru Charles Raj—"Radha and Krishna" and "Flight to Egypt" were purchased from the artist.

Anthropology Section.—Four items of gold rings and gold ear rings from Akkalloor village, Tiruvadanai taluk, Ramanathapuram district; twenty-five items of gold tali bits and gold tube bits from Periamambattu village, Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district; twenty-seven items of gold ear rings, rings a pattam an annam, talis a nalpavalam and a copper container from Nariampatti, hamlet of Mathimapatti village, Hosur taluk, Dharmapuri district; twenty-one items of gold chain, a ear stud, a ring, a tali etc., from Periyakkottai village, Dindigul taluk, Madurai district; six pearls from Periyakkottai village, Palani taluk, Madurai district; nineteen items of gold ear rings, Rudraksha gundus, a silver yarn a mud container from Veerasholapuram village, Tirukkoolur taluk, South Arcot district and

a set of broken pot sherds of the bottom portion of a burial urn with bone pieces from E. Chittoor village, Eriodu, Veda sandur taluk Madurai district were acquired as treasure trove objects.

Numismatic Section.—Two silver coins of William IV from Palladam village, Palladam taluk, Coimbatore district; 158 South Indian Panam (gold) from Palacode, Dharmapuri district; 62 silver coins (Arcot rupees) from Karur, Tiruchirappalli district; one silver paper of William IV and 70 Victoria rupees from Mayuram, Thanjavur district; 145 South Indian coins (copper) from Gingee, South Arcot district; 69 South Indian coins (copper) from Arakonam, North Arcot district; 17 south Indian Panam (gold) from Palacode, Dharmapuri district; 420 Raja Raja Chola coins (copper) from Devakkottai, Ramanathapuram district were acquired as treasure trove.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

Tamil Nadu Archives which serves as a centre for historical research, contains valuable and rare records. Some of the records date back to the year 1670. The important functions of the Archives are to receive, issue and preserve permanent records and documents of the Government including the Board of Revenue and other Heads of Departments. The Government of Tamil Nadu which were the first to organise a State Archives in India have taken various steps from time to time for the improvement of the Archives in general and the preservation of records in particular.

During the period under report the records of the various Departments of the Secretariat for the years 1972-73 as detailed below were transferred to this Archives for safe custody.

Department.	Year.	No. of bundles.
Health and Family Planning.	1973	49
Industries	"	26
Housing	"	17

Department.	year.	Number of bundles.
Labour and Employment	1973	24
Co-operation	"	12
Forests and Fisheries	"	6
Education	"	36
Agriculture	"	73
Food	"	4
Home	"	42
Excise and Prohibition	"	14

About 336 confidential records covering the period 1962-63 relating to different departments of the Secretariat were also transferred from the Secretariat. Besides, the following records of the Board of Revenue were also transferred to this office.

Board of Revenue (LR)	1966	20 bundles.
Board of Revenue (Court of Wards)	1959-61	3 bundles.
Board Proceedings (Private records)	1967	21 bundles.

In addition, 7 bundles of records relating to Chief Conservator of Forests for the year 1966, 2,777 strong almirah documents like agreements, bonds, etc., and 1,365 printed specifications were received for safe custody and preservation.

Information supplied to Government, State Archives and public.—The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the various Departments of Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research Scholars etc., was more than 78,830. Of these, about 827 cases involved searches. More than 45,680 records were furnished to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Board of Revenue (Both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), etc. The records received back and restored during the period were 60,205.

Library.—During the period under report, 737 books, Gazettes, etc., from the Secretariat and 373 books from various Heads of Departments were received and added to the Library of this Archives.

The following Research fellows who were selected by the Council of Historical Research for 1974-76 have completed their term of Fellowship :—

- (1) Selvi C. S. Lakshmi. Roll of Tradition and the attitude of South Indian Women Writers in Tamil Nadu 1900—1973.
- (2) Selvi S. Lakshmi. Social dissent and reform in Tamil Nadu.
- (3) Thiru S. T. Bhas-karan. Tamil Cinema as a Social and Political Force.
- (4) Prof. M. E. Manicka-vasagam Pillai. Socio Political Policy and Changes in Tamil Nadu in the 20th Century. (This Fellow relinquished the Fellowship with effect from 31st July 1975.)

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The department of Archaeology was engaged in the following items of works during the year under report :

1. Conservation of Ancient Monuments.
2. Copying and Publication of Inscriptions, etc.
3. Excavation of Ancient Sites.
4. Survey of Outstanding Bronzes, Loose Sculptures, Palm Leaves and Art Treasures.
5. Registration of Antiquities.
6. Publication of Monograph, Guide books and Reports.
7. Photography.
8. Departmental Archaeological Library.
9. Institute of Epigraphy and Archaeology.
10. Site Museums.

Conservation of Ancient Monuments.—During the year, the department has added 4 more monuments to the list of protected monuments. It includes major monuments such as “Dannes Bourgh Castle” at Tranquebar and “Ramnad Palace” at Ramanathapuram. The works for setting up a site museum at the above monuments are in progress.

Epigraphy.—One of the main functions of the department is copying of inscriptions on temple walls to bring out for ancient heritage. During the year the section has copied about 1,000 inscriptions. Now the works have been undertaken at Thanjavur district and the inscriptions copied at Thiruthuripoondi taluk have been brought out.

A State Level Seminar and Exhibition were arranged at Madras by the department during December 1977. These are largely attended by students from educational institutions and Public.

Publication.—The following publications were brought out during the year.

1. Thiruthuraipoondi Inscriptions of Thanjavur District.
2. Kalvettugalum Ezhuthugalum.

Library.—More than 1,000 books have been added to the list of books available in the departmental library which is of immense use to the Research Scholars and the students of Institute of Epigraphy. About 7,000 books are now available on various subjects such as Art, Architecture, Epigraphy, Numismatics, History, Anthropology and Sociology.

General.—This department was also engaged in conducting a Summer Course on “Archaeology” for the benefit of University Professors, College Lecturers and School Teachers. They were given practical training on Conservation of monuments, Copying of inscriptions at temples so that they would be better equipped to teach the students about Archaeology.

The department also conducted a Popular Course on “Archaeology” for those who are interested in Archaeology during evening time.

CHAPTER XII.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of the various reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year under report are given below:

<i>Serial number and name of System/ Reservoir.</i>	<i>Date of opening.</i>	<i>Date of closing.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Reservoir	15th July 1977	24th March 1978.
2 Mettur Canal Scheme	1st August 1977.	31st January 1978.
3 Pullambadi Canal	15th October 1977.	10th March 1978.
4 N.K.H.L. Canal	15th October 1977.	10th March 1978.
5 Bhavanisagar Main Canal		
Ist Turn	16th August 1977.	31st December 1977.
IInd Turn	26th December 1977.	21st May 1978.
6 Amaravathy canal	5th August 1977.	15th March 1978.
7 Krishnagiri Reservoir—		
First Crop	15th September 1977.	14th February 1978.
Second Crop	15th February 1978.	31st May 1978.
8 Sathanur Reservoir Regular Crop .	7th January 1978.	6th June 1978.
9 Vidur Reservoir	21st December 1977.	2nd April 1978.
10 Gomukhi Reservoir	7th October 1977.	5th April 1978.
11 Manimukthanadhi Reservoir ..	18th October 1977.	16th April 1978.
12 (a) Periyar System Single area.	Crop 15th August 1977.	15th January 1978.
(b) Periyar System double area.	Crop 1st June 1977.	28th February 1978.
13 Vaigai Reservoir—		
(a) Tirumangalam Canal	5th August 1977. ||	30th November 1977.
(b) Vaigai Reservoir-Periyar extension area.	new 15th October 1977.	15th February 1977.

Serial number and name of System Reservoir.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
(1)	(2)	(3)
14 Manjalar Reservoir	15th October 1977.	15th March 1978.
15 Manimuthar Reservoir (.. ..	6th January 1978.	31st May 1978.
16 Kodayar System	1st June 1977.	28th February 1978.
17 Pattanamkal	10th June 1977	28th February 1978.
18 Radhapuram Canal	1st January 1978.	10th February 1978.
19 Kanyakumari Branch Canal Neyyar Project.	of 1st June 1977.	28th February 1978.
20 Ponnaniyar Canal	16th September 1977.	15th February 1978.

Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme.—Repairs to the tanks under the above programme were carried out classifying them into three categories, viz.—

1. Public Works Department sources having ayacut more than 100 acres.

2. Tanks having ayacut less than 100 acres under the control of Panchayat sources.

3. Ex-Zamin tanks.

The works carried out during the year in these three categories were as follows:—

Public Works Department Tanks.—Two hundred and twenty works were completed during the year 1977-78. An amount of 46.16 lakhs was spent for Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme to Public Works Department sources.

Panchayat Union Tanks.—One hundred and seventy-five works were completed during the year 1977-78. An amount of Rs. 25.02 lakhs was spent for being Panchayat Union sources to standards.

Ex-Zamin Tanks.—Twenty works were completed during the year 1977-78. An amount of Rs. 3.84 lakhs was spent for bringing Ex-Zamin sources to standards.

Drought Prone Area Programme.—During the year under report, 588 schemes were taken up in Ramanathapuram district and 199 schemes in Dharmapuri district. Of the above, 587 schemes in Ramanathapuram district and 187 schemes in Dharmapuri district were completed. The benefits derived from the completed schemes are 1,92,239 acres of ayacut in Ramanathapuram district yielding about 56,949 tonnes of food grains, and 28,260 acres of ayacut in Dharmapuri district yielding above 16,898 tonnes of food grains. The expenditure incurred on the scheme up to 1977-78 and Rs. 319 lakhs in Ramanathapuram district and Rs. 226.29 lakhs in Dharmapuri district during the Vth Plan period.

Inland Waterways—Better Maintenance of Buckingham Canal in City Limits.—A scheme for better maintenance of the Buckingham Canal was sanctioned for Rs. 44 lakhs. A wharf at Chindadripet in Cooum margin near Col. Law's bridge, lining of SB CM 3|0-3|5, forming roads at the 11 of flood wharves were completed. A sand pump had been procured. N.B.C. had been dredged up to + 17.50 in M.O.|0—10|1. The works were all completed. The expenditure to end of 1977-78 was Rs. 46.94 lakhs.

Dredging Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu limits—Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—The dredging of Buckingham canal was taken up in IV plan, as a centrally sponsored scheme under an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs and was approved and completed in full. The work was taken up to maintain the designed draft in the canal, so as to enable shift movement of country boats. The expenditure to end of 1977-78 is Rs. 19.90 lakhs.

Irrigation in Tamil Nadu State.—During the pre-plan period the number of systems under operation was 23 benefitting an extent of about 27.20 lakhs acres. The important systems among them

are the Cauvery delta system, Periyar system, Cauvery Mettur project and Kodayar system. A brief description of these systems is given below :—

Cauvery Delta system.—The Grand Anicut is about 17 miles below upper Anicut. This oldest work in the Cauvery delta is reported to have been constructed in the early years of Christian era and is known as "Granary of South India". Here, the Cauvery river bifurcates into two main branches, the Cauvery and the Vennar. The scouring sluices of this anicut discharge the surplus waters of the Cauvery into the Coleroon. The delta had a net work of rivers and channels with regulators for control. Some of the smaller rivers of the delta function both as irrigation and drainage sources. The area irrigated under the Cauvery Delta system is about 9,34,000 acres including 27,000 acres in Pondy-chery State.

The Periyar System.—The great famine of 1876 that ravaged the Madurai district led to the construction of Periyar Dam. The main feature of this system is the diversion of a part of the west flowing waters to the east. A large dam across an inaccessible gorge in the Kerala State (about 2,880 feet above the sea level) in Malaria ridden jungle, creates a picturesque lake in the hills with a useful capacity of about 9,800 M.cft. The dam is of stone in lime sukri mortar with masonry facing on the lake side. Its height is about 176 feet above river bed at the deepest point. A tunnel 5,700 feet long has been bored through the water shed on the east to carry the waters of the lake to the plains of Madurai. The water flows into the Suruliyar, a tributary of the Vaigai. After irrigating about 14,000 acres in the Suruliyar basin, the water was again picked up at the Peranai regulator (across Vaigai) about 80 miles downstream of the tunnel. From here, it is diverted into the Pullambadi Main Canal along the left side of the river. The canal is about 35 miles long and irrigate about 1,30,000 acres in the Madurai district. In order to help a better draw for Electricity scheme, through the Periyar tunnel the water shed has been lowered near the Thekkady head sluice. By this, the effective capacity of the lake has been increased to 10,570 M.cft.

Cauvery Mettur Project.—The famous Mettur Dam was built across the Cauvery during 1925 to 1934 with the object of storing the surplus waters during south-west monsoon period and stabilising the supplies to 1.4 million acres into delta besides bringing a new area of about 3 lakhs acres under irrigation. The reservoir has a capacity of 93,500 M.cft. and this dam was considered the biggest of its kind in the world at that time.

Kodayar System.—To benefit the eastern and southern parts of Kanyakumari district, a diversion weir called the Pandian dam was constructed over a thousand years ago across the Paralayar. Due to silting in the course of time, the efficiency of this diversion work was impaired to a large extent and hence another weir below Pandian Dam called as Puthan dam was constructed. To augment the irrigation facilities and to bring more lands under irrigation, a dam 152 feet above bed and 1,400 feet long was constructed at Pechipara during the years 1894-1905 across the Kodayar river, which joins the Paralayar river below the Puthan Dam. The Capacity of the reservoir is 3,500 M.cft. The area irrigated by the project is 58,100 acres.

Plan schemes.—The Five-Year Plans laid emphasis on the development of Irrigation facilities. After successfully completing five-year plans and three annual plans, we are now in the first year of the next Five Year Plan. Up to 1977-78 six major and 36 medium irrigation schemes have been taken up to benefit 819 thousand acres of new area and 382 thousand acres of existing area at an estimated cost of about Rs. 215 crores. Of these 4 major and 32 medium irrigation schemes have been completed creating a potential for 510 thousand acres of new area and 360 thousand acres of existing area all the remaining schemes will be completed within the five-year plan period of 1978-79 to 1982-83.

The following are important schemes that have been completed and brought to irrigation after Independence :—

Lower Bhavani project.—The Lower Bhavani project consists of a masonry-cum-earth dam having a total length of 28,862 feet and the maximum height of 204 feet across the Bhavani River just below its confluence with the Moyar in Coimbatore district. It has a capacity of about 32,000 M.cft. It provides irrigation facilities to an extent of 2,07,000 acres in Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Mettur Canals scheme.—The scheme involves excavation of a canal from the right flank of the Mettur Dam. The canal after running along the foot of the hills for a length of 4 miles and 2 furlongs branches into two. One branch runs to a length of 27 miles on the right side of the Cauvery and irrigates 18,000 acres in Salem and Coimbatore districts and the other crosses the Cauvery through a pressure aqueduct and irrigates an extent of 27,000 acres in Salem district in a length of 39 miles. The scheme benefits 45,000 acres.

Special Minor Irrigation programme.—This programme was started in first plan and up to 1977-78, 19,820 number of works were completed and 51.235 thousand acres were added. This scheme is being continued in the current Five-Year Plan also.

Desilting-cum-Reclamation schemes.—Irrigation tanks lose their original capacity due to silting. The lost capacity is restored partly by raising the FTL Desilting of tank bed is also undertaken and the earth so removed is utilised for reclaiming the foreshore lands. By judicious combination of these two means the scheme is implemented. These schemes were first formulated in the second plan mainly to utilise the heavy earthmoving machinery that got released from the plan projects. We have so far up to 1977-78, done Desilting-cum-Reclamation for about 254 tanks.

Tank Irrigation.—There are over 37,000 tanks in the State and they help to irrigate over 22.98 lakh acres. Tanks having an ayacut of 100 acres and above are under the control of the Public Works Department. The upkeep of all these tanks is essential considering the facts that they contribute to nearly 1/3rd of the area irrigated in the State. Government have therefore launched an accelerated programme for bringing them to standards. Under this scheme, started in 1972, tanks under the control of Public Works Department, Panchayat Unions and Ex-Zamins sources are all brought to standards by the Public Works Department. So far up to the end of 1977-78, 3,153 number of works were completed.

PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT.

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a major, multi-purpose and multi-valley project which contemplates utilisation of the water and power resources of the Inter-State rivers in the Anamalai range of the western ghats of India for the benefits of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Project envisages irrigation facilities to about 101,250 ha. (2,50,000 acres) in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu in addition to stabilising and augmenting the requirements of existing irrigation for about 12,150 ha. (30,000 acres) in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also production of Hydro-Electric power to an extent of 185 M.W. The ayacut under the project will be mainly dry irrigation, wet cultivation being confined to the low lying and seepage affected pockets up to a maximum of 20 per cent of the total ayacut. The project contemplates integration of eight rivers, six on Anamalai hills and two in the plains by dams and diversion works and inter-connecting them by tunnels. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging between (+) 3,800 and (+) 1,050 which incidentally enables utilisation of the drops between the rivers to generate Hydro-Electric power. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 8,575.50 lakhs.

Irrigation.—The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project reservoirs normally receive good inflows during the south-west monsoon period. During the year 1977-78, south-west monsoon set in during June 1977. As a result of this, the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project reservoir catchments received normal inflows. The inflows from the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project rivers during North-east monsoon period (viz. October 1977-December 1977) were also normal. Consequent on this more areas under various canals were thrown open for irrigation both under Aliyar and Palar basins as given below from the date noted against each.

<i>Name of canal.</i>	<i>Extent thrown open in acres.</i>	<i>Date of opening.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
FIRST SEASON—		
Aliyar basin	17,401	
Palar basin :		
High level canal	730	From 15-7-77 onwards.
Parambikulam Main Canal (reach Mo/o to M 19/2)	67,041	From 22-7-77 onwards.
-do-		
[reach M 19/2 to M 30/3 (right side)]	11,000	From 30-8-77 onwards.
Aliyar basin :		
Sethumadai canal	5,000 acres	From 5-9-77 onwards.
SECOND SEASON—		
Aliyar basin :		
Vettaikaranpudur canal 'B' Zone.	5,230 acres	From 3-12-77 onwards
Aliyar Feeder canal	4,665 acres	From 12-12-77 onwards.
Pollachi canal 'B' Zone	11,511 acres	From 15-12-77 onwards.

<i>Name of canal.</i>	<i>Extent thrown open in acres.</i>	<i>Date of opening</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
II. Palar basin—		
Second season—		
1. Parambikulam Main canal (reach M 19/2 to M 30/3 left side and the balance extent on the right side and from M. 30/3 to M-44/6/330).	24,759 acres	From 18-1-78 onwards.
2. Parambikulam Main canal (reach M. 68/4 to M. 78/3 excluding Tiruppur branch canal)	25,292 acres	From 1-1-78 onwards.
3. Uppar canals	6,059 acres	From 21-10-77 onwards.

Thus a total extent of 1,78,688 acres was thrown open for irrigation during the year 1977-78.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory body constituted on 1st July 1957 under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government of Madras. This is the 21st year of Operation since the formation of the Board.

Organisation.—The Headquarters organisation consisted of six Chief Engineers in charge of co-ordination and Administration, Distribution Circles, Operation of Hydro Electric generating stations and construction projects, operation of Thermal Electric Generating Stations at Ennore and Basin Bridge, Sub-Station and Transmission lines construction works and Tuticorin Thermal Project Construction. A new organisation for Materials Management headed by a Chief Engineer was set up during the year.

A new general construction circle (South) at Tirunelveli was formed in addition to the North and South circles at Katpadi and Tiruchirappalli for strengthening the existing organisation for execution of larger Transmission and Distribution programmes in future years.

Installed Capacity.—The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid stood at 2,424 M.W. viz., 1,284 M.W. of Hydro, 540 M.W. of Thermal and 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station under Central Sector.

Power Demand.—The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 1,640.8 M.W.

The demand was met partly by Board's Power Houses and partly by power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation and assistance from neighbouring States.

The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 1,651 M.W.

Generation and Purchase of Power.—The total power generated and purchased during 1977-78 was 9,453 m. units, as against 8,350 m. units during 1976-77.

The Tamil Nadu Grid continued to operate satisfactorily during the year 1977-78.

The Neyveli Thermal Station gave a relief of 2,114 m. units to Tamil Nadu Grid during the year.

Relief was availed from Kerala throughout the year at Madurai point. The Kayathar-Pamba 230 KV inter State line was energised this year and relief was also availed over this line at Kayathar point. The total relief availed from Kerala during the year 1977-78 was 1,605 m.units. During the year 1 m.unit was supplied to Kerala.

The Karnataka Grid was tied to Tamil Nadu Grid throughout the year, except for short durations, when Karnataka Grid could not be kept paralleled due to grid operating conditions. There was no banking of surplus power with Karnataka this year. Kerala power was wheeled to Karnataka at Singarapet point. The total export of energy to Karnataka during the year at Border point was 426 m. units. The relief availed from Karnataka during the same period was 35 m. units.

The Andhra Pradesh grid was tied to Tamil Nadu throughout the year, except for short periods when operating conditions did not permit the inter-State tie line operation at Tiruvalam point.

The total export of energy to Andhra Pradesh during the year 1977-78 at Tiruvalam point was about 103 m.u. and there was an energy relief of 66 m.u. from Andhra Pradesh during this period.

Power to the extent of 125 m.u. was supplied to Pondicherry Electricity Department.

Sale of energy.—During the year energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 7,485 million units, of which nearly 4,295 m.u. was consumed by High Tension loads and 3,190 m.u. by Low Tension loads. The category-wise consumption was 3,515 m.u. by industries, 1820 m.u. by agriculture, 815 m.u. by Licensees and other States 551 m.u. by domestic supplies and 478 m.u. by commercial supplies and 306 m.u. by departmental works, buildings, water works, public lighting, etc.

Per capita consumption.—The per capita consumption was 162 units for the year 1977-78 as against 146 units during 1976-77.

Consumers.—About 1.36 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1977-78 to 33.66 lakhs. The total connected load of the Board as on 31st March 1978 was about 6,600 M.W.

Lines.—K.m. of Extra High Tension and High Tension lines and 52.85 K.m. of Low Tension lines were energised in 1977-78 taking the total to 72,516 K.m. and 221,700 K.m. respectively at the end of the year in Board area.

Stations.—Twenty new sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 319 extra High Tension and High Tension Sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1978.

Distribution Transformers.—1,433 distribution transformers with capacity of 147,596 KVA were energised during the year taking the total as on 31st March 1978 to 43,650 with capacity of 39,89,652 KVA.

Rural electrification.—Electricity was extended to 65 villages and hamlets in 1977-78 by way of Street Lights. There were 63,339 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity as at the end of the year.

189 Harijan Colonies were electrified during the year taking the total to 24,797 as on 31st March 1978.

24,963 agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year, making the progressive total of 809,606 as on 31st March 1978.

Finance.—The financial particulars viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue Expenses and capital expenditure for the year 1977-78 are furnished below:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Gross Revenue (excluding subsidy)	20,116.42
Revenue expenses (before providing for Reserve and interest charges)	15,376.21
Capital expenditure	7,244.76

The total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1978 was Rs. 798.76 crores.

In addition, improvement works like enhancing transformers capacities in sub-stations, reinforcing of existing lines to meet increasing loads, installations of carrier communication and very high frequency system in some sections, installation of modern protective equipment at Power Stations and Sub-stations, installation of shunt capacitors, etc., were carried out, in a number of places.

Power Generation Projects.—The demand for power for agricultural, industrial, domestic purposes, etc., was on the increase and to meet this ever increasing demand, works on eleven power generation schemes are presently under progress, besides improvement to boiler system at Ennore Thermal Power Station, works on Transmission and Distribution and Rural Electrification.

I. Tuticorin Thermal Schemes.—(2×210 MW|2520 MU) The scheme envisages the installation of a Thermal Station at Tuticorin with a capacity of 2×210 MW initially and 630 MW (3×210 MW ultimately). The latest estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 141 Crores for I stage and Rs. 71.21 crores for the II stage.

Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme iV Stage.—(Coimbatore District 60 + 50 MW 76 M.U.) Addition of a third 60 MW Unit at Kundah Power House III and IIInd 50 MW Unit at Kundah Power House IV is contemplated under this scheme. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,198 lakhs as assessed in December 1976.

Suruliar Hydro Electric Scheme.—The scheme envisages the development of power from the flow of Suruliar in a single power house with an installed capacity of 35 M.W. utilising the run off from a catchment area of 15 square miles of Suruliar and Eravangalar.

The scheme was sanctioned by Planning Commission in May 1973. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,506 lakhs and the works were under execution during the year under report.

Pandiar Punnampuzha.—This scheme is for the utilisation of the waters of Pandiar-Punnampuzha rivers in Nilgiris district and envisages installation of 2 Nos. 50 M.W. capacity units. An estimate for Rs. 2 crores was submitted to the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission for creating infrastructural facilities to the Pandiar-Punnampuzha Hydro-Electric Project and their clearance was awaited. The scheme was estimated at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. The scheme was not taken up for execution during the year under report as the scheme did not get the clearance by the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission.

Kadamparai Pumped Storage H.E. Project.—The scheme, designed to meet the sizeable peaking deficits in the grid, involves installation of 2 x 100 MW initially and 4 x 100 MW ultimately, Generator|Motor Pump turbine machines in an underground power house. The machines will run as Motor|Pump during off peak periods and as turbine|generator during peak periods to meet the peak demand. Annual energy benefits by conventional generation would be 79 m.u. and by pumped storage operation 720 m.u. The scheme had not got the sanction of the Central Electricity Authority during the year under report.

Servalar (1 x 20 MW|75 m.u.).—The Servalar Power House (Mundanthorai Unit) proposed as a Dam Power House, upstream of the existing Papanasam forebay, will harness the entire water of Servalar and Thambraparani over a gross head of 56.67 m. available between the existing Thambraparani Dam and Papanasam Forebay. A single unit of 20 MW is proposed to be installed in the Power House. The Power House after completion will stabilise generation in the existing Papanasam Power House also.

Melkodumund and Lone Valley Diversion (27 m.u.).—The project is for utilisation of the flow from Melkodumund and Lone Valley stream which are tributaries of Sigur river lying east of Pykara basin in Nilgiris. This is only for augmentation of the Power Generation at the existing Pykara and Moyar Power Stations. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 149.5 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 78.5 lakhs for the 1st stage and Rs. 71 lakhs for the 2nd stage. The scheme is executed under stages.

Nellithurai Hydro Electric Scheme (50 MW|109 m.u.).—This scheme is for the generation of power in a dam Power House with an installed capacity of 50 MW near Nellithorai village in Coimbatore district utilising the fall available in the river Bhavani below Kundah Power House IV and free flows below Pillur Dam and diverted flows from Kalluriduraipallam.

The scheme was sanctioned in June 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,004 lakhs. The execution of the scheme was in progress during the period under report.

General.—The energy generated in all the 20 Power Houses including Neyveli in Tamil Nadu along with the energy purchased from the neighbouring states was distributed to about 33.66 lakhs of consumers. This was done through an extensive net work comprising 72,516 kilo metres of extra high tension and high tension lines, 319 extra high tension and high tension sub-stations 43,650 distribution stations and 221,700 kilo metres of low tension lines, reaching out into every nook and corner of the State.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the matter of electric power utilisation for irrigation purposes and in the number of Agricultural consumers. The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid viz., 2424 M.W. is the highest in the Southern Region and second only to Maharashtra in India. Tamil Nadu, having electrified about 98 per cent of census villages in the State, stands third being next only to Haryana and Punjab, where the number of villages is small being only 6,669 and 12,188 respectively. With massive electrification of villages, hamlets and harijan colonies, it was hoped for a sustained economy in the State especially in the rural areas and a better living standard for the common man.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State excluding the electrical works of the Central Government and those in mines and oil fields.

The following are the salient features relating to the activities of the Chief Electrical Inspectorate.

Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption Act) 1962:

Total Tax collected during the year 1977-78.

(a) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	Nil
(b) On energy sold by Licensees ..	Rs. 3.49 lakhs
(c) On energy generated and consumed ..	Rs. 55.39 lakhs
Total ...	Rs. 58.88 lakhs

(d) Total amount paid towards collection charges to Licensees Rs. 0.22 lakhs

(e) Number of Inspections conducted under Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962:

(i) Revenue Units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	59
(ii) Circle Office in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	Nil
(iii) Licensees Undertakings	3
Total ...	62

Revenue—

(a) Amount realised under Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.	Rs. 35.06 lakhs
(b) Under Duty Act, 1939	Rs. 39.64 lakhs.
Total ..	Rs. 94.70 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules 1957—

Total number of Cinemas as on 31st March 1978.

(a) Permanent A.C. Theatres	34
(b) Permanent Non A.C. Theatres	776
(c) Semi Permanent Theatres	102
(d) Touring Talkies	720
Total ..	1,632

Number of Electrical Certificates renewed and Issued during the year 1977-78—

Issued	257
Renewal	268
Total ..	525

Cinema Operators Licence—

Fresh issued	130
Renewal	1,027
Duplicate issued	21
Total ..	1,178

Number of H.V. Routes and methods of Construction approved during 1977-78—

(a) Number of H.V. Routes approved	29
(b) Number of permits issued and revalidated ..	78
(c) Number of cases in which methods of construction were approved	1,014
(d) Number of Safety Certificates issued ...	366
(e) Number of Test Certificates approved ...	124
(f) Number of sanction under Section 27 of Indian Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertakings considered	22

(g) Number of Generators permitted for commissioning	5
(h) Number of Technical sanctioned accorded ...	46

Electrical Accidents :

Year.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.
1977-78	289	196	485 (including accidents to animals.)

GROUND WATER DIRECTORATE.

The Ground Water Department was formed in November 1970 with the objective of undertaking detailed scientific and systematic hydrological survey to assess the ground water potential of this state. Three Ground water circles with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur having control over twelve divisions functioned during the year under report. A new investigation division was formed at Dharmapuri during December 1977.

Important works carried out.—During the year 1977-78, the following important items of works were carried out during investigation of Ground Water potential in Tamil Nadu.

- Hydrological Survey.
- Infiltration Tests.
- Water level fluctuation study.
- Specific yield study.
- Seepage study from the irrigated fields.
- Geological Mapping.
- Geophysical Investigation.
- Drilling Exploratory Bore Holes.
- Pump Test.
- Water quality study.

The Statistical details in respect of the above tests carried out are furnished below:—

Serial number and District.	(1)	(2) Sq. Km. Geological mapping in	(3) Geophysical survey No. of depth probes.	(4) Geophysical Survey in Sq. Kms.	(5) Water shed study.	(6) No. of infiltration tests conducted.	(7) Observation wells studied	(8) No. of seepage studies.	(9) No. of specific yield studies conducted.	(10) No. of exploratory bore holes drilled.	(11) No. of pump tests conducted.	(12) No. of water samples collected for chemical analysis.
1. Chengleputtu	..	1,486	207	2,011	1	29	164	26	8	20	51	745
2. North Arcot	..	1,565	106	1,262	1	21	120	18	6	3	35	269
3. Dharmapuri	..	1,172	436	2,014	1	8	81	8	Nil.	38	2	179
4. South Arcot	..	2,097	218	2,190	1	12	175	20	8	20	34	520
5. Thanjavur	..	71	59	..	1	16	67	14	3	6	34	396
6. Pudukottai	..	1,394	311	1,040	..	20	55	23	7	6	35	368
7. Tiruchirappalli	..	2,561	284	2,015	1	15	174	20	8	4	27	515
8. Salem	..	0,657	090	0,900	1	14	128	12	6	Nil.	47	444
9. Coimbatore	..	1,600	228	2,190	1	19	214	14	5	9	54	588
10. Madurai	..	2,058	253	1,817	2	74	508	10	8	29	72	544
11. Ramanathapuram	..	1,741	300	2,870	1	30	224	13	10	22	65	888
12. Tirunelveli and Kanya Kumari.	..	2,095	387	2,762	2	22	190	9	10	28	53	588
Total	12,497	2,933	22,031	13	287	1,800	187	79	185	514	6044	

Aerial Photo Interpretation study of Satellite Imageries.—The aerial photo interpretation techniques have the advantage of collecting reliable and fairly accurate field data at a short time. The Ground Water Branch has procured aerial photographs for the area of 73,252 square kilo metre in 1:60,000 scales under IDA programme and for an area of 26,500 square kilo metre, 1:20,000 scale under U.N.D.P. programme. An area of about 49,728 square kilo metre has been studied in detail and photogeological maps prepared and communicated to the Divisions for field check locations for drilling. So far parts of Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli districts have been studied. The synoptic view, offered by satellite imageries, helps to delineate regional geological structures, geomorphological aspects in shorter time.

Fifteen Officers were deputed abroad (to USA) during 1977-78 for training in the fields of remote sensing techniques, water hydro-geology, water shed studies and modelling techniques, water law and water administration geophysics, drilling techniques, etc.

Equipments.—There is a fleet of 37 rigs, which form the major heavy equipment in the department, consisting of 13 percussion rigs, 11 straight rotary rigs and 11 down the hole hammer rigs and 2 reverse circulation rotary rigs. This fleet includes 1 number imported high pressure Porta Drill out of the two already ordered under IDA credit.

To this fleet is added on one more down the hole hammer rig of R.M.T. make purchased in 3/78 at a cost of Rs. 8.02 lakhs.

Water Supplied to Industries.—The quantity of water supplied to the various industries and the revenue realised by this Department are shown below. In addition, a quantity of about 1.00 mgd. of ground water is being supplied to the Atomic Power Plant in Kalpakkam and Palar aquifer.

S.No.	Year.	Minjur.	Panjetty.	Tamarai-pakkam.	M.A.P.P. Kalpakkam.	Total revenue realised.
		(Quantity in Million Gallons)				(Rupees)
1.	1977-78	1971-73	1534.22	60.98	383.94	51,66,331

Schemes.—An area of 4,307 sq. km. geologically mapped. 1,819 control wells were observed for water level fluctuations. Specific yield study was completed in 25 locations. Seepage study was completed in irrigated fields in 12 locations and in tanks in 34 locations. 47 exploratory bore holes were drilled. Infiltration test was completed in 65 locations. Pump test was carried out in 33 bore holes and in 82 dug wells and water quality study was made by collecting 2,534 water samples.

The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 49,99,749.

(b) A scheme to put up 36 bore wells in the new delta area in Thanjavur district along the Grand Anicut Canal for development of Ground Water for irrigation purposes, was taken up and completed during the year under report.

The expenditure incurred during the year on this scheme amounted to Rs. (—) 10,519.

(c) To augment water supply to Madras City, 20 tube wells to supply 3 MGD of water was sunk. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 20.00 lakhs for this scheme. Seven wells out of 20 wells have been already drilled in Palar Paiganallore area. The work is now kept under abeyance.

(d) A scheme envisaging the supply of 11 M.G.D. water to various industries at Manali was implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 212 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 24,75,749.

(e) With a view to providing drinking water in the drought affected area of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts, it was proposed to construct 20 tube wells in each of the district.

The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 26,133.

The details in respect of the major non-plan schemes implemented during the year under report are furnished below:—

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1977-78.</i>
	(RS IN LAKHS.)
1. Providing additional wells and pipe lines in Minjur Area	.81
2. Providing 3 M.G.D. water to Madras Fertilizer Limited at Manali	...
3. Providing 6 M.G.D. water to Madras Fertilizer Limited at Manali	8.79
4. Water-supply to E.I.D. Parry and Alkali Chemical Corporation of India Limited	2.51

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORT.

The erstwhile State Transport Department was merged with the various Transport Corporation with effect from 1972. The salient features of the performance of the Transport Corporations during 1977-78 are set out below :

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro).—This Corporation was formed on the 1st January 1972 with a fleet strength of 1,288. Its area of operation is the Madras Metropolitan area. The fleet strength as on 31st January 1978 was 1,469 of which 121 were spare buses. The labour force of the Corporation was nearly 12,800. This Corporation paid the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent for the accounting year 1976-77 to all its employees. It carried on an average 20 lakhs of passengers per day. In order to cater to the needs of public in low density new habitations, this Corporation is running 10 mini buses also. The President of India has chosen this Corporation as an outstanding employer of the physically Handicapped during this year. This Corporation has also received an award as the "Best-conservationist of the year 1977" in the field of retrieval of spares and conservation of National Resources.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (District).—The district services operated by the erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Transport Department were separated and formed as district wing of Pallavan Transport Corporation with effect from 15th September 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation is Chengalpattu district. Its fleet strength was 411 as on 31st January 1978 including 35 spare buses. The labour force was nearly 3,000 strong. It paid a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to all its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. This Corporation carried on an average 1.2 lakhs of passengers per day.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express).—The long distance express services connecting all the District Headquarters in the State with Madras City or with one another were operated by the erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Transport Department. The process of conversion

of erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Transport Department into autonomous Corporations reached its logical culmination on the 15th September 1975 when the express operations were transferred to Pallavan Transport Corporation to the newly formed Express Wing. Its area of operation is the entire State. Its fleet strength was 256 as on 31st January 1978 of which 30 were spare buses. It had a labour force of 2,600. On an average 20,000 passengers per day are making use of the Express Service. This Corporation has also paid a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to all its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. The Corporation reduced the fare from 6 paise to 5.5 paise per kilometre from the 15th September 1977.

Pandian Roadways Corporation.—This Corporation started its operation from 17th January 1972, on Government transferring to the Corporation buses taken over from Southern Roadways Private Limited (346 vehicles) under the Tamil Nadu Fleet Operators Stage Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1971. The fleet strength of this Corporation (as on 31st January 1978) has risen to 735. This includes 51 spare buses. The area of operation of this Corporation is Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts. Nearly 5,200 employees are working in this Corporation. It has paid bonus at the rate of 13.3 per cent to its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. It paid a dividend of 4 per cent on the paid-up equity capital during the year 1977-78 amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs. It is carrying on an average 6 lakhs of passengers per day. The Corporation is operating 4 mini buses in Nilakottai taluk and 2 short wheel base buses in Rameswaram island.

Cheran Transport Corporation.—Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on 1st March 1972, on Government transferring to its buses taken over from A.B.T. Private Limited (110 vehicles). Its fleet strength has increased to 724 as on 31st January 1978. Of these 57 buses are intended as spare buses. Ninety three buses are idle mainly due to the pendency of the State appeal to the Supreme Court regarding the validity of Act 12 of 1973. The area of operation of this Corporation is Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts. The

labour force of this Corporation was 3,950. This Corporation paid the maximum bonus of 20 per cent to all its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. It has also declared a dividend at 12 per cent on the paid-up share capital, the amount paid to Government being Rs. 6 lakhs. It is carrying on an average 4 lakhs of passengers daily. The Corporation has a steady and sound record of financial performance. During the year the Corporation started operation of 9 mini buses in the Nilgiris district.

Cholan Roadways Corporation.—This Corporation commenced operation on 1st March 1972 on Government transferring to its buses taken over from 'Sri Rama Vilas Bus Service' (65 vehicles), from Raman and Raman Limited (180 vehicles) and from Sri Sathi Vilas, Porayar (50 vehicles) under the Tamil Nadu Fleet Operators State Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1971. Its fleet strength as on 31st January 1978 was 560 inclusive of 38 spares. The labour forces was 3,610 strong. The minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent was paid by this Corporation to all its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. On an average 4 lakhs of passengers are travelling in the buses of this Corporation per day.

Anna Transport Corporation.—Ann Transport Corporation started operation from 15th February 1973 with 45 buses and the assets of State Transport Department in Salem and Dharmapuri districts. Further the Corporation took over three co-operative Motor Transport Societies in the Salem and Dharmapuri districts. It is now having 269 buses which include 21 spares. It has paid a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to all its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. The number of employees of this Corporation was 1,665. On an average 1.12 lakh passengers are travelling in the buses of this Corporation per day.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation.—This Corporation commenced its operation from 1st January 1974. The area of operation lies in Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts. The service run by the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department and the Pandiyan Roadways Corporation in these districts have been transferred to

this Corporation. It started with 458 buses and has now 560 buses of which 48 are spare buses. It has a labour strength of 4,040. This Corporation has also paid the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to all its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. It is carrying, on an average, 4 lakhs of passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation.—Having in mind an optimum manageable size of a Transport Corporation, a new Corporation was formed for the South and North Arcot districts by transfer of 172 buses run by the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Pallavan Transport Corporation, Anna Transport Corporation and Cholan Roadways Corporation operating in these districts. The Corporation was formed on 16th January 1975. This Corporation has its headquarters at Villupuram. Its fleet strength as on 31st January 1978 was 243 including 22 spare buses. This Corporation has also paid the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to all its employees for the accounting year 1976-77. It has a labour strength of 1,680. On an average about 84,000 passengers are travelling daily.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The Transport Department continued to administer the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974, and the rules made thereunder.

The other items of work of the Transport Department related to the administration of the Scooter (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960, the purchase and supply of motor vehicles required for the use of Government Departments, sale of condemned vehicles of Government Departments in public auction, and maintenance of up-to-date data about Government vehicles. The Department concerned itself with the implementation of the measures recommended by the Motor Vehicles Committee in regard to economy in fuel.

The Administrative head of the Transport Department is the Transport Commissioner who is also the State Transport Authority. This post was continued to be held by a Member, Board of Revenue.

The re-organised set up of the department, having the State divided into four zones, each zone being under the control of one Deputy Transport Commissioner continued to be in force.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal in Madras city in the cadre of District Judge continues to hear appeals and Revision Petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority-cum-its Secretary and the Regional Transport Authorities and Secretaries to Regional Transport Authorities.

Out of 345 revision petitions and 1,678 appeals, 135 revision petitions and 856 appeals were disposed of and 210 revision petitions and 822 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year under report.

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	...	...	...	...	695
Number filed during the year			...	...	303
Number of cases disposed		...	...	...	334
Number pending at the end of the year			...		664

Grant of Permits.—The power to grant permits on the inter-State routes rests with the Regional Transport Authorities concerned. Grant of permits on inter-State routes is controlled by State Transport Authority. However, after the establishment of the State Road Transport Corporations, the responsibility for development of transport facilities has been entrusted to the State Transport Undertakings. Wherever the State Transport Undertakings are not able to introduce services, the Regional Transport Authorities may initiate action for the grant of stage carriage permits to any of the State Transport Undertakings or private operators in accordance with the guiding principles prescribed in the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

Bus operators routes.—The following statement shows the classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on March 1978:—

Category of operators.	Number of bus operators in private sector in each category.
One bus	1,227
Two buses	520
Three buses	307
Four buses	162
5-9 buses	62
10-14 buses	2
15-19 buses	5
20-24 buses	2
25-49 buses	7

The number of buses owned by the different State Transport Undertakings as on March is given below:—

Serial number.	Name of the State Transport Undertaking.	Number of buses.
1	Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited, Madras (Metro, District Services Express).	2,282
2	Anna Transport Corporation Limited, Salem	266
3	Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, Coimbatore	615
4	Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam	488
5	Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited, Villupuram,	266
6	Pandiyar Roadways Corporation Limited, Madurai	659
7	Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited, Nagercoil.	544

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu as on 31—3—1978 is as shown below:—

Service.	No. of routes.
Metropolitan service	233
City and Town service	1111 and Madurai area permits.
Mofussil ordinary service	4193
Mofussil Express service	94

Contract Carriages.—The following table will indicate the number of contract carriages in the state:—

	Number as on 31—3—1977.	Number as on 31—3—1978.
Autorickshaws	4,693	4,870
Ordinary taxis	5,823	5,874
Tourist Taxis	2,266	2,569
Omnibuses	69	93
Luxury coaches	31	25
All India Tourist Motor Cabs	76	99
All India Tourist Omnibus with passenger capacity exceeding 29	1	15
Not exceeding 29	—	10

Goods vehicles.—To keep pace with the development of trade and cominerce, statewide public carrier and private carrier permits are issued without restriction. To facilitate inter-state traffic, on goods, counter signature of permits the good vehicles of neighbouring states which have entered into receiprocal agreement with Tamil Nadu are also granted. National permits for public carriers are issued for the purpose of encouraging movement of goods throughout India. Out of the quota of 400 National permits 395 permits have been issued.

Vehicular Position.—The vehicular position in the State of Tamil Nadu is as shown below:—

Cotegory.	As on 31—3—1977.	As on 31—3—1978.
Stage Carriages	9,538	9,656
Contract carriages	12,959	13,894
Goods vehicles—Public carriers	18,525	19,960
Private carriers.	2,818	2,909
Goods vehicles not covered by permits	3,338	3,397
Trailers to Goods Vehicles (Trucks)	71	75

Category.	As on 31-3-1977.	As on 31-3-1978.
Tractors (covered by permits)	5,688	6,246
Trailers to Tractors (covered by permits)	5,855	6,510
Articulated vehicles	210	256
Passenger transport vehicles	423	463
Other vehicles not covered by permits	1,61,740	1,72,752

Fares.—There was no revision of fares in respect of stage carriages and contract carriages during the period under report.

Enforcement.—The statistical details on the work done by the enforcement staff of this Department during the year under report on the check of the following items are furnished:—

(i) Transport vehicles checked for high smoke exhaust.

Period.	Number of vehicles checked on road.	Number for which CFX notices issued for excess smoke.
From 1-4-77 to 31-3-78	1,96,421	1,408

(ii) Number of check reports issued and the revenue derived.

Period.	Number of check reports issued.	Compounding fee collected.	Tax collected in cases of unauthorised plying.
From 1-4-77 to 31-3-78	1,034	Rs. 36,180	Rs. 4,60,640

(iii) Statistics of punishments awarded to offenders under departmental action.

(a) Against permit holders:—

Suspension	..	6,032
Cancellation	..	719
(b) Against drivers	..	1,191
(c) Against conductors	..	505

Purchase of motor vehicles to other departments.—The Transport Commissioner continued to be the authority for purchase of motor vehicles required for Government Departments other than Transport Corporations and Electricity Board but including Local

Bodies and Municipal Autonomous Corporations. During the year 1977-78, orders were placed for 223 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 70,51,647.87 as against 176 vehicles to the value of Rs. 93.50 lakhs last year.

Scooter control order.—Government of India have rescinded the Scooters (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1960, with effect from 1st January 1978.

Reciprocal agreement with neighbouring States.—The following statement shows the number of goods vehicles and taxis for which permits have been agreed to be countersigned by each State to ply between Tamil Nadu and the adjoining States on single point tax, in pursuance of reciprocal agreements:—

Between.	Public carriers.	Private carriers.	Contract carriers.	
			Tourist taxis.	Ordinary taxis.
Tamil Nadu—				
Andhra Pradesh.	4000+50	100	50	150
Tamil Nadu—Karnataka.	1700	50	..	100
Tamil Nadu—Kerala.	900	100	50	350
Tamil Nadu—Pondicherry.	No limit.	No limit.	..	No limit.
Composite permits (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Pondicherry).	} 500 			

Tourist taxi permits under south zone scheme: 20.

Revenue and expenditure.—The Transport Department derives revenue by way of motor vehicles taxes and fees. Major revenue is realised by way of taxes on motor vehicles.

The Budget estimate and revised estimate for 1977-78 and Budget Estimate for 1978-79 as compared to the actual receipts for 1976-77 are given below:—

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Actuals</i> 1976-77.	<i>Budget</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1977-78.	<i>Revised</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1977-78.	<i>Budget</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1978-79.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1. Fees under M. V. Act.	191.19	148.72	144.18	148.41
2. Tax received for motor vehicles.	4,665.82	4,849.28	4,829.29	4,986.52
3. Other receipts such as arrears overdrawn pay Miscellaneous receipts.	1.93	2.00	3.98	4.02
Total ..	4,858.94	5,000.00	4,977.45	5,138.95

The total receipts are exclusive of the refunds under the relevant heads. It may be seen that as against the actuals of Rs. 48.58 crores during the year 1976-77, the estimated net receipts for 1977-78 work out to Rs. 49.77 crores and this accounts for an increase of Rs. 1.19 crores.

The expenditure incurred during the current year was Rs. 89.39 lakhs as against Rs. 88.79 lakhs for the year 1976-77.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was constituted with effect from 15th August 1955 under the control of Board of Revenue as Service Department. From 1st April 1964, it was transferred to the control of Director of the erstwhile Transport Department and functioning on commercial basis. This organisation has been constituted as a separate Department under the Control of a Director with effect from 10th June 1977 onwards.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit attached to the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is making bulk purchase of spare parts and accessories at concessional rates and supplying to the mofussil workshops. There are four well-equipped workshops functioning at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem besides six service stations established at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Secretariat Campus. The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of 6,000 vehicles of various Government Departments owned by various Government departments in the State. As the existing workshops are not adequate to meet fully the repair needs of all the departments, entrustment of repairs to private workshops is also permitted whenever the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has no spare capacity.

The details of repairs during the period under report are given below:

1. Major	...	...	...	...	286
2. Second line	...	...	...	...	4701
3. Minor	...	...	...	...	8811
4. Servicing	..	...	...	...	1351
5. Others	...	...	...	...	431

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit made bulk purchase of spare parts and accessories to the tune of about Rs. 20.46 lakhs and supplied to the workshop during 1977-78.

CHAPTER XIV PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS).

The Buildings Branch is incharge of Planning, execution and maintenance of buildings for all Government Departments. Construction of Projects for Municipalities, Market Committee, Ex-servicemen Organisations, Khadi Board, Poultry Development Corporation and other statutory Boards formed by the Government are also being executed by this Branch. The details of works taken up during the year under report are given below:

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Multistoreyed building, Government General Hospital, Madras.	56.00
New Building at Women and Children Hospital, Madras.	10.75
100-bedded hospital at Anna Nagar and Tondiarpet.	38.20
Artificial Limb Centre	30.00
Buildings for District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.	87.95
20-bedded leprosy wards in 25 Government Hospitals.	22.50
Dispensaries for Tribals	3.60
Hill Area Development Scheme	16.25
Agriculture Department	112.14
Animal Husbandry	71.67
Education Department	38.12 (Colleges) 38.40 (Schools)
Stationery and Printing	23.87
Commercial Taxes	69.49
Rehabilitation	26.46
Cyclone and Flood Relief Works ..	161.26

The Multistoreyed Building for Secretariat sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 189.00 lakhs has been completed. Facilities to escape at times of emergency in case of any major fire accidents have been provided in this building.

During the cyclone and floods in 1977, a number of fishermen and other residents of coastal areas were put to serious hardship. With a view to mitigate their hardship during such natural calamities, Government have proposed to construct a chain of "cyclone and flood shelters" at strategic spots in Tamil Nadu under a phased programme. These buildings will during times of natural calamities, provide shelter to the local people and at other times be used for community purposes such as schools, adult education classes, marriages, library-cum-reading rooms, meeting, etc.

The Government as a first step have accorded sanctioned for the construction of seven shelters in—

- (i) Akkarapettai in Nagapattinam taluk, Thanjavur district.
- (ii) Mimisal in Arantangi taluk, Pudukkottai district.
- (iii) Vallampadugai, Chidambaram taluk.
- (iv) Pitchavaram, Chidambaram taluk.
- (v) Jayankondapattinam, Chidambaram taluk.
- (vi) Alappakkam, Cuddalore taluk.
- (vii) Kalyanakuppam in Cuddalore taluk.

each at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

The construction of shelters in the above seven places have already been commenced and is expected to be completed shortly.

Deposit works.—The department also takes up execution of Deposit works such as Municipal Works, works for Labour Welfare Board, E.S.I. Corporation and Provident Fund Department works, etc. Major deposit works at a cost of about 421.53 lakhs have been taken up for execution.

PORT TRUSTS.

The Port of Tuticorin stands first in trade among the Minor Ports and third in South India, next to Major Ports of Madras and Cochin.

The Port of Tuticorin continues to be administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board, a Statutory Body, constituted by the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Tamil Nadu II of 1924) under the control of Government of Tamil Nadu. The Tuticorin Port Trust Board is also the Conservator of the Port under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

The value of the trade of the Port of Tuticorin both Foreign and Coastwise amounting to Rs. 36,28,16,557 a decrease of Rs. 13,52,124 than previous years value of Rs. 49,80,73,681.

Tonnage of cargo handled (Figures in brackets refer to corresponding figures of previous year.Q.—The tonnage of cargo handled during the year 1977-78 at the Port of Tuticorin amounted to 8,53,574 tonnes (9,21,707) a decrease of 7.39 per cent less than that of previous year. There was a shipment of 1,057 Nos. Live Sheep and 36 Nos. Calves at the Port during the year.

COMMODITIES.

The main commodities handled at the Port were as follows:

Export.—Salt, Cement, Beedi Leaves, Machinery, Chillies, Onions, Cotton Piece Goods, Palmyrah Stalks, Dried Fish, Safety Matches and Senna Leaves, etc.

Import.—Coal, Wheat, Fertilizer, Machinery, Hardware and Firewood, etc.

Export.—The total export of cargo handled at Tuticorin during the year 1977-78 was 3,75,004.5 tonnes (5,26,154.5) which shows a decrease of 1,51,150 tonnes less than the last year's export.

Import.—The total Import of cargo handled at Tuticorin during the year 1977-78 was 4,78,569.5 tonnes (3,95,552.5) which shows an increase of 83,017 tonnes over than the last year's import.

The tonnage figures of Foreign Trade, Coastal Trade, Cargo handled by Steamers and Sailing Vessels are as follows .

Foreign Trade.—4,53,509.5 tonnes (4,36,662.5) being about 53.13 per cent (47.38 per cent) of the total trade.

(a) *Foreign exports.*—2,61,617 tonnes (2,56,149) being about 69.76 per cent (48.68 per cent) of the total exports.

(b) *Foreign imports.*—1,91,892.5 tonnes (1,80,513.5) being about 40.1 per cent (45.64 per cent) of the total imports.

Coastal Trade.—4,00,064.5 tonnes (4,85,044.5) being about 46.87 per cent (52.62 per cent) of the total trade.

(a) *Coastal Exports.*—1,13,387.5 tonnes (2,70,005.5) being about 30.24 per cent (51.32 per cent) of the total exports.

(b) *Coastal Imports.*—2,86,677 tonnes (2,15,039) being about 59.9 per cent (54.36 per cent) of the total imports.

During the year 106 steamers an aggregate of 14,93,907 Cu. m. and 179 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 80,046 cu.m. entered the Port and 110, steamers of an aggregate of 15,20,589 Cu.m. and 183 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 87,594 Cu.m. cleared from the Port as compared with 157 steamers of an aggregate of 20,84,778 Cu.m. and 112 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 46,870 Cu.m. entered the Port and 142 steamers of an aggregate of 20,50,727 Cu.m. and 116 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 40,219 Cu.m cleared from the Port during the last year. A sum of Rs. 2,32,944.41 was collected as Port Dues during the year compared with Rs. 3,19,377.73 during the previous year a decrease of Rs. 86,433.32.

MINOR PORTS

The Tamil Nadu Port Department have two Intermediate Ports, namely Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and six Minor Ports namely Kilakkarai, Pamban, Rameswaram, Veppalodai, Colachel and Kanyakumari scattered over a coastline of 992 kilo metres

The Tamil Nadu Port Department with the State Port Officer as the Head of the Department with his headquarters at Madras is administering the above ports. The State Port Officer is assisted by the Port Officers at Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Rameswaram and Port Conservators at other Minor Ports. There is a Marine Engineering Division with Headquarters at Madras for carrying out construction and maintenance of Engineering works at various Intermediate and Minor Ports.

The maintenance of Mechanical and Floating Craft is undertaken by the Inspecting Dredging Engineer attached to the State Port Office and Development works relating to the Minor Ports are being executed by the Marine Division attached to this office.

The Ports are administered under various Acts, viz., Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), Tamil Nadu Out-ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885, Lighthouse Act. Tamil Nadu Harbour Craft Rules, 1953, etc., by the Port Department comprising of the State Port Officer and other officials under him.

Weather :

Cuddalore.—The weather was seasonal throughout the year except during the severe cyclonic storm.

Nagapattinam.—The weather was seasonal except severe storm and cyclone and heavy rain.

Rameswaram.—The weather was normal and seasonal.

Other ports.—The weather was normal with usual seasonal changes during the year under report.

Traffic—General Passenger traffic.—The total number of passengers who arrived and sailed from all the Intermediate and Minor Ports in Tamil Nadu except Tuticorin during the year under report was 1,04,715 as against 1,09,635 during the year of 1976-77.

The total number of repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka through Rameswaram Port during the year under report was 32,173 as against 49,575 during 1976-77.

The number of persons who visited Vivekananda Rock Memorial for sight-seeing at Kanyakumari Port during the year under report was 7,75,819 as against 6,98,306 during 1976-77.

Details of bargo Traffic for the year 1977-78 (in metric Tonnes).

Name of the Port.	Flow of traffic.	Fertilizer.	Illumene sand.	Coralstones	Salt.	Onions.	Fire wood.	General cargo.	Total	Total Import and Export.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cuddalore	Export	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Foreign.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Import	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Foreign.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nagapatti	Export	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
nam.	Foreign.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Import	13314	..	..	..	7126	..	1075	8202	21640
	Foreign.	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	13438	..
Rameswaram	Export	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	701	1040
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Import	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	339	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Colachel	Export	..	52080	..	..	..	..	..	58080	58020
	Foreign.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kilakarai	Export	..	..	3390	..	..	20	..	3410	3410
	Coastal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pamban	Import	..	..	2318	269	..	..	..	2587	2587
		13384	68080	5708	269	7126	20	2162	86757	86757

The following is the Statement showing the No. of vessels piloted at the Ports of Pamban and Kilakarai for the year 1977-78:—

Serial number and Ports.	Number of vessels piloted.	Tonnage in Cubic Metres.
1 Pamban	101	7,761.00
2 Kilakarai	7	1,015.03
Total	108	8,776.03

The receipts and charges of the Tamil Nadu Port Department for the year 1977-78 are given below:—

Receipts	Rs. 9,05,984.74
Charges	Rs. 36,51,653.23

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board Act, 1961. The members of the Board including the Chairman are appointed by the Government.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has under its control the Housing Units at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai and Vellore. The Board being a high power body with members from various departments is able to plan and co-ordinate all housing activities in the State and ensure expeditious and efficient implementation of Housing or improvement schemes in the State.

Financial achievement during the year 1977-78.

S.No.	Name of scheme.	Target.	Achievement.
		(Rupees, in lakhs.)	
1.	Land Acquisition and development	326.87	346.02
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	257.30	275.93
3.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	488.22	478.57
4.	Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme	200.00	172.47
5.	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	100.25	96.91
6.	Deposit Scheme	232.05	289.70
7.	Slum Improvement/Clearance Scheme	69.00	63.66
8.	Ancillary Service Scheme	7.81	17.11
	Total..	1681.50	1740.37 or 1741 lakhs

Physical achievement during the year 1977-78 District-wise

Name of district.	L. I. G.		M. I. G.		T. N. G. R. H.		E. W. S.	
	Completed.	Under construction.	Completed.	Under construction.	Completed.	Under construction.	Completed.	Under construction.
1. Madras	783	2575	1131	1156	58	..	1244	447
2. Coimbatore	9	415	6	77	187	360	..	..
3. South Arcot	40	..	4	..	..	13	..	..
4. North Arcot	19	10	..	..	..	102	159	10
5. Tiruchirappalli	43	3	5	..	84	122	..	..
6. Pudukkottai	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Salem	184	121	1	..	36	48	10	123
8. Dharmapuri	127	37	26	..	30	6	14	19
9. Madurai	148	228	64	30	30	48	91	..
10. Tirunelveli	15	35	..	..	..	6	..	..
11. Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	204	30	..	..
12. Chengalpattu	..	..	..	..	..	66	348	..
13. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	7	54	..	..
Total	1368	3524	1238	1263	636	855	1866	599

It is not only in the field of construction that the Board has set a new pace. On the administrative and production sides also it has set up records. The Cellular concrete plant at Ennore reached a peak production of 51,649 Cy.M. during the year valued at Rs. 77 lakhs. The working of the Wood Working Unit was also extremely satisfactory. It manufactured 63,438 frames and shutters for doors and windows. The value of production was Rs. 27.97 lakhs as against Rs. 18 lakhs in the previous year.

The revenue collections continued to maintain an upward trend. The total collection for the year was Rs. 947.95 lakhs. The corresponding figure for the earlier year was Rs. 575.72 lakhs.

The Housing Board has always been in the vanguard of progress and has shown its keenness in adopting new techniques and materials to bring down the cost of buildings. It is ever in close liaison with research bodies and allied institutions in the country like Central Building Research Institute, National Building Organisation, Structural Engineering Research Centre, in an effort to transfer innovative technology to the field. The techniques adopted by the Board include among others, the use of fly ash in building works, and partially precast joists and celerete panels for roof, use of precast channel units for roof, substituting ferro cement over head tanks for masonry ones, using stone masonry blocks where stone is locally available adopting under-reamed piles for foundation and adoption of ultimate strength design for RCC works.

The Housing Board's pioneering work in the field has been recognised and appreciated in a large measure by administrators and technocrats throughout the country. Recently, the Central Public Works Department has decided to depute a batch of its very senior officers to visit the houses constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and make a study of the economy measures put into practice by the Housing Board.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The main objective of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 is to provide for planning and development and for optimum use of rural and urban land in the State. With a view to achieving this objective physical planning has been organised in a hierarchial

manner, viz., Regional Plans for the viable regions in the State, Master Plans for urban centres within the frame-work of Regional Plan, detailed development plans for areas in and around urban centres depending on the development potentially as identified in the Master Plan and land development for smaller communities or for industrial purposes not only in urban areas but also in rural areas. The works carried out during the year under report are described briefly in the following paragraphs :

Regional Plans.—Draft Regional Plans have been finalised for the eight regions into which the State has been delineated. Further up-dating and refinement are in progress so that they could be placed before the Regional Planning Authorities. The preparation of sub-regional plans were undertaken and the models prepared for Sivaganga and Chidambaram have been reviewed. District Development Plans are under preparation taking up Dharmapuri district on priority. In collaboration with the Traffic Division, integrated urban development projects costing Rs. 15.62 crores are under preparation for Madurai and Coimbatore.

Development Plans.—In addition to the Fifty Master Plans (Draft) prepared so far during this period nine towns were taken up for preparation of Master Plans and the plans were completed. Out of the remaining forty-one towns for which Master Plans are yet to be prepared 14 towns were taken up and are under preparation.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Constitution.—Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a body constituted under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), as amended in Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. The Authority has the following Committees to assist it in its work :—

1. Administrative and Finance ;
2. Technical ;
3. Landscape ;
4. Planning and Development ; and
5. Madras Metropolitan Design Advisory.

Jurisdiction.—The Jurisdiction of the Authority remains unchanged. It extends over 1,167 sq. km.

Objectives.—The main objectives of MMDA are to prepare and implement plans for the orderly development of the Metropolis. The above objective are being achieved through—

(a) enforcement of the Master Plan approved by Government;

(b) Planning for development of infrastructure and services and co-ordinating the work of implementation of various agencies working within MMDA; and

(c) direct implementation of certain projects undertaken by it.

Regulatory work.—The number of cases of Planning Permission dealt with, number of cases in which permission was granted, the number of cases forwarded to Government are summarised below. These include relaxations made under the Master Plan and Detailed Development Plans :—

Total number dealt with	...	...	...	2,048
Permission granted	...	...	...	930
Permission refused	...	...	...	784
Forwarded to Government	...	...	...	334

Maraimalai Nagar.—The project envisages the construction of new town at Maraimalai Nagar 45 Kms. from Madras for a population of 1,00,000. A sum of Rs. 94.10 lakhs was spent up to 1977—78. During the year a sum of Rs. 14.30 lakhs was expended. The work is being executed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Manali.—The project envisages the construction of an urban settlement at Manali to serve a population of 1,50,000. The main work consists of land development and construction of houses. The work is being executed through Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The amount spent so far is Rs. 1,14.78 lakhs and the amount spent during the year 1977-78 is Rs. 20 lakhs. To encourage housing activity a Ready Built Housing Scheme for LIG Group has been brought out in this area with the financial aid of HUDCO.

Madras Urban Development Project.—The implementation of Rs. 47 crores, IDA assisted, Madras Urban Development Project which was appraised in February 1977 commenced in April, 1977. This marks a mile stone in the development of MMDA as a planning co-ordinating and monitoring body for all major developments in the MMA. In addition, the implementation of projects approved under the Integrated Urban Development Project of Government of India also continued.

IDA assisted projects.—The project envisages sizeable investments in sites and services, Slum improvement, Employment Creation, Social services, Transportation and Traffic. MMDA is responsible for implementation of the programmes through executing agencies of the State Government and for monitoring the progress. The executing agencies are the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Highways Department, Madras Corporation, Directorate of Social Welfare, Pallavan Transport Corporation, Small Industries Development Corporation and the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. To assist MMDA in its work, certain items of work were entrusted to consultants. One such important work is monitoring of IDA projects. The institution of a system of monitoring work was entrusted to Operation Research Group of Baroda.

Integrated Urban Development Project (IUDP).—In addition to the above IDA assisted projects other projects in the sectors of Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage, Roads and Area Development are executed in the Madras Metropolitan Area (MMA) with Government of India assistance under their IUDP from the year 1975-76. The agencies responsible for these projects are Madras Corporation (MC), and Department of Highways and Rural Works for Roads (DHRW), Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD), MMWSSB for Water Supply and Drainage and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA) for area development.

Accounts.—The main source of funds for the activities of the MMDA are :—

- (1) Grants from Government for the planning activity.
- (2) Loans from Government for development of Manali, Maraimalai Nagar and other projects.
- (3) Receipts from sale of plots.
- (4) Receipts from Development charges under the Act.
- (5) Receipts from Local Bodies.

The funds for IDA assisted and IUD projects are passed on by Government directly to the concerned implementing agencies. The receipts and expenditure for the year are given below :—

Receipts	Rs. 123,35,860.86
Expenditure	Rs. 123,35,860.86

Upto the end of March 1978, a total of 387 schemes were drafted covering the entire State. About 196 schemes were sanctioned.

A total of eight Co-operative Housing Schemes were also approved at the headquarters. The Regional offices have approved about 812 layouts in scheme and non-scheme areas. The regional offices also account for the approval of 2,087 factory plans under 8 (1) (a), Panchayat rule and 3 (1) (c) of Factory rules. About 46 civic design proposals were suggested to various local bodies.

Buildings.—The Directorate with the assistance of Regional offices dealt with 1,844 building regulation references. The Regional offices have dealt with about 3,657 building appeals towards regularisation of development.

Research.—The Research Wing of the Directorate has taken up the following subjects and brought out the following draft research papers apart from four monthly reports entitled "Planning Notes".

1. Reasons for TNHP plots remaining vacant in Madras.
2. Industrialisation of Hosur.
3. Economic Surveys needed for Master Plan preparation.
4. Social surveys needed for Master Plan preparation.
5. Evolution of human settlements.
6. Traffic and Transportation.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

National Highways wing functioned during the period under report with a Chief Engineer and four Superintending Engineers with headquarters at Madras, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Salem and a Director in the Grade of Superintending Engineer in-charge of Highways Research Station at Madras.

The activities of the National Highways unit during the period under report are detailed below.

National Highways original works.—The total length of National Highways as on 31st March 1978 was 1,865 kms. The total value of works sanctioned up to January 1978 under National Highways Scheme was Rs. 33.28 crores. All the 25 spillover works carried over from the IV Plan have all been completed. Besides the above, 433 works to the value of Rs. 16.51 crores have been completed as detailed below and the balance works are under the various stages of progress.

S.No.	Item of works.	No.	Cost (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1.	Pavement works	48	582.72
2.	Construction of over/under bridges.	1	13.17
3.	Bye-passes and land acquisition realignments.	26	155.78
4.	Major and Minor bridges including approaches to bridges.	193	566.63
5.	Construction of culverts.	154	304.10
6.	Investigation works.	11	28.46
		433	16,50.86 or 16.51 Crores.

An allotment of Rs. 470 lakhs was made for National Highways works by the Government of India of which 100 lakhs was allotted to Pamban Bridge Project. The entire balance of Rs. 370 lakhs was spent in full.

During the period under report, the Government of India have also sanctioned 11 works at the cost of Rs. 88.80 lakhs.

National Highways Maintenance.—The Government of India released a sum of Rs. 127.81 lakhs under National Highways maintenance excluding the amount allotted for flood damage works.

Central Road Fund Work.—The Government of India sanctioned 16 new works under the scheme during the IV Plan period and 13 of these 16 works costing about Rs. 289.69 lakhs have been completed so far. For the V Plan period 14 works costing about Rs. 319.76 lakhs had been sanctioned. Ten works costing Rs. 155.47 lakhs were in progress during 1977-78. An expenditure of Rs. 73.15 lakhs has been incurred during 1977-78.

Flood damage works.—Roads in Tamil Nadu suffered extensive damages due to cyclone and floods during November 1977. The Government of India released Rs. 35.00 lakhs for flood damages on National Highways. The temporary restoration work were attended to and traffic restored. The estimates sent for permanent restoration are awaiting the approval of Government of India.

The newly laid three ghat roads in Kodaikanal area suffered damages resulting in number of major and minor slips and slides. Temporary restoration works have been done and traffic restored in all the three ghat roads. An expenditure of Rs. 8.55 lakhs was incurred for restoration.

Highways Research Station.—The following research schemes were taken up during 1977-78 :—

I Under C.R.F. Scheme :

- (1) Construction of Test Tract—Rs. 22.00 lakhs.
- (2) Manufacture of test vehicles—Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

II. Schemes to be financed by Government of India :

- (3) R1 Survey and Evaluation of locally available materials (Cost 4.25 lakhs).
- (4) R2 Spectrum of axle loads on roads (Cost of Rs. 2.08 lakhs).
- (5) R3 Growth of highway traffic in different regions (Cost Rs. 1.64 lakhs).

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

In Tamil Nadu, 98,271 kilometres length of roads are maintained by the Government and the local bodies. The length under each classification of roads is as follows :—

	Length in Kilometres (Tentative)			
(A) Government Roads —				
1. National Highways.	..	..	..	1,865
2. State Highways.	..	..	..	1,799
3. Major District Roads	..	..	..	13,948
4. Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government.	..	..	..	16,434
(B) Roads maintained by Local Bodies — Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads.	..			55,468
(C) Roads maintained by others — By Municipalities and P.W.D.	..	..		8,757
Total ..				98,271

The Highways and Rural Works Department with one Chief Engineer and four Superintending Engineers is in-charge of Road Communication in the State and offers technical guidance to the Panchayat Unions in respect of Rural Works Programme. The year 1977-78 being the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan period, new works sanctioned during the Annual Plan period and the spill works as on April 1977 were executed during the year. During 1977-78, the following works were sanctioned by the Government under different schemes :—

	No. of works.	Cost Rs.
(a) State Roads Scheme	4	25.76 lakhs
(b) Other Roads Scheme	12	65.23 lakhs
(c) Bridges (completed)	6	17.12 lakhs

Under Rural Roads Programme, 3,356-kms. of roads have been formed up to March 1978, benefiting 1,236 villages and a length of 172 kms. has been provided with B. T. surface. Under Fair Weather Roads Scheme, 360 kms. have been gravelled benefiting 323 villages during 1977-78.

The details in respect of works under other schemes are given below :—

	Expenditure (1977-78). (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(a) Sugarcane Road Development Scheme	..	..	103.29
(b) Metropolitan Road Development Scheme	..		9.17
(c) Hill Area Development programme	..	..	19.30
(d) Madras Urban Development Projects. (World Bank Aid)	..	..	118.34
(e) Western Ghat Development Scheme	..	..	8.01
(f) Tribal Sub Plan Scheme	..	..	23.61

Maintenance.—All Government Roads, Buildings, Avenues and Tools and Plants are maintained by this Department and the department has expended Rs. 178.03 lakhs for maintenance during 1977-78.

Flood relief.—The cyclone which hit Tamil Nadu during November 1977 and the consequent flood have caused extensive damages to roads, buildings and tanks. The department swung into action under the head of a Special Chief Engineer with special staff and completed the relief work within a short span of time. The expenditure details are furnished below :—

	Allotment.		Expenditure, (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
(a) Government Roads	..	..	5.00	5.04
(b) Panchayat Union Roads	..	..	5.00	4.90
(c) Minor Irrigation Tanks	..	..	0.75	0.77
(d) Buildings	..	..	0.45	0.49
			11.20	11.20

CHAPTER XV. NATURAL RESOURCES.

FORESTS.

The total forest areas under the control of the Forest Department is 22,220.329 Sq.km., out of which 18,383.481 sq.km., are Reserved Forests and the remaining 3,839.248 sq.km. comprise of reserved lands. The percentage of land area under forests in this State is 16 as against 33 per cent laid down in the National Forest Policy as the optimum required for a balanced economy.

Supply of timber.—Generally timber is extracted departmentally from forest areas in accordance with the prescription of the working plan and sold in auctions at the Government Sales Depots.

Timber extracted during the year was 10,622.6,677 Cu.ms. as shown below :—

By Government Agency	...	...	...	7,920.5730
By purchasers	...	...	...	2,702.0947
By right holders	...	...	...	...
				10,622.6677

Apart from this 22,936 teak polls were also obtained.

Firewood.—Fuel Coupes are sold in auction. A quantity of 1,26,647 Cu.ms. of fuel was removed from the coupes during the year as shown below :—

By Government Agency	...	...	25,445
By purchasers	...	...	1,01,202
By right holders	...	...	...
			1,26,647

Bamboos.—Majority of Bamboo coupes were allotted to M/s Sashasayee Paper Boards Limited, Pallipalayam for extraction of bamboos at the seigniorage rate fixed by the Government. However, Bamboo coupes are also sold in auction to meet the requirements of local people. The total value of bamboos removed by purchasers was Rs. 19.85 lakhs. A quantity of 38,726 tonnes of Bamboos was removed by Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited to its factory at Pallipalayam.

Supply of forest produce was undertaken by the Department to the following wood based industries at negotiated rates fixed by the Government.

(i) *South India Viscose Limited, Coimbatore.*—For the manufacture of rayon grade pulp 918 acres of bluegum plantations was allotted to the company from the Nilgiris South and Madurai North divisions for working.

(ii) *Tan India Wattle Extracts Limited, Mettupalayam.*—During the year an area 3550.68 acre of wattle was worked by the company from Nilgiris South and Madurai North divisions.

(iii) *Madras Chipboards Limited, Rajapalayam.*—165 tonnes of softwood (Thanuku) was supplied to the company during the year.

(iv) *Sun Paper Mills Limited.*—Eta reeds was not supplied to the Mills during the year from Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari divisions since the mill did not agree to pay the rates fixed by the Government.

Sandalwood.—During the year a quantity of 2,818 tonnes of sandalwood was extracted and quantity of 750 tonnes of final cleaned sandalwood was sold for Rs. 4,04,76,360 in the auctions held in the sale depots at Tirupattur and Satyamangalam during December 1977. The average rate obtained was Rs. 53,968.

Rubber.—During the year, a quantity of 14,24,810 kgs. of rubber (processed and unprocessed) was sold and a revenue of Rs. 77.11 lakhs was realised.

Livestock.—Elephants were maintained departmentally in Nilgiris and Anamalais and in Kanyakumari division for dragging timber in the forest areas and for taking the tourists visiting the Wildlife sanctuaries. The strength of the elephants at the end of the year was 47.

Development Schemes.—Industrial plantations of bamboos, wattle, bluegum Eucalyptus grands and Eucalyptus hibrid maintain a sustained supply of raw materials to the forest based industries such as paper mills, Rayon Factory, wattle extract factory, etc. Produce from Farm Forestry, plantations will also meet the needs of rural population, in regard to fuel small timber and agricultural implements to a considerable extent.

Under the Five-Year Plan various schemes were implemented. The details of the schemes undertaken during the year are as follows :—

2. **Fuelwood plantations.**—During 1977-78, 3,217 hectares were planted with casuarina, Eucalyptus hybrid and other miscellaneous species at a cost of Rs. 30.61 lakhs. During the year, the following plantations were raised :—

Scheme.	Area. (hectares)	Cost of Rupees in lakhs.
1. Teak	409	2.85
2. Matchwood	105	0.42
3. Wattle	1500	4.34
4. Pulpwood	2298	20.65
5. Sandal	161	6.55
6. Rubber	200.7	13.80
7. Cashew	818	9.02

Mixed plantations on Government Waste lands.—This is a minor forest produce yielding species at a cost of Rs. 5.76 lakhs.

Extension forestry.—Afforestation was undertaken over an area of 3,270 hectares at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—The area tackled and the expenditure incurred during 1977-78 under the various schemes are as follows :—

1. Tea plantations in Nilgiris District ..	146 Hectares.	Rs. 18.63 Lakhs.
2. Clove plantations in Kanyakumari District..	36 „	Rs. 6.51 „
3. Pulpwood plantation in Madurai district ..	600 „	Rs. 7.88 „
4. Rubber plantations in Kanyakumari district..	200.7 „	Rs. 13.80 „

Hill area Development Programme.—A sum of Rs. 5.55 lakhs had been spent under this programme, 150 hectares of pulpwood plantations were raised.

Mixed plantations on Government Waste lands.—This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The expenditure under the scheme is shared by the Centre and State on 75.25 basis. Planting over an area of 592 hectares was carried out and Rs. 7.58 lakhs was spent.

Reforestation of degraded forests.—This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The expenditure under the scheme is shared by the Centre and State on 50 : 50 basis. During 1977-78 planting was taken up over an area of 569 hectares. Rs. 4.03 lakhs was spent.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :—

Revenue	Rs. 10,51,58,532.73
Expenditure	Rs. 8,03,34,289.24

CINCHONA.

Tamil Nadu is one of the two states that grow the valuable Cinchona, the other State being West Bengal. The well known anti-malarial drug Quinine, Quinidine, an effective drug in the treatment of cardiac diseases and other medicinal and essential oils

such as Geranium oil Eucalyptus globulus oil, etc., are produced from Cinchona plantations. The details furnished below will show the increasing demand for cinchona products, inside and outside the country.

During the year under report, Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 37,33,235 were supplied for export in addition to sales of the products worth about Rs. 19,48,128 for internal consumption. Quinine Sulphate worth about Rs. 17,72,000 Medicinal and Aromatic oils valued at Rs. 11,60,511 and other miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum zeylanium, etc., were also sold to the value of Rs. 28,614. A sum of Rs. 62,343 was realised from the sale of cardamom, collection of cattle grazing fee, etc., and Rs. 10,35,816 was derived from the sale proceeds of silveroak.

New planting of Cinchona and other crops such as Geranium, Eucalyptus globulus, etc., were completed in an extent of 213.13 hectares.

Production.—A total quantity of 3,90,547 kg., of Cinchona bark (dry) was produced in addition to the following quantities of Medicinal and essential oils (crude).

1. Geranium oil ..	714.490 kg.
2. Eucalyptus-globulus oil ..	1955.775 „
3. Eucalyptus-citriodora oil ..	2744.800 „
4. Citronella oil (Cymbopogan winterianus oil) ..	2999.444 „
5. Wintergreen oil ..	14.300 „
6. Patchouli oil ..	2.755 „
7. Ocimum camphora oil ..	21.110 „
8. Lemongrass oil ..	57.940 „
9. Bitter Orange oil ..	1.800 „
10. Cinnamomum Zeylanicum oil ..	1.000 „

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The following quantities of Quinine products were manufactured and taken to stock during the year :—

1. Quinine sulphate powder	..	9210.390 kg.
2. Cinchona febrifuge powder	..	8100.000 "
3. Quinine Hydrochloride powder	..	815.000 "
4. Quinidine sulphate powder	..	250.910 "
5. Residual alkaloids	..	7501.500 "
6. Cinchonidine residues	..	5500.000 "

FISHERIES.

The Fisheries Department continued to develop the fishery resources of the State by developing and exploiting the available sources and also through proper management and utilisation of the resources. The details of developments with statistics (figures given in brackets relate to 1976-77) are given below:—

Fish seed production.—The scheme aims at collecting fingerlings from natural sources and production of hatchlings by Induced Spawning methods. During the year a total quantity of 1,249.43 lakhs (1,321.52) hatchlings were produced by induced carp spawning. In addition to this a total quantity of 294.64 lakhs (308.90) fingerlings were collected from natural sources.

Major Reservoir Fishery.—During the year a total quantity of 590 tonnes (533) of fishes were landed from 36 reservoirs under the control of the Department and sold to public.

Training facilities.—During the year 259 marine fishermen (273) completed their training in all the six marine Fishermen Training Centres. In addition, 19 persons (17) underwent training in Junior Mechanic Course at the training centre at Tuticorin. In the Inland Fishermen training centre at Mettur Dam 76 candidates (57) completed their training during the year.

Fish Farmers Development Agency.—During this year, 27 fish farmers (55) were given training in composite fish culture techniques for a period of 15 days at Bhavanisagar and other departmental

centres. A sum of Rs. 3,750 was spent on the training of fish farmers. During the year fish farmers were sponsored to the bank for grant of loans in respect of 47 tanks measuring 44.2 ha and a total amount of Rs. 87,110 was sanctioned for the reclamation of tanks involved. Out of this Rs. 29,400 was utilised.

During the year 1,90,975 fish seeds (15,800) were produced by the Agency and also 44,850 fingerlings (2,55,850) were purchased from the State Fisheries Department. 2,35,825 fingerlings (2,71,650) were stocked in Fish Farmers' Development Agency tanks.

However a total quantity of 18,506.25 Kgs. (13,723.5) of fish were caught and sold for Rs. 74,603.75 (Rs. 53,901.95).

Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities.—Under this scheme, harbourage facilities for mechanised fishing boats have already been developed at the following places :—

1. Cuddalore	—	Minor Fishing Harbour.
2. Nagapattinam	—	Do.
3. Mandapam	—	Shore quay wall.
4. Rameswaram	—	'T' head jetty.
5. Tuticorin	—	Major fishing harbour.

In 1977-78, the construction of fishing jetties at Mallipattinam and Kodiakarai in Thanjavur district at a cost of Rs. 10.60 lakhs and Rs. 14.40 lakhs respectively were taken up for execution by the State Port Department and they were in progress.

In addition, the following places have also been selected by the Department for providing landing facilities with 'T' head jetties, floating jetties, wharf wall and the like :—

1. Veerapandiapattinam.
2. Pachayar.
3. Colachel.
4. Ponnakayal.
5. Periathalai.
6. Thangachimadam.

Co-operative societies.—The details in respect of Fishermen Co-operative Societies are furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Types of Societies.	No. of Societies.	No. of members.	Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies	476 (470)	83214 (71500)	16.75
2.	Co-operative Fish Marketing Unions	10 (10)	496 (319)	0.23
3.	District Fishermen Co-operative Federations	9 (9)	638 (600)	8.91
4.	Societies organised under Half-a-Million Jobs and Employment Promotion Programme	27 (27)	718 (718)	15.90
Total ..		522 (516)	85,066 (73,137)	41.79

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was distributed to Fishermen Co-operative Societies during 1977-78 by way of different kinds of loans.

Socio-economic measures.—During the year, a total sum of Rs. 50,000 (65,000) was disbursed to fishermen families who lost their family members while fishing in the sea. The following assistance was also provided to fishermen:—

Quantum of assistance given—

Loan —Rs. 1,16,470 (21,850)

Subsidy—Rs. 62,635 (21,950)

Financial assistance to the Fishermen during cyclone—Rs. 37 lakhs. Under the Housing Programme, Government have sanctioned 1,890 houses (1956) to be constructed for fishermen during this year.

Export.—The export figures from Tamil Nadu during the last three years given below will clearly indicate the trend of increase in the quantity of export :—

1975-76—6,389 Tonnes—Rs. 16.68 crores.

1976-77—8,231 Tonnes—Rs. 25.83 crores.

1977-78—8,009 Tonnes—Rs. 24.00 crores.

STATE GEOLOGY BRANCH.

During the year 1977-78 the Geology Branch of the Industries Directorate, Government of Tamil Nadu carried out a number of mineral investigations under a time-bound programme. Besides the investigations the branch also attended to the statutory work of processing Mineral Concession applications and forwarded recommendations to the State Government on the same. The achievements in the field investigations and the analysis of the minerals/ores in the chemical laboratories attached to the State Geology Branch are briefly highlighted hereunder.

Investigation for limestones in and around Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli district.—With a view to meet the requirements of the Second Cement Plant of Tamil Nadu Cements at Ariyalur and also the requirements of Salem Steel Plant and the Cellular Concrete Plant of the Housing Board, detailed investigation including drilling was taken up by the branch by the middle of 1975 and the work is still in progress. The limestone deposits extend for about 20 kms. N-S with a width of about 500 to 700 mts. The entire limestone area has been divided into three blocks for purposes of investigation and for reserve estimation and eventual demarcation.

Investigation for Clays near Panruti, South Arcot district.—The investigation for fire clay deposits in Maligampattu village in Panruti taluk has been completed and a final report submitted. The estimated reserve of fire clays is one million tonnes; the Al_2O_3 content of clays is around 30 per cent. The samples tested at the Government Ceramic Centre at Vriddhachalam have shown them to be of good grade.

Investigation for magnesite.—Detailed prospecting for magnesite in freehold areas of the Chettichavadi village forming part of the Chalk Hills near Salem has been continued. 10 surface samples of Magnesite collected from the area have analysed 43 per cent to 45 per cent MgO , 1 per cent to 7 per cent Silica and 1.5 per cent to 7.4 per cent CaO .

Investigation for magnesite in Kundah Valley, Coimbatore district.—Detailed investigation of the occurrences of Magnesite in the Kundah Valley area on the eastern slopes of Nilgiris in Coimbatore district was completed. The samples have analysed 40 per cent to 47 per cent MgO and SiO_2 from 1.32 per cent to 14 per cent.

Investigation for Silica sands.—Investigation for Silica sands in Agaram R.F. near Marakkanam in South Arcot district was taken up in view of the high silica content of the sands already reported from this area. The sand contain about 97-98.5 per cent SiO_2 . The beneficiation tests carried out so far indicate that the sands can be upgraded to the first and second grade of ISI specification for glass making. The reserves of 7 million tonnes have been estimated in this area.

Silica sands near Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district.—The occurrences of silica sands reported by ONGC in the Kariapattinam Chettipulam areas near Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district was examined. Detailed prospecting work is proposed to be taken up in the area for assessing the potentiality after completing the silica sands investigation at Marakkanam.

Investigation of iron ores in Dharmapuri district.—A preliminary study of the iron ore occurrences in Chetteri and Thirthamalai hills in Dharmapuri district was carried out to identify the richer portions of coarse grained Magnetite among the Magnetite-quartzite bands which are amenable for further beneficiation.

Integrated surveys—Geophysical investigations.—Ground follow-up work of AEM anomalies—Ground follow-up work of geophysical survey on the 200 points of AEM anomaly located in parts of Salem, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts was taken up with a view to narrow down the area of possible mineralisation. In the initial stage the anomaly points were checked on the ground and those which are due to artificial sources were eliminated from the purview.

IP, Magnetic and Radiometric surveys were carried out in a grid pattern around Mottusulakkarai in Uthangarai taluk, Dharmapuri district. 42 line kms. were covered on the detailed geochemical grid using Flux Gate Magnetometer. Locations of promising geophysical anomaly were identified for purposes of exploratory drilling.

Estimation of the occurrence of overburden in Neyveli area.—At the instance of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation test geophysical survey using electrical resistivity methods was carried out by this branch in the mines to study the efficiency of electrical methods for the estimate of the exact thickness of overburden of lignite seams. The test surveys revealed that the thickness of overburden arrived at, by Geophysical Survey varied by 2 to 3 metres to the actual thickness. The above variation is due to heterogenous condition of clay bearing sandstone with varying degree of saturation of ground water.

Geophysical survey in the damsite of Pandiyar-Punnapuzha Hydel Project, Nilgiris district.—At the instance of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board the Geology Branch carried out geophysical survey in the damsites of Pandiyar-Punnapuzha Hydel Project in the Nilgiris district to estimate the depth of bed rock dam alignment, etc. The Electricity Resistivity survey was done by the Branch and this was supplemented by Seismic Refraction Survey, carried out by the NGRI as co-sponsored project. The Electrical Resistivity Survey using vertical electrical sounding method was carried for probing maximum depth of 80 mts. from ground level in 24 locations, covering Pandiyar-Punnapuzha and dam alignments. Geological mapping in and around this dam site was also carried out. The data of electrical resistivity survey were carried out to determine the thickness of the overburden. The geological investigations revealed that the area comprises of hornblende and granitic gneisses which quite hard. The rock profiles in Pandiyar and diversion dam alignments have indicated a few slips. Necessary precautionary methods for grouting in the different dam alignments were recommended in the detailed report forwarded to the User Agencies.

Joint Project with ISRO.—With a view to use the satellite imagery which has been introduced by NASA through its Earth Resources Technological Satellite for the exploration of minerals in Tamil Nadu, a joint project has been taken up with Indian Space Research Organisation at Ahmedabad.

The area chosen for the purpose are parts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri districts covering two adjacent lands at frames (about 50,000 sq. Kms.). The project was commissioned on 1st November 1977 and the tenure of the project is one year.

Laboratories—Micro Analytical Laboratory.—During the period under report a total number of 1,700 samples were analysed, of which 1,485 for trace elements, 215 samples of iron ore and Magnesite for major elemental content. The elements covered by trace analysis were in regular base metals and vanadium. Some of the basic rocks and iron ore samples reported a maximum of 2,400 ppm. of elemental vanadium.

Formation of Mineral Development Corporation.—A Corporation in the name and style "Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited" (TAMIN) to commercially exploit the minerals of the State has been formed with an authorised share capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs has been allotted as share capital assistance towards setting up the Corporation, out of which a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been released.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Director of Industries and Commerce is at the helm of affairs. He 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 Regional Deputy Director and Project Officers to guide and supervise various programmes for the development of Cottage and small scale industries. The Assistant Directors and cottage Industries Officers with their staff are in charge of small scale and cottage industrial activities in the State.

2. During the year under report, the Government set up a Mineral Development Corporation Limited Styled as Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited a State Agency for mining black granite and other minerals for promoting mineral based industries. The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu, for the development of electronics and electrical industries in the small scale sector, also came into being during 1977-78. The Department of Industries and Commerce had initiated steps for the formation of Leather Corporation to improve the conditions of small scale leather industries in the State.

3. In accordance with the policy of the Government of India, it was decided to set up District Industries Centres in each district to assist the entrepreneurs to set up village and small scale Industries and to assist them in matters like purchase of machineries, providing marketing facilities and obtaining financial assistance from financial institutions.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECTION:

The Technical Information Sections, one of the most important infrastructure facility for the development of cottage and small scale Industries play an important role. They provide information to the needy industrialists and intending entrepreneurs through their technical libraries. These sections with libraries have been

set up in the industrial estates at Guindy, Ambattur, Madurai, Katpadi, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. During 1977-78 172 new technical books were added to this library and about 23,500 industrialists, entrepreneurs and technicians had availed of the facilities.

The other Technical Information Sections at Madurai, Ambattur, Pettai, Katpadi, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore provided similar facilities to industrialists, entrepreneurs and technicians in and around the respective industrial estates through the technical libraries attached to them.

DATA BANK AND INFORMATION CENTRE FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES, ADAYAR, MADRAS.

A Data Bank and Information Centre was set up in 1974 in the Vikram Sarabhai Instronics Campus, Adayar. It serves as a clearing house of information on planning of raw materials, infrastructure, etc. It collects statistical information on electrical and electronics industries in Tamil Nadu and examines the scope for setting up of new industries and for assessing additional capacities to similar industries in the State. The Data Bank had also prepared 150 project profiles for Electrical and Electronics items for the benefit of small scale entrepreneurs. The Data Bank attached to the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy furnishes the entrepreneur with the past, present and future status of chemical industry. The Chemical wing extends necessary assistance to small scale industries in procuring scarce raw materials like paraffin wax, match wax, furnace oil, etc. This wing offers technical guidance to entrepreneurs to set up chemical industries and undertakes pilot plant studies on specific request from industries. Production programmes for pesticides formulations are also approved to enable small units to get their licence and allotment of raw materials from indigenous manufacturers.

TRAINING FACILITIES:

Technical Training Centre, Guindy.—The developmental programmes of the Government for the growth of small scale industries are invariably followed by the provision of certain common services in the sphere of technical assistance like training facilities. With a view to impart specialised training to degree and diploma holders in Engineering and Industrial Training Institute trained candidates in die sinking, die design, tool making, machine operative forge and heat treatment, the technical training centre was set up at Guindy in the year 1958. The courses of refrigeration and air-conditioning and electronic instrumentation have been introduced, during the year under report. The degree holders are paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem, the diploma holders Rs. 125 per mensem and I.T.I. trained candidates Rs. 75 per mensem. The duration of the training is 12 months for Tool and Die Design Course and 18 months for others.

So far 688 candidates were trained in different courses and 355 trained students secured employment through this centre. 86 candidates were undergoing training in different courses during the year under report.

TOOL AND DIE DESIGN TRAINING CENTRE, DINDIGUL:

This centre imparts specialised training, both theoretical and practical, in the manufacture of tools and dies required for various Engineering Units in the State, particularly in the manufacture of locks. So far, 189 candidates were trained. During 1977-78, 63 trainees were undergoing training in three batches.

BASIC RURAL SERVICE CENTRES:

Three Basic Rural Service Centres are functioning, two at Kila Ambasamudram and one at Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district, to impart training to local artisans in the trade of fitter, turner and welder. The duration of the training course is 18 months and the trainees are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 30. These centres had trained 280 candidates.

BLACKSMITHY AND CARPENTRY UNITS, ARKONAM.

This centre is rendering service and production facilities in and around Arkonam with particular emphasis on agricultural implements and furniture items. During 1976-77 the production and sales value of the unit was Rs. 3,65,470 and Rs. 3,32,742 respectively.

INSTITUTE OF CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY, VRIDHACHALAM

The institute which is functioning since 1964 is affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education. It has well equipped Ceramic and Chemical Laboratories with a pilot plant to carry out tests and trials. So far, 12 batches of candidates were given training. The duration of the course is 4 years inclusive of one year inplant training in Ceramic Factories. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 each. Fifteen candidates had completed their training during the year under report.

GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC GLASS TRAINING CENTRE, GUINDY.

The Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy, is one of the foremost glass training centres in the country for providing training facilities to skilled glass blowers. Twenty students are trained in each batch for a period of two years on a stipend of Rs. 80 per month for each trainee. The centre had trained 26 batches of trainees. Twenty students had completed their training during the year under report.

GOVERNMENT ARTISTIC GLASS CENTRE, MADURAI:

Primarily this centre was a training centre and later it was converted into a production unit in 1977. This unit manufactures chimnies, bottles, etc., which have ready markets. During the year 1977-78 (up to October 1977) a sum of Rs. 0.99 lakh was collected on the sale of glass articles.

TRAINING-cum-PRODUCTION CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC GLASS APPARATUS, COIMBATORE.

Production and sales of scientific glass apparatus in this centre during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 1,55,286 and Rs. 1,67,875 respectively.

SURVEY AND STATISTICS:

The Survey and Statistical wing of this Directorate was established during the Third Five-Year Plan period to undertake systematic industrial survey and to maintain detailed statistics relating to small-scale industries in Tamil Nadu. 3,928 existing small-scale units providing employment to about 47,136 persons were registered afresh during the year under report. The proposed units registered during the same period were of the order of 7,081 which envisage employment to the tune of 35,405 persons. There were 30,726 registered small-scale units as on 31st March 1978.

ISSUE OF ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATES:

The department attends to the work relating to issue of Essentiality Certificates and Authorisation Certificates for purchase of machinery through State Trading Corporation. Essentiality Certificates were issued to 201 applicants to the value of Rs. 2,38.97 lakhs during the year under report.

EXHIBITION WING:

The exhibition Wing attached to the department arranges for participation in the various important exhibitions held in India to highlight the achievement of the State on the industrial front and to educate the public about the activities of the department during the year under report, this wing had participated in 11 exhibitions.

DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIAL ESTATES:

The establishment of Industrial Estates in the State is one of the important schemes implemented by the department for accelerating the growth of small enterprises. The technical assistance and

consultancy provided by the department has resulted in the springing up of a large number of small units manned by highly qualified engineers and scientists.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIAL ESTATE Hosur:

With the object of developing electrical and electronics industries in and around Hosur, a backward area and to feed the major industries like Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Electronics, Limited, located in Bangalore, a functional estate for Electrical and Electronic Industries was set up at Hosur in 1974. Nineteen units were sanctioned for construction. Twelve units were constructed and allotted to the entrepreneurs.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES:

The industrial co-operatives play a predominant role in assuring economic uplift to workers, artisan and small entrepreneurs in rural and semi-urban areas in Tamil Nadu. There were 297 industrial co-operative societies in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1978. During this year 25 new societies were registered in the various districts of Tamil Nadu. One hundred societies were transferred to other departments.

These societies had produced up to 31st December 1977 goods worth Rs. 10.53 lakhs and sales turnover was to the tune of Rs. 12.97.48 lakhs. In the year 1977-78, 143 societies were working on profit.

TAMIL NADU STATE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK:

The Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State, are financed by the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Co-operative Bank. The State Government have contributed Rs. 38.30 lakhs in the share capital structure of the Bank. The affiliated societies have contributed share capital amounting to Rs. 25.41 lakhs. Apart from the share capital participation, the State Government have guaranteed repayment of principal and interest on fixed deposits collected from the public to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The Bank extends term loan and cash credit loan facilities to the Industrial Co-operative Societies. As on 31st December 1977 the bank had provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,29.90 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE TEA FACTORIES:

There were 12 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in this State; out of 20,000 acres of small tea garden in the Nilgiris nearly 12,000 acres were brought under the co-operative fold. There is a Central Society for all Industrial Co-operative tea Factories which co-ordinate the functions of all factories.

COIR INDUSTRY:

Coir Industry is mainly concentrated in Kanyakumari District and in some parts of South Arcot District. There were 10 Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies two Central Societies and one State Central Society in Tamil Nadu. During the year under review, arrangements were made to bring all the 110 mechanised coir units as members of the State Central Society. A scheme for starting curled coir unit at a cost of Rs. 6.65 lakhs was sanctioned.

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT:

The basic objectives of the Rural Industries Project Programme are to hasten the growth of cottage and small scale industries and creation of opportunities for fuller and additional employment in rural areas in order to improve the levels to earnings of the artisans and entrepreneurs. These programmes with central assistances are implemented in Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput Districts in areas with a population not exceeding 25,000. The Rural Industries Projects mainly concentrate on starting of such industries that are suited for rural environments and ancillary to them with a view to supplement the income of rural population as a measure of economic amelioration. A sum of Rs. 12.07 lakhs has been sanctioned for the implementation of the programme in Tamil Nadu for the year 1977-78 at concessional rates of interest of 5 1/2 per cent per Annum for establishment of rural based industries.

In order to accelerate the tempo of the Rural Industries Programmes, vigorous efforts were taken during 1977-78. The programme of intensification included, setting up of new industries, strengthening of the existing industries to ensure continuous production and employment arranging financial assistance from the State Bank of India, Bank of India and other Nationalised Banks under liberalised credit facilities given by the above financing agencies. Assessment of requirement of raw materials for the industrial units in the project areas and assisting them in procuring the raw materials also formed part of the programme. 2,693 small scale industries were registered in the project areas, out of which 357 were commissioned during the year under report.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION:

Under the scheme for working out the Index of Industrial Production is Tamil Nadu statistics in respect of production, labour employed, installed capacity, etc., are collected on voluntary basis from factories employing 10 or more workers using power and 20 or more workers not using power.

The monthly indices of industrial production in Tamil Nadu for the important industrial classifications for the period from January 1977 to December 1977 are give below :—

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of groups of Industries.	Average during 1977.
I. MINING.			104.7
1	10	Coal Mining	101.5
2	12	Metal Ore Mining	70.7
3	19	Other Mining	111.9
II. MANUFACTURING.			128.6
4	20.2	Manufacture of food products	106.9
5	22	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco products	93.9
6	23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	98.7
7	24	Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles.	196.8
8	28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries.	127.6
9	30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and coal products	130.9
10	31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical products (except products of Petroleum and coal)	317.6
11	32	Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral products	124.5
12	33	Basic Metal and Alloy Industries	130.0
13	34	Manufacture of Metal products and parts except Machinery and Transport equipment.	154.5
14	35	Manufacture of machinery, machinery tools and parts except electrical machinery.	248.5
15	36	Manufacture of Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts.	117.8

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of groups of Industries.	Average during 1977.
II. MANUFACTURING—cont.			
16	37	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and parts.	112.6
17	38	Other Manufacturing Industries	47.9
III. ELECTRICITY.			
18	40	Electricity	143.3
GENERAL INDEX			141.0

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES.

Annual Survey of Industries covers the factories registered under Sections 2m(i) 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, in two parts viz. Census and Non-Census. Factories employing 50 or more workers using power or 100 or more workers not using power are covered under census sector. Factories employing 10 to 49 workers using power or 20 to 99 workers without the aid of power are covered under non-census.

The survey excludes from its purview, the units engaged in defence production, storage and distribution of oil, restaurants and services, technical Training Institutions, no producing anything for sale or exchange for security reasons or for non-manufacturing activities.

The latest consolidated results available relate to the Survey Year 1975-76.

RESULTS OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES
1975-76.

(ALL INDUSTRIES)

TAMIL NADU.

Characteristics.	Number	Units.
1. Factories	Rs. in lakhs	7,348
2. Fixed Capital	"	1,12,982
3. Working Capital	"	55,280
4. Invested Capital	"	1,97,184
5. Outstanding Loans.	"	1,06,004

<i>Characteristics.</i>	<i>Units.</i>	
6. All Workers	Number	5,04,981
7. Man days Worked	Lakhs	1,796
8. All Employees	Number	6,40,625
9. Wages to Workers	Rs. in lakhs	21,023
10. Total emoluments	"	33,003
11. Fuels etc. consumed	"	14,513
12. Materials consumed	"	1,80,184
13. Total Input	"	227,623
14. Products	"	2,63,900
15. Total output	"	291,681
16. Depreciation	"	9,640
17. Value Added	"	54,418
18. Net Income	"	42,097

Annual Survey of industries 1975-76 covered 7,348 factories as against 6,957 factories during 1974-75. The Productive Capital invested in various manufacturing industries during the survey year 1975-76 was Rs. 1,68,262 lakhs showing an increase of 10 per cent over 1974-75. The total number of employees and total emoluments recorded an increase by 6 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. The value of output and value added by manufacture showed an increase of 13 per cent and a slight decrease of 6 per cent respectively.

In short there was a general progress and advancement during the year in the industrial sector of the economy in Tamil Nadu.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The growth of Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu in the last two decades has been impressive. The decade 1950-60 saw the entry of the Co-operative Sector into the field of sugar production which continued to grow during the succeeding decade. In order to devote

continued attention for the proper development and functioning of the Sugar Industry in general and Co-operative Sugar Mills in particular, Government of Tamil Nadu created a separate Directorate in October 1969 to deal with all matters connected with this industry.

During the period under report there were 21 sugar mills in the State, of which ten were in Joint Sector, nine in Co-operative sector and two in Public sector.

Till the end of March 1978, the total quantity of cane crushed, sugar produced and the sugar recovery obtained are given below :—

<i>Cane crushed.</i> <i>(In Lakhs Tonne)</i>	<i>Sugar produced.</i> <i>(In Lakhs Tonne)</i>	<i>Percentage of</i> <i>sugar recovery</i>
32,51,535	2,83,093	8.71

Sugarcane price for 1977-78 season.—The Government of India have fixed the statutory minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 8.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a pre-minimum of 10 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery over 8.5 per cent. The Government of Tamil Nadu recommended to the Agricultural Prices Commission a price of Rs. 125 per tonne linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent for 1977-78 season. However, the Government of India repeated the same minimum price of Rs. 85 per tonne for 1977-78 season also.

To improve the cane availability and develop more cane area within the radius of 40 Kms., the Co-operative Sugar Mills are taking effective steps. A total amount of about Rs. 32.03 lakhs was sanctioned towards subsidy for early planting, transport, varietal, plant protection chemicals, nursery, etc., by the Co-operative Sugar Mills.

Molasses.—Molasses is one of the main by-products of sugar which is chiefly used in the production of alcohol. It is also used in the manufacture of cattle/poultry feed and production of gingelly oil. During the period from October 1977 to March 1978 the sugar mills produced 1,33,111 metric tonnes of molasses.

Cess collections.—A sum of Rs. 117.94 lakhs was collected during the year 1977-78 towards cane cess levied.

Sugarcane Road Development.—During the year a sum of Rs. 105 lakhs was spent towards the road development scheme.

Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation (TASCO).—As per the earlier decision taken by the Government in 1974 that all the sugar mills in future might be set up in Public sector, the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation was formed in 1974. The Corporation obtained licences for setting-up five sugar mills in Thanjavur, Perambalur, Sankaran-koil, Tirukoilur and Sivaganga area. The licence to set up a Co-operative Sugar Mill in Coimbatore district was also transferred to TASCO. The Corporation established one sugar mill namely Arignar Anna Sugar Mills at Kurungulam near Thanjavur and the mills commenced its trial crushing during 1976-77 season. The second mill namely Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills set up by the Corporation at Eraiyur in Perambalur taluk in Tiruchirappalli district had completed its erection and made trial crushing on 2nd February 1978.

New Mills.—Taking into account of the advantages of setting up of new sugar mills in Co-operative sector, the Government have decided to set up a new Co-operative Sugar Mill in Periasavalai village, South Arcot district and a sum of Rs. 160 lakhs has been provided in 1977-78 towards Government share capital participation.

TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamilnadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited continued its activities during the year under report with the following main objects :—

(1) To encourage industries which will help the growth and modernisation of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture and Poultry Farming.

To encourage food processing industries. The present authorised share capital is Rs. 400 lakhs and the subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 330 lakhs. During the past 11 years, this Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 87.80 lakhs before taxes. It has also generated various reserves to the extent of Rs. 45.72 lakhs.

EXISTING ACTIVITIES:

Sale of Tractors and Power Tillers.—The sale of imported tractors was one of the main activities of the Corporation till 1973. With

the discontinuance of import of tractors, distribution of four makes of indigenous tractors was taken up by the Corporation. So far 2,547 numbers of tractors were sold on cash and carry basis at a cost of Rs. 496.82 lakhs apart from the sale of 350 tractors under the hire purchase scheme.

Spare Parts.—To ensure regular and timely supply of spare parts for tractors at reasonable rates and to keep the tractors in proper working condition, adequate quantities of indigenous and imported spare parts are being stocked and offered to farmers through eight sales depots at Madras, Ponneri, Madurantakam, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Panruti, Mayuram and Salem. Based on the demand, more such sales outlets will be opened all over the State in due course.

Custom Hiring and Servicing Centres.—The Corporation started tractor hiring activities as early as in 1971 and is now running seven Regional Centres and ten Sub-Centres with a total fleet of 68 wheel type tractors and 67 power tillers. Though the income from the hiring scheme is not commensurate with the expenditure incurred, the scheme is being continued as an essential service to the farmers. The maintenance of tractors of other institutions and private parties is also undertaken by the Corporation at reasonable rates at its Regional Centres.

Scheme for training unemployed Agriculture/Engineering Graduates for starting Agro Service Centres.—The object of the scheme is to generate employment opportunities for graduates and diploma holders in Engineering and other technical personnel such as agricultural graduates and ex-servicemen and to encourage them to settle in rural areas on vocations promoting agricultural activities.

The scheme, sponsored and subsidised by Government of India is in operation from 1st July 1972. So far 261 candidates have been trained by the Corporation under this scheme and 139 of these trainees have started Agro Service Centres in various rural areas of this State.

Pesticides Project.—In 1972, the Corporation took up the formulation of popular pesticides, important among them being BHC 10 per cent and Endrin 20 per cent E.C. To begin with, these formulations were carried out in private formulators' units, making use of their spare capacities; but the Corporation has now set up a plant of its own at Ambattur at a capital cost of Rs. 9.79 lakhs. This plant went into commercial production from September 1976. To meet the heavy demand, a second mill has been erected at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Quality pesticides manufactured by the Corporation to I.S.I. Standards are sold to the public by the Corporation's Regional Centres or sold to the Directorate of Agriculture which sells pesticides through its depots.

Fishnet Project.—The plant to manufacture fishnet from Nylon and polythene was set up by the Corporation at a capital cost of Rs. 30 lakhs, with four fishnet making machines and a capacity to produce 50 M.T. of nets per annum. Commercial production started in August 1976. To meet the demand for thinner code of Nylon nets, it is proposed to import one more machine at a cost of about Rs. 9.5 lakhs.

Oil Milling Complex at Pochampalli.—Tamilnadu Agro Industries Corporation has set up in Oil Seed Processing Complex mainly for sun-flower seed oil at Pochampalli in Dharmapuri District where the local conditions are favourable. This has been started with the main objective of increasing the production of edible oils to meet the growing demand. The total cost of this project is Rs. 56 lakhs. The erection of machinery and civil works is almost complete. This plant will process about 75 M.T. of oil seeds per day and it has a refinery attached with a rated output of 20 M.T. per day and solvent extraction plant of 50 M.T. capacity per day.

Macaroni Project.—The Macaroni Project was inaugurated in the month of October 1976. This plant which was loaned to the Corporation by the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has a capacity to produce 250 kilo grams of Macaroni per day. The product is getting established in the market.

Suji and Atta from Maize.—Against conventional type of Suji and Atta made out of wheat, maize products such as rava and flour

were manufactured on a trial basis utilising the know-how developed by the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore. Cooking demonstrations and trial sales were conducted with these products in the Kamadhenu Super Market and this gave encouraging results and showed good consumer acceptability. Based on this experience, the Corporation has installed a pilot plant at Guindy costing about Rs. 1.00 lakhs with a milling capacity of 3 M.T. of maize per day which commenced production from October 1976. After watching the market reaction, a number of similar plants are proposed to be set up in different areas of the State where maize is grown.

Solvent Extraction Plant, Namakkal.—The main objective of this scheme is to process and extract oil from ghani and expeller oil cakes and rice bran. This plant was taken over from the Khadi and Village Industries Board. The full capacity of this plant is 15 M.T. of rice bran per day or 25 M.T. of oil cakes per day. The plant went into production in November 1977.

The Corporation has been exploring the possibilities of setting up of a number of other projects.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) was first incorporated as a Private Limited Company in 1970 and subsequently converted into a Public Limited Company. The company had undertaken the following activities :—

1. Construction of worksheds and making them available to entrepreneurs on Hire Purchase basis.
2. Supply of machinery required by SSI Units on Hire Purchase basis under the SIDCO-TIIC consortium scheme.
3. Procurement and distribution of essential raw materials required by S.S.I. Units.
4. Officer of internal marketing assistance to S.S.I. Units.

5. Disbursement of Margin—Money, under Half-a-Million jobs Programme|Employment Promotion Programme.

6. Disbursement of Central Investment Subsidy to S.S.I. Units in the Backward areas.

7. Assistance to S.S.I. Units for Export Promotion and for bulk import.

8. Management and maintenance of all conventional industrial estates and developed plots as agents to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

9. Sanction of loans to S.S.I. Units under new loan scheme.

10. Loans to S.S.I. Unit association with Repatriate Co-operative Finance Development Bank.

Construction of Workshops.—Up to 31st March, 1978, 347 entrepreneurs were benefited to the value of Rs. 319 lakhs in various places in Tamil Nadu by taking the workshops on hire purchase.

Supply of machinery to S.S.I. Units on Hire Purchase basis.—SIDCO had assisted 1,050 S.S.I. entrepreneurs for purchase of machinery to the value of Rs. 1,686 lakhs under TIIC—SIDCO consortium Scheme up to the end of March 1978.

Procurement and distribution of raw materials.—Raw materials such as iron and steel, coke, caustic soda, mutton tallow, match wax, potassium chloride to the value of Rs. 3,230 lakhs were procured and distributed by SIDCO while such materials handled on Agency basis were Rs. 335 lakhs for the period ended 31st March 1978. The distribution of raw materials namely, paraffin wax, match wax, potassium chloride, iron, etc., required by the Small-Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu was being done by SIDCO.

Offer of internal marketing assistance to S.S.I. Units.—During the year under report SIDCO had assisted the marketing of ceiling fans manufactured by Thiruvallur Technocrats Combine Private Limited, a S.S.I. Unit. SIDCO had also assisted in securing orders for polythene bags, bituminous paint and automobile bushes, etc.

Disbursement of Central Investment Subsidy.—From 1st April 1974 to 15th March 1978 subsidy had been sanctioned in respect of 639 units as detailed below :—

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
Number of cases	105	145	156	252
Sanctioned	11.69	40.31	38.86	61.27
Disbursed	3.59	22.44	35.22	33.65

Disbursement of margin money under Half-a-million jobs Programme and Employment Promotion Programme.—Under the scheme, assistance had been rendered to educated unemployed including Technocrats to the value of Rs. 36.27 lakhs up to 31st March 1978 by which 1,652 persons were benefited.

Assistance to S.S.I. Units for export and for bulk import.—SIDCO had assisted S.S.I. Units for importing some of the export oriented electronic components and zip fasteners, etc., and had made direct export like spectacle frames, silk key tassels, handkerchiefs and handicraft items, etc., to the total value of Rs. 1.11 lakhs up to March 1978.

Maintenance of conventional industrial estates and developed plots as agent of Government.—The Government appointed Small Industries Development Corporation as the agent of the Government for implementing the Industrial Estate Programme in the State. 33 Conventional Industrial Estates and 6 Developed Plots Estates had been put under SIDCO's administrative control. The agency functioned for the management of Industrial Estates consists of the following :—

1. Dealing with the Government property both purchasing and selling.
2. Incurring expenditure of capital nature of expansion of new construction.
3. Maintenance of Estates.

Accordingly 783 Industrial sheds and 1,117 labour tenements constructed under subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme were put under the control of SIDCO with effect from 1st June 1974.

Loans to S.S.I. Units in association with Repatriate Co-operative Finance and Development Bank.—Introduced from January 1978 this scheme had provided for grant of loans to S.S.I. Units sponsored by the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per repatriate permanently employed.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TIDCO, an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu has been playing a prominent role in promoting industries in the State by encouraging, guiding and assisting the enthusiastic entrepreneurs and by running direct industrial ventures. Schemes, with a minimum limit of Rs. 1 crore on the project cost, which may not otherwise come up in the private sector, the projects which secure better utilisation of raw materials, etc., are promoted in joint sector.

TIDCO's activities cover 37 projects which call for a total investment of Rs. 384 crores and provide employment to 20,000 persons. Out of these, 14 projects with a capital outlay of Rs. 136 crores have already commenced production providing employment to 5,300 persons. Ten other projects with a capital outlay of Rs. 81 crores involving an employment potential of 5,300 are under active implementation. The other 13 projects with a capital outlay of Rs. 167 crores with employment potential of 9,400 are under consideration. The brief progress on implementation of the various projects is as below.

Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation, Limited.—A wholly owned subsidiary company styled as Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation, Limited was got registered on 11th February 1976 to administer the existing Alangulam Cement Plant and also a new Cement Plant at Ariyalur, now under active implementation. The cement projects were handed over to the new corporation from 1st April 1976.

Public Sector—Alangulam Cement Unit.—During the year under report the production achieved was 3,09,105 tonnes compared to 3,38,445 tonnes in the previous year. The shortfall in production has been due to stoppage of one kiln for carrying out the major maintenance work for last 4 months, floods in the quarry, labour strike, etc. The sales during the year was also correspondingly lower at 3,07,554 tonnes with a turnover of Rs. 6.6 crores. The unit has incurred a net loss of Rs. 64.11 lakhs for the year 1977-78 compared to a profit of Rs. 1.99 lakhs in the previous year. The main reasons for the loss are shortfall in production, reduction in export of cement and payment of bonus. The factory presently employs 1,450 persons.

By way of diversification, it has been decided to set up an Asbestos Cement sheet project at Alangulam with a capacity of 36,000 tonnes per annum at an estimated outlay of Rs. 166 lakhs. The project details are being worked out.

Ariyalur Cement Project.—All round progress was achieved in the implementation of this project which involves establishment of two dry process kilns with an installed capacity of 5 lakh tonnes of cement per annum. The civil works are nearing completion and erection of machinery is in advanced stage. Against the total capital outlay of about Rs. 29 crores, the unit has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 832.27 lakhs during the year thus making the total investment on this project upto 31st March 1978 to Rs. 1,282.16 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Steels, Arkonam.—This Unit produced 23,527 tonnes of steel billets during this year compared to 28,948 tonnes in the previous year. The sale of billets was lower at 27,615 tonnes compared to 33,654 tonnes in the previous year. The sales turnover during this year is Rs. 5.24 crores. The shortfall in production was due to severe power cut during the first quarter, strike by the workers for about a month, and non-availability of sufficient quantity of scrap. The unit incurred a net loss of Rs. 80.91 lakhs compared to Rs. 7.28 lakhs in the previous year. By way of diversification, the unit is considering to set up a rolling mill with facilities for rolling special steels.

Joint Sector.—In the joint sector side, two more projects, viz., Arkonam Castings and Forgings Limited for the manufacture of heavy steel castings, and Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphite commenced production in April 1977 and December 1977 (trial production only) respectively, thus bringing the total joint sector companies in production to 12, as listed below:

- (1) Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.
- (2) Asia Tobacco Company Limited.
- (3) Dynavision, Limited.
- (4) Pandian Chemicals Limited.
- (5) Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited.
- (6) The Southern Boraax Limited.
- (7) Tamil Nadu Alkaline Batteries Limited.
- (8) Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited.
- (9) Great Sea Trawler Building Yard Mandapam Limited.
- (10) Marthi Crystal Salt Company Limited.
- (11) Arkonam Casting and Forgings Limited.
- (12) Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited.

The total sales turnover during the year 1977-78 in the 12 companies has been Rs. 88 crores compared to Rs. 61 crores in the previous year. One of the above companies, viz., Messrs. Dynavision Limited has declared a dividend of 12 per cent during this year.

Apart from 8 projects already under implementation, one more project namely Messrs. Gangappa Paper Mills Limited has also been taken up for implementation in joint sector now. This project for the manufacture of printing and writing paper, etc. at a capital cost of Rs. 350 lakhs is progressing well and is scheduled to commence production in 1979.

Twelve other projects are under active consideration and effective steps for implementing these projects will be taken during the year 1978-79. These include the projects for the manufacture of Soda ash and Ammonium Chloride, refractories, A.B.S. Resins, Shoes, Magnesium Metal Alloy Foundry, Geo Scientific Instruments, Wrist Watch, Optical Instruments, Precision Measuring Instruments, Furfural and Staple Fibre. TIDCO has also undertaken the preparation of feasibility reports on various new projects, identified by Tata Economic Consultancy Services, Bombay in the techno-economic potential survey of Tamil Nadu.

The overall working of the Corporation reveal a net loss of Rs. 71.25 lakhs exclusive of the loss of Rs. 64.11 lakhs incurred in Alangulam Cement works of Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited. As a result of the sustained efforts to improve the performance of the units, TIDCO expects to minimise the losses considerably in future.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (TANSI).

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was established in 1965 to take over the control of the service and service-cum-training units run by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Madras, with a view to run those units on a commercial lines. The Company was able to achieve a production of Rs. 1,187 lakhs against the corresponding figure of production of Rs. 1,062 lakhs during the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 125 lakhs. The sales during 1977-78 also registered a figure of Rs. 1,121 lakhs as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 1,022 lakhs achieved in 1976-77 showing an increase of Rs. 99 lakhs.

A comparison of production, sale and working results of the various groups of units in the company is furnished below :—

Serial number.	Production.	Sales.	Working results.
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
1 Structurals	346.89	309.23	2.34
2 Tool Room and Special Purpose Units	216.89	228.23	32.12
3 Leather works	111.93	94.57	10.12
4 Engineering works	208.35	204.76	10.13
5 Furniture works	142.95	144.39	21.73
6 Foundries	82.91	69.35	16.45
7 Fabrication works	65.96	63.19	3.21
8 Mopeds units	11.61	7.60	4.18
	11,87.49	11,21.32	100.28

Structural Group.—There are three structural workshops in the Corporation under this group. The value of production of this group during 1977-78 was Rs. 346.89 lakhs as against Rs. 211.12 lakhs in 1976-77 sales during 1977-78 were Rs. 309.23 lakhs as compared to Rs. 220.27 lakhs in 1976-77.

Certain major works undertaken by this group during the year include (i) fabrication and galvanizing of Rs. 35 lakhs worth of overhead structures for Central and Western Railways, Bombay and for Rs. 34 lakhs for Southern Railways, (ii) Structures for diesel car cum-plot for Rs. 23 lakhs for Southern Railways, (iii) Structures for Tuticorin Thermal Scheme (Power House) for Rs. 102 lakhs, etc.

Tool Rooms and Special Purpose Units.—There are 14 units in this group. The value of production of this group during 1977-78 was Rs. 216.89 lakhs as against Rs. 180.03 lakhs in 1976-77. Sales during 1977-78 were Rs. 228.23 lakhs as compared to Rs. 179.98 lakhs in 1976-77. During the year 1977-78, the tool

Rooms, at Guindy and Ambattur continued to execute orders for press tools, jigs and fixtures and precision machining.

The newly established granite unit at Kunnam exported black granites worth Rs. 25.50 lakhs.

Leather Units.—There are five units in this group. The value of production of the group during 1977-78 was Rs. 111.93 lakhs as against Rs. 168.02 lakhs in 1976-77. The low production as compared to the last year's level was due to the general recession in the Leather Industry.

Engineering Units.—There are seventeen units in this group. The value of production of this group during 1977-78 was Rs. 208.35 lakhs as against Rs. 202.60 lakhs in 1976-77. Sales during 1977-78 were Rs. 204.76 lakhs as compared to Rs. 198.20 lakhs in 1976-77. The Engineering Units of the Corporation continued to manufacture light structurals required for school buildings.

Furniture Units.—There are eight units in this group. The value of production of this group during 1977-78 was Rs. 142.95 lakhs and sales during 1977-78 were Rs. 144.39 lakhs.

Foundry Units.—Four units come under this group. The value of production of this group during 1977-78 was Rs. 82.91 lakhs as against Rs. 59.45 lakhs in 1976-77. Sales during 1977-78 were Rs. 69.35 lakhs as compared to Rs. 54.93 lakhs in 1976-77.

Fabrication Works.—Three units come under this group. The production of this group during 1977-78 was Rs. 65.96 lakhs as against Rs. 75.13 lakhs in 1976-77. Sales during 1977-78 were Rs. 63.19 lakhs as compared to Rs. 61.96 lakhs in 1976-77.

Mopeds Units.—There are two units in this group. The production of this group during 1977-78 was Rs. 11.61 lakhs as against Rs. 13.09 lakhs in 1976-77. Sales during 1977-78 were Rs. 7.60 lakhs. A separate company as a subsidiary of TANSI by name Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited was established in August 1977 for implementing the Moped Project.

NEW PROJECTS:

Tansi Machine Tools Project.—The implementation of the project for the manufacture of machine tools in collaboration with Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore has been procuring as per the targeted schedule. A proto-type as well as the first trial batch production of ten power Hacksaw Machines were taken up and completed at the rented building, Industrial Estate, Ambattur.

✓ *Watch Assembly Unit, Ooty.*—The project for assembly of watches from the components supplied by Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore has shown significant and impressive progress. The construction of the factory building was completed in a record time of six months, and the first phase of assembly progress namely, assembly of wrist watches from semi-knocked down parts (S.K.D.) was implemented three months ahead of Schedule in January 1978. Till the end of March 1978, 10,500 watches were produced. For the implementation of second phase of the scheme, expeditious steps were being taken for the procurement of both indigenous and imported equipments, jigs and fixtures, tooling, etc. Simultaneously, the Project was also taking steps to recruit additional workers and also arranging with H.M.T. for the training of the technical personnel as well as workers.

Miscellaneous Items.—The company had developed and produced the proto-type of a power ghani as per the design of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. The company had designed and fabricated a modern par boiling plant for the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation at Pattukkottai. The company had also developed an advanced design for fabrication of a specialised equipment for film winding for Hindustan Photo Film, Ooty.

General.—The company had continued to take active interest in the welfare of its workers. Relations between employees and the management continued to be cordial during the year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF TAMIL NADU.—Particulars of foreign trade through ports of Tamil Nadu during the year 1976-77 are furnished below.

The total value of commodities exported to various countries amounted to Rs. 522.8 crores.

The chief items of exports and their value were as follows:

	(RUPEES IN CRORES)
1. Leather	172.56
2. Tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured ...	37.41
3. Handloom piece goods	32.49
4. Iron ore and concentrates	30.41
5. Fish and fish products	24.12
6. Mill made piece goods	15.54
7. Cotton yarn and thread	9.16
8. Solvent extract groundnut cake and meal ...	3.65
9. Mica including splitting and Waste	3.60
10. Gramite Phosphery Besalt sand store, etc. ...	3.15
11. Onions	2.59
12. Bones crushed	2.30
13. Chillies	2.24
14. Mulbory silk waste	1.26
15. Hides and skins	1.26
16. Cement	1.03

The total value of commodities imported from foreign countries during the year was Rs. 471.01 crores.

The chief items of imports and their values were as follows:—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES) (Provisional)
1. Machinery other than electrical	84.80
2. Iron and steel	61.45
3. Petroleum, Products	37.75
4. Wheat	33.98
5. Urea (containing more than 45 per cent of Nitrogen)	27.66
6. Electric Machinery apparatus and appliances ...	23.24
7. Transport Equipment	19.20
8. Urea (not containing more than 45 per cent Nitrogen)	18.05
9. Copper	9.25
10. Newsprint paper	9.11
11. Rock Phosphate	6.59
12. Ammonium sulphate	4.91
13. Wattle Extracts	4.03
14. Cinematographic films	1.82
15. Sulphur other than sublined	1.36
16. Ammonium Sulphates	1.10

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

The Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles is the agency responsible for planning and implementing programmes for promotion of handloom industry. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles functions as the State Textile authority and as such had a general responsibility to initiate measures whenever necessary for the successful functioning of the Textile Mills and the powerloom industry apart from the Handloom Sector in the State.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY AND PLAN SCHEMES:

There were 5.56 lakhs of handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu which account for about one sixth of the total number of handlooms in the country. About 1/3rd of the total handlooms in the State were functioning in the Co-operative Sector. As on March 1978 there were 946 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in which 2.07 lakhs looms were working. During the year under report a total expenditure of Rs. 824 lakhs was incurred by the Government for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes.

For the year 1977-78, the Reserve Bank of India extended a total credit accommodation of Rs. 14,86.11 lakhs to all Weavers co-operative societies, through 12 Co-operative Central Banks besides another amount of Rs. 750 lakhs to the Co-optex through the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank. The total production of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 40 crores.

Under the comprehensive scheme to increase the Co-operative Coverage 11 new Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies were set up in Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 and 22,489 weavers from the Private Sector were enrolled as members in the new as well as existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. Besides the Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies were set up for loomless weavers at a total cost of Rs. 1,826 lakhs.

HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT|EXPORT PROJECTS:

The Government of India sanctioned the setting up of 2 Handloom Intensive Development Projects for 5,000 weavers each at Kancheepuram and Erode and one Handloom Export Production Project for 1,000 weavers at Karur. All these three projects commenced their working during the year 1976-77. These three units at Kancheepuram, Erode and Karur had covered 2,908, 1,206 and 631 looms respectively. The balance of loom would be covered in a phased programme in 3 years time. The total financial outlay for these 3 projects was Rs. 226.20 lakhs.

Besides the above three projects, the Government of India sanctioned the scheme for setting up of one Export Production Project at Kurinjipadi to cover 1,000 looms and two more Intensive Handloom Development Projects at Salem and Madurai to cover 5,000 looms each at an estimated cost of Rs. 237.57 lakhs. These 3 new projects have been commissioned during the year under report. Madurai project has been registered as a Co-operative project. These three projects had so far covered 558, 461 and 525 looms respectively.

RAW MATERIALS SUPPLY (a) Yarn:

There were 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State with about 2 lakhs spindles which produce 5,000 bales of cotton yarn per month. The total quantity of bank yarn required for all the handlooms in the State was 20,000 bales per month. Besides powerlooms and hosiery factories consume about 20,000 bales per month. Against these requirements the production of cotton yarn by about 220 textile mills in the State was about 75,000 bales per month in normal times. The State was reported to be surplus with regard to the requirements of cotton yarn.

CO-OPTEX:

During the year, the Co-optex, procured handloom goods from the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 20 crores and marketed goods to the value of Rs. 23 crores through the various selling units in the country.

CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS:

All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, in the State continued to function during the period under report producing about 5000 bales of cotton yarn per month.

Board of Management.—In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976, Special Officers were appointed in all the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills with effect from 14th June 1976. The Government also appointed an Advisory Committee for each of these Co-operative Spinning Mills to guide the Special Officers of these mills.

Share Capital.—The total paid up share capital of the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills amounted to Rs. 786.83 lakhs including Rs. 630.11 lakhs invested by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Borrowings.—The Government sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 12 lakhs to the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had also guaranteed the repayment of Soft loans obtained from the Industrial Development Bank of India by the following 3 mills for their modernisation programme during the year:—

S. No.	Name of the Co-op. Spg. Mills	Soft Loan (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1.	South India	53
2.	Sriyilliputhur	40
3.	Madurai District	27

The total loans outstanding against all Co-operative Spinning Mills was Rs. 1.98 crores as on 31st March 1978. The Government had also extended their guarantee assistance in favour of all the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills to the extent of Rs. 17.01 crores in respect of block loans, working capital loans by the Co-operative

Central Banks and deferred payment loans for purchase of machinery and the outstanding amount to Rs. 11.41 crores as on 31st March 1978.

WORKING RESULTS:

The Mills produced 130.25 lakhs kilograms yarn and sold 120.89 lakhs kilograms of yarn worth Rs. 27,73.80 lakhs during the period under report. During the year under report, 4 mills (viz) South India, Salem, Kancheepuram and North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills earned profit of Rs. 21.88 lakhs. Other mills sustained losses. The total accumulated losses of these mills as on 31st March 1978 amounted to Rs. 645.37 lakhs. The total accumulated reserve of all these co-operative spinning mills as on 31st March 1978 was Rs. 905.60 lakhs. Thus the excess of reserves over losses was Rs. 260.23 lakhs.

EXPANSION SCHEME:

Of the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, 7 Mills at Nazereth Srivilliputhur, Salem, Velur, Melur, Dharapuram and Manalmedu had completed their expansion programmes to increase the capacity to 25,000 spindles each.

LABOUR:

The total number of persons employed in the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills was 8,361 (both Administrative and Factory) as on 31st March 1978. The Mills were providing employment to repatriates after getting financial assistance from the Government of India.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation was set up with the object of financing the handloom industry outside co-operative sector. It had subsequently diversified the activities by taking up trading of handloom fabrics also. Loans were advanced to private individual weavers for purpose of procurement of raw materials, preparatory process and also for production and marketing of cloth.

The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 100 lakhs and the paid up share capital as on 31st March 1978 was Rs. 76.43 lakhs (including government share capital of Rs. 35 lakhs). It had also raised working capital to the extent of Rs. 341.38 lakhs. During 1977, the Corporation disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 102.48 lakhs and marketed handloom goods worth Rs. 88 lakhs. The two Handloom Intensive Development Projects at Kancheepuram and Erode and the Export Production Project at Karur started in 1976-77 and one handloom Intensive Development Project at Salem and one Export Production Project at Kurinjipadi started during 1977-78 were set up as units of this Corporation.

CONTROLLED CLOTH SCHEME:

The production of Janatha varieties (sarees and dhoties) was commenced in the year with about 1,000 looms to begin with. The first consignment of Janatha cloth was released for sale on 2nd October 1976. Subsequently, the number of looms was gradually stepped up and at the end of the year about 15,000 looms were engaged in the production of janatha dhoties and sarees. Up to 31st March 1978, about 10.46 million metres of janatha dhoties and sarees were produced. These Janatha handloom dhoties, lungies and sarees were marketed through the emporia of the Co-optex.

RESERVATION SCHEME:

Effective steps were taken during the year for the enforcement of the reservation orders and to detect cases of violation of reservation orders. 630 cases involving 2,322 powerlooms were detected during 1977-78 and 201 prosecution cases were launched against the offenders. Of these, in 123 cases, the powerloom owners were convicted by the courts.

REOPENING OF CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS:

Due to continuous recession in the textile industry, most of the textile mills in the State incurred cash losses during the year. A few of the mills were closed down. The State Government as well as

the Central Government appointed Committees to go into the working of the weak and closed mills and to suggest measures for their revival. Consequent on the guarantee assistance provided by the State Government and the efforts taken by them, four mills were reopened and 2,200 persons were re-employed during the year under report.

EXPORT OF HANDLOOM GOODS:

Handloom products, lungies, towels, shirtings, bedspreads, furnishing fabrics, handkerchiefs, etc., are being exported to various foreign countries. The total value of handloom goods exported through Madras Port during the year 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 53.88 crores.

GENERAL GLUT IN THE CLOTH MARKET.

Due to the poor off take of handloom goods during Deepavali 1976 and Pongal 1977 and the consequent stock accumulation, the Government announced a special rebate of 20 per cent for a period of 2 months from 9th March 1977 to 7th May 1977. These measures helped the handloom industry to a considerable extent, and enabled the members of the primary societies to get continuous employment.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Tamil Nadu, was the pioneer in the field of Khadi and Village Industries, which implemented Khadi Programmes as a means of providing employment to the unemployed, especially to the people of the lowest strata of the society. With the formation of the Khadi and Village Industries Board from September 1960, the process of implementation of new schemes gained momentum. Special schemes such as Half-a-million job Programme, Employment Promotion Programme, Rehabilitation of Destitute Widows, etc. were continued to be implemented by the Board.

During the year under report, the Board opened two new Rural Textile Centres to provide gainful employment on a permanent basis to 64 village people and the Board provided under Khadi and Village Industries additional employment to 9,634 persons on permanent basis.

The Board supplied Khadi goods worth of Rs. 26.31 lakhs to Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation Limited for purposes of exporting the same to Italy.

The Board established an unprecedented record in the sale of Khadi during the year. It sold Khadi worth of Rs. 607.64 lakhs as against the sales worth Rs. 405.55 lakhs during 1976-77.

A sum of Rs. 9.74 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government to the Board to provide relief as grant and loan to village artisans who were worst affected by the natural calamities that affected Tamil Nadu in November 1977.

Two hundreden and two Industrial Co-operatives and Units were transferred to the control of the Board from the Department of Industries and Commerce, based on the recommendations of State Administrative Reforms Commission.

The details in respect of Khadi Units, Production and Sales for the year 1977-78 are furnished below :—

I.				
1. Khadi production and Main Centre	...	...	...	20
2. Khadi production sub-centres	...	...	...	104
3. Khadi silk and lace production centre	...	...	...	1
4. Khadi silk and lace production sub-centre	...	...	...	9
5. Rural Textile Centre	...	...	...	305
6. Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Units	...	...	...	2
7. Quilt Unit	...	...	...	1
8. Tailoring Unit	...	...	...	3
9. Rural Fabric Centre	...	...	...	2
10. Khadi Krafts (Sales Units)	...	...	...	155
II. Yarn Production (Lakhs Hanks) :				
(i) Kisan	...	...	...	15.06
(ii) Ambar	...	...	...	18.10
(iii) New Model Charka	...	...	...	257.71

III. Khadi Production :

Metres	...	...	...	...	57.71
Value in lakhs	...	...	...	...	450.14

IV. Silk Khadi Production :

Metres	...	...	...	...	1.21
Value in lakhs	...	...	...	...	60.95

V. Khadi Sales :

Value in lakhs.	..	..	..	..	607.64
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VI. Details of Weavers, Spinners and Wages Paid :

			Number.	Wages paid, (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Spinners	..	..	26,856	68.62
2. Weavers	..	..	6,263	123.46
3. Others	..	..	313	9.96

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED.

TACEL activities include commercial, developmental and training. The three commercial units under TACEL are the Ceramic Factory, Vridhachalam (manufacturing sanitary ware, crockery and LT insulators), Salt Glaze Stoneware Pipe Factory, Vridhachalam and the Mechanised Brick Plant at Thirumazhisai. Due to a slump in the market early during 1977-78 and consequent stockpiling, production in the commercial units of TACEL had to be curtailed. As a result the production and sales value declined during 1977-78. However, there has been an improvement in the demand for TACEL products towards the end of 1977-78. The performance of the commercial units are likely to improve during 1978-79.

The Common Facilities Service Centre and the Industrial Estate for Ceramics at Vridhachalam are functioning under TACEL for the promotion and development of small-scale units in ceramics. At the Industrial Estate, there are 31 entrepreneurs manufacturing various items of electrical porcelain, artware, refractories, etc. To improve the quality of service and provide modern kiln firing facilities, TACEL has commenced the construction of modern oil fired tunnel kiln in the Industrial Estate. When commissioned during 1978-79,

the small-scale entrepreneurs will be able to manufacture as good a quality of ceramics as other large-scale units in the country. The value of servicing extended by the TACEL Service Centre has shown an upward trend during this year. The Rural Work Centre at Omalur manufacturing stoneware picklejars, etc., has also picked up production and sales as compared to previous year.

The Institute of Ceramic Technology imparting a 4-year training course in ceramic has received more than 800 applications for the 15 seats in the institute. The course has become very popular. All the students receive a stipend of Rs. 75 per month during the first two years and Rs. 100 per month during the subsequent two years. The two Art Pottery Training Centres at Vridhachalam and Perambur have also recruited fresh batches of trainees for undergoing a one-year training in manufacture of artistic ceramic items. The stipend paid is Rs. 60 per month. The three showrooms of TACEL at Madras, Bangalore and Ernakulam intended for selling art ceramics and crockery have had a total turnover for all the three showrooms of about Rs. 6.5 lakhs during 1977-78.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The development of the Salt Industry on scientific lines will act as a spring board for the development of Marine Chemicals and other chemical industries in the State and elsewhere. Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited was, therefore, incorporated on 22nd July 1974 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs with the following main objectives :—

(1) To investigate areas suitable for the establishment of large and medium sized salt works and to manufacture salt, salt based chemicals and marine chemicals of all kinds ;

(2) to assist small-scale salt manufacturers in developing their areas, obtaining/improving brine supply and marketing and getting credit facilities ;

(3) to market the salt produced by the Corporation as well as by small salt manufacturers ; and

(4) to set up a consultancy centre to make available information about salt and marine chemicals to salt producers.

The Corporation commenced business on 22nd February 1975.

2. With a view to hasten the development of the under-developed Ramanathapuram district, and to increase the salt production in the State, the Corporation has initially taken up an area of 5,566 acres of land in the Mariyur Swamp situated south-west of Ramanathapuram near Valinokkam and Mariyur villages in Mudukalathur taluk of Ramanathapuram district for the development into a large size salt works. The cost of the project is estimated to be around Rs. 145 lakhs excluding provision for housing of staff and labour, road and essential infrastructures. The civil works in the project were commenced in May 1975.

3. The State Government have so far contributed a sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs to the share capital of the Corporation. The Corporation has availed of Rs. 25.75 lakhs so far out of the term loan of Rs. 30.00 lakhs sanctioned by the TIIC. Out of the Central subsidy of Rs. 9,10,500 sanctioned by SIPCOT a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been drawn by the Corporation. The Corporation has not utilised the term loan of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned by Canara Bank on 'pari passu' terms with TIIC. The Corporation will approach the Salt Department of the Government of India at appropriate time for assistance from the Salt Cess Fund. The accounting year of the Corporation has been changed to the calendar year, i.e., for January to December synchronising with the salt season.

4. An extent of 1,500 acres has been developed so far. Additional 300 acres are being developed in 1978 and it is expected to be completed by end of 1978. During the years 1976 and 1977, 550 and 3,400 tonnes of salt respectively were produced. Rupees 14,000 and Rs. 1.28 lakhs respectively were realised as sale proceeds of the salt during these years. 6,000 tonnes of salt has been produced up to October 1978. It is expected that a total output of 8,000 tonnes of salt will be produced before the close of 1978 season. A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been spent on account of the project so far. An extent of 25 acres of forest land has also been assigned by the Government to the Corporation for construction

of quarters for the staff and the Corporation is taking necessary action to construct staff quarters. Construction of field office, laboratory building, Meteorological station, temporary vehicle shed and fresh water wells have been completed.

5. The project being a labour intensive one, was able to provide employment to about 1,000 to 1,500 persons during the years 1975 and 1976 when there were severe drought conditions. At present the project provides employment opportunities for more than 500 persons. When the project goes into full swing, after completion, it will provide full-time employment to 100 persons and seasonal employment to about 1,000 persons.

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited was formed on 1st August 1973 with the main object of taking over the handicrafts emporia from the Government and the Co-operative Marketing Society and to run them as a commercial concern.

The production units of the Corporation numbering 17 continued to improve their performance, and the production value was Rs. 23.14 lakhs which was the highest from the date of their take-over by the Corporation on 1st November 1974 from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Purchase policy.—Consequent on the introduction of a new purchase procedure the Corporation was able to procure sufficient stocks of marketable goods directly from the artisans in time to meet the demands of the consumers and also to sell the goods at competitive rates.

Renovation of showrooms.—Showrooms were renovated to give them an elegant appearance.

Introduction of new designs and new products.—New designs in various crafts were created which had attracted the public.

Opening of new Centres.—With the assistance of the All India Handicrafts Board, Woollen Carpet weaving centres have been proposed to be started at Wallajapet and Ayikudi and training schemes for training 50 persons in Woollen Carpet Weaving at each of these centres is in the final stage of implementation.

Exports.—The export business of the Corporation has shown signs of encouragement during the year under report. Sufficient spade work has been done to contact exporters and foreign parties interested in our Stone and Bronze items directly. During 1977-78 the value of the export business was Rs. 1.5 lakhs which is expected to increase during the year 1978-79.

Exhibition and Publicity.—The Corporation participated in the AITTF held in Madras from December 1977 to February 1978 where it was able to achieve a record turn over of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

During the year under report, the Corporation achieved a turn over of Rs. 148.41 lakhs.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED (SIPCOT).

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT), a wholly undertaking of the State Government was set up in 1971 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores, for promoting and developing medium and major industries in the private sector and to hasten the industrial dispersal to the under-developed areas of the State. The total assistance sanctioned by the Corporation up to 31st March 1978 under the various schemes amounts to Rs. 2,313 lakhs generating direct employment for over 25,000 people. Out of the total assistance sanctioned,

Rs. 2,150 lakhs has been sanctioned to projects in backward areas. These will promote investment of over Rs. 151 crores in one or the other of the backward districts of the State and employ over 22,500 persons.

The various schemes of assistance extended by SIPCOT are enumerated below :

I. *Package scheme of Incentives* —(i) *Interest-free Sales Tax Loan.*—An important part of the package scheme of incentives is the Interest-free Sales Tax Loan which SIPCOT implements as the agent of the State Government. Loans under this scheme are available to medium and major industries to be located in any one of the nine backward districts of the State and also in Maraimalai Nagar Industrial Complex and Kunnathur Block of Chengalpattu district. A sum of Rs. 362.53 lakhs has been disbursed under this scheme upto 1977-78.

(ii) *Subsidy on Fixed Assets.*—Under this scheme any industrial unit set up in any one of the selected 33 backward taluks of the State is eligible for an Outright Grant or Subsidy of 15 per cent of the total fixed capital investments which includes investment on land and buildings, plant and machinery, etc. Subsidy to the tune of Rs. 527.22 lakhs has been sanctioned up to 1977-78.

II. *Financial assistance.*—The Government of India have accorded recognition to SIPCOT as the second State-Level Financial Institution eligible for IDBI Refinance facilities. This has enabled SIPCOT to offer financial assistance at a lower rate of interest and longer period of repayment. Term loans and under-writing have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 866.57 lakhs and Rs. 64.20 lakhs respectively up to 1977-78.

Growth Centres.—SIPCOT has developed two growth centres at Ranipet in North Arcot district and Hosur in Dharmapuri district. The first growth centre developed by SIPCOT in Ranipet, North Arcot district covers an area of 712 acres of land. Out of 85 developed plots available in the Complex 48 plots covering

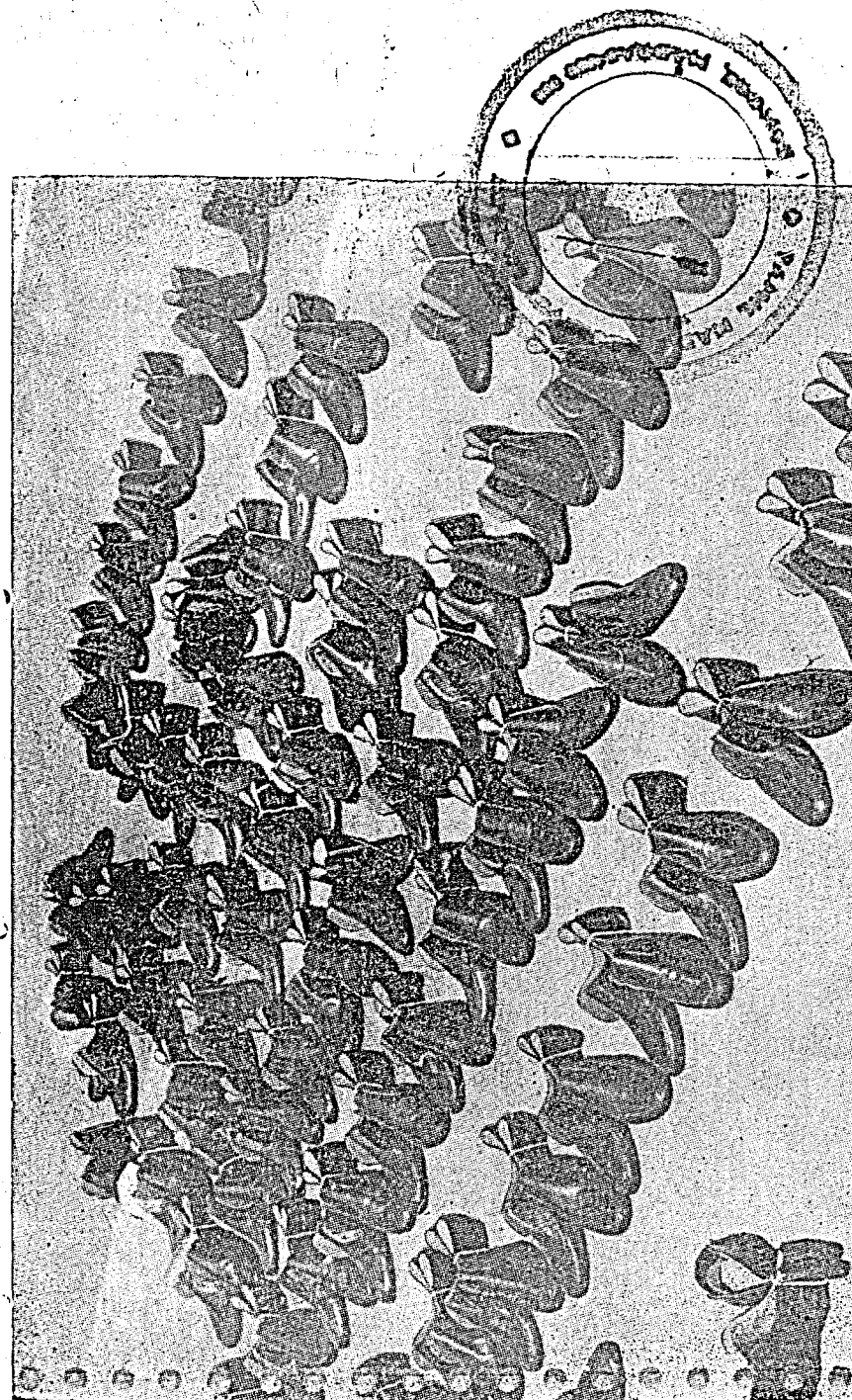
an extent of 337.059 acres have been allotted to 42 units. Of which 19 units have already started production and 116 more units are under various stages of construction. 70.55 acres of land, were allotted to SIDCO for small industries.

The second growth centre developed by SIPCOT in Hosur, Dharmapuri district covers an area of 1,153 acres. Out of 151 plots on the northern side of National Highway, 63 plots covering an extent of 325.51 acres have been allotted to 48 units. Four units have already started commercial production and 6 more units are under various stages of construction. A plot of 50.16 acres was allotted to SIDCO for small industries and a plot of 40 acres was allotted to Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT) for electric units.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

With the main objective to promote and accelerate the Industrial development in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation provides long and medium term loans to industrial concerns, joint stock companies, partnership firms, Co-operative firms, to a maximum limit of Rs. 30 lakhs per industrial concern in respect of limited company or a Co-operative Society and Rs. 15 lakhs in respect of partnership or proprietary concern. During 1977-78 the Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation was raised to Rs. 20 crores and the paid up capital to Rs. 8.50 crores.

A statement showing the operational results of TIIC for the year ended 31st March 1978 is given below regarding the receipt and disposal of applications.



An export Oriented Leather Industrial Unit (set up in a backward district)
assisted by Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation under the World Bank Line of Credit

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount. (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Applications pendings at the beginng of the year.	36	260.96
2. Applications received during the year.	450	1,361.57
	<u>486</u>	<u>1,622.53</u>
3. Applications dispshed of during the year.		
(a) Gross sanctions.	384	1,227.08
(b) Rejected/withdrawn	75	263.93
(c) Difference between amount applied and sanctioned.	..	7.03
4. Applications pending at the end of the year.	27	124.49
	<u>486</u>	<u>1,622.53</u>

The Corporation has been according priority to extend assistance under the World Bank Loan Scheme and during the year 1977-78 sanctions amounted to Rs. 2.35 crores (comprising of Foreign Exchange Loan of Rs. 1.39 crores) to 19 applications. The largest beneficiary under this scheme is the leather industry which alone accounts for Rs. 1.10 crores representing 47 per cent of the assistance sanctioned during the year.

Disbursements.—A classification of disbursements made under various types of assistance during the year 1977-78 is given in the following table :—

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Disbursements (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Loans	720.47
2. Seares and debentures	2.97
3. ceferred pameat guarantees	143.58
4. Loans guaranteed	..
	<u>867.02</u>

Repayments.—The recoveries during the year 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 6.92 crores compared to Rs. 5.62 crores, in the previous year. The Corporation had created a special cell for collection of dues as well as overdues from the defaulting units.

Accounts.—The Corporation has made a record profit of Rs. 172.78 lakhs (before taxation) for the year 1977-78 as against Rs. 145.15 lakhs (before taxation) for the previous year.

TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

With a view to cater to the needs of about 30,000 Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu requiring about 15,000 Marcs of Zari per month, the Government of Tamil Nadu have set up this company "The Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram", which was registered on 6th December 1971 and started its commercial production in January 1974.

Capital Cost.—Besides the share capital of Rs. 7.00 lakhs invested by the Government, they have also sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 2 lakhs. The unit has also obtained Rs. 9 lakhs from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC).

Production and Sales.—Hitherto the unit was producing on an average 130 marcs of Zari per month. Due to activation of 2 more flattening machines, now the production has been increased to 150 marcs of zari per month.

Other Relevant Information.—Though the unit installed 10 flattening machines and 20 spinning machines, the unit could not work to full capacity due to certain technical defects. Hence the unit was able to obtain only 50 per cent of the production capacity till now. Now remedial measures have been taken and 14 spinning machines and 7 flattening machines have been working.

Further steps have been taken to activate the remaining 3 flattening machines and 6 spinning machines. If the above work is completed and when the machines are fully activated the unit will be able to produce 360 marcs of zari per month.

TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED, KOOTHANALLUR.

Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited was formed in the year 1974 to administer the lands taken over by the Government as surplus lands consequent on the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 as amended by Act 41 of 1971. The Corporation is managing 6,528.67 acres of land (consisting of 3,910.70 acres of own and 2,617.97 acres of lease lands).

During the year 1977-78 sugarcane was raised on an extent of 1,670.88 acres, while paddy crop was raised over an extent of 4,224.04 acres of land. The Corporation has derived a total yield of 18,710 metric tonnes of sugarcane, besides 2,237 m. tonnes utilised as seed material for 1978-79 season. The average yield of sugarcane per acre was 12.5 tonnes.

As far as paddy is concerned, the season started well with the release of water from the Mettur Reservoir much ahead of the previous years' release. The operations were carried out in the manner required. The yield trend in the initial stage of harvest indicated an average yield of more than 1.5 metric tonnes per acre.

The Corporation derived a total yield of 2,663 metric tonnes of paddy during 1977-78.

The Corporation is providing organised employment to 2000 labourers throughout the Agricultural season besides regular employment to about 275 persons.

During the year 1977-78, the Corporation had incurred, on account of cyclone, a loss of Rs. 28.06 lakhs with a cumulative loss of Rs. 50.67 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU TEXTILES CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited was formed with the following objectives :

(a) to take over closed textile mills owned by private managements and to provide re-employment to the workers ;

(b) to arrange for the production of good quality yarn for distribution at fair prices to the Handloom and decentralised powerloom weavers ;

(c) to establish new textile mills as model undertakings ;

(d) to establish new processing units ; and

(e) to provide financial, technical and labour welfare assistance to the textile mills.

During 1977-78, the Corporation took over the Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkottai and Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills Limited, Muthanendal, Ramanathapuram. The Corporation has arranged for financial assistance for working capital to the above two mills up to a limit of Rs. 85 lakhs from the Bank of Thanjavur Limited and the Bank of Madura Limited. The State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs as margin money to the two mills. The Government have also guaranteed the above financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 30 lakhs.

The Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited has an installed capacity of 31,200 spindles (78 frames) out of which 25,200 spindles (63 frames) are operated and the remaining 6,000 spindles (15 frames) are to be scrapped. The mill has chalked out a mini-modernisation programme involving a total cost of Rs. 25.45 lakhs. The Board of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs on this account.

Due to slump in the yarn market during 1977 and the high cost of cotton combined with the old machinery, the mill's working result was not quite satisfactory during the period. The mill incurred a cash loss of Rs. 14.10 lakhs.

The total commissioned capacity of the Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills is 13,260 spindles and 28 frames have been commissioned in March 1978. The mill has chalked out an initial modernisation programme for a total cost of Rs. 7.18 lakhs. The mill has incurred a cash loss of Rs. 15,523.00 up to March 1978.

The tentative working results of the Corporation for 1977-78 are shown below :—

Year.	Interest and other income.	Interest and other expenditure. (Rupees in lakhs.)	Profit.
1977-78 (for 15 months from 1-1-1978 to 31-3-1978).	42.47	38.78	3.69 (Tentative)
Total ..	42.47	38.78	3.69

BOILERS.

During the year under report 1,569 boilers and economisers were in the active list in the State, of which 1,502 boilers and economisers were permitted for use in the State. There was one accident of a Vertical Cross Tube Boiler at Attur, Salem. The accident had occurred due to the negligence on the part of the Boiler Attendant and the Boiler run shortage of water. The total amount of fees collected by way of inspection of boilers, registration of boilers, stage inspection of boilers during manufacture, valves, drum, headers, mechanical tests, conducting welders test, Boiler Attendants Examination and Boiler Operation Engineers Examination and pre-scrutiny of documents was Rs. 15,49,840. The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate during the year under report was Rs. 5,42,862.

REVIEW ON EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN PLANTATIONS.—The total number of registered plantations during year 1977-78 was 316 comprising of 148 Tea, 136 Coffee, 28 Rubber and 4 Cinchona plantations as against 311 plantations comprising of 144 Tea, 136 Coffee, 27 Rubber and 4 Cinchona plantations during the year 1976-77.

The number of permanent workers employed in Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona estates during the year 1977-78 were 52153, 5477, 1422 and 1574 respectively as against 48548, 5066, 1381 and 1165 during the previous year. During the year 1977-78, temporary workers constitute 5290 in Tea, 2597 in Coffee, 6041 in Rubber and 867 in Cinchona estates whereas in the year 1976-77 the number of temporary workers were 4545 in Tea, 2950 in Coffee, 102 in Rubber and 570 in Cinchona plantations.

Total Cash earnings earned by the permanent workers during the year 1977-78 in Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona estates were Rs. 83,31,624, Rs. 7,42,303, Rs. 2,49,646 and Rs. 2,58,558 respectively as against Rs. 73,63,857, Rs. 4,07,378, Rs. 2,26,992 and Rs. 1,48,368 in the year 1976-77. In the case of temporary workers, total cash earnings earned during the year 1977-78 were Rs. 6,68,789 in Tea, Rs. 3,01,522 in Coffee, Rs. 93,500 in Rubber and Rs. 98,886 in Cinchona plantations as against Rs. 5,05,050, Rs. 2,33,747, Rs. 14,964, Rs. 52,526 respectively for Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona during the year 1976-77.

Generally, there is marked increase in employment and total cash earnings earned during the year 1977-78 as compared to that of the previous year.

LABOUR

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

During the period under report, 1993 Industrial Disputes were settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department under section 12(3) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. 40 Industrial disputes were referred to the Commissioner of Labour another office of the department for arbitration. 749 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts at Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. 658 awards of the

Industrial Tribunal Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. The conciliation officers of the Labour Department disposed of 6,969 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., by informal discussions.

Strikes and Lock-outs.—There were 337 work stoppages involving 1,80,818 workers which had resulted in a loss of 26,78,823 man days. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, D.A. non-employment of workers, Non-implementation of Wage Board Recommendations, etc.

Fifteen major establishments which had stopped working in the past years were re-opened and were functioning as a result of the efforts taken by the government during the year under report.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

There were 556 cases pending on 1st April 1977. 893 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of 1,449 cases, 809 cases were disposed of during the period under report.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936:

12,069 establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the act in these establishments during the year was 1,47,167. 420 claims were disposed of during the year. 355 claims were pending at the close of the year.

Out of 1,493 prosecutions, 1,328 cases were disposed of during the period. A sum of Rs. 40,465 was realised as fine during the year under report.

TRADE UNIONS ACT: "

There were 2,394 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on April 1977. 779 Trade Unions were registered during the period. 5 Trade Unions were dissolved and the registration of 171 unions

were cancelled. 319 were transferred to other regions. The total number of Trade Unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 2,678.

THE TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES:

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies was set up in March 1973 with the main objective of developing Trade Union Leadership, Training up of Labour Welfare Officers, other Personnel Officers and holding of refresher courses for departmental officers. The Institute had conducted three refresher courses for departmental officers and seven orientation courses for officers of Co-operative Societies and Local Bodies during the year.

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME:

Under this scheme, financial assistance was extended to public sector, Co-operative sector and private sector to construct houses for the benefit of industrial workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948. The Budget estimate for 1977-78 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs under 'Loan' and Rs. 2.50 lakhs under 'Subsidy'. A sum of Rs. 79,800 under subsidy had also been spent.

PLANTATION LABOUR HOUSING SCHEME:

It is a statutory obligation on the part of planters to provide standard houses to all resident labour working in the plantations. About 94 per cent of resident plantation workers were provided with housing accommodation in this State.

TAMIL NADU SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947:

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and the rules made thereunder were continued to be enforced in the city of Madras, in all Municipalities, Town Panchayats and in some specially notified areas in the State.

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>With employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
2,22,110	58,516	1,63,594	2,00,409

PROSECUTIONS:

9,234 prosecutions were taken up during the period under report for contravention of the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder. 7,572 prosecutions were disposed of during the period under report.

APPEALS:

Out of 511 appeals, 235 cases were disposed off during the year under report.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948:

During the year 1977-78, Government fixed/revised the minimum rates of wages for the following employments :—

1. Employment in cinemas.
2. Employment under any Local Authority.
3. Employment in Bricks and Tiles Manufacturing.
4. Employment in match and fire works manufactory.
5. Employment in sago industry.
6. Employment in salt pans.

THE BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1966.

There were 601 Trade Mark owners having 1,775 Industrial premises during 1975. About 15,631 workers were employed in the Industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu, over one lakh of workers are employed as house workers in Beedi Rolling Industry. Out of 1,775 Industrial premises, 1,401 Industrial premises had applied for licence during the year 1977. 374 Industrial premises

were yet to apply for licences. Penal action was taken against the defaulters. A sum of Rs. 18,548 had been collected towards licence fees during the period under report.

Tamil Nadu Catering establishments Act, 1958.—There were 20,944 establishments as on March 1978 of which 9,010 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 66,623.

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951.—There were 412 plantations at the beginning of the year employing 75,112 workers. Fifteen plantations were registered 7 plantations were removed during the year. The number of plantations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period were 420 and 76,543 respectively.

Prosecutions.—Of the 177 prosecutions, 130 cases were disposed of and 47 cases were pending at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 7,870 had been realised by way of fine.

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 under report. A sum of Rs. 11,400 was realised as registration fees in respect of 179 new applications and Rs. 94,805 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 80 registration certificates during the period under report. The total number of registered motor transport undertakings as on 31st March 1978 was 1,476.

Prosecutions.—Out of 405 prosecution cases, 357 cases ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 38,847.

Factories Act, 1948.—There were 8,125 at the beginning of the year. 859 factories were added and 414 factories were removed during the year, bringing the total number of factories to 8,550 at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 29,42,387 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

Labour legal Advisory cells.—Three cells were functioning at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore respectively. These cells were set up by the Government on the recommendation made by the one-man committee appointed to examine the general question of framing a scheme for legal aid to people of insufficient means. These cells hear the representations of workmen with understanding and sympathy and suggest to them the procedure to be followed for redressal of their grievances, the forum to be approached for securing relief under various labour enactments and connected matters.

Weights and Measures.—During the year under report, licences under Weights and Measures Act were issued to 89 Manufacturers, 621 Dealers and 297 Repairers. By way of licence fees, a sum of Rs. 40,676 was realised and by way of stamping fee, a sum of Rs. 26,83,339 was collected.

Prosecutions.—The Department undertook effective steps to eradicate malpractices in the use of Weights and Measures and to ensure the usage of correct weight and measures through periodical inspections, surprise inspections and joint raids. During the year, 15,990 prosecutions for the contravention of the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules were launched. Out of them 15,359 cases were ended in conviction realising a fine amount the State involving 38,585 traders resulting in the prosecution of Traders.

In order to intensify the application of the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules particularly in villages, inspection of villages were also taken up. During the period, the subordinate officers made 8,984 village inspections covering about 49,753 traders.

As a sequel to joint raids and vigorous inspections, weights of different denominations made of different alloy numbering about 18,498, capacity measures of different denominations numbering about 18,749, weighing instruments of different kinds numbering about 3,962 and measuring instruments numbering about 871 had been seized as false and defective or unverified items.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

During the period from April 1977 to March 1978, 3,99,764 applicants were registered for employment assistance with the 31 Employment Exchanges functioning in Tamil Nadu and a total number of 24,997 applicants were placed in employment, while 9,37,445 applicants remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1978.

Forty-two thousands and one hundreden forty-three vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges and 13,267 employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office registered 6,813 highly qualified job seekers and placed 917 applicants in employment. 12,870 applicants remained on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges, at the close of the year under report.

Special employment office for physically handicapped.—During the period under report, the special employment office at Madras registered 1,204 Physically Handicapped applicants for employment assistance and 220 applicants were placed in employment. 3,758 physically handicapped applicants remained on the live register at the end of March 1978.

The two Special Employment Office at Coimbatore and Madurai placed 40 physically handicapped applicants in employment and registered 439 physically handicapped applicants in for employment assistance. There were 1,375 physically handicapped applicants remained on the live register of Special Employment Units at Coimbatore and Madurai at the end of March 1978.

University employment information and guidance bureaux.—The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Madras, Madurai and Annamalainagar continued to provide employment information and guidance facility for the University alumni|students besides registering those who have professional|post-graduate degree for employment assistance.

S. No.	Name of the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.	No. Registered.	No. placed.	No. on live Register as on 31-3-78.
1.	Madras ..	175	10	336
2.	Madurai ..	959	48	1,956
3.	Annamalainagar..	345	37	632

Sub-employment offices.—The following statistical will reveal the work done by the nine Sub-Employment Offices during the period under report.

S. No.	Sub-Employment Office.	No. registered.	No. placed.	No. on Live Register as on 31-3-78.
1.	Ambattur	8,988	393	17,137
2.	Dindigul	5,718	291	13,064
3.	Erode	8,178	350	19,320
4.	Kancheepuram	5,314	265	11,947
5.	Sankarapuram	6,548	46	16,154
6.	Nagapattinam	6,571	334	17,058
7.	Tuticorin	6,548	352	18,792
8.	Alangayam	1,722	62	9,534

Apprenticeship training scheme.—The Training Wing of this Department is intimating all apprenticeship locations. On receipt of these references, instructions are being sent to the concerned Employment Offices to sponsor candidates to the employer. 967 applicants have been placed in apprenticeship positions through Employment Offices during the period under report.

Craftsmen training scheme.—The thirty-two Industrial Training Institutes continued to function in the State including the Institute at Madras intended for women trainees. The total sanctioned strength of all the Industrial Training Institutes was 13,126. Training is imparted in 29 Engineering trades and 6 non-engineering trades in various Industrial Training Institutes. 19 of the trades are of 2 years duration and 16 are of one year duration. Approximately about 7,500 trainees are being turned out every year from these 32 Industrial Training Institutes.

For the session of August 1977 more than 1,16,000 applications were received for 6,900 seats. Of the admitted candidates, 1,438 belong to Schedule Caste|Schedule Tribe, and 396 are repatriates from Srilanka, Burma and Vietnam and 49 are post and pre-release army personnel. 139 physically handicapped candidates found suitable for undergoing training were admitted during August 1977.

CHAPTER XVII.

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

PANCHAYAT RAJ.

ie Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in 1958 constituting Panchayats at the village level and the Panchayat Unions at the Block level. The Panchayat Union is a federation of village panchayats and Town Panchayats with elected Presidents of Panchayats sitting as Members of the Panchayat Union Councils and electing one among themselves as its Chairman.

Local Administration.—The functions are distributed to the Panchayat and Panchayat Unions under (1) Mandatory, (2) Discretionary and (3) Agency functions. The main mandatory functions of the Panchayats are lighting on public roads and streets, cleaning of streets, maintenance of Panchayat roads, etc.

Discretionary functions.—Discretionary functions that are undertaken by the panchayats are planting and preservation of trees, opening and maintenance of public markets, etc.

The agency functions of both the bodies include execution of N.E.S. and Community Development Programmes and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and sources and such other functions entrusted to them from time to time by the Government.

Community Development Programme.—During the year ended March 1978 there were 374 all Post Stage II Blocks in position in the State. These Blocks represented 16,621 villages covering an extent of 1,13,330 square kilometres with a total rural population of 321 lakhs.

Items.	Unit.	Total for the State.	Covered by C. D. P.	Percentage of coverage
1.	Population as per 1971 Census Lakhs	411	321	78
2.	Area Sq. Kms. (1,000)	130	113	87
3.	Villages Nos.	17,447	16,621	96

**PANCHAYAT UNIONS AND AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
AND FISHERIES.**

During 1977-78 the following schemes were taken up by the Panchayat Union :—

Agriculture—

1. Supply of equipments to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.
2. Supply of equipments to individuals.
3. Extension of aids, village vizhas—Exhibition competitions, etc.
4. Agricultural Extension—Laying of Demonstration Plots.
5. Distribution of green manure seeds.
6. Distribution of seeds and seedlings to individuals.

For 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 10,695 was allotted to each Panchayat Union as grant and this is to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 8,601.

	Rs.
(a) Construction of Agricultural Depot-cum-godown	2,500
(b) Maintenance of Panchayat Plantations	700
(c) Schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Union Councils	7,495
	10,695

Animal Husbandry.—A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was set apart as Government grant under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 2,674 was allotted to each Union as grant and this has to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 2,045. The following items of work are taken under the scheme.

1. Construction of Veterinary dispensaries and improving existing dispensaries.
2. Construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, etc.

Fisheries.—A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was made under the scheme for the entire State as grants to Panchayat Unions. The following programmes were taken up under the scheme during 1977-78.

1. Maintenance of fisher nurseries.
2. Supply of distribution of fish seeds and
3. Renovation of tanks (to the absolute minimum needs).

PANCHAYAT UNION AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The details of number of schools, pupils, etc., under the control of Panchayat Unions are furnished below :—

	<i>No. of Elementary schools.</i>	<i>No. of Teachers.</i>	<i>No. of pupils.</i>	<i>Accommodated partly or completely in own building.</i>	<i>For which buildings under a construction.</i>
1.	19,892	68,050	27.27 lakhs.	15,609	801
No. of Higher Elementary schools.					
2.	3,208	28,150	8.73 lakhs.	2,856	73

The Financial implications as a result of implementing educational programmes are indicated below :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Total expenditure on elementary education—

Budget for 1977-78 5,752

Statutory and Non-statutory grant sanctioned

for 1977-78 4,981

Balance amount to be raised by the Panchayat

Union themselves to meet the cost of the

Elementary Education 771

Grant released for 1977-78 4,981

PANCHAYAT RADIO MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION

During 1977-78, 46,517 radios were maintained in 13,227 panchayats. At the beginning of the year 175 sets were pending for repairs. During the year another 25,791 sets were received for repairs. Out of the total 20,066 sets 25,841 were repaired and put to use. This is a continuous process of making the mass media facilities available to the rural population.

RURAL MAN POWER PROGRAMME.

The Rural Man-power Programme was not in operation during the year 1977-78.

RURAL ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES.

	<i>Number of units functioned.</i>	<i>Production (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
Rural Arts and Crafts Units.	206	33.26

TRAINING PROGRAMME.

The following training programmes are conducted in the five centres :

1. Pre-service Training (two years).
2. Intensive Training in Agriculture (One year).
3. Carpentry and Smithy Training in the Workshop wing (One year).
4. Training of Women (Balasevikas, Mukya Sevikas and Gramasevikas).

Agriculture.—7,800 Metric Tonnes of improved paddy seeds and 2,500 Metric Tonne of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots in the blocks. About 3,25,200 Metric Tonnes of chemical fertilisers under NPK classification were also supplied during the year under report. With a view to improve local manurial sources 680 metric tonnes of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further various kinds of improved agricultural implements for a value of Rs. 5.7 lakhs were made available to the farmers during the year under report.

In addition to the above 285,000 compost pits were filled during the year under report. In order to control pest attack on various crops, about 2,800 metric tonnes of solid chemical pesticides and 5,72,000 litres of liquid pesticides were distributed to the agriculturists through the Panchayat Unions. 8,04,000 fruit trees were also planted and an area of 750 hectares was reclaimed during the year under report.

Animal Husbandry.—During the year 1,14,500 exotic birds were supplied. About 74,800 animals like bulls, buffaloes and others were castrated while 1,48,300 artificial insemination were performed to produce improved varieties of cattle. Apart from these 11.6 lakhs preventive inoculations were done to protect the animals from various diseases.

Health and Rural Sanitations.—During the year under report 230 rural latrines were constructed and 2,900 metres of pucca drains were constructed. In order to improve drinking water source 750 wells were newly constructed and 1,000 old wells were renovated during the year under report, 9,255 hand pumps were installed and 26 overhead tanks with electric powers were also constructed.

Social Education.—3,400 Adult Literacy Centres were newly started during the year under report. 13,600 men and 8,000 women were made literate through the Adult Literacy Centres. About 12,800 sewing centres were functioning in rural areas and about 39,000 women were given sewing training in these centres during the year under report.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Communication.—390 Kilometres Katcha roads were constructed and about 850 existing Katcha roads were improved under the community development programme. Besides, these 590 culverts were constructed while 86 existing culverts were repaired.

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME.

During 1977-78, the scheme was further extended to 10 more blocks. As against the allotment of Rs. 27.14 lakhs in the budget

estimate an expenditure amounting to Rs. 26.73 lakhs was incurred during 1977-78 for the 19 blocks. The eligible Central Assistance for this year was Rs. 103.38 lakhs.

Gobar Gas Plants Scheme.—The responsibility of implementation of this scheme was transferred to the Directorate of Rural Development from 1976-77. During the year 1977-78 2,100 plants were targeted against which 1,054 plants were erected.

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding, supervising and controlling all training programmes in the State and deputations for training outside the State both in India and abroad. The Training Wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government.

The Civil Service Training Institute set up in Bhavanisagar in Coimbatore District, offers the following Training Courses:—

(i) Two months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service|Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service recruited by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and appointed on or after 3—7—1974.

(ii) Two months Foundational Training Course-A for State Service Gazetted Officers who discharge executive and administrative functions and are in constant touch with the public.

(iii) 3 weeks Foundational Training Course-B for State Service Gazetted Officers who though not discharging executive and administrative duties run small offices, incur expenditure, face audit, manage personnel etc.

(iv) Two weeks Refresher Course for officers of Commercial Taxes Department.

So far over 6,000 Junior Assistants and 475 Gazetted Officers have been trained in the Civil Service Training Institute.

The Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department sponsors officers for various Training Courses programmes, Seminars—Workshops etc., conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India at various training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by standard Training Institutions, such as Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, New Delhi, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Bombay, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Calcutta etc. and for Courses organised by the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, Chandigarh and Madras etc.

A course on “Training Methodology” for trainees from 4—5—78 to 10—5—78 and a “Behaviour Oriented Course for Personal Assistants|Private Secretaries, Counter Clerks” from 28—11—78 to 5—12—78 were conducted at Madras with the assistance of the peripatetic faculty of I.S.T.M. Government of India, New Delhi.

Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months.

Government have decided to impart “Magisterial Training” to one Under Secretary and two Section Officers of the Secretariat for a period of 8 weeks. The content of the Course has been finalised in consultation with the High Court and Selection of personnel is being made.

This Department is also conducting Foundational Training Courses for Junior Assistants and directly recruited Assistants of Secretariat.

Part time training for L.G.G.S. Staff Car Drivers and Typists and Steno-typists are also conducted.

In addition to the above, the Inspection Department runs 3 Day Short Course of Office Procedure : (a) for Ministerial Staff and (b) for Heads of Regional/District Offices. 17 such Courses were run for Ministerial staff and 15 for Heads of Regional/District Offices in the years 1977 and 1978.

The activities of the Department include deputation of Officers for foreign training, field training and magisterial training for I.A.S. Probationers in Tamil Nadu, matters relating to foreign assignment, etc., and organisation of courses with the aid of Peripatetic faculty by Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, New Delhi.

There are proposals for organising : (i) Basic Management Course for Assistants of the Secretariat and Offices of Heads of Departments for a period of three weeks in the C.S.T.I., Bhavani-sagar and (ii) Materials Management Course for Assistants of the Secretariat.

The details of the schemes are being worked out and it is expected that the schemes would be implemented in 1979.

It is also proposed to impart Training to the Deputy Tahsildars and also staff of the Treasuries and Accounts Department.

Similar training programmes under plan schemes in the field of Irrigation, Power, etc., are also proposed to be conducted.

Government of India funded courses for plan subjects are availed of—in March 1978. Training to personnel in Development Administration on Project formulation and Implementation was organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu at the Institute for Financial Management and Research from 6th March 1978 to 1st April 1978. The above course was funded by the Government of India and run in collaboration with Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, University of Madras and I.F.M.R. Madras. Sanction of Rs. 6,000 (six thousand only) towards lunch and refreshments to the participants and faculty was granted by this Government.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

During the year under report there were 104 Municipalities including 8 Township Committees as detailed below Grade-wise:—

	<i>Township Committees.</i>					
Selection Grade	..	..	..	..	..	2
First Grade	..	..	..	..	..	4
Second Grade	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..					8

Municipalities.

Special Grade	..	..	..	3
Selection Grade	..	..	..	10
First Grade	..	..	..	25
Second Grade	..	..	..	33
Third Grade	..	..	..	25
				96

The Inspector of Municipalities is in-charge of the inspection works and superintends the operation of all the Municipal Councils and Township Committees in the State. Besides, there are five Regional Inspectors in-charge of inspection and supervision of the First Grade, Second Grade and Third Grade Municipalities with Headquarters at Vellore, Salem, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli. The Special and Selection Grade Municipalities continued to be under the direct control of the Inspector of Municipalities. The Inspector of Municipalities is also the Chairman of the Selection Committee for recruitment and appointment of certain categories of Municipal employees. The Joint Inspector of Municipalities is the Secretary of the Selection Committee.

Election Authority.—The Inspector of Municipalities is declared as the Election Authority under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Act V of 1920) so far as the Municipalities are concerned. During the year no elections to Municipal Councils were conducted. The Special Officers continued to perform the functions of Municipal Councils and exercise the powers of Chairman and their terms were extended during the year under report.

Loans and Grants.—During the year the Government sanctioned assistance to the municipalities by way of loans and grants for various development works as detailed below :—

	<i>Amount Sanctioned.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
FLOOD RELIEF WORKS:	
Loans	75.00
Grants	75.00
ROAD WORKS:	
Loans	21.00
Grants	15.00
Adhoc grant	11.50
REMUNERATIVE ENTERPRISES SCHEME:	
Construction of shops, stalls Bus stands and Markets, etc.	40.00
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS:	
	10.00
	(Full grant)
ACCELERATED SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES:	
	50.00
	(Full grant)

Flood Relief Scheme.—During the year 1977-78, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,5.00 lakhs to 79 Municipallities and Township Committees as half loan and half grant to take up relief works in flood affected areas. Out of Rs. 1,50.00 lakhs sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,20.59 lakhs has been spent.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

The Special Officer appointed by the Government on 1st December 1973 continued to exercise the functions, duties and powers of the Council, Mayor and the Committees except the Taxation Appeal Committee.

The Taxation Appeal Committee consisting of one Sub-Judge disposed 1,241 appeals during the year 1977-78 out of 2,361 received during this year.

Revenue.—Property tax was the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The total collection during the year under report was Rs. 1,147.71 lakhs. Increase in the collections was registered only under profession tax and the increase in the other taxes are only marginal.

Water Supply.—The Water Supply, Execution circles continued to carry out water supply schemes sanctioned under the integrated City Development Project for improving the storage and pumping capacity and removing bottle necks in the water supply distribution system and also extending the distribution system in newly developed areas. The details of the works taken up during the year under report are given below :—

1. Construction of 8th underground filtered water reservoir inside Kilpauk Water works at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,514 lakhs.
2. Laying trunk main for zone 6A at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.40 lakhs.
3. Renewal of choked up mains at an estimated cost of Rs. 89.89 lakhs.
4. Laying submains, feeder mains, and distribution mains in areas 3, 4 and 5 of Zone 8B at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs.
5. Additions to Head works for Zone 1 at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.84 lakhs.
6. Construction of Head Works at Zone 9—Laying of trunk main and submains—at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.93 lakhs.
7. City Distribution Scheme XVII at estimated cost of Rs. 4.66 lakhs.

Education.—350 primary and middle schools continued to be maintained by corporation during the year under report. As was done in the previous year, an enrolment drive was made in all Corporation Schools. An increase of 9,335 in the enrolment of pupils over the last year's enrolment was achievement. 1,78,438 children studied in these schools. The number of beneficiaries under the Midday Meals Scheme to the Poor and deserving pupils of the Corporation Primary and Middle Schools was increased from 50,000 to 60,000 with effect from 2nd January 1978. The additional increase of 10,000 beneficiaries mostly consists of pupils from slum areas belonging to the most backward classes. The flood relief activities done during November 1977 requires Special mention. Lakhs of people who were rendered homeless due to heavy rains and floods were given shelters in 4 relief camps and Corporation Schools. 12,60,100 meals were supplied to the victims. Entire expenditure of Rs. 6,30,050 on this account was food in midday meal kitchens. 12,60,100 meals were supplied to the victims. Entire expenditure of Rs. 6,30,050 on this account was reimbursed by the Government. 34 High Schools were also continued to be maintained during the year. 29,721 pupils studied in these schools. With the object of improving the standard of education, various measures like common examination, special orientation, workshop training, to the teachers were conducted and cash prizes were awarded as in the past. During the year under report S.S.L.C. Public examination for both Standards X and XI were conducted. Out of 2,118 pupils of XI Standard 739 only were successful. Out of 4,638 pupils of X Standard 1,104 only were successful.

Public Health.—14,550 revaccinations and 84,236 primary vaccinations were done during the year under report. Urban Malaria scheme continued to be implemented. Surveillance work was geared up during the year and 3 lakhs of people were tested for Malaria

infection as against 2.7 in the previous year. Under National Filaria Control Programme two night clinics functioning in the city have conducted night blood Survey to trace microfilaria cases and follow up treatment to check the transmission.

Family Welfare Scheme.—During this year as per the new Government policy the emphasis was shifted from sterilisation to all the methods. The focus was mainly on Maternal and Child Health Activities. Becomolisation facilities were extended to the sterilised persons who were desirous to have children. Special care was taken to see that there was no compulsion or coercion of any sort at any time at any level. The acceptors were motivated purely on voluntary basis.

ACHIEVEMENT:

Sterilisation : 16,304.

I.U.D. (Loop) : 5,995.

Users of conventional contraceptives : 25,381.

Vasectomy : 2,448.

Tubectomy : 13,856.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

Council Meetings.—During the year under report, 12 ordinary meetings, 90 urgent meetings and 9 special meetings were convened and 1,652 subjects were disposed.

Standing Committees :

<i>Name of the Committee.</i>	<i>Number of meetings convened.</i>	<i>Number of subjects disposed of.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) Taxation and Finance Committee	28	305
(b) Works Committee	21	198
(c) Town Planning and Improvements Committee	22	416
(d) Education Committee	5	11
(e) Health Committee	12	43
(f) Accounts Committee	19	199

The Receipt and expenditure during the year under report is Rs. 7,51,32,302.03 and Rs. 7,25,97,253.47 respectively.

Revenue.—Property tax was the main source of revenue to the Corporation of Madurai. The total collection during 1977-78 was Rs. 2,08,10,759.74.

Collection under other heads are given below :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Profession tax	14,33,890.50
Advertisement tax	1,71,404.17
Markets	12,41,058.16
Water Tap Charges	21,58,406.25
Other remunerative enterprises	12,56,554.52

GENERAL:

During the year under report the number of schools run by the Corporation was 72 of which 60 are Primary Schools and 12 Middle Schools. 31 schools are accommodated in rented buildings. As in the previous year the number of poor children fed under Free Mid-day Meals Programme is 18,200, The standard of instructions is satisfactory in the Primary and Middle Schools. In the 72 schools for the year under report the number of pupils receiving instructions is 37,641 of whom 18,872 are boys and 18,769 are girls. The number of school age children in the Corporation limits during the year under report was 1,16,625 of whom

1,16,596, i.e., 99 per cent were on school rolls. The number of school-age girls was 57,643 of whom 57,627 or 99.9 per cent were on school rolls.

FREE MID-DAY MEALS:

The free Mid-day Meals Programme started in 1957 is continuously conducted by the Corporation Education Department. Poor Pupils of the 72 Primary and Middle Schools are given free mid-day meals. The number of child benefited is 18,200 and they are fed daily in this Corporation. For every food the government is paying advances grant of 10 paise. The amount at the rate of paise 10 per food is given once in three months in advance. Under this head the total expenditure comes to Rs. 7,78,500. Under the centre system, food is prepared and distributed to all schools in time through Corporation lorries and the free Mid-day Meals Programme is satisfactorily implemented.

URBAN MALARIA SCHEME:

The Urban Malaria Scheme is functioning in Madurai Corporation from 1st January 1977. A population of 290,000 is covered by Active surveillance by 19 basic Health Workers in Peripheral of Madurai Corporation area and they collected data such as fever, birth, death and communicable diseases, etc. The collected blood smears from the fever cases and chlorine tablets to the patient were given on the spot.

FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE:

The method of clinical Family Planning approach, i.e., advising and rendering services to the couples through the existing dispensaries and maternity homes was introduced in the Madurai Temple City in the year 1958. The Central Government aiding cent per cent grants to this programme has reorganised its pattern as reorganised or in extended programme in September 1966, i.e., advices and services going to

the door steps of the couples. As per this pattern eight Family Planning Centres have been functioning in Madurai Corporation since 1969 and of which one is attached to west gate dispensary. This centre had its full staff strength for the year 1977-78.

CENTRE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1977-78.

1. Vasectomised fathers	46
2. Tubectomised mothers	52
3. Loop inserted mothers	23
4. Regular users of condom	29
5. Oral pills distributed	44

PUBLIC HEALTH :

Under the Central of the Corporation, there are five Indian Medicine dispensaries, out of which three are Siddha Medicine Dispensaries and two are Ayurvedic dispensaries. The following are the places of the Indian Medicine Dispensaries:—

1. Corporation Siddha Dispensary, Narimedu.
2. Corporation Siddha Dispensary, Yanaikkal.
3. Corporation Siddha Dispensary, Kamarajar Road.
4. Corporation Ayurvedic Dispensary, Workshop Road.
5. Corporation Ayurvedic Dispensary, Annuppanady.

POOR HOME :

Madurai Corporation Poor Home was started in the year 1952 in its own building. The object of the Home is to prevent begging in accordance with the Act XIII of 1945. Government of Tamil Nadu and to maintain the aged and disabled destitute who cannot do any ordinary manual labour and earn their livelihood. The Special Officer, Commissioner and Health Officer of Madurai Corporation will inspect periodically. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed and Railways, Madras; District Collector of Madurai and Superintendent of Police, Madurai will also inspect the Home and submit their inspection reports to Government every year. Sanctioned strength of the Home is 50. The average strength of the

home in 40 at present. There are 37 inmates in the Home, Males 15, Females 22, Budget provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 50,000 by the Corporation of Madurai.

COMPOST :

Madurai Corporation maintained compost from the year 1949. The Corporation compost yard lies in the Melur road. The extent is about 60 acres. The distance of the compost yard from the Centre of the City is about 6.00 kilometres. All the town wastes are transported to the compost yard through lorries.

All the town wastes including the wastes of daily and weekly markets, slaughter house wastes and also nightsoil collected from the streets, sludge from the septic tank, dead animals are used for the manufacturing of compost.

The production of compost and sales for preceding five years is given below:—

	Year.	Manufactured in M. Ton.	Sold in M. Ton.	Amount realised.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				RS.
1973-74		18,755.46	19,060.04	57,180.42
1974-75		15,626.08	48,646.08	1,45,938.24
1975-76		15,111.72	21,883.765	65,588.51
1976-77		18,314.460	2,141.720	8,846.35
1977-78		19,303.100	12,289.800	27,061.85

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

During the year under report, protected water was supplied in both the corporation cities, 90 Municipalities, 5 Municipal townships, 8 Panchayat townships and 99 town panchayats. The population covered was 10.50 million representing 68 per cent of the total urban population. In respect of sewerage schemes, upto the end of the year under report, sewerage facilities were available in

both the corporation cities, 8 municipalities, 1 municipal township, 2 Panchayat Townships and 1 Town Panchayat. The population served was 3.79 million representing 25.42 per cent of the urban population.

During the year under report, 19 water supply schemes (8 new and 11 improvements) and 2 drainage schemes were brought into beneficial use. The expenditure incurred on urban water supply and sewerage scheme during the year was Rs. 8.48 crores. The L.I.C. of India contributed Rs. 5.18 crores as loan and the State Government also released a loan of Rs. 2.52 crores during the year 1977-78 for execution of urban water supply and sewerage schemes in urban areas other than the city of Madras.

MAJOR PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN:

Coimbatore Water Supply Augmentation Schemes with Siruvani as source.—The above scheme was administratively sanctioned by Government for Rs. 16.16 lakhs to instal and Rs. 35 lakhs for annual maintenance. The works of this scheme situated in Kerala territory costing Rs. 701 lakhs were being executed by Kerala Public Works Department at the cost of the Coimbatore Municipality. The works in Tamil Nadu territory costing Rs. 915 lakhs were being executed by the TWAD Board.

Salem Steel Plant Water Supply Scheme.—The scheme was designed to cater the immediate requirements of 4 MGD for the first stage of the Salem Steel Plant. The cost of this scheme would be Rs. 327 lakhs to instal and Rs. 3.69 lakhs to maintain annually. Technical sanction for all the major components of the scheme like conveying main, intake structure, plain sedimentation tank and pumpsets had been accorded by the Chief Engineer, TWAD Board, Works on off take arrangements at the headworks in river cauvery had been started.

Twenty MGD Water Supply to industrial Complex of Tuticorin.—The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was entrusted

with the works of providing water supply to industrial complex at Tuticorin such as Southern Petro Chemical Industries, Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin Thermal Power Plant, etc. The Government accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 470 lakhs for tapping 20 million gallons of water from Perikulam tank fed by north main channel is Tambaraparani system. Subsequently revised sanction was accorded for Rs. 530.90 lakhs including provision of Rs. 170.90 lakhs towards lining the irrigation channels viz., north and south main channels, Maruthur East and West channels. The works were completed as scheduled and supply of water was maintained to the various Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board with the financial assistance from the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu took up Rural Water Supply Schemes under Accelerated Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Water Supply to Harijan Housing Schemes and Drought Relief Programme. The salient features of these programmes are furnished below :—

Year.	Nature of scheme.			Villages benefited.	Population benefited.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)			(3)		(5)
						(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1974-75	..	UNICEF	.. ..	637	2,00,000	54.68
		Accelerated	.. ..	97	83,265	39.03
		Scarcity	.. ..	286	2,45,565	157.18
		Endemic	.. ..	311	3,88,701	181.21
		Drought	.. ..	1,318	4,05,500	73.52
		Total	.. ..	2,649	13,23,031	505.62
1975-76	..	UNICEF	.. ..	797	3,32,000	53.52
		Accelerated	.. ..	124	95,800	1.15
		Scarcity	.. ..	750	6,47,955	117.17
		Endemic	.. ..	653	7,20,611	130.29

Year.	Nature of scheme.	Villages benefitted.	Population benefitted.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76—cont.				RS. IN LAKHS.
	Drought ..	1,010	10,04,663	161.05
	Special drought ..	609	3,31,246	35.61
	H. H. D.C. (Colonies)	94	36,927	4.86
	Total ..	4,037	31,69,202	503.75
1976-77 ..	UNICEF ..	182	1,15,000	19.98
	Accelerated ..	4	5,000	1.00
	Scarcity ..	200	3,00,000	24.01
	Endemic ..	160	1,75,000	51.08
	H. H. D. C. (Colonies)	12	5,000	2.75
	D. R. works ..	7,906	25,00,000	619.98
	Total ..	8,464	31,00,000	718.80

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1977-78.

During 1977-78, the Government have ordered sinking of 2,290 successful deep bore wells in as may villages under Droughts Relief Works under Minimum Needs Programme in addition to the Spillover Schemes covering 309 villages under Droughts Relief M.N.P. 1976-77. Of these, 2,014 bore wells were drilled covering 2,014 villages including the 309 Spillover Schemes till September 2,014 benefitting a population of 11.95 lakhs at an expenditure of Rs. 489.60 lakhs.

FINANCIAL ALLOTMENT:

During the year under report, the State Government had allotted Rs. 500 lakhs towards Rural Water Supply Programme and the Central Government assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was Rs. 215 lakhs.

Physical and Financial Progress during 1977-78 (Abstract)

Year.	Classification of schemes.	Number of schemes completed.	Population benefitted.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(IN LAKHS.)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1977-78	1. Drought Relief works under Minimum Needs programme.	2,014	10.95	489.60
	2. Type 1 and 2 (Both Government of India and State Government Programmes).	1,183	3.64	186.00
	Total	3,197	14.59	675.60

MAINTENANCE OF HAND PUMPS:

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board had been entrusted with the responsibility of providing safe drinking water to the Rural Areas of the State. Consequent on the acute drought conditions prevailing in several parts of the State, a massive programme of sinking bore wells was taken up and had been completed by the Board. These bore wells were provided with deep well hand pumps. There were about 16,000 deep well hand pumps and 3,875 number of shallow well hand pumps in operation in the State. The details of the number of hand pumps under maintenance during 1977-78, the number of fitters appointed and the number of mobile teams formed were as follows :—

Number of Hand Pumps (deep well)	..	..	16,000
Number of Hand Pumps (Shallow)	..	..	3,875
Number of fitters appointed	..	..	232
Number of mobile teams	..	..	15

The approximate cost of maintenance of hand pump had been worked out at Rs. 243 per pump per year thus involving an annual expenditure of about Rs. 38 lakhs. The Government had ordered a sliding scale of contribution by the Local Body for the hand pump maintenance depending upon the Financial capacity of the Local Body.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

Local Fund Audit Department continues to audit the various institutions that are under its audit jurisdiction. Major institutions were audited concurrently and other institutions were audited half yearly/yearly. The institutions receiving grants-in-aid from State Government were also audited during the year under report.

During the year 1977-78 a total number of 5,179 institutions with a transaction of Rs. 527.52 crores as detailed below were audited.

Name of the institutions.	Number of institutions audited.	Receipts in crores.	Charges in crores.
		Rs.	Rs.
Corporation Municipalities Municipal Township Committees	70 Nos.	58.63	56.02
Panchayat Unions	593 ..	154.46	142.10
Town Panchayats	616 ..	12.54	12.49
Miscellaneous institutions	3900 ..	46.46	44.82
Total	5179 .	272.09	255.43

The following three institutions were also audited during the year 1977-78 :—

1. Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advisory Board.
2. Official Receiver's Office, Erode.
3. Tamil Nadu Orium Nunkalai Kuzhu, Madras.

Surcharge certificates involving Rs. 12,013.65 were issued against 14 persons in Tiruchirappalli Municipality. 2,075 reports in lieu of surcharge were issued for the recovery of a total sum of Rs. 43.55 lakhs. 4,432 quantum of loss reports were also issued for the recovery of Rs. 41.74 lakhs from the retired|retiring Commissioners, Block Development Officers and Executive Officers of Town Panchayats.

Pension Scheme.—Municipal employees pension fund is administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The demand for pension contribution has been fixed, up to 1977-78 in respect of almost all Municipalities and a sum of Rs. 19.31 lakhs was collected as pension contribution during the year 1977-78. Out of the accumulations of the pension fund held in the Personal Deposit Account a sum of Rs. 22.5 lakhs was invested in the interest bearing section of the Government account. 314 certificates of pension and 72 pension payment orders were also issued during the year 1977-78.

Of the 374 Panchayat Union Councils and 602 Town Panchayats covering about 20,000 employees demand has been fixed for 255 Panchayat Union Councils and 589 Town Panchayats so far and a total sum of Rs. 2,14.59 lakhs was collected as pensionary contribution. Out of the accumulations of the pension fund a sum of Rs. 246.20 lakhs was invested with the Government in the interest bearing section of the public accounts.

Transfer of Provident Fund Securities and sanction of interest T. Deposit Balances.—The total value of the transferred Provident Fund Securities of Local Bodies in favour of the Security to Government, Finance Department is Rs. 9.24 crores. Securities to the value of Rs. 2.68 crores were encashed on maturity. Securities to the tune of Rs. 5.89 crores were sold to nationalised banks and the principal, along with interest thereon was re-invested in fixed deposits at a higher rate of interest.

Three hundred and two interest claims involving Rs. 49.99 lakhs on T. Deposits and provident fund investments of local bodies in the State were sanctioned during 1977-78.

Settlement of pending objections.—During the year about 1,800 objections were examined locally either to admit or to process and include the same in the agenda for consideration by the Local Fund Accounts Committee.

STATE TRADING SCHEMES

A separate department for the audit of State Trading Schemes was constituted with effect from 21—5—1969 by segregating the functions of the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes, from those of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes was the internal auditor in respect of the following schemes and corporations during the year under report:—

- (i) Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.
- (iii) Chemical Fertilisers accounts maintained by Collectors.
- (iv) Entire Government side transactions of the Agricultural Depots.
- (v) Weights and Measures accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and the Subordinates of the Labour Department.
- (vi) Accounts of the Tamilagam, Ooty State Guest House at Madras and Adyar and the Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.
- (vii) Entire transactions of the Cinchona Department.
- (viii) Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society.
- (ix) Miscellaneous institutions such as Tourist Traffic Advisory Committees, Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore, etc.

The audit of the accounts of the following institutions was also entrusted to the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes during the year :

- (i) Institute of Film Technology, Adyar.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Film Division, Adyar.
- (iii) Information Centre at Madurai.
- (iv) State Information Centre, Madras.
- (v) Information Centre, Thanjavur.
- (vi) Rajaji Hall, Madras.
- (vii) Serani Arangam, Madras.

During the year under report, certain cases of shortages, misappropriation and other irregularities of serious nature were noticed in audit and reported to the concerned administrative authorities for appropriate action as indicated below :—

(i) Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. Amount involved—Rs. 1.39 lakhs.

(ii) Agricultural Depots—Amount involved Rs. 18.26 lakhs.

Details regarding the number of institutions in which the physical verification of stock was completed during the year, approximate value of the stocks verified, details of shortages and excess noticed during physical verification are furnished below :—

<i>Details of institutions (Govt. or local body).</i>	<i>No. of institutions verified.</i>	<i>Total value of stocks verified (Rs. in lakhs approximate).</i>	<i>Total items of shortages.</i>	<i>Value of shortages (Rs. in lakhs approximate).</i>	<i>Total items of excess.</i>	<i>Value of excess. (Rs. in lakhs approximate).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Government institutions.	132	8,11.00	32,184	4.09	540	0.49
Municipalities.	46	9,49.00	4,925	3.58	1,088	1.25
Corporation ..	1	1,62.00	193	0.17	132	0.28
Total ..	179	19,22.00	37,302	7.84	1,760	2.02

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Pre-Schools.—The Pre-School Programme was started in 1962 with 747 pre-schools and during the 3 Annual Plans 293 pre-schools were started covering a total of 47 Panchayat Unions. During the Fourth Plan itself the scheme of crash programme for educated unemployed was sanctioned by the Government of India and under this 604 Child Welfare Centres were opened. Under this scheme 694 educated unemployed women were appointed as Child Welfare Organisers. In addition, 25 Day Care Centres were started in the City Slums, out of the above, 11 Day Care Centres have been merged with Integrated Child Development Services City Project and at present 14 centres are functioning in the City. All the pre-schools started under Third Plan and Three Annual Plans, Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan are implementing Balahar Feeding Programme with free commodity assistance from CARE Organisation. In each centre about 70 beneficiaries are fed. At present there are 3,334 pre-schools functioning under this department in Tamil Nadu.

Balwadies in Harijan Colonies.—To benefit the children of the Scheduled Caste population in Harijan Colonies so far 150 pre-schools were started and 150 buildings for accommodating the pre-schools in Harijan Colonies have been constructed by THHADCO. Out of the overall sanction 1,000 buildings and another 100 buildings will be ready by 1978-79 and 100 pre-schools started in these buildings.

Integrated Child Development Services.—The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, sponsored by Government of India has been introduced in 3 places in the Tamil Nadu State, viz., Madras City, Thally in Dharmapuri and Nilakottai in Madurai district. Each project has 100 pre-schools.

Tribal Welfare.—Under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme in the State 59 pre-schools have been started to benefit the children of the Tribal population in 1976-77 and 1977-78, in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts, this includes 10 pre-schools for Pania Children in the Nilgiris district started during 1976-77.

Special Schemes for Women.—A new scheme on payment of annual stipend of Rs. 150 for 1,000 poor women in the age group of 16—30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in order to help them to acquire vocational training in the form of Typewriting is also introduced during the year 1977-78. Further four Guidance Bureau at Madras City, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Madurai for helping widowed women to get assistance for obtaining Life Insurance and Provident Fund benefits, advice on educational and employment opportunities, and guidance regarding admission of their children in orphanages, educational institutions are also set up by this department during the year 1977-78. Government have also approved a scheme for the supply of books and note books free of cost to the children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum. Children studying in elementary schools will be paid Rs. 15 per annum per child, children studying in the middle school will be paid Rs. 40 per annum per child and children in the high school level will be paid Rs. 60 per annum per child. It is proposed to sanction the financial assistance to 1,500 children in the elementary schools, 900 children in the middle schools and 600 children in the high schools all over the State under this Scheme.

Widows' re-marriage.—The scheme of widows' remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value

of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. The scheme is restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18-30 (not divorcees or deserted wives). In the year 1977-78, 97 couples were benefitted by this scheme.

Supply of sewing machines to widows.—The scheme envisages presentation of sewing machines to destitute widows throughout the State in the age group 20-40 who have been trained in Tailoring in the institutes run by Government or by recognised private institutions. During the year under report, the Government of Tamil Nadu had sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs (Rs. three lakhs) towards purchase and distribution of 500 sewing machines free of cost to destitute widows and other socially, economically and physically handicapped women and all the 500 machines sewing were distributed to the beneficiaries during 1977-78 respectively.

Scheme for setting up women's Training Centres/Institutes for the Rehabilitation of women in distress.—The Government of India have proposed to assist voluntary organisations to set up a rehabilitative homes by which such of those women who have the potential to ultimately stand on their feet, are helped to help themselves. The scheme has been started only during 1977-78.

Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Course.—As a vocational Training for adult women who completed S.S.L.C. Condensed Course through departmental service Home at Tambaram and Voluntary Institutions aided by State Government, the secondary Grade Teachers' Training Course was started during the annual plan 1966-67 at Tambaram with Junior and Senior sections with a sanctioned strength of 40 in each section and now functioning at Pallavaram. The inmates are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month per head towards their mess, etc.

Service Homes.—In India, prior to our attaining independence Social Welfare Services were provided mainly by philanthropic and rich individuals and certain Trusts set apart for the purpose. But after independence, government realised the need to give fillip so

these welfare activities and Tamil Nadu which has been a pioneer in the field of Social Services, set up a separate Department for Women's Welfare to pay special attention to programme for women and children in general and in particular for the socially handicapped and economically backward women. During 1977-78 one Service Home was started at Tirunelveli (on 13—2—78). The sanctioned strength is 40 adults and 15 children and they are coached for S.S.L.C. 2 years' condensed courses. Two children of the inmates are also allowed to be admitted along with the mother. They are coached upto E.S.L.C. and paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem, and children are paid at Rs. 35 per mensem per child. The maximum stay permitted in the Home is 3 years. Clothing allowance of Rs. 60 per annum per head per adult and Rs. 25 per annum per child is permitted.

Encouragement of Economic activities through Mahalir Mandrams.—To encourage Mahalir Mandrams to undertake different types of economic activities, cash awards were given to the best Mahalir Mandrams which have proved their active involvements in the economic activities. The Mahalir Mandrams are graded into three categories and an amount of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 600 and Rs. 400, respectively were given as an award. A sum of Rs. 21,200 was sanctioned for 1976-77 and the awards were distributed by Demand Drafts. During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 21,200 has been sanctioned by Government.

Training of Associate Women.—Local Women with leadership qualities are selected from each Panchayat and deputed for one month conveners' training in Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti, Madurai and S. V. Nagaram, North Arcot. Such trained conveners convene meeting of women in their respective Mahalir Mandrams and discuss with local women various subjects of interests and utility like child welfare practices, household arts, home economics, kitchen, gardening, health and environmental sanction, etc., During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 27,000 has been sanctioned. 190 candidates have been trained during the year under report.

Women's Welfare Branches.—The Women's Welfare Branches from the origin for the activities of the Social Welfare Department. The village women are contacted through these branches. There are 50 Women's Welfare Branches throughout the State. The organisers who are in charge of the branches conduct pre-basic classes in the morning and undertake house visits to educate the women in household arts, nutrition and child care. They also convene meetings of women and impart training in useful crafts like Tailoring, Mat-weaving, Leaf-Plate making, etc. An approximate cost of Rs. 8,000 is involved per branch per annum.

Working Women's Hostel.—To provide accommodation to lower and middle class working women who are employed in the Cities the need for hostel facilities are acute. Keeping this in view, during the Annual Plan 1977-78, a hostel run for working women in Madras City under this Department was started in a rented building, with a sanctioned strength of 25 working women whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 500 per mensem. The hostel for working women is under the control of Superintendent-cum-Warden with supporting staff under the overall control of the Director of Social Welfare. A sum of Rs. 113 in all towards mess, rent and electricity charges is collected from the inmates.

Prize Competition for Grama Sevikas.—With a view to provide encouragement for really meritorious work among village level workers and inculcate a spirit of competition among them, the Government of India have formulated the scheme of Prize Competition among Gramasevikas at (1) National level (2) State level (3) District level. All the Gramasevikas are eligible for this prize competition scheme. The period of competition for the selection of the best Gramasevikas will be the financial year and the performance of the previous year is taken into account each year. There will be no entrance fee. The selection of the best Gramasevikas at different levels is done by the Committee at District, State and National level. The first prize at National level is Rs. 5,000 which would be given in the form of good bicycle and the balance in the form of National

Savings Certificate. At the State Level first prize is Rs. 1,500 and second prize is Rs. 1,000. In addition to the above prizes merit certificates are given.

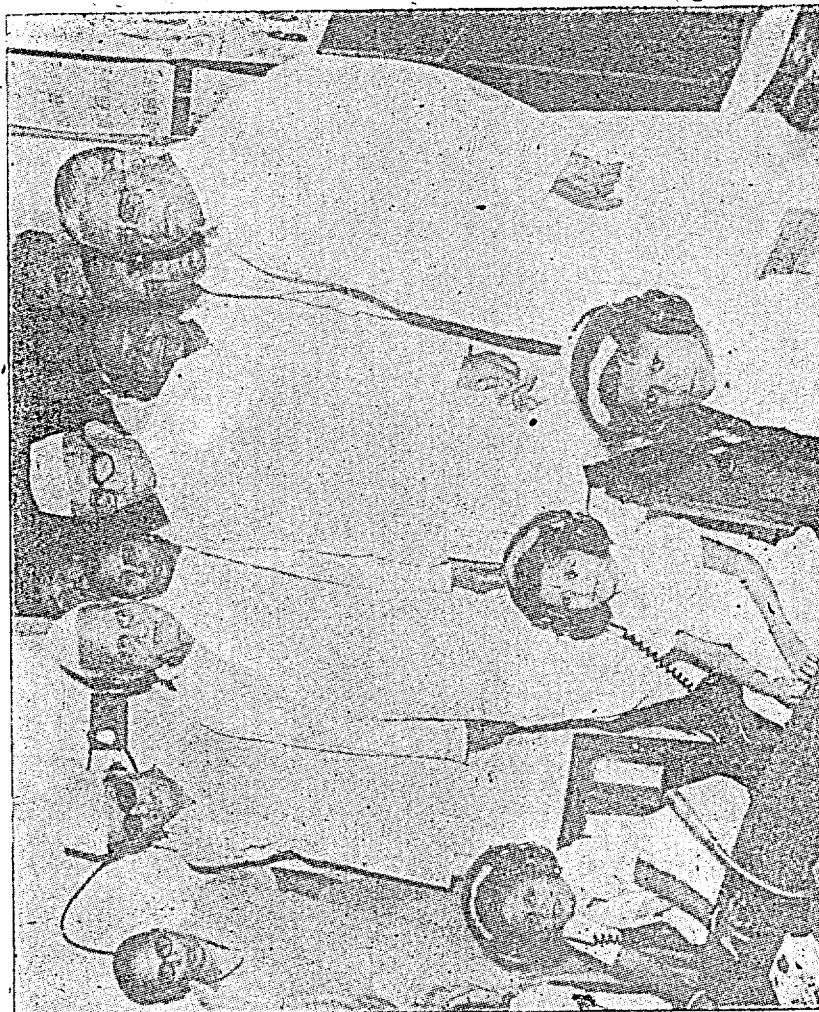
SCHEME FOR THE WELFARE OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

As a pilot project, the Government of India have started a scheme for the care and maintenance of destitute children by registered voluntary institution. In order to avoid high institutionalisation charges, the scheme is based on Cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. A liberal grant is given to voluntary institutions running the scheme which is 90 per cent of the budget. The balance 10 per cent expenditure is to be met by the institution. Building grant of Rs. 40,500 is also given for each cottage to accommodate the children. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 20,61,400 has been sanctioned to 43 voluntary welfare institutions and 2,000 children have been benefitted from this scheme.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED AND DEAF.

A grant of Rs. 45,600 per annum is given to BALA VIHAR to train 20 teachers to teach the mentally retarded children. Similarly, a grant of Rs. 65,000 per annum is given to the school for the Deaf Madras, for the training of 15 teachers to teach the deaf.

Financial Assistance.—State Government extend financial assistance to voluntary institutions to expand and improve their services for physically handicapped. So far, a sum of Rs. 3.07 lakhs has been given to 17 voluntary institutions for purposes like construction of building, purchase of equipments and furniture, etc. Besides this, maintenance grant is also given to various voluntary institutions for the maintaining the children affected with Polio, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and also and dumb, blind and orthopaedically handicapped children. Rs. 45,000 is given as grant every year in this regard. Further a sum of Rs. 40,000 per annum is being given as grants to Voluntary Institutions for maintaining children affected with leprosy. The rate of maintenance grant is Rs. 30 per month per child.



“Women and Child Welfare”

Distribution of Tricycles and Wheel Chairs.—Twenty-five more tricycles were distributed at a special function held on 15th September 1977. 500 tricycles have been sanctioned during 1977-78.

Distribution of Hearing Aids.

385 hearing aids were distributed in 1977-78. 200 hearing aids have been sanctioned during 1977-78.

HARIJAN WELFARE.

'The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who comprise about one fifth of our total population have remained neglected as a result of the social disabilities and economic imbalances and have become victims of the caste ridden structure of the Hindu society. In view of this appalling state of affairs, the Founders of our constitution have guaranteed in the constitution that the State shall promote with Special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Keeping in view the wishes of the Framers of the constitution and the Further of our Nation the Government of Tamil Nadu have, during all these years, endeavoured to uplift the standard of living of the depressed classes through various welfare measures.

The Directorate of Harijan Welfare continued to implement welfare schemes during the year 1977-78 and a brief account of the work done by the Directorate for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is set out below.

Schools.—There are 942 Harijan Welfare Schools run by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Out of 942 Harijan Welfare Schools, 21 are High Schools, 80 are Middle Schools and 841 are Primary Schools. Out of 841 Primary Schools, 100 are single Teacher Schools. 1,65,822 boys and girls are studying in Harijan Welfare Schools.

Dresses to Girls.—Every year two sets of dresses, one at the time of Deepavali and another at the time of Pongal are supplied free of cost to all girl pupils irrespective of community who are either studying in the schools or residing as Boarders in Government Hostels.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups.

Age group.	Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.	Rs.
Between 5 to 11	...	18
„ 12 to 14	...	30
„ 15 and above	...	40

Dresses to Boys.—One set of dress is supplied, free of cost, to all boy pupils irrespective of community studying in standards I to V in Harijan Welfare Schools. Two sets of dresses are supplied to the students who are studying in IV to XI standards residing as Boarders in the Government Hostels at a cost of Rs. 10 per set every year.

Supply of Slates, Books and Note Books.—All students studying in standards I to V of Harijan Welfare Schools are supplied with slates every year free of cost. All students studying in standards I to XI are also supplied with note books and text books free of cost.

Removal of untouchability.—The removal of untouchability week is being celebrated from 24th January to 30th January every year. During January 78 a sum of Rs. 31,000 was allotted to 15 Districts for the celebration of this week. A salient feature of this celebration during January 78 was that a special supplement containing articles explaining the various schemes implemented by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the provision of the protection of Civil Rights Act, was published in 5 dailies. 4 Posters depicting the change in society which has realised the need for the removal of untouchability were printed and displayed in all the villages in this State. Special Public Meetings were held in the District Headquarters and in the villages during the week.

Construction of Houses under Jayanthi Village Programme.—The scheme of construction of houses for Harijans in the selected 100 Jayanthi Villages throughout Tamil Nadu was sanctioned. A total provision of Rs. 46 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for 2,300 houses at 23 houses for each of the 100 Jayanthi villages at cost of Rs. 2,000 per house were ordered to be constructed. In 99 villages 2,269 houses were taken up by the Collectors for execution, 2,143 houses had been constructed up to the year under report.

General Housing Scheme.—The THHADCO is constructing Houses for Harijans with the funds provided by the Government and giving them to Harijans free of cost from 1974. The cost of a house was Rs. 4,000 in the plains and Rs. 6,000 in hilly areas. These houses have a plinth area of 207 square feet. During 1977-78 orders were issued enhancing the cost of a House from Rs. 4,000 to 6,000 in plains from Rs. 6,000 to 9,000 in hilly terrains and also the plinth area from 207 square feet to 237 square feet. For the year 1977-78, orders were issued to construct 5,000 houses at the enhanced rates mentioned above.

Drinking Water Supply.—With a view to provide drinking water facilities to the Harijan colonies new drinking water wells are sunk and old wells are repaired or deepened whenever necessary. The maximum cost of each drinking water well was revised from Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 out of a total number of 25,000 Harijan colonies, drinking water wells have been provided to about 23,311 Harijan Colonies. Overhead tanks and Ground level Reservoirs are also provided according to the necessity. During 1973-74, the cost of construction of each G.L.R. was Rs. 10,000. It has since been enhanced to Rs. 15,000 per G.L.R. in respect of areas where deep well pumpset is necessary and Rs. 13,000 per G.L.R. in respect of areas where centrifugal pumpset is enough. The expenditure and physical achievement during 1977-78 was:

Expenditure	...	...	...	Rs. 12.31 lakhs.
Physical Target	...	...	...	439 wells

P. E. T. C. for I. A. S. and I. P. S., etc.—The Pre-Examination Training Centre, Madras, which is financed by the Government of India and managed by the Government of Tamil Nadu was started in 1966. The P. E. T. C. for coaching Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for appearing in the All India Services Competitive Examination for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., was continued during 1977-78. Candidates from all over India have been selected for admission. A sum of Rs. 100 per month per trainee is provided towards mess charges. The scheme of payment of grant of Rs. 1,000 to each of the trainees who come out successful at the All India Services Examinations was continued during 1977-78 also. During 1977-78, 40 candidates were admitted in the centre. Out of them 29 appeared for the Examination and two were selected for general Services.

Tribal Schools.—85 Residential Schools and 1 non-residential school are run by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of Schedule Tribes. The details of the Tribal schools run during 1977-78 are given below:

	Residential.	Non-Residential.	Total.
1. Elementary School	.. 71	1	72
2. Higher Elementary School	.. 11	..	11
3. High School	.. 3	..	3
	<u>85</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>86</u>

The strength of the Residential Schools is 5,129 and that of the non-residential school is 30.

Hostels.—19 hostels were being run by the Government for the Tribals in the State. The strength of the Hostels was 790.

Mid-day Meals.—The day scholars studying in the Government Tribal Schools are supplied with Mid-day Meals from the funds of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. 1,583 day scholars have been benefitted under this programme.

New schemes introduced in 1977-78: Pre-matric scholarship.—From the year 1977-78, all the eligible Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes convert students studying in Standards IV to X (Since the Education Department is supplying books and slates free of cost of students from Standards I to III) in the General Schools in Tamil Nadu are supplied, free of cost, all the Text Books irrespective of the income of the parents/guardians. The concessions regarding the reimbursement of Special fees to the Institutions concerned and payment of examination fees are also extended to them irrespective of income of the parents/guardians. During the year under report, 6,06,352 SC, ST and SC convert students were supplied text books free of cost.

The details regarding allotment made and expenditure incurred towards sanction of Government of India and State Scholarship during 1977-78.

	<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	RS.	RS.
<i>Government of India Scholarship.</i>		
Post-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes ..	1,54,22,550	1,52,81,143
Post-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Tribes ..	1,68,400	1,75,425
<i>State Scholarship.</i>		
Post-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes ..	18,63,400	18,47,515
Pre-matric to Scheduled Castes	67,21,800	7,78,845
Pre-matric to Scheduled Tribes	17,100	5,284

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

The Tribal Population in Tamil Nadu is rather small in size. They are also scattered over a wide area. The Tribal population in Tamil Nadu is 3.11 lakhs (1971 census).

The sub-plan area has been delineated on the basis of the guidelines provided by the Government of India with modifications to suit the local conditions obtaining in Tamil Nadu. In other words, contiguous pockets, which are usually a cluster of villages of tribal concentration with atleast 10,000 total population of which again atleast 50 per cent are tribal, have been identified and approved by the Planning Commission. By adopting this norm it has been possible to identify seven new pockets of tribal concentration in addition to the two erstwhile Tribal Development Blocks of Yercaud and Kolli Hills.

During 1977-78, programmes to the tune of Rs. 153.00 lakhs were approved under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of the above allocations a sum of Rs. 144.00 lakhs has been spent (tentative). The above figure includes a sum of Rs. 47.00 lakhs estimated to be spent from the general sector budget in the tribal areas.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Directorate of Backward Classes continued to be in charge of schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes and for the Reclamation of Kallars in Madurai district. In the districts, the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector (KR), Madurai are implementing the schemes under the immediate control of the District Collectors.

The details of total number of schools for Denotified Tribes and hostels for Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes in the State during the year under report.

I. Total Number of Schools 275 (including 247 Kallar schools)—

1. Elementary Schools	232
2. Higher Elementary Schools	34
3. High Schools	9
Total	275

The total strength in all the schools was 43,213.

	<i>B.Cs.</i>	<i>DNTS.</i>
II. Total Number of hostels	227	57
Total sanctioned strength	14,065	5,219

25 per cent of the seats in these hostels were set apart for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MID-DAY MEALS.

Mid-day Meals at a cost of 20 paise per meal were served to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Tribes Schools. Mid-day Meals were served with the assistance of CARE for 100 days and for the remaining 120 days rice meals are supplied to the pupils at Government cost. Contribution of 5 paise per meal was also collected from the Panchayat Unions, besides the remaining 15 paise per midday meal met by the Government.

Clothing.—Two sets of uniforms were supplied to each of the inmates of Denotified Tribes Boarding Homes and Schools including the pupils studying in Kallar Schools from I to III Standards and in the High School Hostels for Backward Classes.

Books and Slates.—The pupils studying in I to III standards in the Denotified Tribe Schools and Kallar Schools in Madurai district were supplied Text Books, Note Books and slates free of cost. The students were taken on excursion to important places at Government cost to improve their general knowledge.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS—PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC.

Scholarships were sanctioned for Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes during 1977-78 for their postmatric studies. The details of scholarships sanctioned during 1977-78 are furnished below:—

	Number of pre-matric students benefitted.	Number of Scholarships sanctioned postmatric.	Amount spent.	
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
			Prematric.	Postmatric.
(a) Backward Classes	1,07,501	74,286	25.08	2,66.35
(b) Denotified Tribes	1,24,583	4,226	8.81	20.99
Total	2,32,084	78,512	33.89	2,87.34

BOARDING GRANTS.

A sum of Rs. 465 lakhs was spent for the sanction of Boarding Grants to those studying in private subsidised hostels as detailed below :—

	Number of hostels.	Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount Spent.
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Backward Classes	42	2,395	4.49
2. Denotified Tribes	3	74	0.16
Total	45	2,469	4.65

Work tools to Barbers and iron boxes to Dhobies who are classified as Most Backward Classes were distributed at a total cost of Rs. 7 lakhs (Rupees seven lakhs).

1. Number of barbers benefited,	1,850
2. Number of Dhobies benefited	2,245

Training Institute for All India Services:

The Special Training Institute (Backward Classes) continued to coach Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes Candidates to appear for All India Services Examinations such as IAS, IPS, etc.

KALLAR RECLAMATION.

The Special Deputy Collector (KR) Madurai continued to be incharge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes.

Particulars regarding the number of Kallar Schools Boarding Homes, etc., are given below:—

	No. of Schools.	Strength.
1. Elementary Schools	206	27,399
2. Higher Elementary Schools	32	9,988
3. High Schools	9	2,465
Total	247	39,852

Special Fees for the pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools are paid by this department.

Separate district scout association was formed for the Kallar Schools students in Madurai district and there were 308 scout units in the Kallar Schools.

1. Government Boarding Homes	28
2. Sanctioned Strength	3,430

Particulars of expenditure under Kallar Reclamation Programme:

A sum of Rs. 108.68 lakhs was spent on implementation of Kallar Reclamation Programmes during the year under report.

AZIZ NAGAR SETTLEMENT.

A manager in the grade of Tahsildar continued to be in charge of the Aziz Nagar Settlement in South Arcot district during the year under report.

Cultivation was the main occupation of the settlers. Arable lands were assigned to them. Two units, viz, carpentry and weaving were run in the settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers. The allotment and expenditure for these two industries were as follows :—

	<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Carpentry Industry .. }	0.50	0.39
2. Weaving Industry .. }		

There were one high school and one elementary school in the settlement with a total strength of 244 and 283 students, respectively. The High School at Aziznagar Settlement was transferred to the Education Department as an experimental measure. Mid-day Meals were supplied to the pupils in the Elementary school as usual. The students studying in these schools were given text books, note books, slates and two sets of dresses every year free of cost by the department. The village panchayat constituted for the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers continued to function. One doctor with a dispensary and other staff looked after the health of the settlers. The settlers were living in health surroundings and they were availing themselves of all the opportunities afforded by Government.

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN.

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958 was enacted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the management of Bhoodan lands donated when Acharya Vinobha Bhave had Padayatra in Tamil Nadu during 1956. To carry on the activities as contemplated in the Act, the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board was constituted in the year 1959. The achievements of the Board during the year under report, are detailed below :—

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>No. of cases.</i>	<i>Extent in acres.</i>
1. Land gifted for Bhoodan	15,789	23,472
2. Confirmed by the Tahsildar as Bhoodan lands under Section 17 (4) of the Act.	15,789	23,472
3. Number registered as Bhoodan lands after confirmation by the Tahsildar in the Sub-Registrar's Office concerned.	15,691	23,313
4. Number of cases of transfer of registry.	15,644	23,415
5. Sub-division cases effected in respect of Bhoodan lands.	9,675	12,382
6. Number of cases distributed to the landless poor so far.	15,742	22,579

Gramdhan.—The Sarvodaya workers attached to Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal, Madurai, have obtained 22,030 Gramdhan Pathrams throughout Tamil Nadu at the rate of one Pathram for one habitation.

So far, 1,232 villages have been notified as Gramdhan in the various districts of the State.

Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies.—32 Gramdhan Societies are functioning in this State of which one is in Thanjavur district and the remaining 31 societies are in Madurai district. There are 3,497 members in these societies with a paid-up share

capital of Rs. 29,171.84. The lands held by these (donated) societies are 2,416.16 acres of wet and garden lands and 1,770.55 acres of dry lands. 343 wells have been sunk with the financial assistance given by the Government, as well as by its own resources.

Non-Credit activities of the Societies.—There are 13 Bhoodan Co-operative Societies in this State. Of these societies, three in Madurai district and the rest are spread over in other districts. Details of these societies are as under :—

Extent of lands owned—1,440 acres.

Total number of members—705.

Paid-up Capital—Rs. 2,535.

	Loan.	Subsidy.
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of loan sanctioned ..	2,03,352	67,208
Amount Utilised	1,19,859	36,847
Loan pending as on 31-3-1978.	70,013	..

Whole Village Development Programme.—The emphasis under this scheme is on the total village development comprising the agricultural development initially and at a later stage, the non-agricultural sector as well, so that the benefits would flow to all sections of population in the village.

In Tamil Nadu, the Pilot Project is in operation from 1976-77 in the following four villages of Melaneelidanallur block in Tirunelveli district :

1. Chinnakoiḷankulam.
2. Naduvakurichi (Minor).
3. Naduvakurichi (Major).
4. Pattadalkatti.

The plans of operation for the four village for 3 years from 1976-77 were worked out by the Project Implementation Committee and after scrutiny by Government, the schemes with a total outlay

of Rs. 32 lakhs were sent to the Government of India. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.96 lakhs for 1976-77 and the entire allotment has been spent by August 1977. A sum of Rs. 1,54,750 has also been incurred from September 1977 up to March 1978.

For the year 1977-78, schemes to the tune of Rs. 27 lakhs were sent to the Government of India. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 9,39,500 in March 1978.

As a result of the implementation of the schemes, 1,102 households under various income groups have been benefitted. The number of households above the poverty line of income of Rs. 4,800 per annum has increased from 4 per cent to 8 per cent (from 50 to 103 households).

EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare looks after the welfare of Ex-Servicemen and their families, the families of serving men and also the resettlement of disabled and the war widows.

The following funds are placed with the Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Madras, the administration of which is subject to the directions of the Committees constituted for the purpose.

(a) Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund.—

The above Funds is utilised for rendering assistance to the Ex-Services population in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on Flag Day, 7th December every year. As on 31st March 1978 the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 88,171 besides a sum of Rs. 20,40,000 in the form of fixed deposits. The Government of India have released Rs. 5 lakhs *ad-hoc* grant and that has been matched by the State Government.

The administration of the fund is looked after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the Joint Secretary to Government, Public (Ex-Servicemen) Department as its Chairman.

The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered out of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund during the period under report.

Serial No.	Nature of assistance rendered.	No. of cases.	Amount Sanctioned.
1	Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen/widows who have no source of income/pension.	346	1,53,704
2	Lump sum grants for starting petty shops or for other business/trade etc., to disabled ex-service men widows	30	13,914
3	Pocket money to T.B./Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/Leprosoria ..	107	4,738
4	Immediate relief grant sanctioned to ex-servicemen/thier dependants who are found in extremely stranded condition by District Soliers', 1684 Sailors' and Airmen's Boards/Directorate ..	1,684	72,832
5	Maintenance charges to the Ex-Servicemen who are undergoing training in Queen Mary's Technical Kirkee	23	4,493
6	Marriage grants for the daughters marriage of ex-servicemen ..	374	1,30,000
7	Burial expenses on the death of ex-serviceman	74	7,400
8	Fire Relief to affected ex-service man/widows	3	450
9	Flood relief to affected ex-service men/widows	18	3,420
10	Scholarship to the children of ex-servicemen studying in High Schools/Colleges	1,717	1,36,273
11	Training to widows and women dependants in tailoring at the tailoring units run by the District S.S. & A. Boards ..	..	1,37,375

Serial number.	Nature of assistance rendered.	Number of cases.	Amount Sanctioned.
12	Provision of clothing to leprosy patients at Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani	..	100
13	Construction of shops/stalls to resettle ex-servicemen ..	..	1,01,221
14	Construction of Ex-services Centre, Ooty	..	2,00,000
15	Construction of 72 stalls at Vellore	..	1,00,000
16	Construction of Old Age Home for distitute pensioners ..	..	2,67,484
17	Construction of Jawans Bhavan, Coimbatore	..	3,27,000
18	Payment of Examination fees to Children of Ex-Servicemen studying in typewriting, short-hand Institute	..	270

One hundred and ninty-two cases of Family Pension 1,017 cases of Service Pension, 553 cases of Disability Pension were also sanctioned during the year under report.

Employment.—The Government of Tamil Nadu have launched a special drive for the placement of ex-servicemen in Government Public and Private Sector Enterprises. The Special Employment Cell constituted for the above purpose has sponsored 2,978 Ex-Servicemen for suitable employment.

(b) *Amelgamated Fund for Ex-Servicemen.*—The assistance rendered from out of the amalgamated fund for Ex-Servicemen during the period under report is set out below :—

Serial number.	Nature of Assistance.	Number of Beneficiaries.	Amount (Rupees).
1	Individual Loan ..	40	1,38,100
2	Scholarships and Stipends ..	980	3,02,093
3	Housing Grant ..	7	34,800
4	School Uniform ..	36	13,370
5	Marriage Grant ..	3	4,500

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

With a view to eliminating the slums completely in Madras City, the Slum Clearance Board was formed in 1970, with a statutory back-ground.

During the year 1977-78, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board spent Rs. 450.24 lakhs on slum clearance improvement works. It constructed and allotted 4,318 tenements and improved twenty slums under the World Bank Scheme to benefit 4,137 families. The work done during 1977-78 represents a twenty per cent increase in financial terms, over the work done in 1975-76. In addition to clearing the slums and building tenements, action has been taken to recognise the human settlements and to provide all the basic needs of the community. The total number of families benefitted through the activities of the board during the last year was over 8,455 excluding families living in slums which were taken up under the Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme during the year under report.

The following table gives the year-wise expenditure on schemes and the number of tenements completed:—

Year.	Number of tenements completed.	Expenditure incurred. (RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1971-72	2,842	588.94
1972-73	4,724	422.97
1973-74	4,768	486.00
1974-75	3,734	486.97
1975-76	1,654	338.99
1976-77	2,554	394.45
1977-78	4,318	405.24

HUDCO SCHEMES.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi, sanctioned financial assistance for the construction of 4,380 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 336.49 lakhs, 8 more schemes for the construction of 960 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 73.67 lakhs were also sent to HUDCO during 1978-79 for financial aid.

YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.

The Youth Service Corps was started in the year 1971 with the dual aim of giving the unemployed graduates and diploma holders a basis background in social service and to bring out a perceptible change in the living conditions of rural people.

With the above purpose in view Volunteers were recruited from 1971 to 1975 as shown below:—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1971-72	1,801	199	2,000
1972-73	1,450	150	1,600
1973-74	1,540	267	1,807
1974-75	416	219	635
Total	5,207	835	6,042

The recruitment of volunteers was not made after 1975. During 1976, the Government ordered that services of the volunteers be extended till they complete a tenure of 4 years from the date of their recruitment and discharged thereafter. The discharged volunteers have been provided with jobs in Governments and Quasi-Government organisations to the extent possible.

The statement showing the number of Youth Service Corps Volunteers appointed up to 1976-77 in regular capacity in various Departments, Quasi-Government Organizations, other Corporations, etc., is furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Volunteers.	Secured appointments in			Total.
		Government Departments.	Quasi-Government Departments.	Corporations, etc.	
1.	Men	71	37	4	112
2.	Women	55	1	..	56
	Total ..	126	38	4	168

CHAPTER XIX.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS.

ASSEMBLY.

The General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were held in June 1977 from the 234 Assembly Constituencies newly delimited on the basis of the Delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies Order 1976, independently of the Parliamentary Elections.

Out of the 234 Assembly Constituencies, 42 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

The total electorate including service voters was 2,81,73,342. Out of them 1,42,65,591 were men and 1,39,07,751 were women. The women voters formed 49.37 per cent.

The number of polling personnel employed during the General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was 1,26,503. (Of these, Government Servants formed the bulk and they were 95,980 in total.)

There were 29,972 polling stations for the entire State. The number of polling stations set up exclusively for men was 8,070 and those for women came 8,067. There were 13,835 common polling stations (i.e.) for men and women together.

The following statement shows the number of candidates set up by the political parties and the number of independent candidates :

Name of Party.	Number of Candidates.
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	200
Indian National Congress	198
Communist Party of India	32
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	20
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	230

Name of Party.	Number of Candidates.
Janata	233
All India Forward Bloc	6
Republican Party of India	3
Independents	468
Total ...	1,390

Out of the 1,390 candidates who contested the General Elections, only 23 were women. The number of candidates per seat was going down from 1952 onwards. In 1952, the number of candidates per seat was 4.5 and it fell down to 3.9 in 1957. It remained as 3.9 in 1962 also. But, again, it fell down to 3.3 in 1967 General Elections. In 1971 General Elections, it further fell down to 3.2. However, in the General Elections 1977, it showed an upward trend and the number of candidates per seat was 5.9.

Poll.—The Polling in all the Constituencies in the State was completed within two days (i.e.) on 12th and 14th June 1977.

The details in respect of voting are furnished below :—

Number of seats contested.	234
Electorate.	2,81,73,342
Number who voted.	1,73,43,472
Percentage of voting.	61.56 per cent
Total number of valid votes polled.	1,71,08,146
Number of votes rejected.	2,34,900
Postal ballot papers received late and counted.	426
Percentage of rejection.	1.35 per cent.

The party position to the newly constituted Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on 1st July 1977 was as follows :—

Name of Party.	Number of seats secured.
1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	126
2. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	48
3. Indian National Congress.	27
4. Communist Party of India (Marxist).	12

Name of party.	Number of seats secured.
5. Janata.	10
6. Communist Party of India.	5
7. Indian National Forward Block.	2
8. Tamil Nadu Progressive Toilers' Party.	2
9. All India Forward Block.	1
10. Muslim League.	1
Total ...	234

Deposits and Forfeitures.—Out of 1,390 candidates who contested the elections, the deposits of 721 unsuccessful candidates who failed to secure votes exceeding one-sixth of the total number of valid votes polled, were forfeited. Thus, as many as 51.9 per cent of the candidates forfeited their security deposits.

Election Petitions.—Eight election petitions were filed in the High Court and were admitted. The High Court dismissed election petitions relating to Madurantakam, Pattukkottai, Thirumayam, Egmore (SC) and Karaikudi Assembly Constituencies and set aside the election of Thiru R. Narayanan to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 85.—Taramangalam Assembly Constituency and further declared Thiru S. Semmalai, the petitioner as duly elected from the said Assembly Constituency. However, the appeal filed by Thiru R. Narayanan in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court of Madras, is pending disposal in the Supreme Court.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

A. Council of States.—After the formation of the new Legislative Assembly, elections to fill the vacancies in the Council of States were held on 23rd July 1977. The following persons were elected and their term of office commenced on 25th July 1977 :—

1. Thiru V. R. Krishnan.
2. Thiru Murasoli Maran.
3. Thiru P. Ramamurti.
4. Thiru A. P. Janardhanam.
5. Thiru G. Karuppiah Moopanar.
6. Thirumathi Noorjehan Razack.

The Supreme Court of India declared void the election of Thiru D. C. John alias Valampuri John. A bye-election to fill the above vacancy was held on 23rd July 1977 and Thiru E. R. Krishnan was declared unopposed.

Biennial Elections 1978.—To fill the six vacancies, elections were held on 27th March 1978 and the following persons were elected. Their term commenced on 3rd April 1978 :—

1. Thiru V. Gopalasamy.
2. Thirumathi Sathiyavanimuthu.
3. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan.
4. Thiru Era Sezhiyan.
5. Thiru M. Moses.
6. Thiru V. Venka.

B. Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.—Tamil Nadu Legislative Council consists of 63 members and 1/3 of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year. Out of the 63 members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, 21 members as mentioned below retired on 20th April 1976 on the expiration of their term of office.

	Members.
1. Council Constituencies.	11
2. Members elected by the members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.	7
3. Members nominated by the Governor.	3
Total ...	21

After the constitution of the newly elected Assembly the elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council were held to fill up seven vacancies, on 2nd August 1977 and the following persons were elected :—

1. Thiru S. Raghavanandam.
2. Thiru M. Raja Mohamed.
3. Thiru K. Narayanasamy Mudaliar.
4. Thiru R. M. Veerappan.
5. Thiru P. Manickam.
6. Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy.
7. Thiru Neela Narayanan.

The term of the above members commenced on 3rd August 1977.

Bye-elections.—A bye-election to fill up the vacancy caused by the demise of Thiru G. N. Raju was held on 2nd August 1977. Thirumathi Sathiyavani Muthu was elected unopposed.

Thiru C. V. Rajagopal, a member of the Council elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly expired on 18th February 1978. This vacancy was filled up along with the biennial elections.

The following persons were elected on 28th March 1978 to fill seven vacancies caused by the expiration of term of office of seven members :—

1. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy.
2. Thiru C. Ramalingam.
3. Thiru S. D. Somasundaram.
4. Thiru S. Arumugam.
5. Thiru K. Ramamoorthy.
6. Thiru J. M. Miakhan.
7. Thiru A. Nallasivam.

The term of the above elected members commenced on 21st April 1978.

Nominations.—The following three persons were nominated in the vacancies caused by the retirement of three members on 31st December 1977 :—

1. Thirumathi Mandakini Krishnamurthy.
2. Thiru Pulavar Pulamai Pithan.
3. Thiru Rathina Balaguruswamy.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The ordinary elections to the Municipalities in the State were last held in April, 1969. The term of office of the members of the Municipal Councils which was then three years was increased to five years in the year 1971 by an amendment to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920. By virtue of this amendment, the term of office of members of all the Municipal Councils which would otherwise have expired on 1st May 1972 was extended up to 1st May 1974. The term was extended further from time to time and the last extension was up to 30th June 1976. The Government however appointed Special Officers to exercise the functions of the Municipal Councils for a period of 2 years and 3 months from 1st

July 1976 to 30th September 1978. The preliminary arrangements for the conduct of Municipal Elections to elect new members of Municipal Councils to take over the administration of the Municipalities after 30th September 1978 have now been taken up.

It has been decided to hold direct election to the office of the Chairman of the Municipal Council. An intensive revision of the electoral rolls of all the Municipalities by adopting house-to-house enumeration with 1st January 1978 as the qualifying date for inclusion of all eligible persons who have attained the age of 21 years as on 1st January 1978, has been undertaken.

In respect of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, it was decided in 1975 to convert it into a Municipal Corporation. The term of office of the members of the Coimbatore Municipal Council was not, therefore extended beyond 30th June 1975. A Special Officer was appointed from 1st July 1975 to the Coimbatore Municipal Council to exercise the functions of Municipal Chairman and Municipal Council. The term of office of the Special Officer has been extended up to 30th September 1978. Action to convert the Coimbatore Municipality into a Corporation, by legislation, is under progress.

CHAPTER XX MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.—5,333 firms were registered in the State during the year under report as against 7,581 firms during the previous year.

Financial position.—The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 97,785.05 and Rs. 22,499.25 respectively. The net receipt being Rs. 75,285.80 for 1976-77.

Revenue.—The income from fees for registration of documents registered an increase from Rs. 2,51.04 lakhs to Rs. 2,70.06 lakhs during the period under report.

The Search Fees recorded an increase from Rs. 30.89 lakhs to Rs. 31.43 lakhs during the period under report.

Other item of income under the Registration Act during the period under report is Rs. 57.00 lakhs as against Rs. 55.98 lakhs of previous year.

The gross income of the department during the period under report is Rs. 3.27 crores while the figures for the previous period is Rs. 3.07 crores.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the period under report is Rs. 1.99 crores as against the expenditure for the previous year which is Rs. 1.83 crores.

TAMIL NADU CHIT FUND ACT, 1961.—The Tamil Nadu Chit Fund Act, 1961 was in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the period. Chits registered under 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. 7,884 chits were registered during 1977-78 as against 6,942 chits in the previous year 1976-77. The number of chits functioning at the close of the year 1977-78 is 16,227 under Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act and no chit under the Travancore Chitties Act as against 18,322 chits under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act and no chit under the Travancore Chitties Act for the year 1976-77. Total chit amount of chits functioning at the close of 1977-78 was

Rs. 10,15,97,768.00 under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act as against Rs. 11,88,13,514.50 at the close of the year 1976-77. Total chit amount of chits functioning at the close of 1977-78 under the Travancore Chitties Act was Rs. Nil as against Rs. 3,995 in the previous year 1976-77.

Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860).— This Act is in force throughout the State except in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District. The number of Societies functioning at the beginning of the period under report was 24,533. During the period under report 2,258 new societies were registered, 141 were dissolved and 153 were declared as defunct. The number of societies functioning at the end of the period was 26,497. A sum of Rs. 97,018.90 was realised as receipts during the year under report.

THE TAMIL NADU PREVENTION OF BEGGING ACT, 1945.

The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 is in force in this State. The Act provides for the detention and employment of beggars and their dependants in the Works Houses or Special Homes and for the custody, trial, training and rehabilitation of beggars in the State. This Act has been amended to empower the Magistrates to detain the leprosy beggars in the Rehabilitation Homes indefinitely.

During the year 5,225 cases were dealt with under provision of this Act.

The location and strength of the inmates in the ten Government Rehabilitation Homes for leprosy beggars are given below:—

Name of the Home.			Present Strength.
(1)			(2)
1. Paranur (Chengalpattu District)	..	..	380
2. Ulundurpet (South Arcot District)	..	..	454
3. Bargur (Dharmapuri District)	..	..	385
4. Pudukottai (Pudukottai District)	..	..	405
5. Manayeripatti (Thanjavur District)	..	..	350
6. Y. Pudukottai (Madurai District)	..	..	411
7. Mallavadi (North Arcot District)	..	..	426
8. Deviakurichi (Salem District)	..	..	423
9. Vinnapalli (Coimbatore District)	..	..	260
10. Selliampatti (Dharmapuri District)	..	..	260
Total ..			3,754

Each Rehabilitation Home has accommodation for 400 adults and 25 children. If among a married couple, one spouse suffering from leprosy, takes to begging and is committed to the Home, the other spouse is also admitted in the Home along with him/her. Arrangements have been made for the admission of the healthy children in the nearby hostels and schools for this purpose. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 75 or the actual expenditure whichever is less per child towards the purchase of dress, mat, bed, etc. Each Home provides for free boarding, lodging, and clothing to inmates. Facilities for medical treatment and vocational training and rehabilitation have also been provided in these Homes.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

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 Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 and consider the question of release of such buildings on the grounds of owner's occupation or for repairs and demolition. In the districts, the Revenue Divisional Officers are performing the duties of the Accommodation Controller. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the authorised officers, i.e., the Accommodation Controllers in the above matter.

During the year under report, 228 houses were notified, 161 houses were allotted, 100 houses were released and 18 houses were newly taken over. Totally, 1,639 houses were under Government tenancy at the close of the year 1977-78. Prosecution in 27 cases were launched for non-intimation in which 26 cases ended in conviction.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

During the period the post of Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, was held by an officer borne by the I.A.S. cadre. The Commissioner was assisted by seven Deputy Commissioners, sixteen Assistant Commissioners and eight Verification Officers in the cadre of Assistant Commissioners in the administration of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959.

A Superintending Engineer was in charge of the Engineering wing. One Executive Engineer was also appointed for refixing the rent for the temple buildings, which was fixed many years before in several cases. A Special Officer in the grade of District Revenue Officer was in charge of Revenue wing to attend to the problems connected with the unauthorised occupation of temple lands to regulate the leasing of temple lands and also to advise the Commissioner on all matters concerning temple lands. The Audit wing of the department is headed by a Chief Audit Officer, drawn from the Accountant-General's office; long pending judicial cases are being attended to by a separate Deputy Commissioner. Four verification units of this department appraised and re-appraised the jewels and other valuables of the temples.

The department exercises control and general superintendence over the administration of the following religious institutions:—

Maths	157
Specific and charitable Endowments	1,338
Temples	23,094
Jain institutions	16
Total	24,605

The income of the department under all items such as Contribution, Audit Fees, Reimbursement of salary of the Executive Officers, Centage charges and court costs during the year under report was Rs. 1,14,03,015.16 whereas the expenditure was Rs. 1,17,46,516.00.

Enquires.—390 cases of enquiry by the Commissioner were pending at the beginning of the year 1977. 389 cases were initiated during the period under report making a total of 779 cases, out of which 445 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 334 cases.

Engineering Wing: During the year 1977, 348 estimate were sanctioned. The total value of the works for which estimates were sanctioned, amounted to Rs. 164.46 lakhs.

The drive launched for the renovation and repairs of temples enlisting public support, wherever possible and by sanctioning diversion of funds of surplus institutions to the poor and needy institutions was continued. During the year under report 11 institutions were taken up for renovation on large scale.

Major Thiruppanies of temples undertaken by the department:

Name of temples. (1)	Estimate. (2) (RS. IN LAKHS)
<i>Arulmigu</i>	
1. Sabanayagar Temple, Chidambaram, South Arcot	45
2. Karumariamman Temple, Thiruverkadu, Madras-77	18
3. Subramaniaswami Temple, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli District ..	18
4. Renganathaswami Temple, Srirangam, Tiruchi District ..	10
5. Subramaniaswami Temple, Marudamalai, Coimbatore District ..	50
6. Mangalanathaswami temple, Uthirakosamangai, Ramanathapuram District	12
7. Ramanathaswami Temple, Rameswaram, Ramanathapuram District ..	9
8. Velliyangiri Andavar Temple, Poondi, Coimbatore District ..	6
9. Arunachaleswarar Temple, Thiruvannamalai, North Arcot District ..	5
10. Ekambareswarar Temple, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu District ..	18
11. Varadharajaperumal Temple, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu District ..	3

Finance:

Receipts towards arrear and current demand under contribution during the period under report amounted to Rs. 72,04,744.40. Besides, a sum of Rs. 7,385.21 was realised by way of collection under Section 93 of the Act.

The Collection towards arrear and current under audit fees amounted to Rs. 18,07,699.17.

A sum of Rs. 25,82,529.74 was spent during the period 1977-78 towards payment of salary and allowances to the Executive Officers of religious institutions. This amount is reimbursable from the funds of religious institutions under Section 12 of the H.R. & C.E. Act, 1959.

For the period from 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978 the receipts and charges are as follows:—

	RS.
Receipts during 1977-78	1,14,03,015.16
Payments	1,17,46,516.00
Pensionary charges	3,71,000.00

The periodical verification and appraisal of jewels and valuables of religious institutions were continued during the period under report.

Social Welfare measures:

The social welfare activities undertaken out of the surplus funds of religious institutions were continued. Two Deaf and Dumb schools, three Mercy Homes, 202 libraries, 25 Siddha Dispensaries, one Allopathic Hospital and a number of Orphanages including 36 Karunai Illams continued to function during the year under report.

Seven Colleges, 22 High Schools, 11 other Schools and 7 Thevara Patasalas were being run by Religious Institutions in the State.

The "Thirukkoil", a monthly journal continued to be published by the Department during the year under report. Religious institutions administered by the Department continued to be seats of Indian Culture reminding everyone of their hoary past.

WAKFS.

The need for proper management of Wakf properties and the importance of utilising the surplus income for the benefit of Muslim community in the field of Education, Economy and Social activities have been largely felt. The enforcement of the provision of the Wakf Act has improved the administration of the various Wakfs in the State. After the enactment of the Wakf Act (Central Act) 29 of 1954, nearly, 5,600 Wakfs have been brought under the control of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board. The Government have come forward to grant loan for the development of Urban Wakf properties. A total sum of Rs. 9 lakhs had been released by the State Government for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79, for allotment as loan for the development of Urban Wakf properties. Four Wakf institutions have been granted loan totalling a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs and further proposals are being examined for sanctioning of loans to several institutions. Every year a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is being sanctioned by the State Government for repairs and renovations of the poor and needy Wakf institutions. Apart from this, the Central Government is also sanctioning loan through Central Wakf Council for the development of urban Wakf properties and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned by Central Wakf Council to two institutions in this State for the year 1977-78.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Information and Public Relations Department is designed to project the image of the Government in its proper perspective. The Department, during the period under report, continued to function as a liaison agency between the Government and the public. Mass media such as films, radio, television, press, exhibitions, photographs, visuals, printed materials, songs and dramas, etc, were all utilised to convey to the public, the policies and achievements of the Government. The 'feed-back system' enabled the Government to know the needs and requirements of the people.

At the Directorate in the Secretariat, work relating to press relations, release of Government advertisements, scrutiny of periodicals and newspapers, publication of booklets and pamphlets, registration of books under the 'Press and Registration Act, 1867.', conduct of Government functions and celebrations, holding of exhibitions and photo coverage of functions was attended to.

During the year under report 893 press releases and press notes were issued by the Department and 108 number of press conferences were organised and two press tours in the State were conducted. The photographic section had covered, 1,239 events and functions and 10,140 pictures were released to the press. Liaison with All India Radio and Television was maintained to publicise the programme of the Government.

A daily round-up of news and views with important news items were issued on all the working days. The round-up included the latest teleprinter messages of the Press Trust of India. As many as 19,664 press clippings were sent to the Offices of Chief Minister and Ministers and to Officers and Departments in the Secretariat. Messages for the Chief Minister and Ministers were also prepared by this Department. Permission was granted to film shooting at public places on 12 occasions. The Department organised the following functions among others throughout the State during the year:—

1. National Integration Celebrations—6th April 1977 to 13th April 1977.
2. Independence Day—15th August 1977.

3. V.O.C. Day—5th September 1977.
4. Bharathi Day—11th September 1977.
5. Anna's Birth day—15th September 1977.
6. Gandhi Jayanthi—2nd October 1977.
7. U.N. Day—24th October 1977.
8. Muthuramalinga Thevar Day—30th October 1977.
9. Nehru Birth Day—14th November 1977.
10. V.O.C. Day—18th November 1977.
11. Rajaji Birthday—8th December 1977.
12. Human Rights Day—10th December 1977.
13. Thiruvalluvar Day—15th January 1978.

Apart from making decisions on matters of policy in regard to Government's participation in the Exhibitions in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country, this department directly participated at the following exhibitions :—

1. Banker's Association Exhibition at Hotel Connemara.
2. Gandhi Jayanthi Exhibition at Guindy, Madras.
3. National Agricultural Fair 1977 at New Delhi.
4. World Vegetarian Conference Exhibition at Centenary Buildings, Madras.
5. All India Tourist Trade Fair 1977-78—Exhibition at Madras.
6. Flood and Cyclone, havoc mobile Exhibition held at various places during the visit of President, Prime Minister and other V.I.Ps. in Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Pudukkottai.

This department which is the centralised agency for release of Government advertisements, released 19,410 advertisements during the year under report.

Tamil Arasu.—“Tamil Arasu” journal an official organ of the Government of Tamil Nadu continued to be published by the Department in Tamil (Fortnightly) and English (Monthly). The average circulation of Tamil edition was 36,000 copies and that of English edition was 2,600 copies. In 1977-78, an income of Rs. 4,18,334 was received through the sale proceeds of Tamil Arasu as well as by way of advertisements.

Tamil Arasu Press.—During the year 1977-78, Tamil Arasu Press had printed and published the Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil and English), ‘Thittam’, a Government of India publication and ‘Thirukoil’, a monthly journal of the Hindu Religious and Charitable

Endowments Department. 3,50,000 copies of nationalised text books for III Standard—Science (Tamil) pertaining to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society were printed and supplied. The printing of urgent and quality items entrusted by Departments of Secretariat and heads of Departments was also undertaken in Tamil Arasu Press during the period under report.

Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras.—The Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras produced as in the past news reels and documentary films. During the year 1977-78, 13 news reels and 4 documentaries were produced. The above films were screened in cinema theatres through the Film Division of Government of India and also in rural areas through the Special Assistants to Collectors (Information and Public Relations) in the districts. The receipt and expenditure of the Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras for the year 1977-78 were as follows :—

Receipts	...	...	...	...	81,451.23
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	8,73,975.28

Kalaivanar Arangam and Anna Kalai Arangam.—The Kalai- vanar Arangam at Madras and the Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore provided the children at a very nominal cost good entertainment. Further these Arangams were also let on hire to private parties at a very reasonable rental charges for staging dramas, musical concerts, etc. These arangams also served as a venue for State functions, meetings, etc.

Valluvar Kottam, Madras.—The Valluvar Kottam, a fitting memorial to Thiruvalluvar was constructed at Madras at a cost of about Rs. 1 crore. The Kottam consists of three parts viz., Thoua- voil, Auditorium with Kural Mani Madam and Chariot with Thiruvalluvar's statue. There is an auditorium which can accom- modate nearly 4,000 people. A nominal sum of 25 paise is being collected towards entrance fee from the visitors. A sum of Rs. 2,40,232.25 was collected by selling entrance tickets during the year under report.

Seerani Arangam.—The Seerani Arangam on the Marina was used by Government and public organisations for holding open air meetings.

Institute of Film Technology, Madras.—The Institute of Film Technology, Madras conducted diploma courses in the following subjects during the year under report :

<i>Course.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>
1. Direction and Screen Play Writing—3 years.	
2. Cinematography—3 years.	
3. Sound Recording and Sound Engineering—3 years.	
4. Film Processing—3 years.	
5. Editing—2 years.	
6. Acting—2 years.	

The Institute of Film Technology, Madras is equipped with highly sophisticated equipments. The Institute has two shooting floors. One is used by the students of Institute of Film Technology and Tamil Nadu Films Division and the other rented out to private producers at the rates approved by Government.

A sum of Rs. 8,78,569 was spent on Institute of Film Technology. A sum of Rs. 39,905 was received by way of tuition fees and other receipts.

Information Centres.—There are three Information Centres, one at Madras and the other two at Madurai and Thanjavur. The State Information Centre at Madras arranged film shows in the slums at Madras with a view to educating them in the field family welfare, public hygiene, cottage industries, etc.

In addition to the Directorate located at the Secretariat and other institutions referred to above, the Special Assistant to Collectors (I&PR) in the districts continued to disseminate information on Government activities and engaged in public relations work. They arranged publicity campaigns, conducted functions and celebrations and held exhibitions at the district level by utilising several media of mass communication such as film, songs and dramas, public meetings, etc. During the current year 5 dramas to propagate prohibition and evils of untouchability were selected and awarded prizes and 100 dramas were conducted throughout the State. At present, there are 65 projectors available in districts and one thousand and three hundred film shows per month were conducted in the districts. They maintained press relations issuing press releases and organising press conferences. The Special Assistants to Collectors who are provided with transport visited remote parts of the district to act as the link between the Government and the masses. Multimedia campaigns were also organised in some districts.

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Corporation is a wholly Government owned Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and came into existence on 12th April 1972.

The Corporation's Memorandum of Association has been altered with a view to enlarge its objects to undertake the following business :—

(a) To finance for the conversion of Semi-permanent theatres into permanent theatres and also to finance for construction of new permanent theatres and for remodelling and conversion of any existing building so as to be used as theatres.

(b) To finance the cost of equipment necessary for such theatres.

(c) To purchase such equipment and hire out the same to Cinema theatres as and when necessary and also to provide technical assistance and know-how or other information for carrying on the theatres.

Performance of the Corporation.—The response from the public for the scheme formulated by the Corporation has so far been satisfactory. A total number of 149 loan applications have been received by the Corporation. During the short span of 6 years, loans to 79 individuals and firms, spread over in 12 districts have been sanctioned. The total loan sanctioned amounts to Rs. 89.63 lakhs of which Rs. 77.49 lakhs have been disbursed. The scheme of the Corporation has so far attracted private investment of more than Rs. 2.00 crores in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create permanent employment opportunities to more than 1,500 persons besides seasonal employment to many. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement in the earlier years, 58 semi-permanent theatres have started functioning and 6 more theatres are likely to commence exhibition of films shortly.

Financial Performance.—The Corporation is working on a profitable basis since its inception. The Corporation after payment of Tax earned a net profit of Rs. 21,479 in 1973-74, Rs. 90,288 in 1974-75, Rs. 15,241 for 1975-76, and Rs. 1,59,176.00 in 1976-77. The Corporation paid a dividend at 3 per cent for 1974-75 and at 5 per cent for 1975-76 to Government.

Salient Features for the year 1977-78.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Number of applications issued during the year 1977-78 .. | 48 |
| 2. Number of applications received during the year 1977-78 .. | 7 |
| 3. Amount of loans disbursed during the year 1977-78 .. | Rs. 12.21 lakhs. |
| 4. Total number of semi-permanent theatres opened upto 31st March 1978. | 58 |
| 5. Number of theatres under various stages of construction | 11 |
| 6. Total loan amount disbursed to loanees as on 31-3-1978. | Rs. 77.50 lakhs |

TOURISM.

During the year under report, the Department of Tourism continued to take measures for the development of Tourism in the State and its activities were aimed at attracting more and more tourists both foreign and domestic, to Tamil Nadu.

Providing hospitality to travel writers and travel agents is another important aspect of tourism promotion. Special attention is therefore paid to this scheme.

Under hospitality programme this Department hosted PATA delegates who visited Madras, and delegates of the society of American Travel Writers and other foreign delegates connected with Tourism.

About sixty travel writers visited South India in September 1977 under "Destination South India" programme. The Department arranged reception to these travel writers at Madras.

The Department participated in the All India Agricultural Exhibition organised by the Government of India at Delhi in November 1977 and the Pacific Area Travel Agents (PATA) Conference held in January 1978 at New Delhi.

The Department participated in the All India Agricultural Exhibition organised by the Government of India at Delhi in November 1977 and the Pacific Area Travel Agents (PATA) Conference held in January 1978 at New Delhi.

The Thavil and Nadaswaram Pavilion put up by the Department with sound and light programme at the All India Tourist Trade Fair, 1978 organised by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation turned out to be a special attraction of the Fair and drew large visitors.

There are six Tourist Offices in this State. These offices provide local assistance to both foreign and domestic tourists in their regions.

The Youth Hostel at Indira Nagar, Madras under the control of this Department is one of the 15 such Hostels in India, established with the main intention of promoting tourism among the youth. The occupancy rate in this hostel has continued to show significant improvement. It is becoming increasingly popular among foreign and domestic tourists.

Development of Yercaud and Kodaikanal Lakes as a Tourist Attraction.—Private Architects have been appointed by the Government for preparing a project report for the improvement of the Yercaud and Kodaikanal lake. They have submitted the reports suggesting various schemes to be executed at an approximate cost of Rs. 36,35,000 and Rs. 25,64,100 respectively. The scheme will be implemented in convenient stages. The Government sanctioned the execution of the development works at yercaud as a first stage at a cost of Rs. 2,06,000. The work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. The execution of the development works at Kodaikanal have been sanctioned as a first phase at a cost of Rs. 58,100 and this work has also been entrusted to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

Improvements to the road leading to Thiruvakkari Fossil Area.—Based on a request from the Director, G.S.I. Government of India, Madras the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for carrying out improvements to the above road and the work was entrusted to the Chief Engineer (HW&RW).

Development of Ooty Lake as a Tourist Attraction.—The scheme is being financed by the Government of India under the Hill Area Development Programme during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Government of India have agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 16,00,000

for the scheme. The Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing the scheme in stages. Under the first phase, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was sanctioned by the Government for certain works. The Government have sanctioned the development works under the second phase i.e. during 1977-78 at a total cost of Rs. 6,69,000.

Besides, the two telescope houses ordered to be set up through Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Kodaikanal during 1976-77 have been commissioned in October 1977. These telescope houses are now functioning successfully as a novel added attraction to the tourists who may much enjoy the breath taking and enchanting views of these points.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation continues to run the Tourist Bungalows at Ooty, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Kanyakumari, Tiruchendur, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Hogenakkal, Rameswaram, Chidambaram, Mamallapuram and Thanjavur.

The total number of coaches in Transport Wing during 1976-77 was nine. One more coach was acquired during the year 1977-78.

The Corporation conducted the All India Tourist Trade Fair during 1977-78 and realised a profit of Rs. 5.5 lakhs.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing was formed with effect from January 1978, with a view to relieving the top level managers of this department of the day to day management of the Central Press and other branches in the mofussil and to focus their undivided attention on the major areas of decision making, such as personal management covering Recruitment, Training and Career Management, Industrial Relations, Norms, Evaluation, Incentive Schemes, General Administration, etc.

The Stationery and Printing Department, Madras besides the Directorate, has the following subordinate units under its control :—

- (1) Government Central Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-1.
- (2) Stationery Stores, First Line Beach, Madras-1.
- (3) Publication Depot (Sales Branch), Anna Salai, Madras-2.
- (4) Branch Press at Central Prison, Madras-3.
- (5) Branch Press at High Court, Madras-1.
- (6) Branch Press at Choolai, Madras-7.
- (7) Branch Press at Pudukkottai.
- (8) Regional Presses at Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Vridhachalam and Madurai.

Central Press, Vallalar Nagar.—The Central Press at Vallalar Nagar is the biggest printing unit of this department employing more than 3,500 workers. It continued to execute all Government Printing work including Budget, Top Secret work, Raffle Ticket, work relating to the Legislative Assembly, Ration Cards, Electoral rolls and other seasonal items of work. During the period under report, the ballot papers and other works connected with the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Elections were also printed.

Due to the introduction of Management by Objective System, economy in materials and labour charges, increase in production and utilisation of production hours etc. were achieved.

Stationery.—During 1977-78, the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, allocated 4,213 M.Ts. of paper varieties on various Mills as intended by this department. Supply was received from the Mills to an extent of 2,765 M.Ts. leaving a balance of 1,448 M.Ts. as backlog.

The number of typewriters, duplicators, etc. supplied to the Government offices during the year 1977-78 are furnished as below :—

	NUMBERS.
(a) English typewriters	339
(b) Tamil typewriters	229
(c) Electrically operated duplicator	55
(d) Hand operated duplicators	75
(e) Calculators	8
(f) Adding machines	6
(g) Gujarathi typewriter	1

The expenditure in connection with the purchase of typewriters, duplicators, was Rs. 14,81,883.

Three hundred and twenty-four numbers of typewriters, duplicators along with other Stationery articles were condemned and auctioned thrice during the period 1977-78. The total amount realised towards the sale proceeds of the condemned typewriter and other miscellaneous stationery articles was Rs. 2,98,178.

Publication Depots.—The Government Publications Depot at Annasalai and the Sub-Sales Depot at the High Court Buildings are selling Tamil Nadu State and Central Government Publications to the Public. Sale of publications through authorised agents is also done. The sale proceeds from the two depots are given below:—

	<i>Sale Proceeds.</i>
Annasalai Depot	Rs. 3.59 lakhs.
Sub-Depot (High Court Buildings)	Rs. 16,652

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Ex-Officio the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras, and the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector of Madras is Ex-Officio Assistant Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.

The Carnatic Stipends are paid to the Prince of Arcot and the descedants of the Nawab of Arcot. There are 7 non-perpetual and 124 perpetual stipendiaries. The Government of India have recognised Thiru G. M. Abdul Khadar as the Prince of Arcot in succession of Thiru Gulam Mohideen Khan Sahib. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1977-78 under Carnatic Stipends is Rs. 1,42,817. The entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

During the year under report, the drafting of all chapters pertaining to General Report of Tamil Nadu (Part I-A of the 1971 Census publication) has been completed. Three of the 1971 publications viz. "Portrait of Population" which is a short and handy volume on the variegated features of the 1971 census as also the volumes containing tables on religion and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and special tables on Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been printed.

The various economic, cultural and migration tables of 1971 census which were finalised have been entrusted for printing in the course of the year. The volumes which are currently under print are, Part II-B (ii), Part II-B (iii), Part II-C (ii) and Part II-D of the 1971 census publication programme. The work on the 1971 census Atlas Project was taken up and major portion of the 125 maps proposed to be included in this volume has been drawn up.

Continuous enumeration of vital events in Sample Registration Units in Tamil Nadu and Pondichery Union Territory were done as stipulated. Besides, the half-yearly surveys of the Sample Registration Units were conducted as per the schedule and the tabulated events passed on to Registrar General, India, for further processing. The preparation of district-wise tables for inclusion in the Part X-C of the District Census Hand Book is progressing.

2. The Data Users' Conference as a prelude to the preparations for the 1981 Census was held at New Delhi from 13th to 15th February 1978. The views and the suggestions of users of census data were elicited and the question how best the 1981 Census can be an improvement to that of 1971 was analysed and discussed at the conference. The State representatives participated in that conference.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Home Guards form the Civil Defence Corps in Tamil Nadu.—Civil Defence plans are kept in readiness for Madras City and 19 District towns in this State. The present strength of Home Guards in the State is 8,427 Men and 497 Women. The Director of Civil Defence has taken Civil Defence measures in Government Officers. Heads of Officers were requested to keep ready Civil Defence Scheme for their offices.

2. The following peace-time functions were being maintained by the Directorate of Civil Defence:—

(i) Updating Civil Schemes of important towns;

(ii) Keeping the Home Guards Organisation in a good state of training in Civil Duties

3. During the year under report the services of Home Guards were utilised for relief and rehabilitation work in the flood and cyclone affected areas in Tamil Nadu.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

The Directorate of National Cadet Corps at Madras has 6 Group Head-quarters, two of them located at Madras and the others at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Pondicherry. There are four wings in the N.C.C. viz., the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Girls each wing comprising of both Senior and Junior Division/Wing for College and High School students respectively.

The enrolled strength of the N.C.C. in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry for the year 1977-78 was as follows:—

(a) Senior Division Army Wing.	14,070
(b) Senior Division Naval Wing.	1,196
(c) Senior Division Air Wing.	965
(d) Girls Division Senior Wing.	1,958
(e) Junior Division Army Wing.	49,628
(f) Junior Division Naval Wing.	5,385
(g) Junior Division Air Wing.	4,546
(h) Girls Division Junior Wing.	4,007

Activities and events 1977-78.—General.—The Corps continued to function in this State as efficiently and effectively as ever. It is indeed heartening to note that the expansion of N.C.C. activities in the fields of social service, adventurous activities and sports have gained momentum.

Camps.—In all, 25 annual training camps were held and a total number of 12,188 cadets attended the training camps during 1977.

Seven Officers and 505 Cadets attended the centrally organised camps at different places in India. Besides exchanging ideas and participating in friendly competitions, N.C.C. Cadets also attended mountaineering, rock climbing and water Ski-ing Course at Darjeeling, Manali, Uttarkasi, Purandhar and Gulmarg.

The cadets from Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry fared creditably well in the following programmes during the year under report :—

- (a) Attachment with Army, Navy and Air Force.
- (b) Pre-Commission/Refresher Course.
- (c) Parachute Training.
- (d) Social Service.
- (e) Voluntary Blood Donation.
- (f) Adventure Training.

The performance of the cadets in the field of social service tasks such as Adoption of Slums, Voluntary Blood Donation, Preservation of Archaeological Monuments was commendable. Twenty-six officers and 1,871 cadets donated blood during the year under report.

The following archaeological monuments were adopted for its preservation:—

- (i) Chingleput Fort.
- (ii) Arulmigu Rajagopalasamy Temple, Madurai.
- (iii) Thirumalai Naicker Palace, Madurai.
- (iv) Big Temple, Thanjavur.

- (v) Mandapam around Mahamaham Tank, Kumbakonam.
- (vi) Navakodi Narayana Perumal Temple, Othakalmandapam.
- (vii) Ponmalai Velayuthaswamy Temple, Kinathukadavu.
- (viii) Porur Temple, Coimbatore.
- (ix) Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram.

The following institutions for the handicapped were adopted by the various Units of the Directorate:—

- (i) MITHRA in Annanagar.
- (ii) Deaf and Dumb School.
- (iii) Bala Vihar.

(iv) Mercy Home Rehabilitation Home for the Blind, Tiruchirappalli.

Achievements.—During the year the N.C.C. in our State has produced the following 'Bests' so far at All-India level in which 16 States/Directorates participated :—

(a) Winner of the Inter-Directorate Championship Banner at Republic Day Camp at Delhi during January 1978.

(b) Best Contingent in Inter-Directorate Drill Smartness and Turnout Competition.

- (c) All India Best Boy Cadet—Senior Division.
- (d) Third Best Girl Cadet—Senior Division.
- (e) Best in QUIZ Competition—Senior Division—Boys.
- (f) Second Best in QUIZ Competition—Junior Wing—Girls.
- (g) Best in Inter-Directorate Aeromodelling Competition.

- (h) Best Senior Division Boy Firer.
- (i) Best Air Squadron in Aeromodelling.
- (j) Best Air Squadron in Aeromodelling.
- (k) Best Para Trooper (Boys).
- (l) Second Best Girl Para Trooper.
- (m) Third Best Para Trooper.
- (n) Third Best Pair in First Aid and Home Nursing.

In warm appreciation of this spectacular achievement, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu granted Rs. 25,000 for the benefit of the Cadets and N.C.C. Personnel.

It is gratifying to note that the boys and girls of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have acquitted themselves creditably achieving honours and winning laurels year after year.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

110 Infantry Battalion (TA), Coimbatore:

The major event during the year 1977-78 was training of the territorials in two annual training camps conducted at Madukkarai. The standard achieved during the year was satisfactory.

The annual training of the Battalion was conducted under canvas in two batches at Coimbatore district. First batch of territorials underwent training from 1st May 1977 to 30th June 1977 and the second batch from 1st October 1977 to 30th November 1977. A total of 627 all ranks attended the annual training camps, and they displayed commendable zeal and enthusiasm during the course of annual training camps.

Serial number.	Date.	Events.
(1)	(2)	(3)
7	30-11-1977	The Prime Minister of India made an aerial survey of the cyclone and flood affected areas in Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts.
8	16-1-1978 and 17-1-1978	The Vice-President of India, Thiru Jatti visited Madras and participated in the Valedictory function of the International Film Festival "Filmotsav-1978" on 17-1-1978.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO TAMIL NADU.

The following Foreign Dignitaries paid visits to Madras City and other places in the State. Details of the places visited by them and the period during which such visits took place are given below:

Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.	Date of visit.	Place of visit.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 H.E. Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister of Federal Republic of Germany and Madame Genscher and Party	22 April 1977	Madras.
2 Prime Minister of India	17-5-1977 to 19-5-77	Madras, Madura, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, and Coimbatore.
3 President of India	17-8-1977 to 19-8-1977	Madras and Tirupathi. Madras
4 Prime Minister of India	21-9-1977 26-9-1977	Tirupathi Madurai, Trivandrum

<i>Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
5 H.E. Mrs Carmar Romano De Lopez Portillo and wife of the constitutional President, of Mexico and President of Technical Committee of Fonpas and Party	20-10-1977 and 21-10-1977	Madras and Trivendram.
6 President of India	25-11-1977 and 26-11-1977	Madras
7 Prime Minister of India	30-11-1977	Tiruchirappalli and Madras.
8 Vice-President of India	16-1-1978 to 18-1-1978	Madras and Pondicherry.
9 Mr. Gohkeng Swee, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Singapore and Party	29-1-1978 to 2-2-1978	Madras and Avadi.
10 H.E. Dr. Patrick, J Hillery, President of Ire-land and Party	31-1-1978 to 3-2-1978	Madras, Mamalapuram, Madurai.
11 Dr. H. J. Witteveen, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund and Party.	1-2-1978	Madras, Kancheepuram, Mamallapuram.
12 Madam Barre, wife of Prime Minister of France and Party.	25-1-1978 to 27-1-1978	Madras, Madurai and Mamallapuram.
13 Prime Minister of India and Party	11-2-1978	Madras.
14 H.E. Mr. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Party.	1-3-1978 to 2-3-1978	Madras, Mamallapuram, and Avadi.
15 Dr. Bakos Leader of the Hungarian Peoples Republic Delegation.	9-3-1978 to 12-3-1978	Madras.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL DATA—DEPARTMENT-WISE AS ON 31ST MARCH 1978.

I. Agriculture—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Area in '000' hectares.</i>	<i>Production in '000' tonnes.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Paddy	2,670.0	8,808.0
Rice	2,670.0	5,901.0
2 Millets and other cereals	2,035.6	2,012.0
3 Sugarcane	164.1	1,946.8 (in terms of Gur).
4 Groundnut	972.0	1,018.0 (in terms of unshelled nuts).
5 Gingelly	118.9	39.2
6 Cotton	304.4	404.6 (in terms of bales of 170 kg. lint.)

II. Irrigation—

<i>Sources of irrigation.</i>	<i>Net area irrigated.</i>
	(Hectares).
(a) Government canals	676,249
(b) Private canals	575
(c) Tanks	799,979
(d) Tubewells	64,649
(e) Wells (Sole irrigation)	759,986
(f) Other sources (i.e. springs, channels, etc)	28,143

HOSPITALS.

Number of cattle Farms	..	7
Number of Exotic Cattle Farm	..	1
Number of Sheep Farms	..	2
Number of Sheep Units	..	6
Number of Piggery units	..	9
Number of Veterinary Hospital	..	38
Number of Veterinary Hospital-cum-Key Village Centre	...	10
Number of Veterinary Dispensaries	..	510
Number of Veterinary Dispensary-cum-Key Village Centres	..	79
Number of Poultry Extension Centres	..	29
Number of Hatcheries		
Number of Clinical Laboratories	..	13
Number of Rinderpest Check Posts	..	13
Number of Rinderpest Vigilance Units	..	10
Number of Rinderpest Squads	..	14
Number of Aniraikapagams	..	5
Number of Institute of Veterinary Prevention Medicine	...	1
Number of Slaughter Houses	..	212
Number of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies		175

HOSPITALS—cont.

Number of Poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies	11
Number of Poultry Federation	.. 1
Number of Intensive Cattle Development Project	4
Number of Regional Artificial Insemination Centres	.. 10
Number of Centralised Semen Collection Station under Intensive Cattle Development Project	.. 1
Number of Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres under Intensive Cattle Development project	.. 350
Number of Key Village Blocks	.. 39
Number of Key Village sub-centres under Key Village Blocks	.. 390
Number of Animal Disease Intelligence Unit	.. 4
Number of Mobile Units	.. 3
Number of Sub Centres	.. 1956
Number of Clinician Centres	.. 4
Number of Fodder Seed Production unit	.. 4
Number of Bull Stations	.. 59
Number of Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry Division	.. 59

Communications—Roads:

Length of roads in Tamil Nadu.

	Length in kilometres. (Tentative)
<i>A. Government Roads:</i>	
1. National Highways	1865
2. State Highways	1799
3. Major District Roads	13948
4. Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government.	16434
<i>B. Roads maintained by Local Bodies :</i>	
1. Panchayat Union and Pachayat roads	55468
<i>C. Roads maintained by Others :</i>	
1. By Municipalities and Public Works Department.	8757
Total ...	<u>98271</u>

LIBRARIES.

Stock:

Books	2,41,906
Bound Volumes of periodicals	54,809
Total	<u>2,96,175</u>

Receipts:

1. Under Delivery of Books Act:

(a) Books	8,870
(b) Periodicals	3,686
(c) Newspapers	249

2. Purchased:

(a) Books	1,552
(b) Periodicals	65

3. Gratis:

(a) Books	602
(b) Periodicals	—

Visitors 1,53,528

Members :

At the beginning of the year	10,211
Admission during the year	1,066
Withdrawal during the year	218
Current at the end of the year	11,059

Use of Books:

Lent	93,674
Consulted	4,60,584

Total 5,54,258

Finance :

1. Income

Fine and Home Delivery charges	10,591.63
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CO-OPERATION.

1. Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank	1
2. Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Land Development Bank.	1
3. Tamil Nadu Consumers' Co-operative Federation	1
4. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation	1
5. Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering Service Co-operative Federation.	1
6. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union	1
7. Central Co-operative Banks	16
8. District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies.	12
9. Co-operative Wholesale stores	17
10. District Agro Engineering Service Co-operative Centres	12
11. District Co-operative Unions	13
12. Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation	1
13. Agricultural Credit Societies (including Farmers Services Societies and Large seized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.	4,825
14. Urban Banks	133
15. Employees Credit Societies	1,111
16. Other Urban Credit Societies	88
17. Primary Land Development Banks	223
18. Primary Stores (including students stores)	1,662
19. Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies	118
20. Farming Societies	136
21. Gramdhan and Bhoodan Societies	43
22. Irrigation Societies	181

23. Labour Contract Societies	111
24. Co-operative Printing Press	15
25. Co-operative Canteen and Restaurants	84
26. Saltworkers Societies	12
27. Washerman and Laundry Societies	16
28. Health Societies	2
29. Barbers Societies	15
30. Hill Tribes Marketing Societies	5
31. Motor Transport Societies	2
32. Co-operative Training Institutes	7
33. Block Level Agro Engineering Service Co-operative Centres.	306
34. Other Non-Credit Societies	119
35. Super Markets (Departmental stores)	20
36. Central Co-operative Institute	1
37. Industrial Co-operatives	369
37. Industrial Co-operatives	396
38. Milk Co-operatives	3,497
39. Housing Co-operative	1,215
40. Weavers Societies (including spinning mills)	882
41. Sugar Mills	10
42. Sheep Breeding and Poultry Breeding Co-operatives	234
43. Khadi and Village Industrial Co-operatives	3,138
44. Fishermen Co-operatives	522

Education :

Teacher Training Schools (including Central Training Institute for Instructors, Guindy, Madras-32).					80
High Schools					3,058
Middle Schools					5,709
Primary Schools					27,395
Pre-Primary Schools|Section					43
Professional and other types of schools					197
Ordinary High Schools					2,913
Anglo Indian Schools					41
Matriculation Schools					32
Central Schools					11
Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education.					46
Schools affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations.					15
Management,	Number of scholars.		Number of Teachers.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Government					
A wing	..	..	1,29,213	1,06,593	5,350 3,621
B wing	..	..	4,77,046	1,79,628	24,764 5,668
Municipal Corporation	..	..	59,412	51,089	2,113 1,861
Aided	..	..	4,66,880	2,95,761	15,979 10,545
Unaided	..	..	39,644	29,717	812 2,326
Total	..	..	11,72,555	6,62,788	49,018 24,02

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Type of institution.	Aided/Private.										
	Government.					Number of students.					
	Number of colleges for students.					Number of students.					
	Men.		Women.		Girls.	Men.		Women.		Girls.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Arts and Science Colleges	..	38	..	39,449	2,633	98	..	1,05,778	4,266	9,308	471
..	..	..	13	..	14,584	..	39	..	42,201	..	..
Training Colleges	..	5	2	711	407	8	8	552	1,020	..	..
Oriental colleges	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1,034	640	..	..
Physical Education colleges	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	237	99	..	..
Colleges for Rural Education..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	501	118	..	..
Colleges for Social work	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	124	42	..	..
Music college	..	1	..	67	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayurvedic college	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	2	..	..
	44	15	40,227	17,808	129	47	1,08,246	48,388	9,308	471	

Forests:

	Sq. Km.
Area of Reserve forest in the State	18,383.481
Area of Reserve lands in the State	38,39.248
Percentage of area of Reserved Forests to the land area of the State	16 per cent.

FISHERIES.

	Number of societies.	Number of members.
Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies	476 (470)	83,214 (71,500)
Co-operative Fish Marketing Unions	10 (10)	496 (319)
District Fishermen Co-operative Federations ..	9 (9)	638 (600)
Societies organised under half-a-million jobs and Employment promotion programme.	27 (27)	718 (718)
	522 (516)	85,066 (73,137)

Labour—

Number of Factories in the State	8,550
Number of workers in the factories	5,23,233
Number of establishments covered by the payment of wages Act, 1936.	12,069
Number of workers covered by the above act	1,47,167
Number of Trade Unions	2,678
Number of establishment with employees covered by the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.	58,516
Number of establishments without employees covered by the Act.	1,63,594
Number of catering establishments with employees	9,010
Number of workers employed in them	66,623
Number of plantations	420
Number of workers in them	76,543
Number of Registered Motor Transport Undertakings	1,476

INDUSTRIES.

Number of Small Scale Industries registered up to 31st March 1978.	30,726	
Number of Common Lease Shops ..	..	They were transferred to TANSI when the Corporation was formed in 1965.
Number of Technical Information Sections.	8	
Number of Training Centres ..	5	
Number of College of Arts and Crafts ..	1 (At Madras.)	} Transferred to the control of Directorate of Technical Education, 1973.
Number of School of Arts and Crafts	1 (At Kumbakonam.)	
Number of Common Facility Centres— (a) For Metal Handicrafts ..	..	Transferred to the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation.
(b) For Rural Industrial Projects area.	3	
Number of Handicrafts Sales Emporia.	..	All Sales Emporia transferred to Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation.
Number of Industrial Co-operative societies.	297	
Number of Co-operative Tea Factories.	12	
Industrial Estates.		
Number of Conventional Industrial Estates.	30	Conventional Industrial Estates transferred to the control of Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation in 1974.
Number of Functional Industrial Estates.	5	
Number of functional developed plots ..	1	
Number of Ancillary Industrial Estate.	1	
Number of private and co-operative Industrial Estate.	7	
Number of Developed plots ..	5	} Transferred to the control of Tamil Nadu Small Industrial Development Corporation

Information and Public Relations.

Number of State Information Centres ..	3
Number of State Tourist Offices ..	6
Number of State Tourist Bungalows ..	12

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries.

Khadi Production and Main Centres	20
Khadi Production sub-centres	104
Khadi silk and Lace Production Centre	1
Khadi Silk and Lace Production sub-centre	9
Rural Textile Centre	305
Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Units	2
Quilt Unit	1
Tailoring Unit	3
Rural Fabric Centre	2
Khadi Krafts (Sales Units)	155

Yarn production (in lakhs Hanks) :—

Kisan	15.06
Ambar	18.10
New Model Charka	2 57.71

Khadi Production :—

Metres	57.71
Value (in lakhs)	4 50.14

Silk Khadi production:—

Metre	1.21
Value (in lakhs)	60.95

Khadi Sales value (Rs. in lakhs)	607.64
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Details of Weavers Spinners and Wages paid :—

	Number.	Wages paid, (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Spinners	26,856	68.62
Weavers	6,263	1 23.46
Others	313	9.96

Rural Arts' Crafts and Industries programme—

	Number of units functioned.	Production (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Rural Arts Crafts units	206	33.26

Approved schools.

Number of Government approved schools	8
Number of Government aided Private Junior Approved Schools	15
Number of Government Reception Homes	4
Number of Private Reception Homes	7
Number of After Care Homes for Boys	2
Number of Juvenile Guidance Bureaux	3

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

1 Area	128.83 Square Metres.
2 Estimated Mid-year population	300 800
3 Corporation Council—	
(i) Elected Councillors	Administration is under the control of Special Officer.
(ii) Co-opted Councillors	
4 Number of Pirmary basic and Middle Schools—	
(i) Primary Schools	201
(ii) Middle Schools	149
(iii) Junior Basic Schools	Nil.
(iv) Senior Basic Schools	Nil.
(v) Feeder Schools	Nil.
(vi) Incomplete Schools	Nil.

5 Number of pupils in the schools—

(i) Boys and	+ 17,843
(ii) Girls	

6 Number of High Schools	34
(i) Mixed Schools	10
(ii) Girls' Schools	14
(iii) Boys' Schools	10

7 Number of pupils in these schools—

(i) Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,721
(ii) Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8 Number of Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
9 Number of Tuberculosis Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10 Number of Leprosy Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11 Number of Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
12 Bed Strength in the Child Welfare Centres.	..	..	..	..	..	..	410
13 Number of Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14 Number of Community Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
15 Number of Electric Lights in the Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,714
16 Total number of house service connections (water supply).	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,081
17 Quantity of water supplied to the people of Madras City per day.	..	..	..	..	..	..	206.81 Million Litres.
18 Average supply per head per day	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.48 litres.
19 Zoo—							
(i) Mammals	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
(ii) Birds	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
(iii) Reptiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

PUBLIC HEALTH.

<i>Classification of Medical Institution.</i>	<i>Total number in the State.</i>	<i>Sanctioned bed strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
ALLOPATHIC SYSTEM.		

I. State—Public—

(i) Government Hospitals	229	11,791
(ii) Government Dispensaries including 12 Mobile Medical Units.	169	238
(iii) Primary Health Centres	383	2,298
(iv) Tuberculosis Institutions	9	702
(v) Leprosy Institutions	73	15

Classification of Medical Institution.

<i>(1)</i>	<i>Total number in the State.</i>	<i>Sanctioned bed strength.</i>
(2)	(3)	
II. State—Special—		
(i) Police	10	149
(ii) Forest and Surveys		
(iii) Canal		
(iv) Railways	38	805
(v) E.S.I. Institutions—		
(a) Hospital	4	1,533
(b) Dispensaries—		
(1) Static	204	
(2) Mobile	9	
(vi) Others	81	889
III. Panchayat Union and Municipal Medical Institutions:		
(i) Panchayat Union Medical Institutions	118	43
(ii) Municipal and Corporation Medical Institutions excluding School Health Units.	142	689
IV. Private—Aided Institutions except Maternity and Child Health Centres.	45	6,279
V. Private—Non-aided Institutions	66	5,016
VI. (1) Subsidised Rural Dispensaries	33	
Motor Vehicles :—		
1 Number of Taxis		5,874
2 Number of Mini buses		66
3 Number of Luxury Coaches		27
4 Number of Tourist Taxis		2,470
5 Number of Autorickshaws		4,870
6 Number of stage carriages		9,656
7 Number of goods vehicles		
(i) Public Carriers (Trucks)		19,960
(ii) Private carriers (Trucks)		2,909
8 Number of contract carriages		13,431
9 Number of goods vehicles not covered by permits		3,397

State Transport

I Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro)

The fleet strength as on 31st January 1978 was 1,469 of which 121 are spare buses.

II. Pallavan Transport Corporation (District)

The fleet strength of this Corporation was 411 as on 31st January 1978 including 35 spare buses.

III. Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express)

The fleet strength was 256 as on 31st January 1978 of which 30 were spare buses.

