

348
SECOND

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

PROGRAMME FOR
1957-58
MADRAS STATE

ISSUED BY
THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1957

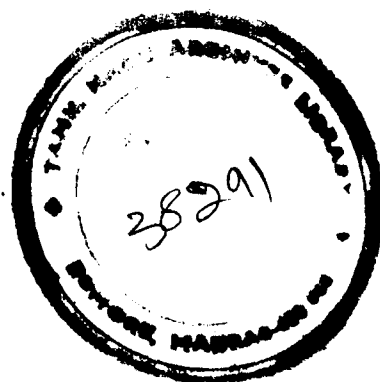
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FOREWORD

The object of the present publication is to give a detailed account of the programme of development proposed to be undertaken in the Madras State during the second year of the Second Five-Year Plan, viz., 1957-58. Part I gives a general account of the concrete activities proposed to be undertaken under each head of development and also the salient features of the individual schemes proposed to be implemented during the year. Part II contains statements showing the financial provisions and targets of work/capacity for each scheme. Wherever possible, the location of the activities in different parts of the State is also shown. It is hoped that the publication will provide a complete and graphic picture of the development activities of the State Government during the year 1957-58.

15th May 1957.

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INTRODUCTION

The Second Five-Year Plan as approved by the Planning Commission for the Composite Madras State envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 173.06 crores during the five-year period. This outlay was exclusive of the provision for schemes such as Local Development Works, National Highways, etc., which formed part of the Central Plan. It did not also include provision for certain schemes like slum-clearance and water-supply and drainage schemes of the Corporation of Madras, for which the Government of India had promised additional assistance on an *ad hoc* basis.

2. Consequent on the reorganization of States, which came into effect on 1st November 1956, it became necessary to divide the Plan outlay among the different units constituting the Composite Madras State. It was decided in consultation with the Planning Commission that out of the Plan outlay of Rs. 173.06 crores, Rs. 18.95 crores should be transferred to the Kerala State and Rs. 5.68 crores to the Mysore State as the allotments for the areas transferred to those States. A sum of Rs. 0.06 crore was also allotted towards the share of the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands, which were taken over by the Government of India. The balance for the Residuary Madras State was Rs. 148.37 crores. To this was added Rs. 3.90 crores which was transferred to this State by the former Travancore-Cochin State towards the share of the Kanyakumari district. Thus, the revised total allotment for the Madras State, after reorganization, was fixed at Rs. 152.27 crores for the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

3. The Budget Estimate for the Residuary Madras State for the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1956-57, was Rs. 33.44 crores. As against this, it is expected that the expenditure during the year will be

of the order of Rs. 30-50 crores. The short-fall is not appreciable considering the fact that during this period, the Plan has undergone major modifications consequent on the reorganization of the State.

4. The Plan for 1957-58, which has now been drawn up in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries, provides for an outlay of Rs. 34.02 crores during 1957-58. But, the Planning Commission has approved a ceiling of Rs. 32.02 crores only for Plan expenditure during 1957-58. The size of the Plan has, however, been retained at Rs. 34.02 crores, so as to allow for possible short-falls. The distribution of expenditure by heads of development and the percentage of distribution to the total programme are given in the statement below:—

						(RS. IN LAKHS).	
<i>Head of development.</i>						<i>Provision for 1957-58.</i>	<i>Percentage to total provision.</i>
1	Agriculture and Community Development	..	..	..	..	599.18	17.6
2	Irrigation and Power Projects	..	..	..	..	1,564.17	46.0
3	Industries	..	..	..	..	315.06	9.3
4	Roads	..	..	..	..	121.71	3.6
5	Social Services	..	..	..	..	770.82	22.6
6	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	31.74	0.9
Total						3,402.68	100.0

5. In preparing the Plan for 1957-58, preference has been given to schemes calculated to earn Foreign Exchange. High priority has also been accorded to schemes for increasing Agriculture and Industrial Production, for utilizing the resources already created, such as Irrigation and Power and for the training of personnel.

6. The Kanyakumari district was transferred to this State from 1st November 1956. Steps are now being taken to integrate schemes relating to this district with the Madras Plan. The Plan for 1957-58 provides for the development of the Kanyakumari district also.

7. The Plan for 1957-58 has been prepared in advance of the Budget for the year. It is proposed to include provision for Plan schemes in the Budget in keeping with the distribution of outlay indicated in the Plan. As regards financing of the Plan, it is expected that Central assistance by way of grants and loans will be available to the extent of Rs. 18 crores during the year. The balance will be met from the State resources.

8. The salient features of the programme of development proposed for 1957-58 are given in the following chapters.

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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

CHAPTER I.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCLUDING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION.

The First Five-year Plan gave importance to agricultural programmes. The increase in agricultural production during the First Plan was mainly aimed at meeting the deficit of food and was designed to make the country self-sufficient in food. More than any other factor, the increase in agricultural production which took place during the First Five-year Plan period helped to control inflation and stabilize the economy of the country and to prepare the way for a higher rate of development which is being attempted during the Second Five-year Plan period. In the Second Five-year Plan, the agricultural programmes have not only to aim at producing adequate food to support the increased population but have also to be designed to provide the raw materials for the growing industrial economy, and larger exportable surpluses of agricultural commodities.

The two ways of increasing agricultural production are by increasing the area under cultivation and by employing better cultivation methods. Both were tried during the First Five-Year Plan period.

During the Second Five-year Plan period, the possibilities of increasing the area under cultivation are very limited. More emphasis has to be laid on introducing better methods of agricultural production and by extending such methods to cover as large an area as possible.

Under the Second Five-year Plan, the Planning Commission fixed certain tentative targets of agricultural production. The National Development Council which considered the draft plan in May 1956 took the view that it was necessary to raise these targets. As a result of further discussions which the Planning Commission had with the State Ministers of Agriculture at Mussorie in June 1956 and after separate discussions with the representatives of the various State Governments in September-October 1956, the targets originally indicated in the Second Five-year Plan have been revised.

The following statement shows the All-India targets as envisaged in the draft Second Five-year Plan and as now finalised :—

Commodity.	Tentative targets of production as in the Plan.	Revised targets of production.	Percentage increase in index of production.	
			As in the plan.	As revised.
	MILLION TONS.	MILLION TONS.		
Foodgrains	75.0	80.4	16	24.6
Oil-seeds	7.0	7.6	27	37.0
Sugarcane (gur) .. .	7.1	7.8	22	33.9
Cotton	5.5 (million bales).	6.5 (million bales).	31	55.6

The following statement shows the targets fixed for the Madras State as it stands after reorganization :—

	Target for five years ending 1960-61.	Percentage increase as compared with the production in 1955-56.
	LAKH TONS.	
Foodgrains	12.70	28
Oil-seeds	1.38*	15
Sugarcane (in terms of cano)	9.97	30
Cotton	1.50 (lakh bales).	50

* This is under revision.

For the year 1957-58, the targets of additional production are 3.60 lakh tons of foodgrains, 0.60 lakh tons of oil-seeds, 2.00 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.69 lakh bales of cotton. The individual schemes that will contribute to these targets are furnished in the appendix to this chapter.

The salient features of the various schemes are given below :—

A.—Production of foodgrains—(1) Seed Schemes—(a) State Seed Farms.—The State Seed Farms are intended to rapidly multiply seeds of improved strains in order to make each tract self-sufficient in the supply of pure seeds. In all, 360 State Seed Farms of 25 acres each, will be established during the Plan period. The intention is to have them all started by the end of 1958-59. During the year 1956-57, 36 farms were started in lands leased for that purpose. During 1957-58, these farms will be established in lands acquired by the Government. It is also proposed to have a total of 180 State Seed Farms by the end of 1957-58, including the thirty-six farms started in 1956-57. Since the funds available are not adequate to have all of them on acquired lands, it is proposed to have some of them on lands leased for the purpose. The total expenditure provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 48.75 lakhs.

The distribution of the State Seed Farms is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Number of State Seed Farms			Names of villages in which farms have already been started.
	Started in 1956-57.	Proposed for 1957-58.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chingleput	3	9	12	Manimangalam, Uthukottai, Nazarethpet.
North Arcot	1	13	14	Nambodu.
South Arcot	2	16	18	Kakuppam (2 farms).
Tanjore	7	21	28	Sakkottai, Maruthanthanallur, Ayyanarkoilpathu, Nedumbalam, Alathambadi.
Tiruchirappalli	6	16	22	Mettur (Perambalur taluk)-2, Tiruvengimalai-2, Tiruvankulam, Vanganasal.
Madurai	4	12	16	Veerapandiputhur, Sengulam, Saptur, Valandur.
Ramanathapuram .. .	3	9	12	Kilathiruthangal-2, Pudupatty.
Tirunelveli	4	8	12	Theneerkulam-2, Tenkasi-2 (both are twin farms).
Salem	2	16	18	Ethapur, Anayampatti.
Coimbatore	2	18	20	Pongalur, Semmi-palayam.
Nilgiris	1	3	4	Thirummanatty.
Kanyakumari	1	3	4	Thirupathiswaram.
	36	144	180	

The crops in the State Seed Farms already started have generally come up well and the seeds produced in them will be distributed during the sowing season of the year 1957-58. The paddy farm at Thirupathiswaram in Agastheeswaram taluk of Kanyakumari district has been converted into a State Seed Farm and three more Seed Farms will be started in that district during 1957-58.

(b) Supply of improved seed of paddy and millets.—In the Madras State including Kanyakumari district, 2,800 tons of paddy seeds and 500 tons of millet seeds of improved varieties are proposed to be purchased every year from primary seed farm growers and sold for further multiplication by ryots in what are called ' Village Seed Farms '. The seeds produced in Village Seed Farms will either be sold to other ryots by the Village Seed Farm ryots themselves or exchanged with ordinary grain. The entire paddy area is proposed to be covered by improved seeds in three years, i.e., by the end of 1958-59. In order to compensate the primary seed farm growers for the trouble taken by them to multiply and supply seeds as per the departmental stipulations in regard to purity, dryage, etc., a premium of 15 per cent in respect of the short duration kuruvai variety of paddy seeds and 12½ per cent for the

samba variety of paddy seeds and for the millet seeds has been proposed. This will not be recovered in the sale price of seeds. A small subsidy is also proposed to be paid to the Village Seed Farm ryots to compensate them to some extent for the trouble taken by them. Between April and December 1956, a quantity of 648 tons of improved paddy seeds and 25 tons of improved millet seeds obtained from primary seed farm growers have been distributed. Besides this, the Village Seed Farm growers have distributed 3,333 tons of improved paddy seeds and 109 tons of improved millet seeds. During 1957-58, about 2,800 tons of paddy seeds and 500 tons of millet seeds will be procured from primary seed farm growers and distributed to village seed farm ryots for further multiplication. It is expected that by the end of 1958-59, the entire paddy area in Madras State would have been covered with improved seeds.

(2) *Manures and fertilizers*—(a) *Green manures*.—Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to cover an additional area of about three million acres, so that at the end of 1960-61 a total area of 3.81 million acres would be under green manures in the State. The target for 1956-57 for the Madras State was 1.43 million acres which included the area already covered up to the end of 1955-56. It was proposed to distribute during 1956-57, 570 tons of green manure seeds. Up to end of December 1956, 181 tons had been distributed and further distribution was in progress.

The target for 1957-58 is 2.15 million acres which includes the area covered up to end of 1955-56 as well as the area to be covered in 1956-57. To cover this area, 860 tons of green manure seeds will be required. The department will purchase the seeds and sell them at 80 per cent of the all-in-cost. The remaining 20 per cent will be a subsidy to the ryots and will be borne by the Government.

(b) *Chemical fertilizers*.—Judicious use of fertilizers has been considered as one of the quickest and surest means of achieving food production, and for this, it is proposed to arrange supplies of Ammonium Sulphate and other nitrogenous fertilizers to the ryots at controlled rates. The distribution of Ammonium Sulphate is now carried on as a State Trading Scheme under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue (Food Production). Under this arrangement, the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores in each district function as a Government stockist on an agency basis. The retail distribution is being done by the authorized distributors appointed for each taluk. In almost each taluk, there are four such retail distributors of which one is a co-operative society and the remaining three are private merchants. One-third of the total quantity of Ammonium Sulphate allotted to the taluk is made available to the co-operative society for retail distribution and the remaining two-thirds is made available to the three private merchants on an equitable basis. During the year 1955-56 (1st April 1955 to year-ending 31st March 1956), a quantity of 80,222 tons was distributed

to ryots for use as straight fertilizers and 13,808 tons to manure mixing firms for use in the preparation of manure mixtures.

Besides Ammonium Sulphate, 1,457 tons of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 2,233 tons of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate and 2,268 tons of Urea were also distributed during the period. The above three fertilizers have not yet become popular with the ryots for use in a straight form and the entire quantities mentioned above, with the exception of a few tons of Urea, were allotted to manure mixing firms for use in the preparation of manure mixtures. Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate have a higher percentage of Nitrogen content when compared with Ammonium Sulphate and hence are economical in cost of production, transport and handling. Further, they have some advantages over Ammonium Sulphate under certain conditions of soils. In view of this, it is proposed to increase the consumption of these concentrated fertilizers in the years to come. The ryots are now being acquainted with the methods of application of these fertilizers and their efficiency under the Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme, carried on in their fields with the supplies made free of cost by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. These new fertilizers will also be stored and distributed through the existing depots for Ammonium Sulphate, as a State Trading Scheme under the Board of Revenue (Food Production) and Collectors of the districts.

The target for consumption of Ammonium Sulphate for 1956-57 was fixed at 125,000 tons, that of Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate being 6,000 and 6,300 tons respectively. In 1956-57, a total quantity of 97,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 3,500 tons of Urea and 6,250 tons of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate was allotted to this State by the Government of India. The quantities of these fertilizers consumed during the year 1956-57 (up to the end of December 1956 only) were 96,521 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 1,051 tons of Urea and 549 tons of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.

The targetted consumption of these fertilizers for 1957-58 has been fixed at 140,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate 8,000 tons of Urea and 19,200 tons of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate. The increase has been made, taking into account the revised target of increased food production fixed as a result of the discussions held at Delhi in September 1956.

(c) *Urban compost*.—The Urban Compost Scheme is intended to provide a cheap organic manure to the ryots for increasing their crop yields. All the municipalities in the State and a number of notified panchayats are already manufacturing compost. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to bring into the purview of this scheme such of those panchayats as are not now manufacturing compost and to make attempts to reduce the cost of production so as to be within the reach of the ordinary ryots and also to increase the quality of compost. It is also proposed to provide for easy transport of compost, to improve the quality of compost and to

remove the sentimental objections to its use as manure by wide propaganda. Financial assistance will be given in the shape of loans and grants to the local bodies which are in need of aid; for the manufacture of compost.

A State target of 326,150 tons of compost was fixed for production during the year 1956-57 for the State. Against the above target, a quantity of 190,292 tons of compost was produced in the State from 1st April 1956 to 31st December 1956 and a quantity of 175,784 tons of compost was sold by the local bodies during the above period. By the application of 175,784 tons of compost, about 35,157 acres of land would have been benefited, resulting in an additional food production of 4,395 tons.

A target of 349,600 tons of compost has been fixed for the year 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 4.72 lakhs is programmed to be spent during the year and this amount is inclusive of the expenditure on staff.

(d) *Rural compost.*—The Second Five-Year Plan envisages that ultimately 1.14 lakh tons of compost should be prepared in rural areas of the State at the end of 1960-61. Between April and December 1956, a quantity of 88,327 tons of compost was manufactured in the villages of the State and this was in excess of the target of 61,025 tons fixed for the year. For 1957-58, the target of total production of compost is 76,795 tons.

(3) *Plant protection—Control of pests and diseases and plant protection.*—During 1956-57, an area of about three lakhs of acres was tackled for combating pests and diseases. Pesticides and fungicides are sold at half cost only for food crops in area which have been specifically declared as pest affected by the Collectors concerned. This concession has been recently extended to all crops in pest-affected areas. Up to end of December 1956, 1.20 lakh acres were tackled for pests and 0.96 lakh acres for diseases.

During 1957-58, the work is proposed to be continued on the same lines as above, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.73 lakhs.

(4) *Land reclamation—Tractor Hiring Scheme.*—The Agricultural Department has 142 tractors of which 74 are provided with bulldozer attachment. These are being hired out to agriculturists. At the end of 1956-57, 13,500 acres of virgin land and 19,000 acres of current fallows would have been ploughed and brought under cultivation in the Madras State. Up to end of December 1956, 16,384 acres of lands of all kinds were ploughed. The targets for 1957-58 will be the same as in 1956-57.

(5) *Soil conservation—Soil Conservation Schemes.*—The Soil Conservation Schemes on agricultural lands provide for such measures as contour bunding, plugging gullies, providing vegetative cover, etc., which will arrest soil erosion and the consequent loss in fertility of the lands. The benefits that will be obtained by implementing the schemes are—

(1) Progressive loss in fertility of the soil will be prevented and yields will be increased.

(2) Excess rain water will be drained off, without causing erosion of the soil.

(3) Rain water will be conserved in the soil and made available for the crop subsequently grown.

(4) Permanent improvement of the agricultural lands is ensured.

Special attention is given to hilly areas, areas in catchment areas of big reservoirs and famine areas. During 1956-57, the following schemes were under execution:—

	Area tackled in acres.
1 Kothamangalam Scheme, Satyamangalam taluk, Coimbatore district.	4,100
2 Kangayam-Vellakoil Scheme in Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore district.	6,000
3 Soil Conservation Scheme, Palladam taluk, Coimbatore district.	2,500
4 Soil Conservation Scheme in Coimbatore and Avanashi Centres, Coimbatore district.	5,500
5 Schemes in Ootacamund, Coonoor and Gudalur Centres of the Nilgiris district.	5,000
6 Schemes in Vellore and Wallajah taluks, North Arcot district.	6,000
7 Scheme in Kadambuliur Firka of South Arcot district	6,000
8 Schemes in Adanakottai, Karambakudi and Perambalur Centres in Tiruchirappalli district.	960
9 Scheme in Vilpatti village, Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district.	250
	36,310

Up to end of December 1956, about 12,000 acres were tackled.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to tackle an area of 17,450 acres as shown below:—

	Area in acres.
Nilgiris	1,500
Kodaikanal	250
Salem district	2,000
Kadambuliur Firka of South Arcot district	4,000
Tiruchirappalli district	2,500
Coimbatore district	10,000
Chingleput district	2,200
	22,450

The total cost of the schemes provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 18 lakhs on staff, machinery and works. A part of this cost will be recovered from the beneficiaries and the balance met by the Central and State Governments according to a formula fixed by the Central Government.

(6) *River Pumping Scheme—River pumping.*—There are a few streams in certain areas of Madras State, which have not been harnessed for agricultural purposes. The reason in most cases is that the lands which they can irrigate are situated on a higher level and it is not feasible or economical to bale out the water by human or cattle labour. The water flowing in these streams can be put to good use if high power oil engine pumpsets are installed on their banks and the water pumped out for irrigating the adjoining lands. On an average each unit comprising two oil engines can irrigate 100 acres. During 1956-57, it was proposed to instal six such river pumping units in suitable areas. Exploratory work in respect of these schemes was completed. It was proposed to station these units in Nenmeni and Vadamalpuram villages in Ramanathapuram district, Allur, Ramapuram and Alishikudi villages in Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district and Kalingapatti village in Tirunelveli district. Exploratory work in respect of another six schemes to be started in 1957-58 will be undertaken from April 1957 onwards. It is tentatively proposed to allot the six schemes as shown below :—

Kanyakumari district—Two schemes.

South Arcot district—Two schemes.

Chingleput district—One scheme.

Tirunelveli district—One scheme.

B. Other Commodity Schemes—(1) Oilseeds—Scheme for increasing the production of oilseeds.—Under this scheme, seeds of improved strains of the three main oilseed crops of Madras State, namely, groundnut, castor and gingelly are multiplied in seed farms run in private holdings. The seeds obtained from these farms are distributed to growers. Besides the distribution of improved seeds, the production of oilseeds is also increased by extending their cultivation to new areas and by adopting improved cultivation methods. During 1956-57, it was proposed to tackle 1.95 lakh acres under the various methods and secure an additional production of 13,100 tons. Up to end of January 1957, it was estimated that an additional production of 12,600 tons would have been secured by tackling a total area of 1.13 lakh acres under various methods. The following are the targets proposed for 1957-58 :—

	Area to be tackled in acres.	Additional production expected in tons.
1 By spread of improved seeds	341,200	17,100
2 By intensive cultivation methods	262,000	12,000
3 By extension of area	145,200	31,400
Total ..	748,200	60,500

(2) *Sugarcane—(a) Sugarcane Development Scheme.*—The scheme has already been sanctioned by the Government. The target of additional production of two lakhs of tons of sugarcane fixed for 1956-57 would have been achieved.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to continue the scheme on the same lines as that proposed for 1956-57, with a further target of two lakhs of tons of sugarcane over and above the target for 1956-57. This target is proposed to be achieved by the following methods :—

	Increase over 1956-57. (Lakhs tons of sugarcane.)
(i) Intensifying cane production in existing factory areas ..	0.20
(ii) Extending cane cultivation in new factory areas	1.40
(iii) Application of fertilisers and green manures	0.20
(iv) Use of disease-free seed material and adoption of better methods of cultivation.	0.20
Total ..	2.00

During 1955-56, four sugar factories were working and they produced a total quantity of about 51,600 tons of sugar. The target for the Second Five-Year Plan is to raise this to 120,000 tons at the end of 1960-61. No new factories had gone into production during 1956-57. During 1957-58, three new factories are expected to start working in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore and Chingleput. It is too early to say what quantity of sugar they will produce that year. An expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1957-58.

(b) *Sugarcane Research Scheme—(i) Establishment of full fledged Sugarcane Research Station near Cuddalore.*—The need for a well equipped Research Station for sugarcane is keenly felt. It is proposed to locate a hundred-acre Research Station in the vicinity of Cuddalore town. At this centre, research on agronomic, chemical, entomological and mycological aspects will be undertaken. The site selected for locating this station is being taken over and the scheme will be started during 1957-58. The estimated cost of construction of residential and non-residential buildings for the Research Station is Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

(ii) *Establishment of Sugarcane Research Sub-Station in Tiruchirappalli.*—A suitable area for establishing this station in Kumaramangalam village in Kulittalai taluk has been selected. As soon as the lands are acquired, the scheme will be started and worked as per the technical programme approved by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

(iii) *Sugarcane Research Sub-Station, Gudiyattam.*—Sugarcane Research has been in operation at this station even during the First Five-Year Plan period. Work will be continued at this centre, as per the technical programme approved by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

The total expenditure provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 3.53 lakhs for all the above schemes.

(3) *Cotton—Increasing cotton production.*—The target fixed for 1956-57 under this scheme was an additional production of 40,000 bales of cotton lint (392 lb. each). Up to end of December 1956, an additional production of 13,850 bales would have been secured.

Having regard to the fact that the target for the five-year period has been increased from 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh bales over and above the 3 lakh bales secured in 1955-56, the target previously fixed for 1957-58 has been raised from 57,000 bales to 69,000 bales, over and above the production in 1956-57. The target under each item is given below :—

	Area in acres.	Production in bales.
A. Extensive cultivation—		
1 Reclamation of waste and fallow lands	6,000	1,500
2 Replacement of crops (in new irrigation project areas, etc).	24,000	12,000
3 Double cropping (second crop in rice fallows, etc.)	45,500	22,750
4 Inter-cropping	64,000	8,000
B. Intensive cultivation—		
5 Distribution of improved seeds	202,500	8,100
6 Application of fertilizers	98,000	12,250
7 Improved methods, line sowing, ridging, etc. ..	32,000	400
8 Plant protection	..	4,000
Total ..		69,000

In Kanyakumari district, exploratory trials for growing the Madras Cambodia Uganda-1, Madras Cambodia Uganda-2 and Sea Island varieties are proposed to be undertaken.

(4) *Horticulture—Horticultural Development.*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to grant long-term loans to agriculturists for starting new orchards and also short-term loans for enabling them to rejuvenate the existing orchards by the application of chemical manures. Separate technical staff are also proposed to be employed in each district to give the required advice and assistance to the fruit-growers.

The scheme has not yet been sanctioned. The targets proposed for 1957-58 are the planting of 1,460 acres of new area and rejuvenation of 17,850 acres of old orchards. The expenditure provided for the year is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(5) *Development of coconut cultivation.*—(i) *Establishment of Regional Research Station in Tanjore district.*—The object of the station is to explore the possibilities of increasing coconut production in the East Coast Region by cultural, manurial and varietal

trials. The scheme has been sanctioned. A suitable site is being selected in Tanjore district and the scheme will be started early in the year 1957-58.

(ii) *Establishment of coconut nurseries.*—It takes seven to ten years for a coconut tree to come to bearing. If a plant of poor pedigree is planted, its poor performance will be known only after this period, after considerable labour and money have been spent on rearing it. It is, therefore, essential to select only plants of good pedigree for planting. During the First Five-Year Plan period, three coconut nurseries were run for raising seedlings from selected, high yielding and regular bearing trees. With the reorganization of the States, the nursery at Pattukkottai alone was left in Madras State. During 1956-57, a total of 35,352 seedlings was distributed from this nursery up to end of January 1957, against a target of 36,000. In addition, two nurseries were started in Muthupet village of Tanjore district to supply a total of 1.5 lakh seedlings to rehabilitate the coconut areas devastated by the cyclone of November 1955. To supply this number, about two lakhs of selected seed nuts were planted in these nurseries. After the seedlings are distributed in 1957, these nurseries will be closed.

During 1957-58, four coconut nurseries will be run in the States as shown below :—

	Targetted number of seedlings to be distributed every year.
1 Pattukkottai	33,000
2 Kanyakumari district	30,000
3 A suitable centre in South Arcot or Chingleput district.	33,000
4 Central Farm, Coimbatore	30,000
	126,000

The expenditure provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

C. *Training Schemes.*—(1) *Strengthening of the Agricultural College.*—In order to provide an adequate number of trained hands to man the various schemes worked by the Agricultural Department and in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas, the number of candidates admitted into the B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree Course at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was increased from 108 to 162 with effect from 1956-57. This scheme will be continued during 1957-58 also. The additional buildings required for the extra laboratory and class room accommodation as well as for the hostel will be constructed during 1957-58. The main building works are estimated to cost Rs. 5.25 lakhs during

1957-58. The total expenditure provided for the year is Rs. 14-00 lakhs.

(2) *Training of Malis.*—The need for skilled workers required for implementing fruit development programmes is keenly felt. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide the necessary training for fifty malis each year. The course is proposed to be run for six months from July to December each year at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore. The scheme will be commenced during the year 1957-58.

D. *Other Research Schemes*—(1) *Establishment of Seed Testing Stations.*—The aim of the Central and Regional Seed Testing Stations proposed under this scheme is to raise crops from seeds of all improved strains every year, in order to study their yield trends, the extent of impurities, deterioration, etc. Seed samples will also be gathered from all crop strains from three typical regions of the State from (a) primary seed farms, (b) secondary seed farms and (c) from other ryots' fields, for study of impurities, deterioration, etc. The proposals are awaiting sanction of Government and the scheme is expected to be started during 1957-58. The Central Seed Testing Station will be located at the Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar in Coimbatore district. The Regional Seed Testing Stations will be located at the Agricultural Research Stations at Koilpatti, Pattukkottai and Tindivanam respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 0-90 lakh has been provided for the scheme for 1957-58.

(2) *Tobacco Research Scheme*—(a) *Scheme for the improvement of Meenampalayam tobacco in Coimbatore district.*—The objects of this scheme are (i) to conduct trials at the Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar, with the channel water for irrigation supplemented by potassic salts with a view to produce a quality crop similar to that usually obtained with the brackish water from the wells; and (ii) to increase the average yield appreciably by finding out a method of judicious manuring and by selecting the optimum time for planting in order to get the advantage of favourable weather factors for the growing crop.

In 1957-58, the programme will be carried out as per the objectives mentioned above. The scheme commenced working in September 1956.

(b) *Scheme for the experimental cultivation of Jaffna tobacco and curing Meenampalayam tobacco by the Jaffna method.*—This scheme is to be formulated, after an officer is trained in Jaffna in the cultural and curing operations of tobacco.

(c) *Training of an officer in Jaffna.*—The original proposal was to train an officer in the cultural and curing operations of tobacco at Jaffna, for a period of six months commencing from October 1956. But, on receipt of advice from the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, the Government sanctioned the

deputation of an officer for a period of one year. The officer has proceeded to Jaffna for training in the fourth week of January 1957 and he is expected to return one year thereafter.

(3) *Investigation of betel-vine wilt disease.*—Investigations have been started in a farm taken on lease at Velur village in Namakkal taluk of Salem district for finding out the causes responsible for the wilt disease on betel-vine crop and the methods for controlling the disease. The scheme will be worked for a period of three years.

(4) *Improvement of gur manufacture and storage.*—This scheme will be worked at the Sugarcane Research sub-station at Gudiyattam in North Arcot district. Though improvements in the manufacture of gur (jaggery) and in the design of the furnace and methods of clarification of juice have been effected in recent years, there is deterioration of gur in storage. More scientific data are required to advise the ryots on the best process of manufacturing gur and the best method of storage, so that the agriculturists may get the benefit of increased prices, when the gur manufactured by them is sold after keeping them in storage for some time. If the gur is sold away immediately after its manufacture, a glut in the market is created and as a consequence prices fall. This scheme will involve various studies on the composition of juice in relation to cane quality, studies on manufacture of gur and a study of the deterioration in quality of gur as a result of storage under various conditions. These scheme will be taken up during 1957-58.

(5) *Upgrading the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.*—This scheme consists of three parts, viz., (i) formation of a statistical section, (ii) provision of one X-Ray unit and (iii) provision of laboratory and farm equipment including spectrograph and technical books. The statistical section which has been functioning during 1956-57 will be continued during 1957-58 also. The remaining two items will be started in 1957-58. In view of the large number of field experiments and the collection therefrom of experimental data of a complex nature, there is a great need to have the assistance of a separate section consisting of trained hands to analyse and interpret the data. The statistical section already started serves this purpose. The X-Ray unit proposed to be purchased in 1957-58 is intended to take up certain advanced investigations for helping the evolution of better seed strains. Certain other laboratory and farm equipment, as well as books, are also expected to be obtained during 1957-58 for taking up research work of an advanced nature. The total expenditure provided for the scheme for 1957-58 is Rs. 1-56 lakhs.

(6) *Manurial trials on ryots fields.*—This scheme was originally proposed to be worked at Mangalore of South Kanara district in the composite Madras State. As this centre was transferred to Mysore State, consequent on the reorganization of States from 1st November 1956, it has been proposed to run a similar scheme in the present Madras State. The Indian Council of Agricultural

Research has requested the State Government to make a provision of Rs. 4.43 lakhs under the Second Five-Year Plan. The entire expenditure will be borne by the Centre.

The object of the scheme is to study the results of applying various doses of nitrogenous and potassic fertilizers on various crops like paddy, sugarcane, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, etc. The work on the scheme will be conducted in nine districts of the State in a total of 18 taluks, at two taluks for each district. In each taluk there will be 27 experiments. The experiments will be conducted as per the plan drawn up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, as a part of an All-India Scheme. The expenditure provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

E. Administration and propaganda—(1) *Agricultural Information Service.*—The object of this scheme is to disseminate up-to-date agricultural information to the farmers more quickly than at present through publications, films, exhibitions, etc. This scheme has been started in January 1957. A separate officer styled "Agricultural Information Officer" has been appointed with headquarters at Madras to prepare the necessary propaganda literature and arrange to get them printed in a suitable form and to distribute them. He will also tour the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks and train the Village Level Workers in the best method of "putting across" to agriculturists improved methods of cultivation, etc. This scheme will be continued during 1957-58 also.

(2) *Strengthening of the Agricultural Department.*—Proposals are under the consideration of the Government for bifurcating the six districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli and appointing one additional District Agricultural Officer for each of these districts. It is proposed to continue the additional District Agricultural Officers during 1957-58 to the extent necessary. The budget estimate of the Agricultural Department for 1957-58 will be 2 to 2½ times that of 1955-56. An expenditure of Rs. 4.97 lakhs has been provided for 1957-58.

APPENDIX.

TARGET OF ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION ON THE BASIS OF THE MADRAS STATE PLAN, 1957-58 (THE TARGETS ARE TENTATIVE).

Name of the scheme.	Additional area to be benefited.	Additional production.	Yard stick.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Foodgrains—	ACS.	TONS.	
I. Major Irrigation ..	110,268	25,058	
II. Minor Irrigation—			
Special Minor Irrigation Programme,	18,904	9,426	4/9 ton per acre on new acres and ½ ton per acre on existing acres.

Name of the scheme.	Additional area to be benefited.	Additional production.	Yard stick.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ACS.	TONS.	
A. Foodgrains—cont.			
II. Minor Irrigation—cont.			
Desilting-cum-reclamation of tanks.	1,800	470	
Filter points ..	6,000	3,000	½ ton per acre.
Pumpsets—Hiring * ..	2,320	773	½ ton of rice per acre.
River pumping ..	600	800	1½ ton per acre.
III. Land Development—			
Tractor—Hiring ..	13,500 } virgin land. 19,000 } current fallows.	3,375 } 1,900 }	½ ton per acre virgin lands. 1/10 per acre for current fallows.
Soil Conservation ..	2,000 } hills. 15,000 } plains.	2,350 }	Out of this production, 1,600 tons are potatoes.
* The scheme for hiring pumpsets is a non-plan scheme.			
IV. Manures and Fertilizers—			
Ammonium Sulphate (and Super Phosphate (40,000 tons)).	1,120,000	80,000	1 ton will cover 28 acres giving 2 tons of additional production.
Green manures ..	720,000	72,000	1/10 ton per acre.
Urban compost (3,35,690 tons).	67,138	8,400	½ ton per acre.
Rural compost (75,500 tons).	15,100	1,888	½ ton per acre.
V. Improved seeds ..	1,020,000	1,00,000	1/10 ton per acre.
VI. Plant Protection ..	300,000	26,700	10 per cent saving in yield, i.e., 10 per cent of 2,000 lb. per acre.
VII. National Extension and Community Projects.	..	8,400	..
VIII. General Improvements in Agriculture.	..	14,700	
Total cereals ..	3,431,630	359,240	
B. Oil-seeds—			
Oil-seed development ..	7.2 (lakhs).	60,546	The items of development being many, the yard-sticks vary with the items.
C. Cotton—			
Cotton Extension ..	81,900	69,000	Do.
D. Sugarcane—			
Sugarcane development ..	105,300	200,000	Do.

CHAPTER II.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

The Minor Irrigation Programme for which a provision of Rs. 330.83 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan is particularly important, since there is a very little scope for further large-scale extension of irrigation under river projects in this State. Almost all the major sources have been tapped already and further increase in agricultural production can be achieved only through the execution of small works under this programme, which are capable of yielding quick results within two or three years of their commencement.

The main items of work included under this programme, are the following:—

- 1 Special Minor Irrigation Programme;
- 2 Desilting-cum-reclamation of tanks;
- 3 Scheme for sinking of tube wells; and
- 4 Filter Point Scheme.

The details of the schemes are as follows:—

1. *Special Minor Irrigation Programme.*—This programme includes schemes for construction of new irrigation works and also repairs to existing irrigation sources such as anicuts, dams, regulators, tanks, supply channels, etc. The schemes taken up under this programme are small ones costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs each and are capable of completion within a period of two to three years. This is a programme which is being continued from the First Five-Year Plan period.

In the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 53.77 lakhs was provided for execution of these schemes. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 32.66 lakhs was incurred, up to the end of January 1957 on both 'Continuation' and 'New' works. Against a target of over 1,100 works proposed to be taken up during the year, 291 works were completed by the end of January 1957 and the rest were under various stages of execution.

The programme for 1957-58 includes a provision of Rs. 27.98 lakhs on both 'Continuation' and 'New' works.

2. *Desilting-cum-reclamation of irrigation tanks.*—Many irrigation tanks have become badly silted up, so that their storage capacity has been reduced and the water is not sufficient to irrigate satisfactorily the entire 'ayacut' area registered under them. The proposal is to deepen the tank beds by removing silt to the extent possible without affecting the commandability of the ayacut

and to deposit the excavated silt on the foreshore lands. Where necessary the full tank level will also be slightly raised and small dowel banks will be provided on the tank side to prevent the foreshore being flooded by the raising of the full tank level.

The purchase of the required machinery has been sanctioned by the Government and the special staff will be sanctioned soon. The scheme is expected to be implemented during the year 1957-1958. The expenditure provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 64,000.

3. *Sinking of tube-wells.*—A scheme for sinking 300 tube-wells has been included in the Plan but it has not yet been sanctioned. A total Plan provision of Rs. 45.93 lakhs is available for this scheme. It is proposed to take up this scheme, only after watching the results and studying the economics of the Exploratory Tube Well Programme of the Government of India which is now under execution in the State.

4. *Filter Point Scheme.*—Filter Point tube-wells are sunk in deltaic and sandy areas where the water table is high so as to provide a supplementary source of irrigation for cultivation during the off season or for raising an additional crop. During 1956-57, it was proposed to sink 600 filter points in the various districts as noted below:—

District.	Number of filter points to be sunk in 1956-57.
Chingleput	35
South Arcot	50
Tanjore	245
Tiruchirappalli	80
Ramanathapuram	70
Coimbatore	15
North Arcot	55
Salem	5
Madurai	35
Tirunelveli	10
	600

During 1957-58 also, it is proposed to sink 600 wells in suitable areas, to be decided after watching the actual progress of execution of the wells in 1956-57.

CHAPTER III.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle play a very important part in the rural economy of an agricultural country like India. The prosperity and economic welfare of the peasants and farmers depend largely on the well-being of the cattle. The quality of our cattle is generally low, due to ill-breeding and ill-feeding and general lack of care. It should be the aim of every farmer to improve his cattle wealth by scientific breeding, proper feeding and care and to make the maintenance of cattle a profitable concern.

The total cattle population in Madras is 14.6 millions, besides 12.6 millions of sheep and goats. The welfare of these cattle is a matter of vital concern to the people and the State, because of their close connection with agriculture which is the main occupation of the bulk of the people. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government have therefore undertaken a large number of schemes, mainly with a view to upgrade livestock and increase their milch and draught qualities. The improvement of cattle consists among other things in the selection of high class bulls and their utilization for upgrading the pedigree of animals, the provision of an adequate quantity of well-balanced food and the complete control of diseases that periodically take a heavy toll of the cattle population. The Plan also includes schemes for the development of poultry which helps to raise the nutritional value of the diet of the people.

The main features of the various schemes undertaken by the Government and the programme of work for 1957-58 are given below :—

1. *All-India Key Village Scheme for cattle development.*—This scheme contemplates the improvement of the general efficiency of cattle by adoption of scientific methods of breeding, feeding, management, disease control and marketing, in compact areas, with the ultimate object of developing the cattle wealth of the country in ever widening areas.

Fifteen Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres with four key villages attached to each of them have been established during the First Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the establishment of 18 Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres in the State. During 1956-57, four Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres have been started with six key villages attached to each of them and two key villages have been added to each of the fifteen Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres sanctioned under the First Five-Year Plan. These four new centres are located at (1) Pettakalipalayam, (2) Sultanpet (Coimbatore district), (3) Chinadharapuram (Tiruchirappalli district) and (4) Kalimandiyam

(Madurai district). One jeep will be provided to each of the nineteen Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres for quick transportation of semen from the main centre to sub-centres.

The programme for 1957-58 provides for the establishment of four new Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres. One of these centres to be started in conjunction with the dairy schemes will be located at Conjeevaram (Chingleput district). The other three will be located in Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts in contiguity with existing centres.

2. *Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres in urban areas of the State.*—Artificial Insemination Centres are being started in suitable cities and towns of the State in order to overcome the shortage of the required number of pedigree breeding bulls and to intensify livestock development by the utilisation of better bulls for breeding milch cows through artificial insemination in the urban areas.

There are already six Artificial Insemination Centres functioning in the State, started during the First Five-Year Plan period. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the establishment of ten Artificial Insemination Centres of which three centres have already been established during 1956-57 at Vellore (North Arcot district), Tirunelveli (Tirunelveli district) and Virudhunagar (Ramanathapuram district).

During 1957-58, three Artificial Insemination Centres will be started at Cuddalore (South Arcot district), Tanjore (Tanjore district) and Chingleput (Chingleput district).

3. *Scheme for the development of feeds and fodder resources in Key Villages.*—A comprehensive scheme for the development of feeds and fodder resources in the Key village areas covering all aspects like payment of subsidy, establishment of community pastures, construction of paddy washing tanks, popularisation of silo pits, distribution of chaff cutters, etc., is being drawn up for introduction during 1957-58.

4. *Supplementary Extension Centres for the utilisation of bulls produced in Key Villages of the State.*—A considerable number of pedigree breeding bulls required for grading up of non-descript cattle are expected to become available from the Key villages of the State. This scheme provides for the utilisation of such bulls for grading up non-descript cattle in areas of the State not covered by the Key Village Scheme. According to the provision made in the Second Plan, 40 supplementary extension centres will be established in the State. Five centres have been sanctioned for the year 1956-57 and these centres are located at (1) Madurantakam (Chingleput district), (2) Namakkal (Salem district), (3) Uthamapalayam (Madurai district), (4) Karur (Tiruchirappalli district), and (5) Dindigul (Madurai district).

During 1957-58, eight such centres will be established in the following districts :—

- Chingleput district.
- South Arcot district.
- North Arcot district.
- Salem district.
- Tiruchirappalli district.
- Madurai district.
- Ramanathapuram district.
- Tirunelveli district.

5. *All-India Key Village Scheme—Calf Subsidy Scheme.*—It is essential that the calves produced in the areas covered by the Key Village Schemes should be reared up properly up to maturity so as to make them available for breeding operations elsewhere. But there is a tendency on the part of the cattle owners to sell away their calves when they are young. In order to give an incentive to the cattle owners to rear the calves up to maturity, it is proposed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 10 per calf per mensem, from the date of weaning to the date of maturity.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, 380 calves have been subsidized. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the payment of subsidy to 7,000 calves of which the target for 1956-57 was the payment of subsidy to 1,000 calves.

During 1957-58 also, 1,000 calves will be subsidized.

6. *Poultry development in Key Village areas.*—The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the establishment of 20 poultry grading centres in the State. Two hundred cockerels will be distributed to each of the centres and desi-cockerels available in the area will be capanised. Incubators will be provided in these centres for the hatching of eggs by the villagers. A poultry show will also be organized annually in these centres.

During the year 1956-57, three centres have been located in the following places :—

- 1 Key Village Centre, Chidambaram, South Arcot district.
- 2 Key Village Centre, Neikarapatti, Madurai district.
- 3 Key Village Centre, Malayandipatnam, Coimbatore district.

During 1957-58, four more centres will be started at the following places :—

- 1 Key Village Centre, Poonamallee, Chingleput district;
- 2 Key Village Centre, Pettaikalipalayam, Coimbatore district;

3 Key Village Centre, Sengarandampalayam, Coimbatore district; and

4 Key Village Centre, Idayakottai, Madurai district.

7. *Poultry development in Community Project, Community Development and National Extension Service areas.*—This is an All-India Scheme sponsored by the Government of India with the object of improving the local breeds of poultry through superior strains and to increase the capacity for production of eggs. According to the Plan, a Regional Poultry Farm and 22 Extension Centres are to be started in the State. During 1956-57 nine Extension Centres have been sanctioned and they are to be located in the following places :—

- 1 Thiruvangulam (Tiruchirappalli district).
- 2 Bhuvanagiri (South Arcot district).
- 3 Kothangudi (Tanjore district).
- 4 Polivakkam (Chingleput district).
- 5 Veppanthattai (Tiruchirappalli district).
- 6 Aruppukulam (Ramanathapuram district).
- 7 Palayakottai (Coimbatore district).
- 8 Kulakottai (Madurai district).
- 9 Pettai (R.S.) (Narasinganallur) (Tirunelveli district).

The first three centres have been established already and the other centres will commence functioning shortly. Twenty-seven persons have been trained in poultry husbandry at the Poultry Research Station, Madras. Six hundred and twenty birds have so far been distributed in the Community Development areas for breeding purposes.

During 1957-58, four such centres will be established in the centres to be selected in the National Extension Service and Community Development areas where adequate lands are available for the purpose. The building works are expected to cost a sum of Rs. 4.08 lakhs.

8. *Subsidy to private poultry breeders or associations.*—This scheme is intended to create enthusiasm among private poultry breeders to pay more attention to poultry development and to popularise poultry rearing.

Forty-six subsidies of Rs. 850 each will be distributed to selected private breeders or associations during the Second Plan period. The subsidy is intended to enable the poultry breeders to purchase incubators and other such scientific aids to breeding. A good number of the chicks produced by these breeders will be made available to the department for distribution in the villages in order to upgrade the breed of the local birds. Payment of ten such subsidies was sanctioned in 1956-57 and arrangements are being made to select the breeders and payments will be made during this year.

During 1957-58, ten more poultry breeders or associations will be selected and subsidised.

9. *Goshala development.*—The Plan provides for the development of three goshalas in the State during the Second Five-Year Plan period, with a view to develop milk pockets of small size and number. The goshala selected for assistance under the scheme will be given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 11,000 towards the purchase of cows, a bull and the cost of repairs to buildings, cattle-sheds, etc. A recurring grant of Rs. 2,600 will also be paid towards the maintenance of productive herd, subsidy to calves born in the goshala, etc.

The Government sanctioned the development of two goshalas during the year 1956-57 and the pinjrapole run by the S.P.C.A., Vellore, North Arcot district, and the Gandhi Memorial Ashram, Alathambadi, Tanjore district, have been selected for development.

During 1957-58, one more goshala will be developed.

10. *Control of cattle diseases.*—The scheme provides for the establishment of a motorised mobile unit with necessary staff and equipment to control contagious and infectious diseases of cattle. The scheme also envisages advance preventive inoculations against contagious diseases in endemic areas.

During 1956-57, two mobile units were established in the districts of Tanjore and Chingleput. These units are carrying out inoculations and vaccination, in advance, in endemic areas, before the outbreak of contagious diseases and are also combating diseases in actual outbreaks.

During 1957-58, two more mobile units will be established in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore.

11. *Cattle shows.*—The Second Five-Year Plan provides for conducting 60 District Cattle Shows and 5 State Shows during the Plan period.

Provision was made for the year 1956-57 to conduct twelve District Shows and one State Show. Accordingly, District Shows were conducted in all the districts of the State. The State Cattle Show was also conducted at Madras during the third week of March 1957 and it proved a great success. The show attracted very fine specimens of cattle of different breeds both from private breeders and from the Government farms.

During 1957-58 also, twelve District Shows and one State Show will be conducted.

12. *Increased production of Rinderpest Freeze-Dried Vaccine at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.*—The scheme aims at the production of 37 lakhs of additional doses of Rinderpest Freeze-Dried Vaccine at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, for each year, for two years, to meet

the needs of the Rinderpest eradication campaign in the Southern Region. The entire cost of the scheme will be borne by the Government of India. The scheme is likely to be implemented during 1957-58.

13. *Improvements to the existing livestock farms—mixed farming—Hosur Cattle Farm.*—This scheme provides for augmenting the irrigational facilities in the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, and bringing an additional area of 325 acres under intensive cultivation under irrigated conditions.

During 1956-57, the sinking of three bore hole wells was sanctioned. The boring operations have already commenced and the wells will be sunk in the course of the year.

During 1957-58, three more bore wells will be sunk and the desilting of the existing wells will also be undertaken. The scheme is expected to be completed during 1957-58.

14. *Improvements to the existing livestock farms—Soil Conservation in agricultural lands.*—This scheme is proposed to be taken up in the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm. Soil conservation measures will be introduced in 1,500 acres during the first two years of the Plan, i.e., 1956-57 and 1957-58, at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for the year 1956-57. The survey of the entire area of the farm has been completed and detailed contour survey has been done over an area of 460 acres. Soil conservation measures in an area of 60 acres have been carried out.

During 1957-58, the work will be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000.

15. *Improvements to the existing livestock farm—Soil conservation in hilly regions.*—The scheme provides for the introduction of soil conservation measures in the Sheep Farm, Ootacamund, in an area of about 600 acres at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The entire area of the farm has already been surveyed and the work will be completed during 1957-58.

16. *Improvements to the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.*—The scheme provides for the construction of additional residential and non-residential buildings at the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad, to improve the working of the farm. The amount provided for the purpose in the Plan is Rs. 2.81 lakhs.

During the year 1956-57, the construction of a store room and a rest-house at a cost of Rs. 17,000 was also sanctioned and the work has been entrusted to Public Works Department for execution.

During 1957-58, the construction of dairy stalls, sheds for breeding bulls, dairy rooms, fencing the paddocks, etc., are proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

17. *Improvement to the existing livestock farms—Buildings and roads.*—The scheme contemplates the electrification of Live-stock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

18. *Establishment of a new cattle farm.*—One cattle farm for the production of seed bulls will be opened in the State during the the Plan period. The proposed farm will be started and built up in Ramanathapuram district.

The Government sanctioned the establishment of a cattle farm in Ramanathapuram district during 1956-57. A Superintendent has been appointed on 9th November 1956 to organize the farm.

The Kanadukathan poramboke lands have been taken over by the Animal Husbandry Department for location of the farm. Arrangements are now being made for the execution of the building programmes, laying out of roads, transfer of animals, appointment of staff and purchase of implements and tools.

19. *Scheme for the distribution of breeding bulls in rural areas.*—The object of this scheme is to provide pedigree bulls in rural areas for natural services of cows and she-buffaloes, in order to grade up the stock. Two hundred and fifty-two breeding bulls will be distributed in the State under this Scheme during the Plan period.

The Government sanctioned the distribution of sixty breeding bulls during the year 1956-57 at a cost of Rs. 0.60 lakh. Eighteen Murrah buffalo bulls and twelve Hallikar bulls have been purchased and distributed. Orders have been placed for the purchase of another fourteen Murrah buffalo bulls, nine Gir bulls and eight Scindhi bulls. As some of the Hallikar and Scindhi bulls are procured at rates less than those provided for, it is expected that some more bulls in addition to the target may also be purchased and distributed.

Bulls will be purchased for another 0.60 lakh during 1957-58 also and distributed in the State.

20. *Appointment of additional stockmen in the Animal Husbandry Department.*—In order to provide assistance in their routine work to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons having touring work and to enable them to concentrate more on the technical aspects of their work, the appointment of 46 additional stockmen is provided for in the Plan.

In 1956-57 ten stockmen were appointed.

During 1957-58, fifteen additional stockmen will be appointed. Having regard to the present rate of admission to the Stockmen course, no difficulty is anticipated in achieving the target.

21. *Purchase of microscopes.*—The object of this scheme is to supply 46 microscopes to the Veterinary institutions to facilitate

on-the-spot diagnosis of diseases of animals brought for treatment and to enable the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to take immediate remedial measures.

Provision for the purchase of 25 microscopes has been made for the year 1957-58.

22. *Opening of sheep farm.*—There is provision for the opening of one sheep farm in the Plan. This farm will be opened in Chingleput district. The object of this scheme is to improve the breed of sheep in the district and to undertake researches relating to sheep and wool industry.

The Government have sanctioned the opening of the sheep farm in Chingleput district. Action is being taken to acquire from the Forest Department an area of 500 acres in the Gudalur Forest area in the district. It is proposed to purchase foundation stock and put up sheds immediately, the land is taken over.

Appointment of staff, construction of buildings and sheds and purchase of implements and tools will be completed during 1957-58.

23. *Additional buildings to the Madras Veterinary College.*—To meet the needs of increased admission to the Madras Veterinary College, the Plan provides for the construction of an additional hostel in the Madras Veterinary College at a cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 6.67 lakhs has also been provided under the “Scheme for the increased admission to the B.V.Sc. course”.

The cost of the above work, according to the estimates, works out to Rs. 16.83 lakhs (9.80 lakhs and 7.03 lakhs).

The Public Works Department has prepared detailed plans and estimates for the work and the work was commenced during the year 1956-57.

The construction of the three-storied building contemplated, will be taken up for construction during 1957-58.

24. *Strengthening the departments of Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics in the Madras Veterinary College.*—The scheme aims at the provision of a full-fledged Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics section with laboratory equipments, etc., for research work in the subjects.

The strengthening of the Animal Nutrition Department in the Madras Veterinary College was taken up during 1956-57. A Research Officer to be in charge of the scheme has been appointed with adequate subordinate staff. Required equipments are being purchased. This section has taken up the following research problems for study:—

1 Studies on silage.

2 Study on the nutrients in the semen plasma of the breeding bulls to evaluate their reproductive capacities and the searching of sex hormones which control the whole mechanism.

The work on various research problems will be continued during 1957-58 also.

25. *Increased admission to the B.V.Sc. Course.*—There is an acute paucity of Veterinary personnel prevailing in the Department. To overcome this shortage, the Plan provides for an increased admission of 120 students to the B.V.Sc. Course. The increase in admission was already given effect to and 120 additional students were admitted to the B.V.Sc. Course for the academic year 1956-57. The equipments required consequent on the increased admissions are also being purchased. The scheme will be continued during 1957-58 also.

26. *Increased admission to Stockmen Course.*—The Plan provides for increasing the admission to the Stockmen Course from 50 to 100. The admissions have already been increased at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur. Further, 2 batches of 50 in each, at the District Livestock Farms, Orathanad and Pudukottai, have also been started during 1956-57, thus raising the number of admissions to 200. The scheme is functioning very satisfactorily.

27. *Electrification of Veterinary Institutions.*—The Plan provides for the electrification of 28 Veterinary Institutions under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government have sanctioned the electrification of the following Veterinary Institutions during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of 0.04 lakh :—

- 1 Veterinary Hospital, Rajapalayam.
- 2 Veterinary Dispensary, Devakottai.
- 3 Veterinary Dispensary, Sivaganga.
- 4 Veterinary Dispensary, Periyakulam.
- 5 Veterinary Dispensary, Kodaikanal.

CHAPTER IV.

DAIRYING AND MILK-SUPPLY.

Dairying is one of the useful subsidiary occupations undertaken by agriculturists to supplement their income. The organization and development of dairying on a co-operative basis will not only enable the agriculturists to augment their income but will also improve the cattle wealth, increase milk production, ensure supply of pure milk to the public and raise the per capita consumption of milk which is at present comparatively low. There is, therefore, an imperative need to organize the industry on a firm basis. Schemes are already under implementation in this State for the development of this industry through co-operatives. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to give a further fillip to this industry.

Details of the different schemes proposed to be undertaken under this Head are furnished below :—

(i) *Establishment of pasteurisation plants.*—This scheme provides for supply of pasteurisation plants to big Milk Supply Unions in the State so as to afford them facilities to pasteurise the milk pooled in the Unions and thereby increase the keeping quality of milk. This process, in turn, helps to increase the handling capacity of the institutions and enables them to encourage dairying as a profitable subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists in the remote villages. Under the Plan, six Milk Supply Unions will undertake the installation of pasteurisation plants.

One plant was proposed to be set up in 1956-57. The Government have sanctioned the proposals for the establishment of a plant each by the Kodai Milk Supply Union and the Madurai Milk Supply Union. In the case of the Kodai Milk Supply Union, the necessary machinery has been installed at the Union. The plant has commenced work early in March 1957. As regards the Madurai Milk Supply Union, it has applied to the Collector of Madurai for the alienation of lands for putting up the factory, etc., and the installation of the plant will have to be taken up after the lands are alienated in its favour. This scheme will be implemented in 1957-58.

The programme for 1957-58 contemplates the installation of two pasteurisation plants including the one by the Madurai Milk Supply Union. The other pasteurisation plant will be taken up by the Coimbatore Milk Supply Union.

(ii) *Salvage of dry cattle.*—Adequate facilities for the salvage of dry cattle are absolutely necessary for preserving and improving the cattle wealth. Under the Plan, the establishment of four farms is contemplated, of which one will be in the first year.

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a farm at Thuvakudy to be run by the Trichi-Srirangam Milk Supply Union. The Union has taken up the implementation of the scheme and the farm is expected to commence work soon.

In the year 1957-58, it is proposed to establish one more salvage farm at Abhishekapatti in Tirunelveli district.

(iii) *Urban Milk Supply Scheme.*—This scheme aims at increasing the production of milk by the milk supply co-operatives by about 10 per cent every year over the initial production of milk so that by the end of the Plan period, the overall daily production of milk will be increased to 58,800 Madras measures. To achieve this object, it is proposed to organize 138 new milk supply societies during the Plan period and increase the issue of loans for the purchase of milch animals every year, so that during 1960-61 the total loans issued will be Rs. 11 lakhs. The Central Testing Laboratory in Madras under the Dairy Officer will be improved.

During 1956-57, eighteen new milk supply societies were to be formed, loans to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs were to be issued and the average daily production of milk was to reach the level of 43,000 Madras measures. Twenty-two societies were formed and loans amounting to Rs. 3.50 lakhs issued up to December 1956. The average daily production of milk touched 40,822 Madras measures by 31st December 1956.

During 1957-58, twenty new milk supply societies will be organized. Government loans to the tune of Rs. 9 lakhs will be issued to the Milk Supply Co-operatives for the purchase of milch animals by their members. It is expected that the daily average production of milk will be about 48,000 Madras measures by the end of 1957-58.

(iv) *Hygienic handling of milk by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.*—This scheme has been formulated on the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to improve the hygienic handling of milk by the Madras Milk Supply Union. It provides for financial assistance to the Madras Milk Supply Union for the construction of 75 hygienic cattle-sheds, insulation of ten vans for distribution of milk and for equipping the Union with a can washing and sterilizing machine, a bottle washing and filling machine and ten drop-in-milk coolers.

All the preliminaries, such as selection of sites for putting up cattle-sheds, calling for quotations for the supply of machinery, etc., have been completed.

In 1957-58, the Union will undertake insulation of five more of its vans and equip itself with five more drop-in-milk coolers. Fifteen cattle-sheds will be constructed. The Government are considering the question of integrating this scheme with another proposal to set up a Central Dairy for Madras City under the Comprehensive Cattle Colonisation Scheme.

(v) *Cattle Breeding Scheme.*—The Cattle Breeding Societies working in the State have been doing useful work in improving the strain of the cattle belonging to the members of the milk supply co-operatives and others. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to maintain the progress and to improve the strain of cattle in various parts of the State, by organizing eleven Cattle Breeding Societies.

Two Cattle Breeding Societies were proposed for the first year and they were organized, one at Semmanangur in the South Arcot district and the other at Appanaickenpalayam in the Coimbatore district. The first society has been registered and has started on its work. The registration of the second society is pending collection of share capital. The Government have also sanctioned the scheme of financial assistance to these societies.

During 1957-58, two more Cattle Breeding Societies will be organized in Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli districts.

(vi) *Cattle Colonisation Scheme.*—The Government have sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a cattle colony at Madhavaram village near Madras City at a total estimated cost of Rs. 123.8 lakhs for the Plan period, which amount is inclusive of an expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs being the value of certain machinery, expected to be obtained as a free gift from the Food and Agriculture Organization for the dairy plant to be installed under the scheme.

The scheme aims at the evacuation of the milch cattle out of the highly congested areas of Madras City to the outskirts of the City and the reorganization of the existing milk supply position of the City. A sum of Rs. 108.80 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Plan.

Special Revenue and Public Works Department staff have been appointed and they are carrying out the preliminary work connected with the acquisition of lands and construction of buildings. A special officer has also been appointed for work connected with the cattle colony, and he is likely to join duty shortly.

Half of the land would have been acquired and taken possession of, for the implementation of the scheme, during 1956-57.

During 1957-58, the work relating to the acquisition of the land will be completed. The other land development works, like approach roads, internal roads, fencing, etc., will also be completed. The colony buildings for accommodating 500 cattle will be completed and work for accommodating another 500 cattle will be in progress. Necessary water-supply and electrical connections to the colony will be done. Development of collection of milk from the rural areas will be attended to. It is expected that the first batch of cattle will be moved into the colony during 1957-58. The handling of milk will be done by the Government Milk Factory, which is at present under the control of the Animal Husbandry Department, till such time as the Central Dairy proposed for the milk scheme is set up.

An expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the scheme in the Programme for 1957-58.

CHAPTER V.

FORESTS.

Introductory.—Madras State has at present 6,564 square miles of reserved forests which works out to 13.4 per cent of the total land area of the State. According to the National Forest Policy at least 33-1/3 per cent of the total land area should be under forests for the well-being of a State and for its agricultural, industrial and economic prosperity. Since the State is short by 20 per cent of its minimum requirements of forests, steps are being taken to increase the forest wealth, by taking over the unreserves in the district of the Nilgiris. In addition, about 1,416 square miles of ex-zamin forests have also been taken over. The question of constituting these areas into reserved forests under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act is receiving attention. Most of the forests lie in the catchment areas of important rivers and streams which provide the life blood for irrigation and power schemes in the State and therefore their conservation and improvement are vital. The forests constitute the national wealth, as they are comprised of valuable timber-bearing regions, so indispensable for defence, communications and industries. They also provide fuel for domestic and industrial purposes, fodder and pasture for the cattle, small timber for housing and agricultural implements, leaves for manure, thorns for fencing, and various other edible and minor forest products. They also afford protection to the animal kingdom and particularly to rare species which are fast disappearing. In the circumstances, the management of these forests on scientific lines is essential for maintaining a sustained supply of the various forest products.

The development schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan are directed towards this end.

2. The forests under the control of the department consist of the following categories :—

- (a) Reserved forests.
- (b) Ex-panchayat reserved forests.
- (c) Ex-zamin forests.

The reserved forests under the control of the Forest department are being managed on proper silvicultural principles.

The ex-panchayat forests and ex-zamin forests recently taken over by the Forest department were subjected to excessive grazing, goat browsing and unregulated fellings in the past by the villagers and zamindars, resulting in over-exploitation and absolute denudation. The lack of vegetative cover has exposed the soil to the

dangers of high velocity winds and heavy downpour and consequently there has been considerable loss of soil. The Government have to face the stupendous task in rehabilitating these areas and rebuilding the national wealth which had been squandered recklessly in the past due to mismanagement. It was considered that these forests should be given complete rest to begin with, to allow them to recoup from the shock they had received in the past. Accordingly they were given complete rest for some time by enforcing rigid protection. A start has been made to re-afforest the ex-panchayat forests with fuel species in the First Five-Year Plan. Rehabilitation of these ex-panchayat forests forms one of the most important Development schemes of the Forest Department under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The ex-zamin forests have not been surveyed and demarcated though its control has been transferred to the Forest Department. Survey and demarcation of these forests is the first step required in the matter of its protection and management. The Plan provides for this.

3. The several afforestation schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan aim at sound forestry management, based on scientific principles with a view to reclothe the denuded areas, improve and expand the existing forest resources of fuel and timber, so essentially required both for domestic and industrial consumption.

A descriptive summary in respect of each scheme is given below :—

I. Rehabilitation of degraded forests.—The scheme consists of three parts, viz.,

- (1) Afforestation of low hills;
- (2) demarcation and survey of ex-zamin forests; and
- (3) construction of residential accommodation.

(1) *Afforestation of low hills.*—There are several low hill areas in the ex-panchayat and ex-zamin forests which have become barren as a result of denudation in the recent past. Soil conservation measures on these hill slopes are of immediate necessity to prevent further loss of soil and damage to the agricultural lands below. The object of the scheme is to raise a vegetative cover in the low hill areas to arrest soil erosion.

(2) *Demarcation and survey of ex-zamin forests.*—In the ex-zamin forests taken over by the department, there are numerous encroachments and the boundaries of the forests under the control of the department have not been determined. As these forests have been over-exploited in the past, they have been completely denuded and require rest. It is only after demarcation and survey that these forests can be brought under regular managements.

(3) *Construction of residential accommodation.*—In many places, it is necessary to provide residential accommodation for the subordinates for effective supervision and better protection of forests. It is also necessary to construct rest houses in the project areas to enable frequent inspections.

The details of the works to be taken up in respect of items (2) and (3) are being finalized in consultation with the Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records and Conservators respectively.

During 1956–57, the programme was only to raise a vegetative cover on the low hill areas of ex-zamin and ex-panchayat reserved forests over an extent of 3,470 acres. This work was taken up and 3,188 acres were planted so far.

During 1957–58, it is proposed to continue the scheme and take up the following works :—

(1) Afforestation of low hill areas over 2,520 acres in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Salem and Chingleput;

(2) Construction of residential accommodation;

(3) Survey and demarcation of ex-zamin forests.

II. Reclamation of eroded areas by afforestation including reconnaissance survey.—The scheme consists of four parts, viz.,

(1) Afforestation of dry fuel forests;

(2) development of fodder and pasture;

(3) reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside reserved forests; and

(4) construction of residential accommodation.

(1) *Afforestation of dry fuel forests.*—The ex-panchayat forests recently taken over by the Forest department were subjected to excessive grazing, goat browsing and unregulated fellings in the past by the villagers resulting in over-exploitation and absolute denudation. The lack of vegetative cover has exposed the soil to the dangers of high velocity winds and consequently there has been considerable loss of soil. The Forest department has to face the stupendous task of rehabilitating these areas. It was considered that these forests should be given complete rest to begin with, to allow them to recoup from the shock they had received in the past. Accordingly, they were given complete rest for some time by enforcing rigid protection. A start has already been made in the First Five-Year Plan to reafforest these ex-panchayat forests with fuel species. Rehabilitation of these forests forms one of the most important development schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of 125,000 acres proposed for rehabilitation during the

Plan period, about 40,000 acres will be planted with cashew under the scheme "Cashew cultivation"; 15,000 acres will be developed for fodder and pasture under the scheme "Development of Fodder and Pasture"; and 70,000 acres will be planted with fuel species in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem under this scheme.

The object of this scheme is to rehabilitate the denuded ex-panchayat forests with fuel and fodder species to prevent further sheet, gully and wind erosion and conserve the existing soil, thereby protecting the adjacent valuable agricultural fields. These plantations on maturity will also meet the firewood and fodder needs of the public and it might in due course reduce the import of firewood from Andhra.

(2) *Development of fodder and pasture.*—There are vast areas of eroded lands in the reserved forests of Chingleput division. The need to reclaim these areas is imperative in the interests of wise land management and soil conservation, by contour bunding, gully plugging and levelling. These scheme envisages reclamation of these areas by protecting them by barbed wire fencing and live hedge, to develop them as pasture-cum-fuel areas. It is also proposed to sink tube wells and raise around them edible perennial grasses and fodder for the milch and work cattle in the region.

(3) *Reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside reserved forest.*—The Planning Commission desired that a programme of afforestation particularly in the heavily eroded lands and other areas outside the reserved forests should be drawn up. In accordance with these instructions, a scheme for a rapid reconnaissance survey of the eroded areas outside reserved forests, suitable for forest and pasture development has been prepared. No data is available with the Forest department regarding the extent and location of such eroded lands. Reliable data is also not available with the Revenue department. These particulars have therefore to be collected by actual reconnaissance survey. It is proposed to do the survey in all the revenue districts in co-operation with the Revenue department, by employing special staff under a separate Forest Division.

The staff will inspect all lands belonging to Government, to find out the extent and location of eroded lands and prepare lists of such areas with sketches. After the reconnaissance survey is over and the extent of the areas is known, a suitable programme for afforestation and pasture development will be drawn up. To begin with, the work will be taken up in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem.

(4) *Construction of residential accommodation.*—In many places residential accommodation for subordinates has to be provided for effective supervision and better protection. It is also necessary to construct rest-houses in project areas for frequent inspection of the areas.

2. The following items of work were programmed for execution during 1956-57—

(1) *Afforestation of dry fuel forests.*—1. Formation of two new Forest Divisions at Cuddalore and Tiruvannamalai to implement the scheme.

2. Preparatory work over an area 9,000 acres in both the divisions for planting in 1957-58.

3. Planting about 3,000 acres with fuel and fodder species in Salem Circle.

(2) *Development of fodder and pasture.*—1. Formation of new Forest Division to implement the scheme.

2. Stock mapping and selection of suitable areas for development of fodder and pasture and preparatory work over 3,750 acres for planting in 1957-58.

(3) *Reconnaissance survey of eroded areas outside reserve forests.*—1. Formation of Forest Division for carrying out a rapid reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside reserved forests.

2. Reconnaissance survey of eroded lands suitable for pasture and forest development in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Chingleput.

(4) *Construction of residential accommodation.*—This item has not been taken up for implementation due to the reduction in allotment of funds and pending formation of Forest Engineering Division.

3. The programme of work proposed for 1957-58 covers the following items:—

(1) *Afforestation of dry fuel forest.*—A total extent of 20,500 acres is proposed to be planted in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem.

(2) *Development of fodder and pasture.*—It is proposed to develop 3,750 acres as pasture-cum-fuel areas in the district of Chingleput.

(3) *Reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside reserved forest.*—It is proposed to carry out rapid reconnaissance survey of the areas suitable for pasture-cum-forest development in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem. On completion of works in these districts, the works in the neighbouring districts will be taken up.

(4) *Construction of residential accommodation.*—The list of buildings to be constructed is being finalised in consultation with the Conservators of Forests.

III. *Expansion of planting activities of valuable commercial timbers, such as teak, etc.*—The object of the scheme is to increase the supply of teak, rosewood and other valuable species within the

reserved forests and make the timber easily available for all constructional purposes and house-building co-operative societies. Under the existing working plans prescription, the department is raising such plantations annually, but all the areas suitable for such plantations have not been tackled for want of funds and adequate staff. Further, with the transfer of Malabar district to Kerala and South Kanara to Mysore, this State has been left with limited timber resources. Therefore, experimental plantations of teak are being tried in all the forest divisions of Salem Circle, to find out whether large-scale plantations can be undertaken in these localities. If the experiments prove successful, larger area will be planted with the teak in these localities.

The Programme for 1956-57 contemplated the raising of teak and other hard wood plantations on an extent of 381 acres and the raising bamboo plantations on an area of 100 acres. It also provided for the raising of irrigated teak plantations in Mettupalayam Range of Coimbatore district. Against the above targets, 393 acres have already been planted with teak and 105 acres with bamboos.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to continue the scheme and plant 580 acres with teak and other hard woods in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Salem and Chingleput, 120 acres with bamboos in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput and 300 acres with teak under irrigated technique in Coimbatore district.

IV. Creation of river, canal and lake-fringe forests.—The absence of tree growth on the fringes of important rivers and low-lying areas of lakes has resulted in excessive silting up of rivers and lakes. It is, therefore, proposed to plant trees along the banks of the Cauvery, Palar, Penniar, Lower reaches of Tambraparani and Vaigai and the low-lying areas of Mettur lake, as a soil conservation measure. Preliminary survey and investigation are being made by the special staff and after selection of suitable areas, trees are being planted along the river banks and low-lying areas of Mettur lake. The plantations, when established, will prevent soil erosion and consequent silting up of rivers and reservoirs, besides augmenting the timber resources of the State.

During 1956-57, it was proposed to form a new Forest Division at Tanjore and to undertake the preliminary work of inspection of areas, selection of sites for planting and raising nurseries, etc. About 2,300 acres have since been selected for planting along river margins and 130 acres have been planted with teak.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to plant teak and other suitable species over an area of about 2,300 acres along the fringes of the rivers named above and the low-lying areas of Mettur lake.

V. Creation of industrial plantations, such as wattle and bluegum.—The object of the scheme is to raise wattle and bluegum over large areas as they are useful for industrial purposes.

2. Wattle bark, which is extracted from mature wattle trees, contains tannin, which is essential for the tanning industry. This State being deficient in tanning materials, large quantities of wattle bark are being imported from Africa. A start has already been made in the First Five-year Plan to regenerate suitable areas with wattle. It is proposed to extend these plantations over larger areas in the Second Five-year Plan. The output of bark from these plantations will meet a part of the demand of the tanning industry and to that extent imports will be reduced. The present value of indigenous and imported wattle bark is about Rs. 350-400 and Rs. 780 per ton respectively. By the sale of bark alone, the State will get a substantial revenue.

Wattle wood is a good fuel and it yields a high percentage of short-fibred pulp which can be utilised in paper and rayon industries. These plantations will supply the required raw materials for these industries when started.

3. Bluegum is valued very much for its use as firewood and its leaves for distillation of Eucalyptus oil which has medicinal properties. Its wood is also suitable for newsprint and rayon pulp.

Two thousand and fifteen acres of wattle plantations and 126 acres of bluegum plantations were programmed for the year 1956-57. The targetted areas have been covered and preparatory works for planting during 1957-58 have also been taken up.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to plant 2,500 acres with wattle in the districts of Madurai, the Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore and Bluegum over 575 acres in the Nilgiris district.

VI. Development of matchwood plantations.—There is growing demand from the match and plywood industries for these species. As the present stocks are inadequate to meet the demand in full, large quantities of this timber are being imported from Andamans. The match industries had expressed its concern over the diminishing stocks of this valuable raw material. Recognizing the urgency of the matter, the Government of India have offered to subsidise the formation of large-scale softwood plantations. A start was already made in the First Five-Year Plan, but the areas where plantations were raised on a large-scale, were in the West Coast. As the demands for the species are likely to increase hereafter throughout this State, it is essential to expand the plantations in all the localities where conditions permit. With this object, large-scale plantations of this species have been programmed.

During 1956-57, against a programmed target of 950 acres, 769 acres have already been planted and preparatory works have been completed in the remaining area.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to plant 1,550 acres with softwood species in the districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli.

VII. *Cashew cultivation*.—The scheme is taken up in accordance with the recommendation of the Spices Enquiry Committee. The object of the scheme is to extend the cultivation of cashew on a plantation scale to meet the growing demand for cashewnut and cashew-shell oil and to minimise the imports of this produce into the country by raising a vegetative cover of this crop over the denuded ex-panchayat forests and to conserve the soil of the area. The trees when ripe for felling will also supply adequate quantity of fuel to the public.

The areas selected for raising the plantation are the denuded ex-panchayat forests which were subjected to excessive grazing, goat browsing and unregulated fellings in the past. Forty thousand acres have been selected for raising cashew which will not only yield immediate and recurring revenue to the State by sale of cashew apple for about 15–20 years at about Rs. 100 per acre but also meet the demand for firewood when cashew ceases to bear fruit by about the twentieth year.

During 1956–57 it was proposed to form a new Forest Division to implement the scheme and plant 8,470 acres with cashew, at a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 3.71 lakhs. Against this, 9,060 acres have already been planted, and the target has thus been exceeded.

During 1957–58, it is proposed to continue the scheme and plant 8,850 acres with cashew in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

VIII. *Extension of casuarina plantations*.—The object of the scheme is to help the stabilisation and fixation of sand dunes on sea shores and river banks and thereby prevent valuable agricultural lands in the neighbourhood from being bogged up by blown sterile sands, by raising a vegetative cover on them. These plantations, besides helping in soil conservation, will also increase the firewood supplies to the nearest towns.

An extent of 290 acres was proposed to be planted during 1956–57.

During 1957–58, it is proposed to plant 825 acres in the districts of Chingleput, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli.

IX. *Lac cultivation*.—The object of the scheme is to increase the production of lac and shift the existing lac factory from Denkanikota to Cumbum and expand its activities.

The following targets were planned for 1956–57 :—

- (1) Opening of brood farm in Madurai West Division.
 - (2) Construction of lac godowns in Madurai West Division.
 - (3) Shifting the lac factory from Denkanikota to Cumbum.
- The works are in progress.

During 1957–58, it has been proposed to step up lac production in the two farms already opened at Vannathiparai and Suranganar in Madurai South Division. Besides, regeneration of host trees, viz., *Schleichera trijuga* will also be taken up in Madurai district and in other suitable areas of the State. The construction of lac godown at Vannathiparai will also be completed during 1957–58. A suitable building for lac factory will be constructed.

X. *Creation of fodder banks and improvement to grazing*.—The fodder and grazing resources of the State especially in drier tracts should be improved in the interest of good animal husbandry. Under this scheme, it is proposed to develop the potential water sources inside reserved forests near inhabited villages for improving the fodder value of the pastures.

During 1956–57, it was proposed to develop an extent of 2,455 acres with fodder species. Against this target, 1,675 acres have already been sown with grass seeds and planted with fodder species and preparatory works were in progress in the other areas and they would have been completed before the end of March 1957.

During 1957–58, it is proposed to develop 2,250 acres by improving the fodder resources of the area in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Salem and Chingleput.

XI. *Development of modern technique of timber extraction and communication*.—The road system in the forests, at present, is quite inadequate, for effective protection, management and transport of forest produce. The construction of new roads and improvement to existing ones are not only essential for the management of the forests but will also facilitate regeneration operations.

This scheme was not implemented during 1956–57, due to drastic reduction in allotment of funds.

During 1957–58, it is proposed to implement the scheme by reviving the Forest Engineering Division and taking up the following road works :—

- (1) Construction of Tholuvabeta-Anaibidda-Lalla road—Twelve miles in Salem district;
- (2) Improvement to the third section of Gillman road in North Arcot district;
- (3) Alignment and construction of part of Tholthukki-Chitheri road—3 miles in North Arcot district;
- (4) Oddanchatram-Pachalur road in Madurai district.

In addition to this, the construction of residential accommodation provided under the schemes will also be attended to by the Forest Engineer.

XII. Preservation of wild life.—This scheme is in accordance with the National Forest Policy, which emphasises the need for affording strict protection to the rare species which are on the verge of extinction due to indiscriminate killing in the past. It is proposed to expand and improve the wild life sanctuary in Mudumalai (the Nilgiris district) which will serve as a nucleus for the conservation and development of wild life in the State. The scheme also envisages formation of new roads and construction of a rest-house in the sanctuary area for the convenience of the visitors and tourists.

The Programme for 1956-57 provided for an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 on the construction of 3 miles of road between Kargudi to Mudumalai-Teppakadu road and two miles of road between Bollingudi to Onnaratti cart-track and on certain other miscellaneous items of works, like formation of salt licks, construction of water tanks, purchase of first-aid boxes, repairs to gates, boards, etc.

During 1957-58, the following works have been proposed at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1.23 lakhs :—

- (1) Construction of a new rest-house at Benne;
- (2) Construction of new roads in the Sanctuary—Five miles;
- (3) Metalling Kargudi-Mudumalai road;
- (4) Collection of metal on Mudumalai-Benne road;
- (5) Construction of two new observation machans;
- (6) Electrification of Kargudi Rest-House;
- (7) Formation of six new salt licks.

XIII. Development of Forest Administration—Working Plans.—In order to provide for the systematic treatment of the forests and ensure continuity of action by the officers in charge and also to provide against deterioration and for the improvement of the capital (or the total producing stock) while working out what represents the interest (or average annual increase) in an orderly, useful and economic manner, Working Plans are prepared by Special Officers called Working Plan Officers. The prescriptions of the Working Plans are generally for 15 years and at the end of the term, or even earlier, if considered necessary, they are taken up for revision.

During 1956-57, the preparation of Working Plan for Salem South, Madurai West, Tirunelveli South and Cuddalore (ex-Panchayat Reserved Forests) was in progress and will be continued during 1957-58.

CHAPTER VI.

FISHERIES.

With its long coast-line of 700 miles on the East Coast, there is considerable scope for the development of the fishing industry in the Madras State. But the fishermen are generally the most backward among the people of the State; their profession is extremely unremunerative and their income uncertain. Fisheries Schemes have therefore been formulated with the following main objectives in view :—

(i) To develop inland, estuarine and off-shore and deep sea fishing to improve fishing techniques and technology and to promote fisheries research;

(ii) to provide fishermen with modern craft and tackle at subsidized rates and under the hire-purchase system and to provide other equipment like nylon nets, hooks and other facilities like fishing harbours;

(iii) to provide fishermen with long-term credit facilities through Fishermen Co-operative societies in order to extricate them from the clutches of traders and middlemen, to whom they are indebted;

(iv) to provide them and their womenfolk with profitable employment;

(v) to improve communications to the fishing hamlets and to provide all facilities for proper preservation and better marketing of their catches; and

(vi) to assist them to form themselves into co-operative bodies in order that they may get better credit and trading facilities and thus reap the full benefits of their labours.

The Plan also includes schemes for scientific methods of fish-farming in all the available inland water-spreads in the State, by intensive collection and distribution of fry and fingerlings for culture, by the organization of demonstration farms and by introduction of species of fish which are prolific breeders and quick growers. A special scheme for estuarine fish farming, which has not been attempted hitherto, has also been included in the Plan.

Fifteen schemes have been approved for implementation at a total estimated cost of Rs. 84.74 lakhs for the Plan period. Of these, thirteen were sanctioned for implementation during the first year of the Plan period in 1956-57.

The salient features of the different schemes are described below :—

I. Intensive seed collection and distribution for stocking inland waters.—This scheme envisages the intensified stocking of important inland waters, such as Government-owned reservoirs and private waters of local bodies, with suitable quick-growing fish fry (fingerlings), for increasing the production of fresh water fish, as fish does not breed in confined waters.

Since the major carps and some of the other cultivable species breed only in rivers, the fish-farmer has necessarily to depend upon the supply of seeds from rivers for the annual stocking. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the collection of fish seeds and their distribution during the Second Five-Year Plan also. It is hoped to bring all the available cultivable waters under scientific fish culture during the Plan period.

It is also proposed to transplant the fingerlings of Catla, Mirgal and Rohu, the upper Indian species of fish, in waters of this State so that the wealth of cultivable species may be increased considerably. The target fixed for 1956-57 was 3 crores of fingerlings, and 2.76 crores were collected and stocked in the various waterspreads of the State. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1957-58 also with the target to collect 3 crores of fingerlings.

II. Rural Fishery Demonstration.—The scheme is intended to demonstrate to the fishermen and to the public, the advantages of scientific pisciculture and to popularise it. It is expected that by this demonstration all available inland waterspreads now lying neglected will gradually be brought under fish culture resulting in considerable increase of fish production.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed to take over more tanks, to renovate the existing tanks and to demonstrate the advantages of fish culture in rural areas. Five tanks in Tanjore district are being renovated and eight tanks in Tirunelveli district are being repaired and taken over by the Fisheries Department in addition to the Lovedale Lake in the Nilgiris district. Proposals to convert provincialized tanks like Anantasagaram, Thevadikulam in Coimbatore district, into demonstration tanks are also under consideration. Proposals to renovate tanks in Madurai and South Arcot districts are also being examined and the works will be put into execution, as soon as the plans and estimates are approved.

III. Development and exploitation of Major Reservoir Fisheries.—A pilot scheme initiated to develop and exploit the Mettur Reservoir fisheries has revealed the potentiality for the development of major reservoir fisheries. Hence, under this scheme, it is proposed to develop and exploit major reservoirs like Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Manimuthar, Sathanur, etc. The development will consist of intensive stocking initially with fish fingerlings and judicious exploitation subsequently. The exploitation will be done by issue of licences to fishermen.

During the year 1956-57, the development of Bhavanisagar reservoir was taken up. A total number of about 2.17 lakhs of fingerlings was stocked up to the end of January 1957, against a target of 4 lakhs of fingerlings fixed under this Scheme. The progressive total revenue from 1st April 1956 to 31st January 1957 by sale of 13,544½ lb. of fish caught in the reservoir was Rs. 4,124-11-9. It is proposed to take up the Amaravathi Reservoir for development during 1957-58. During the year about eight lakhs of fingerlings will be stocked in the reservoirs.

IV. Establishment of model Estuarine Fish Farm.—Most of the estuaries of this State, which are capable of yielding a fairly rich fishery annually, are at present in a neglected state. In order to demonstrate the possibilities of estuarine fish farming to pisciculturists, one model estuarine fish farm will be established. This will serve not only as a research centre but also as a source of supply for fries and fingerlings.

During 1956-57, an estuarine area, 40 acres in extent, was selected near Adyar for the establishment of the farm. This area has to be properly deepened, bunded and provided with a dyke wall with sluices for control and regulation of water. A series of nurseries, rearing ponds and breeding ponds are to be constructed with inlets and outlets and sluice gates. Preliminary survey work has been completed. During 1957-58 plans and estimates will be got ready and construction of the farm will be undertaken.

V. Improvement of fishing crafts.—Substantial improvement can be made in the fishing industry, only if it is progressively mechanized. It is therefore proposed to replace the usual dug-out canoes by motor or power boats which can operate in all seasons of the year. These boats will be sold under a subsidy-cum-hire-purchase system. The subsidy proposed is 25 per cent on the hull and 50 per cent on the engine. The cost will be recovered in monthly instalments spread over seven years.

The foreign experts who studied the surf conditions obtaining here, recommended the supply of 'Pablo' type boats costing about Rs. 10,000 each to the fishermen, under this scheme. Twenty-seven such boats have already been built and sold to fishermen, and there has been remarkable increase in the average income of the fishermen due to larger catches which have been made possible due to these boats. Requests for more boats are being received from all centres.

During 1957-58, fifteen more boats are proposed to be constructed for sale to the fishermen as indicated below :—

Thirty feet Pablo boats	...	...	2
Twenty-five feet Pablo boats	...	...	8
Surf boats (10) or 20 feet Pablo boats	...	...	5
			—
			15
			—

The scheme also provides for the establishment of a boat-building yard wherein the boats required by the Fisheries Department could be built departmentally. A suitable site for its location in the Madras City is being selected. Plans and estimates for the boat-building yard are being finalized.

VI. Development of fishing harbours at suitable river mouths.—The introduction of a large number of mechanized boats in fishing operations raises the need for providing anchorage facilities for these boats. Development of fishing harbours has thus become a necessity, as the existing harbours are very few and far between and are very congested. The river mouths, if kept open throughout the year, would provide necessary shelter for these boats, besides aiding the migration of marine fishes into the rivers.

The services of a Harbour Specialist have been obtained by this State from the F.A.O. of the United Nations to survey and to select suitable sites for the construction of fishing harbours. An Assistant Engineer and staff have been sanctioned to work along with him, to survey and select sites for the construction of fishing harbours. As soon as their reports are ready, harbour development will be taken up in selected centres.

VII. Supply of Nylon nets and hooks to fishermen at subsidized rates.—Fishing nets made for Nylon are found to be superior to cotton nets in several respects, such as durability, flexibility, strength, non-visibility under water and consequent higher catching capacity. Experimental fishing with Nylon nets in the coastal waters of this State has also demonstrated that the catches obtained with Nylon nets are double those obtained with cotton nets for similar size. The fishermen are therefore now eager to have nylon nets for improving their catches and earnings. As Nylon is not manufactured in India and as there are no substitutes for it, it has necessarily to be imported from foreign countries.

Nylon nets will be supplied to fishermen at a subsidized rate (the subsidy being limited to 33-1/3 per cent of the cost price) under a hire-purchase system. The nets will be supplied along with the Pablo type boats. Orders have been placed on foreign firms of the supply of 260 nets and the consignment is awaited. One hundred more nets will be purchased during 1957-58 for distribution to fishermen at subsidized rates. The cost of each nylon net is about Rs. 700. The post of an Assistant Director of Fisheries was sanctioned during 1956-57 specially for implementing the Scheme.

VIII. Assistance to fishermen co-operative societies for marketing of fish.—The Government have sanctioned a comprehensive scheme of assistance to fishermen to enable them to improve fishing and do marketing through Fishermen co-operative societies. With the assistance of long-term loans, fishermen will purchase new crafts and tackles, discharge their prior debts, if any, and repay Government loans in easy instalments spread over a period of ten years.

Under this Scheme, Co-operative Federations have been registered and started in Madras, Tanjore Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

An Inland Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society has been registered at Mettur Dam in Salem district and it has already started functioning. In the first year of the Plan (1956-57) twenty Fishermen Co-operative societies were selected for intensive work on the marine fisheries side in Madras-Chingleput, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. A sum of Rupees 90,000 was sanctioned during 1956-57 for grant of loans to fishermen. About 1,000 members are being given loans repayable in ten years. Steps are being taken to organize a greater number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies wherever necessary and to bring all the fishermen into the co-operative fold.

Provision is also made in the second year of the Plan for the construction of small godowns and fish-curing sheds, wherever necessary. The Government have granted loans towards share capital of the central organizations, viz., the Fishermen Co-operative Federations, for increasing their borrowing capacity based on the working capital.

During 1957-58, seven centres, viz., Madras-cum-Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Mettur Dam will be tackled intensively and 20 more new societies on the marine Fisheries side will be brought under the long-term loan schemes as follows:—

Madras-cum-Chingleput	..	..	4 societies.
South Arcot	..	..	4 „
Tanjore	..	..	3 „
Ramanathapuram	..	..	3 „
Tirunelveli	..	..	3 „
Kanyakumari	..	..	3 „
			—
			20 societies.
			—

A provision of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is made for grant of loans to the twenty societies at the rate of Rs. 12,000 to each. Besides, the above societies, inland fishermen and marine fishermen in other centres will also be granted short-term and medium term loans at the rate of Rs. 200 per fishermen wherever necessary. A sum of Rs. 40,000 will be earmarked for grant of short-term and medium term loans. Godowns, fish-curing yards and markets are proposed to be constructed with the assistance of loans and free subsidy in the ratio of 50:50. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for this purpose.

IX. Training of personnel.—One of the serious handicaps, for the introduction of mechanised fishing on an extensive scale is

the lack of trained personnel for operating modern mechanised vessels and engines. Since it is proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan to give to fishermen mechanized crafts at subsidized rates, it is necessary to train sufficient number of fishermen in the operation of marine engines and in the proper use of the mechanized boats. A scheme has been sanctioned for establishing training centres at Madras and Nagapattinam.

The Training Centre at Madras was inaugurated on 1st October 1956. Ten fishermen have undergone training in the use of mechanized boats and engines in the Madras Centre for a period of six months. The trainees are given stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem during the period of their training.

Five fishermen from Pondicherry State and ten fishermen from Tanjore coastal villages will be trained for six months in the Training School at Nagapattinam during 1957.

The programme for 1957-58 is to train twenty fishermen in the use of mechanized boats and tackles in the two training centres.

X. Fish meal and fish manure production.—One of the methods of utilizing surplus fish which is spoiled and wasted, is the preparation of fish-meal and fish oil from fish. Fish-meal is a very useful cattle and poultry feed and is in great demand in foreign countries. Fish oil is useful in leather and other industries.

In the process of fish-curing, the guts and gills which are at present wasted can be usefully converted into fish manure.

Proposals to instal two plants of one ton capacity each at two places on the East Coast for the manufacture of fish meal and fish manure are under the consideration of Government. If sanctioned the plants are expected to go into production in 1957-58. They will produce 70 tons of fish meal, 30 tons of fish oil and 100 tons of fish manure per year.

XI. Quick transport of fish from landing centres to marketing and consuming centres.—This scheme which was initiated during the First Five-Year Plan is being continued in the Second Plan also. There is considerable difficulty in the coastal fishing villages in marketing the fish catches, due to lack of adequate quick transport facilities. There are at present nine motor vehicles with the department which are being hired out for the transport of fish. There is a great demand for small motor vehicles with low running cost. Three vans have been purchased for distribution to Fishermen Co-operatives under hire-purchase system during 1956-57 and they have been allotted to three Fishermen Co-operative societies at Porto Novo, Tanjore and Tuticorin.

Four more vehicles are proposed to be purchased and distributed to Fishermen Co-operative societies under the hire-purchase scheme during 1957-58.

XII. Salt Subsidy Scheme.—Under this scheme, pure powdered salt is sold in the fish-curing yards, at subsidized rates, as an incentive for the curers to resort to curing of their surplus catches of fish under hygienic conditions. There are only seventeen Government fish-curing yards in this State where fish-curing is being carried under the supervision of the Fisheries Department. During 1957-58, it is proposed to issue 80,000 maunds of salt and it is expected that about 7,000 tons of cured fish will be produced with this salt in these yards.

XIII.—Fish preservation—Provision of ice plant and cold storage facilities.—Under this scheme, it is proposed to instal cold storage and ice plants at three important fishing centres. Two plants have been received under the T.C.M. programme by this State and they will be installed at Mettur Dam and Tuticorin. Another ice-plant will be installed at Nagapattinam within the Plan period.

Plans and estimates for the construction of buildings to house the ice plants at Mettur Dam and Tuticorin are under preparation by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and the plants will commence working before the end of the year 1957-58. The plants will also produce ice for sale to fishermen at cheap rates.

XIV. Fish marketing—Construction of Model Fish Markets.—Consequent on the development of both inland and marine fishing, marketing and distribution under hygienic conditions of this easily perishable commodity present a serious problem. At present, fish markets in the State are generally located in insanitary localities and are not maintained properly.

The scheme has not yet been implemented. The proposal is to give the funds allotted under this scheme to local bodies and municipalities, either as loan or as subsidy to enable them to improve the fish markets.

XV. Administrative staff at Headquarters.—For successful implementation and effective supervision of all the schemes, it is necessary to have adequate headquarters staff for technical and supervisory work. Accordingly, necessary staff is being sanctioned under this scheme.

CHAPTER VII.

CO-OPERATION.

General appreciation of the Plan.—The Planning Commission had recognized even while drawing up the First Five-Year Plan, that co-operation was an indispensable instrument of democratic planning and assigned a vital role to the co-operatives in improving the agricultural and industrial economy of the country. No major scheme could, however, be included in the First Plan, as the objective of the Plan was primarily the "rehabilitation of our economy which had suffered grievously from the war and the partition" and to "remove the acute shortages of foodgrains and essential raw materials" brought about by them. In its report on the Second Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission has stated that one of the central aims of national policy is the building up of a co-operative sector as part of the scheme of planned development. With the emphasis thus laid by the Planning Commission on the need for the building of a co-operative sector in the planned development of the socio-economic condition of the people, a number of schemes relating to the expansion of co-operative activity in the sphere of agriculture, industry and social services came to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. So far as this State is concerned, the schemes for co-operative development included in the Plan relate mainly to a phased programme of agricultural credit and marketing, the training of co-operative personnel, co-operative farming, co-operative dairying, promotion of handlooms industry through co-operative effort and the provision of housing for urban and industrial workers.

Details of schemes—(i) Development of Integrated Rural Credit.—This scheme envisages the coverage of 75 per cent of the villages and serving 50 per cent of the rural population in terms of families by the end of the Plan period and the provision of rupees 18 crores by way of short-term, medium term and long-term loans by the co-operatives in 1960-61, so as to meet at least 30 per cent of the total credit needs of the ryots. The expansion of credit indicated above is sought to be achieved through the agency of 300 large sized societies to be formed under the scheme on the basis of limited liability or liability limited by guarantee and by the expansion of the activities of the existing rural credit societies and land mortgage banks. The State will participate in the share capital of the large sized societies through the State and Central Co-operative Banks. Assistance by way of subsidy will be provided to the large-sized societies for the employment of trained managerial staff and to the Central Bank and Land Mortgage Banks for the employment of additional supervisors. The large-sized societies and the primary credit societies will issue loans to their members on the security

of anticipated crops, so as to extend the benefit of co-operative credit to the marginal and sub-marginal cultivators while the Land Mortgage Banks will issue loans for direct land improvement purposes on the presumptive value of the land so as to encourage productive loans.

The targets for the first year, viz., 1956-57, were the coverage of 70 per cent of the villages and serving 30 per cent of the rural families and provision of credit by them to the agriculturists to the extent of Rs. 8.50 crores so as to meet at least 15 per cent of the credit requirements of the agriculturists. For attaining the above targets, the scheme contemplated the establishment of 90 large-sized societies and six Land Mortgage Banks in the first year and the development of the activities of the existing credit societies side by side.

The scheme was put into operation throughout the State from July 1, 1956 and by 30th November 1956, the co-operatives covered about 70.7 per cent of the villages, as against the target of 70 per cent fixed for 1956-57. The achievement in this direction has thus exceeded the target. By the same date, the co-operatives brought within their fold 26.8 per cent of the rural families as against the target of 30 per cent for the current year.

During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to achieve the following targets:—

	PER CENT.
1. Percentage of villages that will be covered by the co-operatives	72
2. Percentage of rural population that will be served by the co-operatives	35
3. Loans that will be issued by the co-operative credit organisations to agriculturists	Rs. 11 crores.

By issuing loans to the tune of Rs. 11 crores, the co-operatives will serve about 18 per cent of the total credit needs of the cultivators in the State. In order to achieve the above targets, it is proposed to organize 150 large-sized societies throughout the State, in addition to the ninety societies that are already existing. The activities of the existing credit societies will also be developed and strengthened side by side. Four more land mortgage banks will be organized during 1957-58 and all the Land Mortgage Banks will issue loans to the extent of Rs. 65 lakhs.

(ii) *Development of Co-operative Marketing.*—This scheme is intended for the development of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce which forms an important part of the integrated scheme of rural credit, envisaged by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. Under the scheme, it is proposed to establish about 28 primary marketing societies in addition to the existing societies

in the State so as to cover the entire State with a net-work of marketing organizations in important mündies or market centres. The activities of the existing, as well as, the new societies to be formed at the primary level will be expanded, the central wholesale stores will be reorganized into supply and marketing societies at the district level and a State Co-operative Marketing Society will be formed at the State level in the third year of the Plan. There is provision in the Plan for State participation in the share capital and management of these institutions and for the employment of departmental staff for managerial work. The activities of the credit societies functioning in the area of the marketing societies will be integrated with those of the latter and the agriculturists to whom production credit is given will market their produce through the marketing societies. The marketing societies will provide loans to the ryots on the pledge of their produce to enable them to hold out till they secure better prices.

The scheme contemplates the construction of godowns by credit, large-sized and marketing societies with financial assistance from Government, by way of loan and subsidy so as to afford adequate storage facilities to the agriculturists throughout the State. The marketing societies will establish processing plants such as hand-pounding units, groundnut decorticators and cotton gins. The societies will be given loans towards the capital cost of the plants to be installed. Separate processing societies, mainly sugar factories and sago manufacturing societies and a spinning mill will be formed. There will be State participation in the share capital of these societies also. With the various facilities contemplated above, it is expected that the marketing societies will be in a position to handle about 10 per cent of the marketable surplus produce of the agriculturists at the end of the Plan period.

The programme for the entire Plan period contemplates the organisation of 23 new marketing societies, construction of 245 godowns and establishment of fifteen hand-pounding units, fifteen groundnut decorticators, seventeen cotton gins, two sugar factories, two sago factories and one spinning mill. The targets for 1956-57 were the organisation of four marketing societies, construction of 51 godowns and establishment of two hand-pounding units, four groundnut decorticators, four cotton gins and one sugar factory.

This scheme was already under implementation in the pilot districts, since January 1956. During the year 1956-57, 35 marketing societies were taken up for intensive development especially of the activities connected with the integration of credit with marketing. All these societies were sanctioned the free services of Co-operative Sub-Registrars and Senior Inspectors for managerial work. With the assistance of the special staff these societies are expanding their activities by absorbing more members, issuing larger volume of produce loans and expanding their marketing activities. The large-sized societies that are being formed and the

credit societies already functioning in their area are being linked with these societies, so that the produce raised by the members of the credit societies with the produce loans given by them may be marketed through these societies.

During 1957-58, 60 marketing societies are proposed to be taken up for intensive development inclusive of the societies taken up during 1956-57. Four new marketing societies will be organised. The construction of 68 godowns will be undertaken by the credit and marketing societies with financial assistance from Government, by way of loan and subsidy. Three hand-pounding units, four groundnut decorticators and four cotton gins will also be established. The 60 marketing societies that will be taken up for intensive development will be provided with staff to manage their affairs. A fourth sugar factory will be started. There is a provision for contribution by the State of a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs towards a State Co-operative Development Fund and Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation to be formed.

(iii) *Co-operative education and training.*—The implementation of the integrated scheme of rural credit and marketing and of the other schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan will call for a larger number of personnel for technical and administrative work, not only in the Co-operative department but also in the Co-operative institutions. The provision of adequate facilities for the training of these personnel is therefore of the utmost importance. With a view to expanding the facilities for the training co-operative personnel at all levels employed and to be employed in the department and Co-operative Organisations, four training schemes have been formulated under the Second Five-Year Plan. They are:—

(i) The upgrading of the Central Co-operative Institute at Madras into a Co-operative Training College to provide for the training of personnel, official and non-official at all levels;

(ii) starting of a new institute at Madurai for the training of non-official subordinate personnel;

(iii) the deputation of officers of the department on study tours to other States of the Indian Union and abroad to get first-hand knowledge of developments in the various fields of co-operative activities and formulate schemes for similar development in the State; and

(iv) training of panchayatdars and members of societies.

The first three schemes are designed to expand the facilities for the training of co-operative personnel at all levels, while the last scheme aims at spreading co-operative education among the office-bearers, panchayatdars and members of Co-operative Societies at the primary level.

The institute at Madurai was started in July 1956 and conducted its first course from August 1956 for 165 candidates, as against the

target of 160 candidates for each year. Stipend and travelling allowance have been sanctioned to 40 candidates deputed by co-operative institutions as provided in the scheme.

The other schemes are proposed to be taken in 1957-58, when sanctioned.

The programme of training contemplated under these three schemes, the targets proposed to be achieved, etc., are indicated below :—

Up-grading of the Central Co-operative Institute at Madras into a College.—The Central Co-operative Institute at Madras is at present imparting training to the departmental officers at the subordinate level. It is proposed to upgrade the institute into a college to undertake the imparting of training to the departmental personnel at the intermediate level as at present and also at the higher level and to non-official employees at the higher and intermediate levels. The scheme provides for the training of 800 candidates during the entire Plan period and it is proposed to be taken up for implementation in 1957-58 as soon as it is sanctioned. The target to be achieved under the Plan will be spread over the 4 years from 1957-58.

Study tour of officers.—Under this scheme, it is proposed to depute each year, for a period of three years, one Joint Registrar and two Deputy Registrars for three months' study tour to the far eastern countries during the Plan period. This scheme will also be taken up for implementation in 1957-58.

Training of panchayatdars and members.—This scheme envisages the imparting of training to office-bearers, panchayatdars and members of co-operative societies in 24 centres in the State. About 2,500 candidates will be trained in 1957-58.

The Madurai Institute which has already begun to work will continue to impart training to 160 candidates during 1957-58 also.

(iv) *Co-operative farming.*—This scheme aims at collective or joint cultivation of lands in villages by bringing together all the cultivators, pooling their lands and undertaking cultivation by adopting the latest practices in agriculture. It also provides for the settlement of landless cultivators and Harijans on land. Ten societies have been proposed for the entire Plan period, of which two were to be taken up during the first year.

Two joint farming societies, one at Valandur in the Madurai district and another at Sivagiri in the Chingleput district were started in 1956-57.

During 1957-58, five farming societies will be started. These societies are expected to benefit 200 agriculturists and bring under the plough 2,300 acres of land.

CHAPTER VIII.

NATIONAL EXTENSION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

The aim of the Community Development Programme is to raise the level of rural life. The programme aims not only at providing the villagers with the amenities which they so badly lack but also aims at educating them in the ways of improving their economic status and living a better life. The method of development is therefore a co-ordinated approach to rural life as a whole. The programme is essentially a people's programme, and the role of officials in it is mostly to assist the people to improve their conditions by their own efforts. Village leadership with a view to bring about oneness of thinking and purpose among the village community is encouraged.

There are three ways, in which the Community Development Programme has been and is being worked out in the State. In 1952, this programme started in the form of Community Projects and Community Development blocks. Later, it was extended in the form of National Extension Service. The nature of work carried out under this programme in the Community Projects, Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks is the same. The difference is in the area and the population covered and in the allotment of funds available for development.

The Community Projects were expected to cover a population of two lakhs and were provided an allotment of Rs. 65 lakhs, of which Rs. 29.9 lakhs were to be issued as loan and the balance of Rs. 35.1 lakhs was to be spent on other works.

The population to be covered by a Community Development Block or a National Extension Service Block is the same, being about 66,000. Every block is first taken up as a National Extension Service Block and after undergoing a period of development, some of the blocks which show promise are taken up for further intensive development as Community Development Blocks. The allotment for each National Extension Service Block is now Rs. 4 lakhs of which Rs. 1.2 lakhs is to be disbursed as loan and Rs. 2.8 lakhs is to be spent on works and other non-loan purposes. The allotment for a Community Development Block is Rs. 12 lakhs, of which Rs. 4.5 lakhs is to be disbursed as loans and the balance of Rs. 7.5 lakhs is to be spent on other works.

vary from four to six years. After the period of intensive development, each block will revert to the status of a National Extension Service Block with the same scale of personnel as during the intensive development. This is considered necessary, as the improvement of rural life is a continuous process and cannot be stopped after such a brief period as three to six years.

The normal pattern of staff allowed for a Community Development or National Extension Service Block is as follows:—

One Block Development Officer who co-ordinates the work of all the departments in the block.

Two Social Education Organizers, one male and one female;

One Junior Engineer to attend to execution of works;

Three Extension Officers—One each for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation; and

Ten Grama Sevaks who are multi-purpose workers and attend to all aspects of development in the villages in their charge.

In addition to the above staff,

One Health Inspector, one Industrial Supervisor, two Grama Sevikas and two to four spinning organizers are also appointed to some of the blocks.

The Community Development Programme has been in existence since October 2, 1952, and so far there have been two Community Projects, 37 Community Development Blocks and 41 National Extension Service Blocks in the State (these figures relate to the State as it now exists after reorganization). Two Community Projects and four Community Development Blocks which were started in 1952 have completed their period of intensive development and have reverted to the permanent pattern of National Extension Service Blocks. Out of the total rural population of 255.3 lakhs in this State, 85.37 lakhs have so far been covered by the Community Development Programme. During the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to cover the entire State with the Community Development Programme. Twenty-five blocks have been taken up during 1956-57 and 250 more are to be taken up during the remaining years of the Plan. The provision for the Community Development Programme under the Second Plan is about Rs. 13.48 crores.

During 1956-57, 25 new National Extension Service Blocks were launched in this State. Eleven National Extension Service Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks on 1st April 1956 (treated as spill-over from the First Plan) and another four National Extension Service Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks for intensive development on 1st October 1956. Two Community Projects and four Community Development Blocks, which completed their scheduled period of operation

on 30th September 1956, were reverted into ten and four National Extension Service Blocks, respectively, for post-intensive development with effect from 1st October 1956. One reverted National Extension Service Block for post-intensive development was formed at Munchira in the Kanyakumari district from out of the completed Vilvancode-Neyyatinkara Community Project of the former Travancore-Cochin State with effect from 1st October 1956.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to extend the National Extension Service to 44 new blocks with reference to the availability of trained village level workers. Against this target, sanction has also been accorded for launching the National Extension Service in nineteen new blocks with effect from 1st April 1957. It has also been proposed to convert fifteen National Extension Service Blocks into Community Development Blocks for intensive development during the year.

Particulars of location of the 19 new National Extension Service Blocks so far sanctioned for 1957-58 are given below:—

Serial number and name of block.					Name of district.
1	Arni	..	..	..	North Arcot.
2	Tirunavalur	..	..	..	Do.
3	Merkanam	..	..	..	South Arcot.
4	Uttiramerur	..	..	..	Chingleput.
5	Bhavanisagar	..	..	..	Coimbatore.
6	Perianaickenpalayam	..	..	..	Do.
7	Rajakalmangalam	..	..	..	Kanyakumari.
8	Natham	..	..	..	Madurai.
9	Tirupparankundram	..	..	..	Do.
10	Sattur	....	..	..	Ramanathapuram.
11	Paramakudi.	..	..	..	Do.
12	Hosur	..	..	..	Salem.
13	Dharmapuri	..	..	..	Do.
14	Kivalur	..	..	..	Tanjore
15	Kodavasal	..	..	..	Do.
16	Kulitalai	..	..	..	Tiruchirappalli.
17	Lalgudi	..	..	..	Do.
18	Vasudevanallur	..	..	..	Tirunelveli.
19	Tuticorin	..	..	..	Do.

CHAPTER IX.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is the life blood of agriculture which is the occupation of a large majority of the population in this State. There is very little scope for further large scale extension of River Projects. The following seven medium sized projects under execution during the First Five-Year Plan period are continued during the Second Five-Year Plan :—

- 1 Mettur Canal Scheme,
- 2 Manimuthar,
- 3 Araniar,
- 4 Amaravathi,
- 5 Vaigai,
- 6 Sathanur, and
- 7 Krishnagiri.

In addition to the above, the following four new schemes have been included in the Second Plan :—

- 1 New Kattalai Scheme,
- 2 New Pullambadi Scheme,
- 3 Vidur, and
- 4 Parambikulam Aliyar Reservoir Project.

The completion of all the eleven schemes will cost about Rs. 11.79 crores during the Plan period and provide irrigation facilities for 195,700 acres. The expenditure during 1956-57 on the above schemes was estimated at Rs. 408.25 lakhs and it is proposed to spend Rs. 250.84 lakhs during 1957-58.

The following are the details of the projects and the programme of work :—

1. *Mettur Canal Scheme in Salem and Coimbatore districts.*—A canal of 39 miles will be excavated from the high-level channel of the Mettur Reservoir in addition to providing an offtake from the low-level sluice also to tap supply from either set of suppliers according to circumstances at an estimated cost of Rs. 183 lakhs of which only Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed during the Second Plan

period. The work is almost completed and water has been let down to irrigate 31,500 acres. The work in some of the distributaries and cross masonry works is in progress. Besides completing the balance of excavation of distributaries all masonry works will be completed during 1957-58 and an additional ayacut of 13,500 acres will be brought into cultivation. A sum of Rs. 4.29 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1957-58.

2. *Manimuthar in Tirunelveli district.*—This project involves the construction of a reservoir across Manimuthar River, a tributary of the Tambaraparni, to store 5,500 m.c.ft. of water and excavation of a new canal of 28 miles to feed a large number of rainfed tanks for irrigating 20,000 acres. The Reservoir will also benefit 83,000 acres of existing irrigation in the Tambraparani system. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 505.00 lakhs. The masonry dam of 9,270 feet is nearing completion. About 82 per cent of the earth dam and 98 per cent of excavation of the canals have been completed. Out of the 86 numbers of cross masonry works along the canal, 44 have been completed and 40 more are in advanced stages of construction. Investigation of distributaries has been taken on hand. Investigation has been completed for the major distributary No. 11 and works on other distributaries are in progress. During 1957-58 the spillway bridge and a small portion of masonry dam in blocks 6 and 8 that might have been left over at the end of 1956-57 will be completed. The balance of works in the earth dam, main canal and distributaries including the cross masonry works will be completed, and water let down to irrigate about 20,000 acres. A sum of Rs. 5.91 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1957-58.

3. *Araniar in Chingleput district.*—The project consists of a reservoir with a capacity of 1,863 m.c.ft. of water across Araniar river four miles west of Nagalapuram village in Tiruvallur taluk and a pick-up anicut at Suratpalli, 11 miles down stream, at a cost of Rs. 104 lakhs of which Rs. 23.7 lakhs is provided during the Second Plan period. On completion, this scheme will irrigate a new area of about 3,000 acres and stabilize supplies to the existing area of 13,000 acres enabling the raising of a second crop on a portion. The reservoir and canals have practically been completed now, but the acquisition of lands in the water-spread area in Andhra State has to be carried out in 1957-58. It is proposed to spend Rs. 20.08 lakhs during 1957-58 for this scheme.

4. *Amaravathi in Coimbatore district.*—The scheme involves the construction of a reservoir of 3,600 million cubic feet of water across the Amaravathi River and the construction of a canal for 40 miles to irrigate 15,000 acres in normal season. The existing ayacut of 32,000 acres will also be assisted during periods of scarcity. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 297.00 lakhs of which Rs. 146.69 lakhs will be spent during the Second Plan period. The masonry and earth dams are in advanced stages of construction. Ninety-five per cent of the excavation of the main canal

has been completed and 90 per cent of the work on the cross masonry has been completed. In addition, 20 out of the 43 direct sluices and the first seven distributaries are in progress. The expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 42.72 lakhs. The masonry and earth dams will be completed in 1957-58 in all respects. The canal will be thrown open in 1957 irrigation season for irrigating 7,500 acres. It is under consideration to provide irrigation facilities for 3,000 acres of sugarcane and 18,000 acres of dry crops in place of the original 15,000 acres (50 per cent wet and 50 per cent dry) and the branches and distributaries are designed to this purpose.

5. *Vaigai project in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts.*—This scheme involves the construction of a reservoir with a capacity of 6,800 million cubic feet across the Vaigai River to catch and store the surplus waters diverted from the Periyar lake and the excavation of a new canal 22 miles long to the right side of the Paranai regulator to irrigate 10,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 330.00 lakhs. Work is in good progress. An expenditure of Rs. 86.85 lakhs is proposed for 1957-58. All masonry work will be completed during the year except erection of crest gates and other minor miscellaneous works. Thirty per cent of the total quantity involved in the dam is programmed to be completed, the entire earth dam will be raised to the T.B.L. of +926 and 62.5 per cent of the total quantity of the earth dam foundation will also be finished in addition to completing the balance of excavation of Tirumangalam Main Canal and all masonry works and works on distributaries.

6. *Sathanur in North Arcot district.*—The scheme is to construct a reservoir of 4,600 million cubic feet capacity across the river Ponnai near Sathanur village of North Arcot district at an estimated cost of Rs. 289 lakhs. The reservoir will be capable of being increased to 8,100 million cubic feet ultimately. Irrigation will be carried on by a canal 22 miles long and on the left side of anicut proposed about 4½ miles below the dam with necessary branch channels to irrigate 20,000 acres including assured supply to the existing ayacut of 3,300 acres. The construction of the dam and excavation of the canal and distributaries is in full swing. About 1,150 acres have already been thrown open for irrigation. The works left over will be completed during 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. 18.10 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year. The entire ayacut of 20,000 acres will be brought under irrigation during 1957 irrigation season.

7. *Krishnagiri in Salem district.*—The scheme involves the construction of a reservoir across Ponnai with a capacity of 2,400 million cubic feet and the excavation of two canals, one on the right and the other on the left to irrigate about 9,000 acres including assured supply of water to the existing ayacut of 2,460 acres at a total estimated cost of Rs. 202.43 lakhs. The work on the masonry and earth dams and the channels is in progress. During

1957-58, the dams will be completed in full including the formation of roadway on top and concreting of the side parapets. Water will be impounded in the Reservoir during the north-east monsoon of 1957-58, to enable it to be put into commission thereafter. Both the right and left side canals will be completed in all respects and will be ready to benefit 9,000 acres at the rate of 4,500 acres under each of them. A sum of Rs. 44.19 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1957-58.

8. *New Kattalai Scheme in Tiruchirappalli district.*—It is proposed to excavate a canal 86 miles long from a head sluice located just to the right of the offtake of the leading channel of the South Bank canal above Kattalai Bed Regulator across the Cauvery at a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs. The canal will irrigate 8,622 acres of dry lands directly under the main canals and 12,000 acres under the existing tanks of which 8,723 acres are wet lands. Preliminary work such as preparation of land plans and schedules, plans and estimates for the construction of quarters and canal excavation is in progress. During 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 20.26 lakhs is proposed for setting out canal lines, jungle clearance, earth-work excavation, construction of sheds for lascars, etc., and quarters for subordinate personnel engaged on the scheme in addition to the construction of the head sluice and two regulators. Besides the above, a portion of the cross masonry works and bridges will be started and 15 per cent of the work completed.

9. *New Pullambadi in Tiruchirappalli district.*—The scheme involves the construction of a new canal 54 miles long from above the upper anicut at the head of Srirangam island on the left bank of the Cauvery at a cost of Rs. 142.43 lakhs. This will benefit 22,114 acres in Tiruchirappalli district. Preliminary works, such as preparation of plans and estimates for the construction of quarters and canal excavation, etc., have already been started. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 20.26 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the scheme.

10. *Vidur Reservoir Project in South Arcot district.*—The scheme comprises the construction of a reservoir across Varahanadhi near Vidur, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district about 4 furlongs below the junction of Varahanadi and Thondiyar at a cost of Rs. 61.00 lakhs. The area to be benefited will be 3,200 acres including 1,000 acres in Pondicherry territory. A sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided during the Second Plan period.

11. *Diversion of west flowing rivers to east (Parambikulam, etc., project) in Coimbatore district.*—The project is intended for diverting the waters of Sholayar and Parambikulam Aliyar having their origin in the Anamalais, into the plains of Pollachi taluk. The Aliyar which rises in Anamalais will, in addition, be harnessed

by forming a reservoir at the foot of the hills. The combined flows from these rivers will irrigate 60,000 acres wet and 120,000 acres dry lands in the hinterlands of Pollachi and Udamalpet taluks. About 86,000 K.W. of power will also be developed at the drops available in the diversion courses. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 23 crores. The execution of the scheme depends on an agreement with the Kerala State Government, as the Parambikulam river passes through that State in its lower reaches. During the Plan period, the proposed expenditure is Rs. 70 lakhs but no expenditure is proposed to be incurred during the year 1957-58 as no agreement has been reached with the Kerala State on the question of taking up projects for the common benefit of both Kerala and Madras.

CHAPTER X.

POWER.

In the matter of development and utilization of the power resources, Madras has an impressive record. The State ranks first in rural electrification, second in hydro-power development and third in overall power production in the whole country. The salient feature of power development in the State is the unified Grid system connecting the four hydro and the two thermal stations and this ensures utmost economy by conserving coal in the thermal stations during the irrigation season and firms up the hydro-power output during the non-irrigation season. Under the First Five-Year Plan, a total capital outlay of Rs. 30.54 crores was incurred on electricity schemes resulting in an additional installed capacity of 110,200 K.W. bringing the total installed capacity of the State Grid to 256,000 K.W. At the end of the First Plan period, about 7,300 miles of H.T. lines and 8,200 miles of L.T. lines conveyed power to 3,000 villages and 32,000 agricultural pumpsets benefiting 4.5 lakhs of consumers.

During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to more than double the installed capacity of the State Grid by the addition of *five more hydro-electric stations* and expansion of the generating capacity of the Madras Thermal Station with a total installed capacity of 3,22,000 K.W. On the transmission and distribution side, 7,000 miles each of H.T. and L.T. lines are proposed to be constructed to meet the anticipated increase in power demand from 208,000 K.W. to 438,000 K.W. At the end of the period, 5,000 villages and 57,000 agricultural pumpsets in the State are expected to be connected up to the benefit of about 7 lakhs of consumers. The total provision for power schemes under the Second Plan is Rs. 52.67 crores.

The position in regard to the schemes under execution is set out below :—

(1) *Madras Plant Extensions.*—This is a continuation scheme from the First Plan executed in three stages and is designed to provide an additional generating capacity of 60,000 K.W. at the Basin Bridge Power Station at a total estimated cost of Rs. 9.56 crores. Two sets of 15,000 K.W. each under the first two stages of the scheme have been commissioned during the First Plan period itself. During 1956-57, foundation work for the turbine house and cooling towers under the third stage were expected to be completed and civil works to be nearing completion. The erection of a 30,000 K.W. generating set under the third stage

is programmed to commence in May 1957 and the set is expected to be put into commercial operation during December 1957. Of the total provision of Rs. 2.72 crores for the scheme under the Second Plan, the expenditure proposed to be incurred during 1957-58 is Rs. 97.90 lakhs.

(2) *Periyar Hydro-Electric scheme.*—This is another continuation scheme from the First Plan, involving the construction of a power station in Madurai district for utilizing the irrigation discharge from the Periyar Irrigation Reservoir at a total estimated cost of Rs. 10.47 crores. It is proposed to install initially three 35,000 K.W. generating sets with necessary adjuncts at the Periyar Power House. A network of transmission lines and substations connecting the Power Station with the Grid will convey the power to various load centres. The execution of the scheme which was commenced in February 1955 is expected to be completed in 1958-59. During 1956-57, the excavation of 4,000 feet power tunnel, power house, transformer yard and tail race works were completed, while works on enlargement of irrigation tunnel, construction of forebay dam and erection of penstock pipes were under advanced stage of progress. The construction of Theni-Sembatti 110 KV line has also been completed. The manufacture of machinery and equipment required for the scheme is in good progress in foreign countries, such as, West Germany, Switzerland, France, U.S.A. and Hungary.

During 1957-58, the works on power and irrigation tunnels, the forebay dam, erection of penstocks and the power house are expected to be completed with a view to commission the first 35,000 K.W. generating set at the power house by the middle of 1958. On the transmission side, the construction of the Sembatti-Karur 66 K.V. line is expected to be completed, while the Periyar-Theni-Madurai 110 K.V. line and Sembatti-Tiruchirappalli 110 K.V. line would be in an advanced stage of progress. Of the total provision of Rs. 723 lakhs made for the scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 265.84 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1957-58.

(3) *Transmission and distribution scheme (Spill over scheme).*—This is also a spill over scheme of the First Plan and involves the construction of the balance of transmission lines provided for in the First Plan to convey the additional power generated to the remote corners of the State. The total provision for the scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 2.71 crores. The following works were completed during 1956-57 :—

(1) Erode-Tiruchi III Circuit 110 K.V. change over.

(2) Salem-Namakkal 110 K.V. Extensions.

(3) Singarappet-Villupuram 110 K.V. Extensions.

Besides, the Villupuram-Pondicherry 66 K.V. and the Neyveli-Villupuram 110 K.V. Extensions were under various stages of progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 46.48 lakhs is proposed to be incurred on the Transmission and Distribution Scheme during 1957-58 and the Villupuram-Pondicherry 66 K.V. line and the Neyveli-Villupuram 110 K.V. line are programmed to be completed during the year.

(4) *Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings.*—This is also a spill over scheme of the First Five-Year Plan. The scheme envisages the acquisition of all electrical undertakings in the State in pursuance of the policy of the Government to bring gradually under their co-ordinated control the entire generation, transmission and distribution of power in the State. Up to the end of the First Five-Year Plan, 23 local authorities and eleven company electrical undertakings were taken over in the State.

A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan for payment of compensation to the acquired undertakings. During 1956-57, eight company electrical undertakings were taken over by the Government. The South Arcot Electric Supply Distribution Company will vest in the Government on 1st June 1957.

(5) *Transmission and Distribution Scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan.*—This is a new scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan for putting up secondary transmission lines and distribution feeders to convey the additional power to the consumers including those in rural areas and is in addition to the scheme dealt with in item (3) above. A lump sum provision of Rs. 14.65 crores has been made for the scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme envisages the construction of 8,300 miles of H.T. lines and 8,000 miles of L.T. lines, besides electrification of over 2,000 villages and connecting up of 24,000 agricultural pumpsets. During 1956-57 more than 1,000 villages have been electrified and about 10,000 agricultural pumpsets have been connected up, besides the erection of 1,400 miles of H.T. lines and 1,500 miles of L.T. lines. Preliminary survey and ordering of materials for the Chingleput-Villivakkam and Salem-Attur 110 K.V. lines have also been completed.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to erect 1,500 miles of H.T. and 1,600 miles of L.T. lines and to electrify another 1,000 villages and connect up another 10,000 agricultural pumpsets. Of these, the names of 284 villages, which have been selected to be electrified is appended. The remaining villages to be electrified will be decided in due course. The construction of Chingleput-Villivakkam and Salem-Attur 110 K.V. lines will be in progress,

while survey and ordering of materials for the Periyar-Kayathar-Arumuganeri 110 K.V. line and the Melakallur-Nagercoil-Thucklay 66 K.V. line would be completed. A total expenditure of about Rs. 4.5 crores is expected to be incurred on the scheme during 1957-58.

(6) *Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This is the biggest of the new schemes in the Second Plan and also the biggest scheme so far undertaken by this State. The scheme envisages the development of the hydro-power potential of the Kundah and the adjoining basins in the Nilgiris. In the first two stages of the scheme sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.44 crores among other things, two power houses with a total installed capacity of 180,000 K.W. are proposed to be constructed during the Second Plan period. The total provision for the scheme under the Second Plan is Rs. 20 crores. The scheme is receiving Canadian assistance under the Colombo Plan to the extent of 20 million dollars in the shape of machinery and materials. Orders for the machinery and equipment for the Project have already been placed in Canada. During 1956-57, the works on roads and camps would be nearing completion, while excavation of foundations for the dams power house site, etc., would be in progress.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to complete the excavation of the dam sites and to commence masonry work. Works on power tunnels, grading of penstocks for power houses, etc., are expected to be in various stages of progress. An expenditure of about Rs. 4 crores is proposed to be incurred on the scheme during 1957-58.

(7) *Improvements to existing power houses, transmission lines and sub-stations.*—This is also a new scheme under the Second Plan and envisages the improvement of power supply conditions to cope with increase in power demand by modernising the equipment in sub-stations, increasing the capacities of transmission lines and power transformers in sub-stations, etc. A lump sum provision of Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for the scheme under Second Plan. Works of the above nature have been carried out in a number of places during 1956-57 and will be continued in certain other places during 1957-58. An expenditure of Rs. 26.26 lakhs is proposed to be incurred on the scheme during 1957-58.

(8) *Investigation of new schemes.*—This is also a new scheme under the Second Plan and provides for investigation of possible new sites for development of hydro-power with a view to keep schemes thoroughly investigated and ready for execution as and when the power demand in the State necessitates the addition of further installed capacity to the State Grid. A lump sum provision of Rs. 19.5 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Second Plan. During 1956-57, the detailed investigations of the Kumbar-Amaravathy Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Coimbatore district

were completed and the investigations on the Mettur Tunnel scheme were in progress.

During 1957-58, the investigations of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme is programmed to be completed, while the investigations on the following schemes would be taken up :—

- (a) Palar-Porandalar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (b) Coonoor-Kateri Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (c) Upper Sholiar Hydro-Electric Scheme.

An expenditure of Rs. 1.37 lakhs is proposed to be incurred on the scheme during 1957-58.

ANNEXURE.

LIST OF VILLAGES TO BE ELECTRIFIED DURING 1957-58.

Tiruchirappalli district (15 villages).

Kulitalai taluk—	5 Veeriyapatty.
1 Manjanaickenpatty.	6 Chinnandipatty.
2 Kalayapatty.	7 Salikkaraipatty.
3 Kariyalpatty	
4 Vilmarathupatty.	
Karur taluk—	5 Pullamvalse.
1 Pallapatti.	6 Kanakkuppilapudur.
2 Manmarai.	7 Arravakrurichi.
3 Lingamnaickenpatti.	8 Vettamangalam.
4 Moolavandipatty.	

Coimbatore district (24 villages).

Dharapuram taluk—	4 Uthiyur.
1 Vellakoil	5 Vadachinaripalayam.
2 Kadaiyur	
3 Senapathipalayam.	
Bhavani taluk—	
1 Kalingarayanpalayam.	
Pollachi taluk—	2 Sellappagoundenpudur.
1 Gohanurpudur.	
Udumalpet taluk—	3 Pungamuthur.
1 Kongalnogaram.	
2 Sankaramallur.	
Palladam taluk—	3 Veerapandy.
1 Pongalur.	Nadupalayam.
2 Pongupalayam.	

Coimbatore district (24 villages)—cont.

Erode taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Periaveerasangili. | 3 Merkupalaya. |
| 2 Chinnaveerasangili. | |

Gobichettipalayam taluk—

- | |
|---------------|
| 1 Kurumandur. |
| 2 Perumugai. |

Coimbatore taluk—

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1 Mampaly. |
| 2 Varadayyangarpalayam. |

Avanashi taluk—

- | |
|--------------------|
| 1 Kalampalayam |
| 2 Kemmarampalayam. |

Nilgiris district (7 villages).

Ootacamund taluk—

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 Idihatty. | 3 Sholur. |
| 2 Kikkatty. | 4 Hallatti. |

Coonoor taluk—

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Kendola. | 3 Kodamalai. |
| 2 Kinnacorai. | |

Ramanathapuram district (32 villages).

Sivaganga taluk—

- | |
|-------------------|
| 1 Thiruppachetti. |
|-------------------|

Srivilliputhur taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Karisalkulam. | 6 Tadiyankal. |
| 2 Pilliar Natham. | 7 Malapatnam. |
| 3 Pudupalayam. | 8 Vadakkuvenganallur. |
| 4 Sivandypatti. | 9 Therkvenganathi. |
| 5 Valaikulam. | |

Sattur taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Mangalam. | 5 Niraimathupatty. |
| 2 Nedungulam | 6 Maruluttu.] |
| 3 Kalayarkurichi. | 7 Rengampalayam. |
| 4 Thalaipatty. | |

Aruppukottai taluk—

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Pannai Moonadapur. | 4 Kariyapatty. |
| 2 Pudupatty. | 5 Errampally. |
| 3 P. Thottiankulam. | |

Mudukulathur taluk—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 Mandalamanickam. | 4 Mettupatti. |
| 2 Velayakulam. | 5 Melachankulam. |
| 3 Periyur. | |

Ramanathapuram taluk—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 Perungulam. | 3 Panaikulam. |
| 2 Puduvalasai. | |

Paramakudi taluk—

- | |
|---------------|
| 1 Partibanur. |
| 2 Parli. |

Chingleput district (48 villages).

Ponneri taluk—

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 Melur. | 5 Reddipalayam. |
| 2 Athipattu. | 6 Nandiambakkam. |
| 3 Vellivoyal. | 7 Pudupalayam. |
| 4 Vichodur. | |

Tiruvallur taluk—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Pennalurpet. | 5 Pudupettu. |
| 2 Periyapalayam. | 6 Pannur. |
| 3 Vadamadurai. | 7 Kachur. |
| 4 Puvanur. | 8 Kalavai. |

Sriperumbudur taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Edayarpakkam. | 5 Somangalam. |
| 2 Kottur. | 6 Sunguvarchatram. |
| 3 Maduramangalam. | 7 Molasur. |
| 4 Pondur. | |

Saidapet taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 Soorapattu. | 5 Kolathur. |
| 2 Mitanamallee | 6 Annanur. |
| 3 Pammadukolam. | 7 Konnur. |
| 4 Oragadam. | |

Kancheepuram taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Theneri. | 4 Vendivakkam. |
| 2 Ayangarkulam. | 5 Kunnavakkam. |
| 3 Elanagar. | |

Chingleput taluk—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 Padoor. | 6 Manamai. |
| 2 Karunilam. | 7 Vengambakkam. |
| 3 Anjur. | 8 Meyyur. |
| 4 Vallam. | 9 Sadras. |
| 5 Paiyanur. | |

Madurantakam taluk—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Veeranarkunram. | 4 Vedavakkam. |
| 2 Perumbairkandigai. | 5 Sittanur. |
| 3 Kolathur. | |

Madurai district (27 villages).

Madurai taluk—

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1 Padur. | 3 Appanthirupathi. |
| 2 Nilayar. | 4 Villiankunram. |

Tirumangalam taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Kalapanpatti. | 4 Suluppapatti. |
| 2 Sattangudi. | 5 Thottanpatty. |
| 3 Mangalapuram. | |

Nilakottai taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Muduvaipatti. | 4 Srirangampatty. |
| 2 Silukuvarpatti. | 5 Rajakkalpatty. |
| 3 Uthangalpudurpatty. | |

Madurai district (27 villages)—cont.

Palni taluk—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Virubakshi. | 4 Attikombai. |
| 2 Manjanaickenpatti. | 5 Velusamynagaram. |
| 3 Pethanaickenpatti. | 6 Varalapatty. |

Dindigul taluk—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 Thadikombu. | 3 Perumal Koilpatty |
| 2 Seelapady. | |

Periyakulam taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Sathyanathapuram. | 3 Kallupatty. |
| 2 Melachokkanathapuram. | 4 Varattar-Meenashipuram. |

Tirunelveli district (38 villages).

Tirunelveli taluk—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Sivandiapatty. | 3 Pudukulam. |
| 2 Muthur. | |

Tenkasi taluk—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Neduvoyal. | 3 Madathupatty. |
| 2 Ponniahapuram. | |

Srivaikuntam taluk—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 Perungulam. | 3 Mangalakurichi. |
| 2 Sevalai. | |

Sankaranainarkoil taluk—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Kottaiyur. | 4 Thirumangalkurichi. |
| 2 Narayanapuram. | 5 Therukonarkottai. |
| 3 Kattalangulam. | 6 Vellapaneri. |

Nanguneri taluk—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Samugarengapuram. | 4 Kumbikulam. |
| 2 Kasturirengapuram. | 5 Therukallikulam. |
| 3 Kavalkinar. | 6 Paruttipadu. |

Tiruchendur taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Panambarai. | 5 Manappadu. |
| 2 Adikalapuram. | 6 Pettaikulam. |
| 3 Veerapandiyapatnam. | 7 Mudumuthamozhi. |
| 4 Thiruppaniputharuvai. | 8 Maduvakurichi. |

Koilpatti taluk—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Nagampalli. | 6 Pottampalli. |
| 2 Pasuvanthanai. | 7 Pommiaapuram. |
| 3 Kudinaikulam. | 8 Kalugachalapuram. |
| 4 Silliankulam. | 9 Subbammalapuram. |
| 5 Meenashipuram. | |

North Arcot district (31 villages).

Gudiyatham taluk—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Latteri. | 3 Kumaramangalam. |
| 2 Reddiankuppam. | 4 Mothahgapalli. |

North Arcot district (31 villages)—cont.

Vellore taluk—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 Seduvalli. | 3 Govindampady. |
| 2 Kandaneri. | 4 Sinnapallikuppam. |

Wallajah taluk—

- | |
|-----------|
| 1 Mottur. |
|-----------|

Arkonam taluk—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 Valarpuram. | 3 Ammanoor. |
| 2 Itchiputhur. | 4 Perungalathur. |

Tiruppattur taluk—

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Kurisilapattu. | 2 Sakkaraiuppam. |
|------------------|------------------|

Polur taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 Melsolankuppam. | 3 Kilpalur. |
| 2 Veeralur. | 4 Kadalady. |

Arni taluk—

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 Kunnathur. | 3 Vadugasathu. |
| 2 Sevur. | |

Cheyyar taluk—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Ramakrishnapuram. | 2 Thenpundipattu. |
|---------------------|-------------------|

Wandiwash taluk—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 Maruthadu. | 2 Nedungunam. |
|--------------|---------------|

Thengam taluk—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 Karapattu. | 3 Thangampatty. |
| 2 Nettavadi. | |

Tiruvannamalai taluk—

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1 Keekalur. | 2 Avur. |
|-------------|---------|

South Arcot district (31 villages).¹

Gingee taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 Koilporaiyur. | 4 Singavaram. |
| 2 Thayanur. | 5 Thorapadi. |
| 3 Nochilur. | 6 Vadapalai. |

Kallakurichi taluk—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Paithanthurai. | 4 Kachirapalayam. |
| 2 Namasivayanpuram. | 5 Ammiagaram. |
| 3 Vadakkanandal. | 6 Padarampallam. |

Tirukoilur taluk—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Ariyur. | 5 Emmapur. |
| 2 Sithalingamadam. | 6 Sengannankottai. |
| 3 Pudur. | 7 Semmar. |
| 4 Koovanur. | 8 Velayambattu. |

Vriddhachalam taluk—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Agaram. | 4 Murugankudi. |
| 2 Paralayur. | 5 Kothattai. |
| 3 Kattuparur. | |

South Arcot district (31 villages)—cont.

Villupuram taluk—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Tokkavadi. | 3 Perumbakkam. |
| 2 Vedampattu. | |

Cuddalore taluk—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Manapakkam. | 3 Annadanapet. |
| 2 Kuvanur. | |

Salem district (31 villages).

Krishnagiri taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 Mittanvillai. | 3 Bannihally. |
| 2 Chintagampally. | 4 Kadiripuram. |

Dharmapuri taluk—

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 Palacode. | 3 Laligam. |
| 2 Paparapatti. | |

Harur taluk—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 Kommenallur. | 3 Irumathur. |
| 2 Kadathur. | |

Omair taluk—

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1 Mecheri. | 2 Pagalpatti. |
|------------|---------------|

Salem taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 Thippampatty. | 3 Karkudalpatty. |
| 2 Kurnatham. | |

Tiruchengode taluk—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 Erugalur. | 3 Periamanali. |
| 2 Vaikuntam. | 4 Chinnamanali. |

Rasipuram taluk—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Vennandur. | 4 Pudupalayam. |
| 2 Akkaraipatty. | 5 Katnachampatty. |
| 3 Pillanallur. | |

Namakkal taluk—

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 1 Elur. | 3 Thondipatty. |
| 2 Arur. | |

Attur taluk—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Thammanpatti. | 3 Olapady. |
| 2 Thennapillayur. | 4 Manivilandan. |

CHAPTER XI.

INDUSTRIES.

The main emphasis in the Second Five-Year Plan is on the setting up of heavy industries. The starting of heavy and large scale industries is mainly the responsibility of the Government of India. The State Plan provides for the development of Village and Small-Scale industries in order to provide employment to the unemployed and the under-employed in the villages and to step up the production of consumer goods through cottage and small-scale industries in order to meet the increased demand which is expected as a result of the increased rate of expenditure in the public and private sectors during the Plan period. The Plan also aims at preserving the ancient crafts of the land by providing assistance to the artisans and by providing them with better equipment. A total provision of Rs. 802.78 lakhs has been included in the Plan for all types of industries contemplated except Handlooms and Khadi. The details of the various schemes proposed are furnished below :—

(a) Large and Medium Industries.

It is proposed to assist the formation of four Co-operative Sugar factories during the Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 76 lakhs by subscribing towards the share capital of the factories. Of these, one has already been sanctioned for establishment at Madurantakam in Chingleput district. Three more will be established at Ambur in North Arcot district, Udumalpet in Coimbatore district and Permadam at South Arcot district hereafter. Rupees ten lakhs have been subscribed as share capital for the Madurantakam Factory and another Rs. 5 lakhs are proposed to be invested in the same concern. Out of the total provision of Rs. 76 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 16 lakhs.

(b) Village Industries.

Sixteen schemes have been formulated at a cost of Rs. 218.75 lakhs for the entire Plan period. The expenditure during 1956-57 is expected to be Rs. 4.51 lakhs. During 1957-58, it is proposed to spend Rs. 27.41 lakhs on 15 schemes. The details of the programme are indicated below :—

(1) *Development of handpounding of rice.*—It is proposed to organize the industry in 52 Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks in all the districts except Madras at a total cost of Rs. 10 lakhs during the Plan period. Out of the 52 centres 27 centres for 1956-57 have been sanctioned in March 1957 and the location will be decided by the Director of Industries and

Commerce. The scheme will commence functioning only in 1957-58. The cost of working these centres will be Rs. 19,846 non-recurring and Rs. 2,40,750 recurring. The opening of the remaining centres will be sanctioned on receipt of grants and loans from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Each centre will be in the charge of a foreman-cum-supervisor who will be supplied with fifteen stone chukkie, and one winnowing fan. The Supervisor will purchase paddy and employ twenty workers on daily wages for conversion of the paddy into rice. Paddy worth Rs. 8,000 will be converted into rice each month in each unit and a receipt of Rs. 9,025 is anticipated by the sale of such rice. The respective Block Development Officers will be in administrative charge of the unit. The estimated expenditure during 1957-58 is Rs. 3.44 lakhs.

(2) *Decortication of groundnuts.*—This is an important rural industry subsidiary to agriculture. The proposed development of Village Oil Industry will create a demand for decorticated seeds in the villages themselves. It has been proposed to supply decorticators at 75 per cent of cost to 20 interested villages in each of six Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Coimbatore in the first instance. The twenty decorticators will be supplied at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and for all the six Blocks the total cost will be Rs. 30,000. The expenditure for the whole Plan period is Rs. 1.41 lakhs. The scheme will be implemented from 1957-58 and the expenditure during that year will be Rs. 57,000.

(3) *Village oil pressing.*—It is proposed to organize and develop this industry throughout the State at a cost of Rs. 32 lakhs during the Plan period. To start with, it was proposed to establish 10 training-cum-production centres in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks during 1956-57 in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot (two centres), Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore. Each unit will be manned by an organiser, an oil presser, a carpenter and a work assistant. Besides demonstrating the working of the improved Wardha type of ghani, the oil pressers and carpenters of the areas will be encouraged to convert their ghanis into the new type and half the cost of new ghanies will be given as subsidy. The scheme will be taken up for implementation during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 3.35 lakhs.

(4) *Village Tanning and allied Industries.*—It is proposed to establish Demonstration units consisting of one instructor and two assistants for tanning section, one Superintendent and skilled assistants for footwear section and bonemeal section, etc., in selected National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. One unit will be opened in Tiruvallur Block in Chingleput, the second in Chinnasalem Block in South Arcot district and the third in a Block in Tirunelveli district to be selected hereafter. The total

cost for the scheme will be Rs. 29 lakhs during the Plan period. It is proposed to spend Rs. 2.5 lakhs during 1957-58 for securing land and buildings (Rs. 1,65,900), equipments (Rs. 63,100) and meeting recurring expenditure like remuneration to staff, stipends, etc.

(5) *Manufacture of Khandasari Sugar.*—Demonstration centres for the manufacture of Khandasari sugar are now being worked with financial assistance from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Hence a separate scheme is not proposed to be implemented during 1957-58 though Rs. 3.2 lakhs have been provided for the full Plan period and Rs. 1.75 lakhs for 1957-58.

(6) *Bee-keeping Industry.*—It is proposed to organize the industry on scientific lines by establishing thirteen nurseries at the rate of one for each district to rear and supply colonies. The nurseries will be located in Thannirpandal (Chingleput district), Jammanallur (North Arcot district), Yercaud (Salem district), Kargudi (Nilgiris district), Talamalai (Coimbatore district), Sirumala (Madurai district), Seithur-Devadanam (Ramanathapuram district), Mundanthurai (Tirunelveli district), Lower Anicut (Tanjore district), Kulitalai (Tiruchirappalli district), Gingee or Cuddalore or Chidambaram (South Arcot district), Pechiparai (Kanyakumari district) and Guindy near Madras. Beehives will also be distributed at half cost in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. Besides establishing Decoy hives, a central training-cum-research farm will also be opened at Kodaikanal. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 14.26 lakhs for the whole Plan period. The scheme will be put into operation during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

(7) *Organization of extractor for cashewnut oil and manufacture of syrup, jams, etc., from cashew apple.*—Cashewnut is grown extensively in Tanjore and South Arcot districts. The extraction of the oil is not now done efficiently resulting in much waste. The cashew apple is being used as manure and is not being consumed due to its astringent quality. It is proposed to extract cashewnut oil to the maximum by adopting improved and modern methods of extraction and to prepare jam and syrups, etc., from the fruits by adopting the technique worked out by the Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The scheme involves the setting up of a demonstration-cum-training centre at Vadalur in South Arcot district for demonstrating the various processes of extraction of oil by means of cottage roaster and preparation of jams and syrups. The chemist in charge of the centre will periodically visit the cottage workers at their homes and assist them to work the industry on right lines. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1.39 lakhs for the entire Plan period, Rs. 1 lakh will be spent during 1957-58 for the purpose.

(14) *Provision of financial assistance to Cottage Industries.*—To relieve the financial handicaps experienced by village artisans, it is proposed to provide long term loans under the liberalized State Aid to Industries Act on low rates of interest or free of interest in deserving cases. A total sum of Rs. 26.40 lakhs has been provided for the Plan period of which a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been allotted for expenditure during 1957-58.

(15) *Supply of raw materials at cost price to village artisans and others engaged in Cottage Industries.*—Difficulty in securing raw materials at reasonable rates throughout the State and the high cost of transport stand in the way of proper development of cottage industries. It is proposed to purchase and stock adequate quantities of raw materials like oil seeds, timber, bamboo, korai, etc., at central places in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks in each of the districts and supply them to artisans at cost price through co-operative societies and Block Development Offices. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during 1957-58 for this scheme. The expenditure for the entire Plan period is estimated at Rs. 14.31 lakhs.

(c) Handicrafts.

To revive the village handicrafts 21 schemes have been formulated at a total cost of Rs. 55.50 lakhs during the Plan period. The brief descriptions of the schemes are furnished below :—

(1) *Establishment of five Handicrafts Emporia.*—Two handicrafts Emporia, one in Madras and another in Madurai, have already been established with the assistance of the All-India Handicrafts Board. Two more will be established in Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts during 1957-58. The emporia will arrange to purchase the products from the artisans in the nearby districts, create a market for them and export products of exportable quality. Out of a total provision of Rs. 15.26 lakhs for the scheme during the Plan period, Rs. 2.09 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58.

(2) *Art Metal Industry.*—To preserve the ancient industry and to improve the skill of the artisans in manufacturing articles of artistic beauty such as lamp stands, flower vases, idols, etc., it is proposed to train the artisans in the industry. Two training-cum-service centres are proposed under the Plan at a cost of Rs. 1.34 lakhs. One centre for training 15 artisans and paying them a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 each has been opened at Swamimalai in Tanjore district during February 1957. An expenditure of Rs. 34,000 is programmed for 1957-58. Tools and equipments are proposed to be secured at a cost of Rs. 7,000 and the balance will be spent on staff, contingencies and stipends for the trainees.

(3) *Bell Metal Industry.*—The Plan envisages the starting of seven service-cum-training centres for development of the industry at a cost of Rs. 3.72 lakhs. One centre for training 15 artisans

each year in improved methods and new lines of manufacture has been opened in Nachiarkoil, Tanjore district. The trainees will be given a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 each. The centre will be run departmentally for two years and will then be converted into a service centre which will eventually be converted at the end of five years into an Industrial Co-operative Unit. The centre already opened will be continued during 1957-58 and two additional centres one in Tiruchirappalli and the other in Tirunelveli districts will be opened in 1957-58. The expenditure during the year will be Rs. 1.04 lakhs.

(4) *Paper Toy Industry.*—Six training centres are proposed to be opened during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 2.62 lakhs for manufacture of paper toys and paper made articles. Two centres one at Cuddalore and the other at Tanjore for training 16 students each year have already been sanctioned. Each trainee will be given a monthly stipend of Rs. 25. The centres will be run departmentally for one year and will then be converted into Industrial Co-operatives. A proposal for opening a third centre at Vellore in North Arcot district during 1957-58 is under consideration. The expenditure during the year will be Rs. 37,000.

(5) *Lace and Embroidery Industry.*—With a view to organize and develop the industry and to provide employment to women, particularly those belonging to lower income groups, a training centre has already commenced functioning at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district since 1956 for giving training to 15 candidates each year. Each trainee will get a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. The centre will be run departmentally for five years and then converted into an Industrial Co-operative Unit. A second centre will be started in Tiruchirappalli district during 1957-58. One more centre will be opened during the Plan period. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 1.17 lakhs, Rs. 29,000 is programmed for expenditure during 1957-58.

(6) *Aloe Fibre Industry.*—Three demonstration-cum-training centres are proposed to be opened at a cost of Rs. 3.96 lakhs for organizing and developing aloe fibre and products industry. One centre is proposed to be established in April 1957 at Neduvayal in Tirunelveli district for training 15 candidates in spinning aloe yarn and fibre and five other products, for a period of four months each. Three batches will be trained in one year. The trainees in spinning and those in weaving will each be paid Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 per month respectively. Further, 100 families around the centre will be organized for extraction of aloe fibre and given improved tools for the purpose. The centre will be run departmentally for one year and then converted into an Industrial Co-operative. A similar scheme for the establishment of a demonstration-cum-training centre in aloe industry in the North Arcot district during 1957-58 is under consideration. An expenditure of Rs. 1.28 lakhs will be incurred during 1957-58.

(7) *Palmyrah Leaf Products Industry*.—The establishment of 15 production-cum-training centres for the industry is provided for under the Plan at a cost of Rs. 1.8 lakhs. Two centres, one at Mathur in Salem district and the other at Pallapatti in Tiruchirappalli district have already started functioning in February 1957. Twenty candidates will be trained in each centre in improved methods of dyeing and manufacturing articles from palm leaf and a service section will be attached to each centre to market the products. Improved tools will be distributed to 100 families. The centres will be converted into Industrial Co-operatives at the end of one year. Three more centres one at Pulicat in Chingleput district, the second at Nagore in Tanjore district and the third in the Lower Bhavani Project Area in Coimbatore district, will be opened during 1957-58 and the expenditure during the year will be Rs. 75,000.

(8) *Manufacture of cots and other items of furniture from palmyra strips*.—Two production-cum-training centres for manufacture of cots and other items of furniture from palmyra stem strips are proposed to be set up during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 98,000. One centre to train 30 candidates each year will start functioning in Ramanathapuram district from April 1957. Each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. The centre will be run departmentally for two years and then converted into an Industrial Co-operative Unit.

(9) *Cane (Rattan) Industry*.—Out of four production-cum-training centres for developing the industry contemplated under the Plan, one centre has already started functioning at Wallajapet in North Arcot district during 1957. Twenty candidates will be trained in the centre each year. Each trainee will get a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. A service centre to help in the establishment of this industry as a cottage industry around Wallajapet by supply of raw materials at reasonable rates, and introducing new designs and new items of work will also be attached to the centre. Two such centres are proposed to be sanctioned in Tirunelveli and Tanjore districts in 1957-58. An expenditure of Rs. 61,000 is programmed for 1957-58.

(10) *Bamboo Industry*.—With a view to teach the artisans improved techniques, processes and designs, eight training-cum-service centres are proposed to be opened during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 2.92 lakhs. The first centre will start functioning at Madurai from April 1957. Twenty candidates will take their training for one year and will be paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month each. The centre will be run departmentally for five years. An expenditure of Rs. 44,000 is contemplated during 1957-58. A second centre is also contemplated to be opened in Salem district during the year.

(11) *Glass Bangle Industry*.—A service centre for the supply of raw materials, new designs, etc., to artisans engaged in bangle industry has been started in Salem district in February 1957. Six candidates will be trained in the centre every year in the manufacture of improved varieties of glass bangles and will each be paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. After completion of the training, the trainees will be given an interest-free loan of Rs. 100 each to enable them to purchase raw materials, etc., supplied by the Service Centre. The unit will be run departmentally for 5 years and then converted into an Industrial Co-operative. The Plan provision and the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 0.59 lakh and Rs. 0.32 lakh respectively.

(12) *Development of glazed ceramic wares on cottage industry basis*.—It is proposed to start five training centres for preparing glazed ceramic wares on cottage industry basis at a cost of Rs. 2.05 lakhs during the Plan period. One centre is proposed to be started at Vriddhachalam in South Arcot district during 1957-58 where ten candidates will receive training with a stipend of Rs. 25 per month each. An expenditure of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is envisaged for 1957-58.

(13) *Fancy Leather Goods Industry*.—The establishment of five production-cum-training centres is contemplated under the Plan at a cost of Rs. 3.35 lakhs. One centre will start functioning shortly at Pallavaram in Chingleput district for the manufacture of fancy leather goods such as ladies' handbags, brief and jewel cases, etc. Twenty-five candidates will be given intensive training in improved methods of manufacture and be paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per month each. The centre will be run departmentally for one year and then converted into an Industrial Co-operative. A similar centre will be started at Elayangudi in Ramanathapuram district during 1957-58. The expenditure during the year will be Rs. 1.46 lakhs.

(14) *Dyeing and Printing (Cloth and Net) Industry*.—With a view to improve the technique of dyeing and printing and to introduce new and attractive designs, a training centre has already been opened at Rajapalayam in February 1957, for giving training to twelve candidates paying them a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 each. Training in printing designs on Korai mats and Khadi will also be given to the trainees. During 1957-58 four similar centres will be set up in Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district, Vellakoil in Coimbatore district, Chinnasalem in South Arcot district and one other place in Tirunelveli district. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 5.55 lakhs contemplated for the entire Plan period Rs. 95,000 will be spent during 1957-58.

(15) *Wool-weaving Industry*.—A production-cum-training centre for weaving carpets, cumblies and druggets has been set up at Kolakudy in Tiruchirappalli district. Twelve candidates will be

trained every year and a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 will be paid to each. The centre will be run departmentally for five years and thereafter will be converted into an Industrial Co-operative. Out of a provision of Rs. 3.25 lakhs for the item in the Plan it is proposed to spend Rs. 33,000 during 1957-58.

(16) *Cloth dolls and ready-made garments.*—The establishment of 14 production-cum-training centres for the manufacture of cloth dolls and ready-made garments, fish-nets and nets of all kinds at a cost of Rs. 1.91 lakhs is contemplated during the Plan period. Establishment of one centre at Tirunelveli for the manufacture of cloth dolls alone during 1957 is contemplated. The expenditure on the scheme during 1957-58 will be Rs. 14,030.

(17) *Soap-stone Industry.*—The establishment of two service-cum-training centres for the manufacture of vessels and fancy articles from Soap-stone has been proposed under the Plan at a cost of Rs. 73,000. The opening of one centre in Salem district during 1957-58 is under consideration. An expenditure of Rs. 60,000 has been provided for during the year.

(18) *Manufacture of fittings.*—The establishment of a training centre for the manufacture of ornamental handles for almirah doors, etc., in Madurai has been sanctioned and the centre will commence functioning from April 1957. Twenty candidates will be trained each year in this centre and a stipend of Rs. 30 per month each will be paid to them during the period. After being run departmentally for five years, the centre will be converted into a Service Unit for the benefit of ex-trainees. Out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs, Rs. 81,000 will be spent during 1957-58.

(19) *Training centre for Kalamkari Printing in Kumbakonam.*—It is proposed to establish a training centre for Kalamkari printing at Kumbakonam during 1957-58. Ten candidates will be trained by an experienced instructor. Each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per month. Out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 33,000, Rs. 6,590 is proposed to be spent during 1957-58.

(20) *Training Centre for Wood Carving in Madurai.*—A training centre for Wood Carving is proposed to be set up at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 29,000 for giving intensive training to the candidates for one year. After the first year, the centre will be converted into an Industrial Co-operative.

(21) *Training Centre for casting moulds in Mahabalipuram.*—The establishment of a centre to give training to fifteen candidates is contemplated under the Plan. Each trainee will get a stipend of Rs. 20 per month. The cost of the scheme which was originally estimated at Rs. 23,000, has now been revised to Rs. 14,920. The scheme will be started during 1957-58 and the entire provision will be spent in the same year.

(d) Industrial Estates.

The Plan provides for the establishment of two industrial estates at a total cost of Rs. 95 lakhs of which Rs. 9.05 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs are proposed for expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. However, arrangements have been made to set up three such Estates in Guindy, Virudhunagar and Erode. Construction work for 30 factory units at Guindy has already commenced. In the case of the other Estates, the lands have been taken over and plans and estimates have been drawn up. Construction work will commence in 1957-58.

Formation of industrial colonies.—In addition to the above-mentioned estates, it is proposed to open four industrial colonies at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. In each colony four factory buildings of 200' x 45' each to accommodate on an average twelve small units, will be put up. Accommodation for the office and stores for each unit will also be provided in the same buildings. The expenditure for these colonies will be found within the Plan provision of Rs. 95 lakhs for the two Industrial Estates.

(e) Small-scale Industries.

Thirty-two schemes have been proposed at a cost of Rs. 333.23 lakhs. Rs. 104.75 lakhs have been proposed for expenditure during 1957-58. The following are the details of some of the major schemes included under the head :—

(1) *Wood-seasoning plants at Madurai and Pollachi.*—A scheme was sanctioned in December 1956, for setting up wood-seasoning plants at Madurai and Pollachi and preliminary arrangements are being made for implementing the same. The Plan provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1957-58, out of which land and buildings will cost Rs. 24,000, machinery and equipments Rs. 1,06,000, and staff and other expenditure Rs. 45,000.

(2) *Wood-seasoning plant at Madras.*—It was originally proposed to set up a plant at Madras at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs. As the provision has been reduced to Rs. 6 lakhs, it is proposed to combine this with the Service Centre for utilization of rejected timber dealt with in item (6) below. The factory to be set up at Madras will be provided with machinery at a cost of Rs. 52,000 and land and buildings Rs. 60,000. The proposal is to get timber locally in the first instance and from the Forest Department later for seasoning before sale. The other items of expenditure include staff, contingencies, working capital, etc. The expenditure during 1957-58 has been provided at Rs. 3 lakhs.

(3) *Factory for the manufacture of splints and veneers.*—In view of the shortage of softwood required for the match industry, a factory will be set up at Tiruvottiyur near Madras for manufacturing splints and veneers from softwood to be imported from the Andamans. The products will be supplied at reasonable rates to match factories. The construction of buildings is in progress and the machinery is expected to be received from Germany by the middle of 1957 when production will start. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 4 lakhs, Rs. 20,000 will be spent during 1956-57 and Rs. 2 lakhs during 1957-58.

(4) *Manufacture of footwear, Indian and Western, using hand-operated machine.*—Three production centres for the manufacture of footwear have been sanctioned for location at Pallavaram, Madurai and Salem and the machineries ordered for are expected by the middle of 1957 when production will start. The centres are intended for manufacturing leather footwear by using simple machinery and for training twelve candidates in each centre per year. Eighteen thousand pairs of footwear of better quality and of modern designs, but at cheaper cost, will be produced in each centre. The buildings will be completed before the end of 1957. It is proposed to specialise in manufacture of particular types of goods in each of these centres before setting up further units. Ladies' shoes, gents' shoes and chappals will be manufactured accordingly at Pallavaram, Madurai and Salem respectively. The Government of India have agreed to supply a very large number of shoes to Russia in a short time and production has been organised to honour this commitment. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 5.54 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

(5) *Combined carpentry and blacksmithy workshops.*—It is proposed to set up two combined workshops, one at Mannargudi in Tanjore district and the other at Cuddalore in South Arcot district, with two mobile units attached to each, one for carpentry and the other for blacksmithy. Each of the two workshops will train a batch of 15 artisans in carpentry section and 20 artisans in blacksmithy yearly. Production on a limited scale will be embarked upon. The artisans will be given training to learn economical and up-to-date methods in the professions. Servicing facilities will also be undertaken. The mobile units are intended to demonstrate the use of improved techniques to the artisans within short distances. Stipends are proposed to be given to the trainees between Rs. 25 to 30 per mensem. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 9.58 lakhs, Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during 1957-58. Buildings and machinery including equipment will cost Rs. 1.10 lakhs and Rs. 2.66 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 24,000 is proposed for recurring items.

(6) *Service centre for the utilisation of timber rejected in forests.*—This centre was originally proposed for utilisation of

rejected pieces of timber in the forests of Coimbatore district. As the major forest areas have gone to Kerala under the Reorganisation, the centre will be located at Madras and the scheme implemented during 1957-58. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 2.32 lakhs, Rs. 1 lakh will be spent during 1957-58. This scheme will be integrated with the scheme in item (2) above by suitably revising both the schemes.

(7) *Service centre for the manufacture of hand tools.*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to encourage production of good quality hand tools required for the village artisans and various small units. The Service Centre will supply raw materials of the correct standard and provide technical guidance and servicing facilities to the small-scale units engaged in the manufacture of hand tools such as spanners, screw-drivers, wrenches, hammers, etc., and will also arrange for the sale of finished goods. The unit which will be converted as an industrial co-operative after a period of five years is proposed to be run departmentally in the Industrial Estate to be started at Guindy. This will start functioning by the middle of 1957-58. The Plan provision is Rs. 10.3 lakhs. Rs. 4 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 on buildings (Rs. 1 lakh), and machinery and equipment (Rs. 3 lakhs).

(8) *Service centre for manufacture of simple parts for textile mills, etc.*—To encourage the starting of small groups of factories for manufacturing simple textile mill parts specially with a view to provide facilities to the students coming out of the Madurai Polytechnic to start such units, one service centre will be set up at Madurai. The centre will also undertake servicing and testing of finished products. The building construction will be completed and the unit will go into operation by the end of 1957. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 4.56 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58.

(9) *Service centre for farm implements and agricultural machineries.*—Under this scheme it is proposed to organize production of agricultural implements by using modern and power operated machines. The centre will also provide servicing facilities to the small-scale village units. The blacksmiths of the area will be helped to produce articles of better quality and finish and to take up new lines of manufacture. Construction of the centre in Tiruchirappalli district has commenced and the machines and equipments are expected shortly to enable the centre to go into production by the middle of 1957-58. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 4.07 lakhs, Rs. 2.5 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58.

(10) *Service centre for manufacture of hurricane lanterns.*—At present, a large number of tin-smiths are engaged in the manufacture of tin containers at Palni, Madurai district. To enable them to produce better types of containers and also to take up additional

lines of manufacture such as hurricane lanterns, it is proposed to set up a service centre at that place. The centre will start production of hurricane lanterns and in addition purchase, stock and supply tin sheets to the artisans requiring them. Machinery required has been ordered for and a suitable site secured. The buildings will be commenced in March 1957 and completed in July 1957, so that production will commence in the latter part of the year. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 3.55 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 on buildings (Rs. 65,000), machinery and equipment (Rs. 2 lakhs) and recurring expenditure (Rs. 35,000).

(11) *Service centre for brassware industry.*—Brassware industry which flourished in Kumbakonam has received a set-back due to decline in the demand for such wares. To enable the industry to survive, it is proposed to modernize the products so as to make the cost of production cheaper and the quality better besides undertaking the manufacture of articles more in demand, such as brass tower bells, hinges, building and cabinet fittings, electric lamp-holders, etc. The unit will be converted into an Industrial Co-operative after a period of three years. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 7.52 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs is programmed to be spent during 1957-58 on buildings (Rs. 50,000) and machinery (Rs. 1,50,000).

(12) *Service centre for the manufacture of surgical instruments.*—With the assistance of a Foreign Expert, the unit is proposed to be organized at Guindy to produce surgical instruments which are now being imported. In addition, the unit will arrange to supply correct types of raw materials, furnish to the industrialists proper drawings and specifications for the articles to be produced, besides undertaking certain processes involving costly machineries and testing of finished products. The building construction has commenced and with the arrival of the machinery the unit is expected to go into production by the middle of 1957-58. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 6.60 lakhs the expenditure proposed for 1956-57 and 1957-58 will be Rs. 20,000 and Rs. three lakhs respectively.

(13) *Service centre for the manufacture of electrical goods.*—The centre will be located in the proposed Industrial Estate, Guindy, for organizing production of various electrical goods such as conductors, winders, wire line materials, cookers, heaters, etc., which are now being imported. This unit will also help the small units proposed to be located in the Estate by providing servicing facilities and undertaking processes requiring heavy machineries. The building is already under construction and the unit will go into production by the end of 1957. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 17.7 lakhs, Rs. 4 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58. During 1957-58, it is proposed to expand the scheme so as to specialize in

the manufacture of enamelled single and double cotton covered copper wire.

(14) *Service centre for the manufacture of balances, scales, laboratory and scientific instruments.*—A service centre for providing training and testing facilities and for encouraging the production of various laboratory equipments such as analytical balances, physical balances, scales, spring balances, burners, etc., will be set up in the Industrial Estate at Guindy. The centre will be run as a departmental unit for at least five years and then converted into an industrial co-operative. The machineries and equipments are expected shortly and the unit will start functioning by the middle of 1957-58. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 2.6 lakhs Rs. 2 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1957-58.

(15) *Service centre for the manufacture of sports goods.*—A centre for the manufacture of sports goods will go into production at Guindy by the middle of 1957-58. Forty candidates will be trained yearly at the centre in the manufacture of football and volley-ball covers, basket-balls, hockey-sticks, badminton-rackets, etc. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 1.81 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 1.3 lakhs on buildings (Rs. 40,000), machinery (Rs. 60,000) and recurring items (Rs. 30,000).

(16) *Model scientific glass apparatus factory.*—A provision of Rs. 8.42 lakhs has been provided for the Plan period for starting the factory at Guindy to manufacture special glass apparatus such as tubes, thermometers, flasks, beakers, burettes and other scientific materials. Advanced training will also be given to 10 skilled artisans already trained at the Glass Training Centre at Madras. Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 on buildings (Rs. 75,000) and machinery (Rs. 1,25,000).

(17) *Servicing corporations for industrial estates.*—It is proposed to establish servicing corporations for the distribution of various raw materials required for about 100 private factories in each Industrial estate. The corporations will buy the raw materials in bulk and supply them to the factories. This will reduce the cost of production and will provide an assured supply of raw materials of correct specification and good quality. One of the centres will be started at the Industrial Estate, Guindy, by the middle of 1957-58. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is proposed for 1957-58.

(18) *Aid to private sector.*—Already, the State-aid to Industries Act has been amended to liberalize the existing rules for grant of loans to industrialists so as to enable them to get loans on personal surety up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 in furthering their trade. In addition, power has been delegated to subordinate officers of the department to dispose of the applications subject to certain monetary limits. Wide publicity having been given to the liberalization

of the rules, it is expected that the industrialists will avail of the existing opportunity. Out of Rs. 125.8 lakhs provided for the Plan period for grant of loans, Rs. 12 lakhs has been spent so far. During 1957-58, the provision of Rs. 24 lakhs is expected to be sanctioned as loans to applicants.

(19) *Subsidy over power rate to small industry.*—It is proposed to grant subsidy on power rates to deserving small industrialists. The details of the scheme will be finalized soon. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 4 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 1 lakh.

(20) *Cutlery unit at Kumbakonam.*—This unit will be set up as an adjunct to the service centre for brassware industry proposed to be set up at Kumbakonam—vide item (11) above. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 47,000, the programme for 1957-58 contemplates an expenditure of Rs. 32,000. Machinery at a cost of Rs. 15,000 will be supplied during the year and the balance spent on raw materials and other recurring items of expenditure.

(21) *Technical Information Section with Library at Guindy.*—It is proposed to establish a Technical Information Section in the Industrial Estate at Guindy, generally for the benefit of the industrialists in Madras State. The functions of the Technical Information Section would include, among others—

- (1) opening of a museum of small-scale industries products;
 - (2) opening of a technical library containing books, periodicals, manuals, bulletins, catalogues of machines, etc.;
 - (3) publishing a monthly journal of small scale industries describing the activities of Government units as well as industries in the private sector with suggestion for improvement;
 - (4) exhibition of motion pictures explaining the technical details relating to small-scale industries;
 - (5) exhibiting slide films and transparency slides;
 - (6) presenting charts and posters relating to small-scale industries; and
 - (7) arranging for demonstrations and blow-up reproductions for further detailed and sustained study.
- The establishment of the Technical Information Section is estimated to involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,75,200 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,36,700 per annum.

(22) *Formation of industrial co-operatives for certain industries.*—The Plan provides an expenditure of Rs. 41.74 lakhs for forming industrial co-operatives for certain Industries and Rs. 12 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58. Already the following six schemes have been sanctioned for the formation and reorganization

of industrial co-operatives during the year at the expenditure noted against each item:—

	RS.
(a) Co-operative workshop for the manufacture of bolts and nuts at Sriperumbudur ...	1,65,600
(b) Industrial co-operative for lock making at Dindigul	1,00,250
(c) Reorganization of Perambur Arunthathiyar Leather Workers' Co-operative Society	2,32,400
(d) Conversion of the Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works, Limited, with a general purposes Engineering Workshop ...	1,00,000
(e) Purchase of additional machinery for the Tirunelveli Co-operative Timber Works, Limited	40,000
(f) Industrial Co-operative for Leather Workers at Dindigul	1,21,900
	7,60,150

Further schemes will be sanctioned to make up the balance to reach the targeted expenditure for the year.

(23) *Employment of foreign experts.*—For implementing the schemes proposed for 1957-58, one expert and one technician for the manufacture of electric motors, one expert for pressure die casting and one expert for laboratory and scientific equipment manufacture will be required for a period of two years. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 1.44 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 81,000.

(24) *Centres for tanning and production of chromed, tanned and finished leather and construction of cold-storage rooms for preserving raw hides and skins.*—For want of preservation facilities, etc., large quantities of skins and hides are exported in untanned and semi-tanned condition. The prices which this leather fetches is very low compared to what it would fetch if it is tanned and processed before export. Thus, for want of facilities for storing, tanning and finishing, the people in this trade are forced to forego the profit, which they would get otherwise. It is, therefore, proposed to provide facilities for storing raw hides and skins under proper conditions and to encourage production of finished leather in two centres. One centre is proposed to be located at Vinna-mangalam near Ambur in the North Arcot district. These will provide storage facilities for the raw hides and skins and facilities for bark-tanning by private tanners under departmental supervision and guidance, they will also undertake chrome tanning and

finishing of leather departmentally at nominal rates and will organise production of industrial leather required for textile footwear and other industries. This centre will start functioning in August 1957. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 6 lakhs, Rs. 2.5 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 on buildings (1.4 lakhs), machinery and equipments (Rs. 60,000) and recurring expenditure (Rs. 50,000).

(25) *Ceramic factory in South Arcot.*—A ceramic training centre with commercial section is proposed to be established at Virudhachalam in South Arcot district for the production of L.T. insulators and training of ten students each year with a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem each at a cost of Rs. 8.24 lakhs during the Plan period. Rupees 3.00 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 on lands and buildings (Rs. 1.5 lakhs), machinery (Rs. 1 lakh) and recurring expenditure (Rs. 50,000).

(26) *Quartz Crushing Plant, Salem.*—The glass industry in Madras State is not flourishing and to improve the situation, it is necessary to supply good quality sand free from iron content. As the type of sand needed is not available in the State, it is proposed to obtain it by crushing quartz in a plant to be set up at Salem where quartz are available in plenty. In addition, the costly machineries which will be set up will also supply crushed lime. Nine thousand tons quartz and lime will be crushed annually. This will aid the industry to a large extent. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 3.85 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 2 lakhs on buildings (Rs. 50,000) and machinery (Rs. 1.5 lakhs).

(27) *Manufacture of fractional and low horse power electrical motors.*—The expert employed by the Government of India to look into the development of small-scale industries has recommended the choosing of specified industries to produce goods which are now being imported but which are generally needed as well as goods where there is wide margin of profit and the application of the best technical methods and the most economic production and administrative methods known in the other countries to these industries. He further recommended that the majority of the persons trained for development of small-scale industries under this scheme should be Engineering students who would be willing to work at manual labour. These young men would work at one after another of the processes of production, administration as well as distribution pertaining to the industry till each one was familiar with every phase. By the end of the training period those who showed aptitude would be moved into nearby villages in groups of 3 or 4 and help to start the industry which they were taught, and to keep it running on economic and profitable lines. Ten B.Es. and 20 L.M.Es. and 20 workers will be trained each year.

The production of fractional and low horse power motors and starters is one of those industries recommended by the expert and

has been chosen by this State for development. The scheme will be run on the lines recommended by the expert mentioned in the paragraph above. The Unit will be run commercially as a Government unit. The plan provision for the scheme is 11.07 lakhs of which Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent in 1957-58.

(28) *Pressure die casting unit.*—The die cast parts have a variety of uses. Due to the heavy cost involved in the establishment of a plant, no private industrialist has come forward to take up this industry in spite of the heavy demand. It is proposed to set up a modern and an economical pressure die casting plant at Guindy for the supply of component parts required for various Engineering Industries, such as motor vehicles, Home appliances, photographic and scientific equipments, builders hardware, toys, miscellaneous tools, etc. This scheme was framed with the technical assistance of Mr. Finn Anderson, the Lock Expert from Denmark. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 9.69 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 on building (Rs. 75,000) and machinery (Rs. 1,25,000).

(29) *Model foundry at Guindy.*—The foundries in Madras City are not using proper types of equipment nor are they working on efficient lines with the result that several defects have been noticed by the Expert who inspected them. The foundry owners are unwilling to take to modern methods unless they have an opportunity to see and get some of their workers trained in an up-to-date foundry. To encourage the private units to adopt modern methods and to supply quality castings to various Government and Private Units, it is proposed to set up a model foundry in the Industrial Estate at Guindy. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 5.46 lakhs, Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 on buildings (Rs. 75,000) and machinery (1.75 lakhs).

(30), (31) and (32) *Miscellaneous.*—Two model foundries, a common tool room and a bolts and nuts unit are proposed to be started in the L.B. Pilot Project area with the Plan provisions of Rs. 1.91 lakhs, Rs. 4.40 lakhs and Rs. 1.27 lakhs respectively. The expenditure proposed during 1957-58 will amount to Rs. 1.5 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively. The implementation of these three schemes will be taken up on receipt of the decision of the Government of India in each case.

(f) Sericulture.

The following three schemes have been formulated for execution at a total cost of Rs. 2.13 lakhs during the plan period :—

(1) *Sericulture industry at Tenkasi (Tirunelveli district).*—Tenkasi offers good scope for the introduction of Sericulture as a subsidiary occupation to agriculturists as the area is suitable for mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing. A Demonstration Silk

Farm will be established during 1957-58 at Tenkasi with 2 acres under mulberry to demonstrate the usefulness of the industry and the art of mulberry cultivation and Silk Worm rearing. It is proposed to bring about 100 acres under mulberry cultivation during the Plan period with 50 Silk Worm rearers. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 55,000, Rs. 15,000 will be spent during 1957-58 on land and equipments (Rs. 7,000) and recurring charges (Rs. 8,000).

(2) *Continuance of gut manufacturing section to meet the requirements of non-absorbable variety of silk worm guts of the Indian Medical Department.*—This scheme is continued from the First Five-Year Plan. The section is now fully established at Coonoor and will be continued at the same level. Scientific equipments to standardize and improve the manufacture of guts will be provided besides gradually increasing the production of guts from 2 lakhs in 1956-57 to 10 lakhs in 1960-61, commensurate with the demand. It is also proposed to depute an officer to Spain and the United Kingdom for a short period to study the races of silk worms that are suitable for gut manufacture and also the technique followed in gut manufacture. Fresh strains of silk worm seeds will also be imported and reared so as to improve quality. Though the target fixed for 1957-58 is 3.5 lakhs of guts, production will be regulated with reference to demand as the guts will deteriorate if stored for long. If the demand falls short of production, silk worms reared will be allowed to spin cocoons and the foreign race cocoons so obtained would be utilized for preparation of silkworm seeds. The Plan provision is Rs. 54,000. No expenditure is however envisaged during 1957-58 according to the programme.

(3) *Filature unit.*—The development of Sericulture depends much on marketing facilities since cocoons harvested cannot be stored till market conditions improve like other commercial commodities. To assure the rearers of Salem district a fair and steady market for their cocoons, a reeling unit with 20 basins will be established by Government at Hosur. If the orders of the Government of India are received in time, arrangements will be made to set up the reeling unit early enough to produce 1,500 lb. of raw silk during 1957-58. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 1.04 lakhs, it is proposed to spend Rs. 60,000 during 1957-58 on buildings (Rs. 15,000), equipments (Rs. 12,000) and recurring expenditure on staff, wages, contingencies, etc. (Rs. 33,000).

(g) Coir industry.

1. *Five Co-operative Coir Workers Societies.*—Coir industry has not been so well developed in Madras State as in Kerala State. In view of the possibilities of developing the industry in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Chingleput it is proposed to set up a coir demonstration-cum-training centre in each

of these districts besides establishing a large-scale production-cum-training centre at Edakkanad in Chingleput district. Five co-operative societies are proposed to be organized for the purpose at a total cost of Rs. 1.52 lakhs during the Plan period. The societies will be started during 1957-58 and the expenditure will be Rs. 64,000 during that year.

(h) General schemes.

Administrative Staff for the State Department of Industries and Commerce.—To expedite the implementation of the various industrial schemes, it has become imperative to appoint additional administrative and technical staff to the State Industries department and the Government of India have offered to bear 50 per cent of the cost. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 20.65 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58.

(i) Handloom.

The importance of handloom industry cannot be overemphasised in view of the large masses of men and women all over the State employed therein.

One person in five in Madras State is a handloom weaver. To protect these people against competition from mills and power looms, various schemes were instituted during the First Plan period and are being continued during the Second Plan period. The industry falls into two categories—one within the co-operative fold and the other worked on individual basis—and the improvement schemes programmed cover both of them.

The following are the broad details of the schemes programmed under the Plan:—

(a) *Admission of weavers into the co-operative fold.*—Out of 520,000 looms in the State 175,000 have already been brought into the co-operative fold by their inclusion in 860 societies. An expenditure of Rs. 140.73 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during the Plan period for granting a two-year interest-free loan to the weavers at Rs. 21-14-0 and Rs. 25 each, who join the new societies or the existing societies respectively, to enable them to pay their share capital and also to provide working capital to the concerned co-operative societies at Rs. 200 a loom added to them. One lakh four thousand seventy-four looms are proposed to be added to the co-operative societies during the Plan period. During 1956-57, 27,822 were expected to be brought into the co-operative fold. The target of 21,074 for the year has already been exceeded.

During 1957-58 another 20,750 looms will be included in the co-operative fold under this scheme. Thirty additional Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies will also be appointed for organizing new societies and enlistment of new members.

(b) *Research and technique.*—To improve the quality of the products and reduce the cost of production, standard reeds, halds,

pedal looms, warping machines and jacquards are supplied to the weavers in the form of grants and loans provided from the Cess Fund. The goods produced will be stamped to indicate the quality by Technical Assistants appointed for the purpose. Twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight improved appliances will be supplied from the Cess Fund grants. Out of a total provision of Rs. 8.03 lakhs for the Plan period, Rs. 1,00,500 was programmed to be spent during 1956-57. It is, however, proposed to spend Rs. 4.22 lakhs before the end of the year, so as to utilize also the allotted amount left unspent at the end of the First Plan period. During 1957-58 appliances like dobbies, reeds, healds, etc., numbering 3,624 are proposed to be supplied at a cost of Rs. 1.53 lakhs.

(c) *Rebate on sale of handloom cloth.*—To give a fillip to sale of handloom goods, rebate on sale of handloom cloth to consumers is allowed at the rate of Re. 0-1-6 in the rupee for retail sales between Rs. 2 and Rs. 50. This rate is also permitted in the case of wholesale sales by the weavers' co-operative societies. The Consumers' Societies allow a rebate of one anna per rupee on sales between Rs. 2 and Rs. 50. When the handloom goods become sufficiently popular, rebate in fast moving varieties will be discontinued and will be confined to the rest. Rupees 63.71 lakhs is programmed for expenditure under this head during the Plan period. Though according to the Plan Rs. 14 lakhs was provided in the Plan for 1956-57, it was considered grossly inadequate and it was estimated that Rs. 105 lakhs would be required. The Union Government sanctioned Rs. 67.6 lakhs for the purpose which has been placed with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for disbursement in addition to another sum of Rs. 25 lakhs given as advance by the State Government to be adjusted against future sanctions of the Government of India. Already more than Rs. 70 lakhs has been paid.

During 1957-58 the scheme will be continued.

(d) *Marketing and publicity.*—For the successful marketing of handloom goods, five Marketing Officers are already working and six mobile vans are doing excellent propaganda-cum-sales. In addition, there are 225 retail depots in important municipal towns and major panchayats. Over a lakh of rupees has been spent on publicity through journals, dailies, sign-boards and exhibitions. The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 32.71 lakhs for opening 89 new depots, for publicity work and for maintaining the old depots. The cost of maintaining each depot is Rs. 2,500 per annum and the expenditure on each new depot opened is Rs. 4,000 during the first year. Rupees 7.15 lakhs were proposed to be spent during 1956-57 for opening 8 new depots, for maintaining the 225 old depots and for stepping up publicity. However, with reference to the ceiling share of the Cess Fund allotment, it was

agreed to open 20 new depots and spend Rs. 1 lakh for publicity. All the 20 depots have been opened.

During 1957-58, Rs. 2.95 lakhs will be spent in opening 8 new depots, maintaining the old ones and stepping up publicity.

(e) *Establishment of housing colonies for weavers.*—Already the State Government have granted a loan of Rs. 1.9 lakhs to two co-operative societies to establish housing colonies. Sixty-five houses have been completed by two societies. The Government of India have already sanctioned a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost to 33 houses built by the Tiruchengode and Ondiputhur weavers' societies. Under the Cess Fund Scheme, 5 weavers' societies have sponsored schemes for building 628 houses at a cost of Rs. 28.53 lakhs outside the Plan. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 15 housing colonies consisting of 1,500 houses at a cost of Rs. 70.36 lakhs. One-third will be paid as grant and the balance will be loan. The cost of amenities will also be met by loan. During 1956-57, two colonies of 100 houses each were proposed to be set up in the Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram circles at a cost of Rs. 3,600 each. The Government of India have already sanctioned the Dharmapuri scheme and an initial loan of Rs. 1.02 lakhs as the first instalment. The other scheme is awaiting their sanction.

Two more housing colonies of 100 houses each are proposed to be established during 1957-58 from out of the ceiling share of Cess Fund due to the State Government.

(f) *Weavers' Industrial Co-operatives.*—The proposal is to organize co-operative societies for taking over handloom factories by outright purchase or by lease for a specified period of years. Interest-free loans to the extent of 75 per cent of the share value, i.e., Rs. 37-8-0 will be advanced to the members and the societies will be granted loans at Rs. 400 per loom for working capital in addition to additional loans at Rs. 100 for purchase of each loom and Rs. 30,000 for land and buildings. In addition, the free services of co-operative personnel will be provided to implement the scheme. The total cost under the Plan will be Rs. 4.36 lakhs for setting up 6 co-operatives. It was proposed to start four Industrial Co-operatives at Karur, Madurai, Aruppukottai and Manavasi at a cost of Rs. 1.81 lakhs. The schemes at Karur and Madurai have already been sanctioned and arrangements have been made to start them.

There is no provision in the Plan for 1957-58 for starting an industrial co-operative, but if there are possibilities for opening any, provision will be asked for from the ceiling share of Cess Fund for the year.

(g) *Training of weavers in pattern making factories.*—It is proposed to train 1,600 weavers in weaving improved patterns of

cloth in pattern making factories of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. Each trainee will be trained for a period of three months and paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.4 lakhs. During 1956-57 no training has been given. Two hundred and forty weavers are proposed to be trained during 1957-58 and the cost met out of the ceiling share of the Cess Fund, as there is no budget provision for the item.

(h) *Maximising of production and marketing of handloom cloth and provision of employment for weavers outside the co-operative fold at a cost of Rs. 63.2 lakhs.*—The scheme consists of four parts and they are as follows:—

(i) Provision of working capital at Rs. 50 per loom for one lakh (100,000) of looms.

(ii) Supply of improved tools and appliances (standard reeds, take up and let off motion equipment, pedal looms and accessories) for standardizing production.

(iii) Conducting research in evolving newer and attractive designs, working out new and better colour combinations in pattern making factories and dye-houses to be set up and evolving labour-saving appliances.

(iv) Setting up marketing federations to stimulate sales so as to dispose of day-to-day production by setting up 10 co-operative societies and affording adequate credit facilities for buying productions from manufacturers to hold over during the lean months, so as not to impair production or earnings of the weavers.

No action could be taken during 1956-57, as the All-India Handloom Board which has to allot the funds has not yet given its decisions on the report of the sub-committee formed by it. During 1957-58, it is proposed to spend Rs. 21.13 lakhs on the above items [Rs. 5 lakhs for item (i), Rs. 1.55 lakhs for item (ii), Rs. 0.75 lakh for item (iii) and Rs. 13.83 lakhs for item (iv)] including Rs. 0.83 lakh for publicity and staff. This however depends on the decision of the Board.

(j) Khadi.

The importance of khadi cannot be overstressed in view of the employment it affords to the unemployed and to the vast masses of men, women and youngsters normally engaged in agriculture who are under-employed for several months a year during the non-agricultural seasons. In addition, it is essential to encourage production of khadi from the aspect of local self-sufficiency of clothing to the large population. With the above objects in view,

Government have been systematically encouraging production of khadi since 1946. Two schemes, one Intensive and the other Extensive, were commenced. The immediate object of the former was to arrange for the production of sufficient quantities of khadi in selected centres to meet the requirements of the local population at the rate of 20 yards and 10 yards of cloth for each adult and child respectively per annum. Seven centres were selected for the purpose. Under the Extensive Scheme it was designed to have the way for the introduction of the Intensive Scheme by supplying charkhas at concessional rates and also cotton and implements. This scheme was first introduced in 19 selected firkas in October 1949 and was subsequently extended to 36 additional firkas in March 1951. Provision was made for the introduction of 1,000 charkhas in each such firka. A total expenditure of Rs. 61.23 lakhs was incurred up to 31st March 1951. The receipts by sale of khadi and implements, etc., including the Government of India grant amounted to Rs. 55.83 lakhs. Under the First Five-Year Plan, one additional Intensive Centre was opened and the Extensive Scheme was confined to the existing 55 centres. A comprehensive Khadi Scheme on the lines of the Extensive Scheme was introduced in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in 1955-56.

Under the Second Plan, schemes have been formulated to increase the tempo in production and achievements. A total expenditure of Rs. 106.72 lakhs for the entire period is envisaged. The expected expenditure during 1956-57 was Rs. 3.04 lakhs. The expenditure during 1957-58 is expected to be Rs. 25.18 lakhs.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to introduce Spinning in 35 more centres under the Extensive Scheme so as to benefit 17,500 spinners and 560 weavers resulting in the production of 39.38 lakhs of hanks of yarn and 7.88 lakhs of yards of khadi. Under the Intensive Scheme a workshop at a cost of Rs. 6.47 lakhs is proposed to be opened in Coimbatore district for manufacturing 75,000 charkhas in a year. This workshop will be so designed as to conveniently switch on to the manufacture of Ambar charkhas in due course. A Khadi Vidyalaya to give training to 100 persons in the various aspects of khadi production will be opened in Arni in North Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 1.96 lakhs. A research institute for conducting research in khadi, charkhas and implements is programmed to be opened at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2.39 lakhs of which Rs. 1.62 lakhs will be spent during the year. To popularise khadi among spinners, weavers and artisans enlisted for khadi production and to persuade them to make the self-sufficiency scheme successful, it is proposed to do propaganda by employing technical and trained personnel well versed in the several processes of khadi production and Ambar charkha in addition to providing propaganda vans, booklets, pamphlets, posters, etc. Rs. 14.12 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during the Plan period

of which Rs. 2.41 lakhs will be spent during the year. A dyeing and bleaching unit will be started at Erode and will be in full swing with a capacity of processing 500,000 yards of khadi so that dependence on outside agencies for such works may be eliminated, the quality can be maintained and the bulk orders from Government and Local Bodies can be complied with. One main Intensive Centre has already been opened in T. Kallupatti during 1956-57, with three sub-centres attached to it. In addition to it three more sub-centres were also opened of which two were attached to Vella-koil and the third to Avanashi main centres. A khadi silk production centre has been opened at Kumbakonam. The expected output of the Silk Centre is valued at Rs. 20,000 during 1957-58. Eight more sub-centres were also sanctioned during 1956-57 for the conversion of yarn into khadi. In addition to the Ambar Charkha Vidyalaya already opened in Kangayam in Coimbatore district during 1956-57, two more are proposed to be opened during 1957-58 for giving training to persons to be posted to Parishramalayas as instructors. Forty-five more Parishramalayas will be opened and 12,000 Ambar charkhas introduced in the State. During the year 43,900 spinners and 1,530 weavers will be engaged in the schemes for the production of 215 lakhs of hanks of yarn and 43 lakhs of yards of khadi.

CHAPTER XII.

ROADS.

Madras State has already got a well knit system of Highways and district roads in addition to the National Highways and some village roads. The National Highways are entirely financed by the Government of India from Central Funds. The Second Five-Year Plan for roads other than National Highways has been drawn up for Rs. 11.874 crores for works but the expenditure will, however, be restricted to Rs. 5.624 crores for works and Rs. 0.752 crore for tools and plant, the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission. The Plan has been drawn up for twice the targetted expenditure so as to avoid lapses and also to maintain continuity and accelerate the tempo of development under the contemplated Third Plan. During 1956-57, it was proposed to spend Rs. 73.39 lakhs on works and Rs. 18.79 lakhs on tools and plant.

The following are the details of works and expenditure proposed for 1957-58 :—

A. State Highways (Rs. 60 lakhs)—(1) Improved surfacing.—

Cement concreting is proposed for roads where traffic intensity is more than 1,500 tons per day and also for stretches where steel tyred traffic is heavy rendering maintenance of waterbound macadam uneconomical. Black top surfacing is proposed where traffic intensity is high and where maintenance of waterbound macadam is costly due to high cost of metal or scarcity of water for consolidation. The Plan provides cement concreting for 68 miles and black topping for 506 miles. Of these, 5 miles of cement concreting and 114 miles of black topping would have been completed during 1956-57. Six and a half miles of cement concreting and 114 miles of black topping are programmed for 1957-58.

(2) Upgrading by granite metalling and new metalling.—

Some roads are now maintained as earthen roads or laterite metalled roads. Owing to all round development, these roads have become important and they have to be upgraded by granite metalling to give satisfactory performance all the year round. The Plan provides for 142 miles of such upgrading of which 16 miles would have been completed in 1956-57. Twenty miles will be granite metalled during 1957-58.

*(3) Realignment, formation of bypasses and widening to standard width, etc.—*Most of the roads cannot meet the present day requirements of traffic needs, intensity and speed. It has

become imperative to improve them and to construct bypass roads to enable through traffic to avoid some of the thickly populated towns and villages. The plan provides for 27 such schemes of which three were executed during 1956-57 and four during 1957-58.

(4) *Culverts, minor bridges and major bridges.*—Out of 65 culverts and minor bridges and 33 major bridges provided in the Plan, 4 culverts and minor bridges and 4 major bridges would have been completed in 1956-57. Five schemes of culverts and minor bridges and 3 schemes of major bridges are proposed to be completed in 1957-58.

B. Other Roads (District Board Roads)—(Rs. 41.71 lakhs).—The Plan provides for a sum of Rs. 2.84 crores for disbursement as grants-in-aid to the District Boards in the State during the Plan period for improvements to the roads, culverts and bridges under their control. The works programmed during the Plan period are as follows :—

<i>Details of improvement.</i>	<i>Target. for 1956-61.</i>	<i>Programme for 1956-57.</i>	<i>Programme for 1957-58.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Black topping	160 miles.	35 miles.	40 miles.
(ii) Upgrading by granite metalling ..	965 miles.	110 miles.	140 miles.
(iii) Improvements and construction of culverts and minor bridges.	180 Nos.	22 Nos.	27 Nos.
(iv) Major bridges	51 Nos.	5 Nos.	6 Nos.
(v) New formation of roads	1,967 miles.	137 miles.	248 miles.

C. Tools and Plant.—Out of a provision of Rs. 75.15 lakhs for the Plan period, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 20 lakhs as against Rs. 18.79 lakhs proposed for 1956-57.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

The Plan envisages both the quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of education under all heads such as Administration and Elementary, Secondary, University and Technical Education at a cost of Rs. 1,119.81 lakhs. The developmental schemes programmed are as follows :—

I. Administration—(a) *Opening of additional Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—With the opening of 6,145 additional Elementary schools during the first plan, 40 additional Deputy Inspectors have to be appointed for greater supervision and better guidance of teachers to secure improvement in the quality of education. It is proposed to appoint this staff during 1957-58 costing Rs. 2.05 lakhs per annum.

(b) *Appointments of Supervisors.*—In addition to departmental supervision it is imperative to have an agency to serve as a link between the teacher and the management as well as between the teacher and the department. Municipalities having a large number of Elementary schools employ Supervisors of Schools. There is however no such agency for the district boards. The jurisdiction of the boards is wide and the number of institutions under their control is very large. There is at present no one to see that necessary provision for improvement is obtained in time for the various schools and that the defects pointed out by the Inspecting Officers are rectified by the managements. The non-official presidents and members of district boards cannot be expected to devote adequate attention to this, in spite of their enthusiasm and initiative. It is therefore programmed to appoint 96 supervisors at a total cost of Rs. 6.09 lakhs. All the supervisors will be appointed in 1957-58 and the expenditure during the year will be Rs. 1.28 lakhs.

(c) *Additional District Educational Officers.*—During the First Plan period, 217 Secondary schools were opened resulting in considerable increase in the number of institutions to be inspected by each officer. It is necessary to limit the number of Secondary and Elementary schools, under each District Educational Officer to ensure thorough inspection and greater guidance to improve the quality of the institutions. It is therefore proposed to appoint five additional District Educational Officers at a total cost of Rs. 4.61 lakhs during the Plan period. All the appointments will be made in 1957-58 and the expenditure during the year will be Rs. 1.02 lakhs.

II. Primary Education (Elementary Education)—(a) Opening of additional classes.—Under the Directive principles in the constitution, compulsory free education for all the children up to the age of 14 is to be provided within ten years from commencement. Towards this end, 4,267 additional Elementary schools have been opened in localities where no facilities existed before. Secondly, fee concession up to III Form or VIII Standard has been sanctioned to all children of parents getting less than Rs. 1,200 per annum. It is anticipated that there will be an additional enrolment of 520,425 pupils during the Plan period at the rate of 104,085 per year. After equalization of the teacher-pupil ratio in the existing elementary schools, it is estimated that 1,735 classes will have to be opened each year with as many additional teachers. An expenditure of Rs. 210.35 lakhs has been proposed for the Plan period. Rupees 20 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during 1957-58 for opening 1,735 classes for admitting 104,085 additional pupils. Out of this expenditure, Rs. 18.37 lakhs will represent the salaries and allowances of the teachers and the balance of Rs. 1.63 lakhs will meet the rent and contingent charges.

(b) Supply of midday meals to poor children.—As in the case of all Harijan schools, it is proposed to provide midday meals to all poor pupils in primary schools. Already this is in vogue in the institutions maintained by the Madras Corporation and as an experimental measure this facility has been extended to the institutions in North Arcot district. This scheme provides a sure incentive to secure better enrolment and attendance of pupils in addition to the more important object of keeping the children free from hunger at least while at school to enable them to absorb effectively the full class room instruction. The total expenditure for the Plan period will be Rs. 164.77 lakhs. During 1957-58, 16,250 pupils in select localities will be provided with midday meals at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The local population is expected to share the burden equally with Government.

(c) Revision of salary of teachers.—The effective implementation of a successful education programme calls for payment of attractive scales of pay and offer of satisfactory terms of service to the teachers so that the best available talents may be secured and retained as a contented lot. Already, payment of pension and Provident Fund for a number of categories of teachers in Aided and Local Board Schools has been ordered. Pending fixation of final scales of pay, interim relief has already been given to teachers in Elementary schools from November 1956 onwards. An expenditure of Rs. 188.17 lakhs has been envisaged during the entire Plan period. During 1956-57 and 1957-58 the expenditure on the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 20.68 lakhs and Rs. 62.99 lakhs respectively.

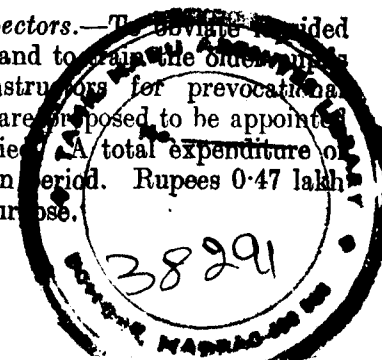
(d) Training of additional teachers.—To meet the demand for additional teachers for the new schools to be opened and the

new classes to be formed in the existing institutions, 29 new training schools and 10 additional training sections in existing schools were already started in 1955-56. These new schools and sections will be continued during 1957-58. To keep the teachers well informed of what is happening around them, it is proposed to run 3 refresher courses and seminars, 2 Regional Basic Education Conferences and 5 bi-monthly conferences each year. A total expenditure of Rs. 35.43 lakhs is contemplated during the Plan period. The expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 14.04 lakhs. Out of this, the expenditure on stipends for teacher trainees attending refresher courses and salaries and allowances for additional staff appointed will amount to Rs. 12.572 lakhs. The seminars in which 6,720 teachers will participate for six days each will cost Rs. 1,00,800. The balance of Rs. 46,000 is intended to meet the travelling allowance of participants and incidental expenditure for the two regional basic conference and five bi-monthly conferences.

(e) Conversion of Elementary schools into Basic schools.—The accepted type of national education being Basic Education, all existing Elementary schools are to be ultimately converted into basic type. The pace for conversion is limited by the lack of adequate number of trained teachers and as such, the conversion during the Plan period will be gradual depending on the availability of the required number of trained persons. Out of 1,500 Elementary schools proposed to be converted into Basic type during the Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 37.33 lakhs, 1,000 schools will be converted during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 11.12 lakhs consisting of provision of equipments for Rs. 8 lakhs, construction of buildings for basic schools for Rs. 96,000 and stipends for 4,000 teachers at Rs. 18 per month each for three months.

(f) Conversion of ordinary training schools into basic.—To provide necessary trained personnel for manning the Basic schools, it is proposed to convert all the existing 62 training schools into Basic training schools progressively during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 61.75 lakhs. During 1957-58 sixteen institutions will be converted at a cost of Rs. 13.74 lakhs. Out of this amount, the construction of buildings will be for Rs. 11,64,836, purchase of equipment for Rs. 80,000 and payment of stipends, pay and allowances and contingencies for Rs. 77,264. Besides the payment of stipends, pay and allowances for 80 graduate teachers for retraining will amount to Rs. 51,900.

(g) Appointment of Craft Inspectors.—To provide for development of mere academic studies and to train the children in useful crafts, additional craft instructors for prevocational subjects in Higher Elementary schools are proposed to be appointed and necessary equipment will be supplied. A total expenditure of Rs. 2.45 lakhs is envisaged for the Plan period. Rupees 0.47 lakh will be spent during 1957-58 for the purpose.



III. Secondary Education—(a) Increase in enrolment in the age group of 14–17.—It is proposed to increase the enrolment of pupils in Forms IV to VI by 12½ per cent during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 29.04 lakhs and it is assumed that there will be an additional enrolment of 18,000 pupils during the first three years. As a consequence, 150 additional sections will be opened during each of the years. One hundred and sixty-nine additional higher forms have already been opened during 1956–57 and 150 more will be opened during 1957–58 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The payment of emoluments to the teachers will amount to Rs. 3 lakhs and the construction of additional buildings will cost Rs. 1 lakh.

(b) Multipurpose schools.—To provide suitable education for students of varying aptitudes and to meet the growing demand for man power for the many-sided expansion which is taking place, it is proposed to convert the Secondary schools into Multi-purpose schools by opening in them at least two courses from among the following :—

- Engineering,
- Secretarial,
- Agriculture,
- Drawing and Painting,
- Home Science and
- Textile Technology.

The cost of the scheme for the Plan period will be Rs. 26 lakhs. Six such courses have been opened during 1956–57 in 25 High schools. A similar number of courses is proposed to be introduced in 1957–58 at a cost of Rs. 8.04 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 4.12 lakhs will be spent on buildings, Rs. 2.23 lakhs on equipments and Rs. 1.69 lakhs on salaries and contingencies.

(c) Improvement of facilities for teaching science and other Core subjects.—Improvement of facilities to teach these subjects during the Plan period in 253 institutions has been programmed at a cost of Rs. 48.32 lakhs. This has been completed in the case of 62 schools during 1956–57. During 1957–58 the same improvement is proposed in the next 62 institutions at a cost of Rs. 10.37 lakhs. Buildings for Science subjects will cost Rs. 1.722 lakhs. Equipments for Science and core subjects will be purchased for Rs. 1.722 lakhs and Rs. 6.927 lakhs respectively.

(d) Improvement of School Libraries.—To foster lasting reading habits in the students it is programmed to improve the

library facilities in 500 institutions during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 4.63 lakhs. Already 108 institutions (including 27 multipurpose schools) have benefited under this Scheme during 1956–57 and a similar number of institutions will be financed during 1957–58 at a cost of Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

(e) Introduction of Craft in Secondary schools.—To provide for practical and useful activities so as to give the students a sense of achievement, self-confidence and skill to do things, it is programmed to improve the facilities in teaching Crafts in 180 institutions during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 16.94 lakhs. Already 36 schools have received the necessary grants in 1956–57 and an equal number of institutions will be selected for the purpose in 1957–58 at a cost of Rs. 1.74 lakhs. Equipments at the rate of Rs. 3,000 for each of the 36 schools will be purchased and the balance of Rs. 66,240 is intended for payment of salaries, etc., to the craft instructors and for meeting contingent expenditure at the rate of Rs. 500 per annum per school.

(f) Revision of scales of pay of teachers and promotion of Hindi.—The plan provides an expenditure of Rs. 32.28 lakhs for the former and the expenditure during 1956–57 and 1957–58 will be Rs. 1.41 lakhs and 4.24 lakhs respectively. Out of an expenditure of Rs. 22.29 lakhs for the promotion of Hindi during the Plan period Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during 1957–58.

IV. Collegiate Training Institutions—(a) Opening of a Basic Training College.—There is at present no post-graduate Basic Training College in the State. At present, training of ordinary graduate teachers for 5 months is adopted. It is proposed to replace this interim arrangement by opening a Basic Training College at Kallupatti in Madurai district during 1957–58 for training graduates straightaway in Basic Education for a period of one full academic year. The total expenditure programmed is Rs. 3.62 lakhs of which Rs. 2.5 lakhs will be the expenditure in 1957–58. The buildings required are proposed to be put up for Rs. 2 lakhs and equipments will be provided for Rs. 19,000. The balance of Rs. 31,000 is intended to meet the salary and allowances of the staff and contingent expenditure.

(b) Opening of B.T. Colleges.—The expansion of Secondary Education has increased the demand for graduate trained teachers. As the existing facilities were inadequate, five training colleges were opened in 1955–56 in Tuticorin, Vellore, Kumarapalayam, Tirupalathurai and Pudukkottai. During 1956–57, one college for men at Madurai and another for women at Coimbatore were opened and it is proposed to continue the institutions during 1957–58. The college at Madurai is however outside the Plan programme. The total expenditure during the plan period is estimated at Rs. 68.36 lakhs. Rupees 4.27 lakhs is programmed for expenditure during 1957–58 to pay grants to two aided training colleges,

viz., (1) V.O.C. Teachers' College, Tuticorin, and (2) Vivekananda Training College, Tirupuranturai, and for meeting expenditure in connection with payment of salaries, allowances and contingencies in the case of the four Government institutions and also stipends to the trainees.

(c) *Opening of Physical Training Colleges.*—To meet the demand for physical education teachers in Schools and Colleges, two training colleges were opened in 1956-57 under aided managements in Perianayakanpalayam and Karaikudi. These institutions will become eligible for teaching grants during 1957-58. The total Plan expenditure is Rs. 5.2 lakhs. A token provision of Rs. 5,000 has been provided for 1957-58 for payment of teaching grants to the two institutions.

V. *Technical Education*—(a) *Engineering and Technology.*—To develop facilities for engineering and technological studies, it has been proposed to develop the two Government Colleges at Guindy and Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 72.57 lakhs during the Plan period. During 1956-57 the strength of the college at Guindy has been increased by 45 students of whom 25 will eventually take up mining engineering. Three post-graduate courses in hydraulics and dam construction, structural engineering and electrical machine design have also been added. In the college at Coimbatore 15 additional students were admitted. Extra staff has been sanctioned and construction of the hostel and main buildings are proposed for this college. The new courses will be continued during 1957-58. Rupees 50 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during the year. Out of this, Rs. 31.66 lakhs and Rs. 10.1 lakhs will cover the cost of the buildings and equipments respectively and the rest will meet the cost of staff to be employed.

(b) *Development of Polytechnics.*—To meet the growing demand of technical personnel at diploma level, it has been proposed to develop the following Government Polytechnics, viz., (1) Central Polytechnic, Madras, (2) Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, (3) Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore, at a total cost of Rs. 29.84 lakhs during the Plan period. The proposed development envisages adequate instructional facilities by way of accommodation equipment and staff. Already arrangements have been made for purchase of equipments worth Rs. 96,000. Plans and estimates for the construction of hostels for the Polytechnics at Madras and Madurai at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs have been taken up for preparation. Out of the total contemplated expenditure of Rs. 29.84 lakhs for the schemes, Rs. 21 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58 as against Rs. 3.50 lakhs during 1956-57. The expenditure during the latter year will be Rs. 19.68 lakhs under non-recurring items and Rs. 1.32 lakhs for recurring items. The non-recurring expenditure relates to equipments and buildings including hostels.

(c) *Improvements to the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.*—The institute is proposed to be improved by providing additional accommodation for equipments and instituting additional courses at a cost of Rs. 18.52 lakhs during the Plan period. The expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 4.96 lakhs as against Rs. 1.5 lakhs during 1956-57.

VI. *University Education.*—The Universities in the State receive a major portion of their income for meeting the expenditure on development schemes from the University Grants Commission and the balance is to be found by the Universities and/or the State Government. Similarly the All-India Council for Technical Education is making grants for development of Higher Technical Education in Engineering and Technological Colleges. A lump sum provision of Rs. 16.2 lakhs is provided for payment of the State's contribution during the Plan period. An expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs is envisaged during 1957-58.

VII. *Social Education and Miscellaneous Education Schemes*—(a) *Public Library Services.*—Rs. 0.41 lakh and Rs. 4.24 lakhs are proposed for expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively as grants for improving the Public Libraries.

(b) *Production of children's literature.*—To encourage production of books for use by children, it is proposed to award ten prizes of the value of Rs. 500 each for the best books for children written in Tamil. The selection of the books will be made by an expert committee and the cost of publication of such literature will also be met. The total expenditure for the Plan period is Rs. 1.5 lakhs of which Rs. 30,000 will be spent during 1957-58.

(c) *Audio-Visual Education.*—With a view to meet the growing demand for films and film strips from the departmental Central Film Library, purchases of necessary material is programmed during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 75,000. Rs. 15,000 was spent in 1956-57 and an equal amount will be spent during 1957-58 for the purpose.

(d) *Adult literacy schools.*—With the introduction of adult franchise, adult education has become important. The Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks have become centres for such development. During 1956-57, 60 adult schools and 2 training schools have been opened. It is proposed to open a similar number of additional schools during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 84,000.

(e) *Training of teachers in Museum Technique.*—The training of teachers in Museum Technique is conducted every year

in the Madras Museum. Four hundred teachers are proposed to be trained during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 57,000. Eighty teachers are proposed to be trained during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 12,000 consisting of a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,400 for equipments and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,016 for payment of daily allowance and travelling allowance to the teacher Trainees besides an expenditure of Rs. 584 for payment of emoluments of staff to be paid.

(f) *Education Welfare of the Handicapped.*—The two Government Schools for the blind at Poonamallee and Salem have been proposed to be improved at a cost of Rs. 3.66 lakhs. Construction of additional buildings, opening of higher forms and provision of additional equipment have already been taken up during 1956-57. To train teachers for employment in the schools for the handicapped, one training section was opened in the school for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb at Teynampet and another has been opened in the Poonamallee School. The unfinished portion of the buildings will be completed and the High School forms and the training sections will be continued during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 74,000.

CHAPTER XIV.

HEALTH.

The Second Five-Year Plan contains a provision of rupees 1,388.49 lakhs for expenditure on Health Schemes which are broadly classified under three heads, viz., Medical, Public Health, Water-supply and Sanitation. The details of the schemes falling under each of the categories are furnished below :—

(a) Medical Schemes.

Out of 49 Medical Schemes provided for at a cost of Rs. 794.37 lakhs during the entire Plan period, 46 are proposed to be implemented during 1957-58. The programme of implementation of the schemes during the year 1957-58 will be as follows :—

I. Education and Training—(1) Improvements to the Stanley Medical College and the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.—It is proposed to secure necessary minimum standards of medical education according to University requirements and also to provide better standard of medical relief to the general public in the hospital. The construction of quarters for 90 House Surgeons has already been sanctioned in 1956-57. During 1957-58, a hostel will be constructed for accommodating students of the final year M.B.B.S. course who have necessarily to reside in the Hospital during the period of internment with reference to University requirements, as there is no accommodation available now for the purpose. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 41.4 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 2.4 lakhs. The other improvements such as new constructions for the Out-patient Block and the Animal House and additional floors for college and hospital, etc., will be taken up during the remaining years of the Plan period.

(2) Improvements to Madras Medical College.—It is proposed to build a hostel for the men students of the Madras Medical College on a site close to the college to accommodate 600 of them. The Pharmacology and Physiology departments require a separate building with up-to-date laboratory facilities to keep abreast of modern advancement in the subject. The Chemistry department also requires a separate building, particularly in view of the pre-professional course to be started shortly. The old and out of date equipments in the college require replacement. Extra staff are needed due to the increased admission of students to the college. It is proposed to achieve all these during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 44.5 lakhs. Already the extra staff required for the non-clinical departments have been sanctioned. The construction of the hostel which has been sanctioned is progressing. During

1957-58, it is proposed to proceed with all items of constructions simultaneously on a phased programme at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. The expenditure on the proposed hostel will be increased by cutting down expenditure on other development schemes.

(3) *Improvements to Madurai Medical College and Erskine Hospital, Madurai.*—The Madurai Medical College was opened in July 1954 and the construction of the permanent buildings was taken up and completed partially during the First Plan period. The completion of the remaining buildings has been taken up under the Second Plan. It is proposed, in addition, to provide the equipments required by the several departments so as to develop the institution into an up-to-date one and also appoint the necessary extra staff as per the University Regulations. The Erskine Hospital, Madurai, is also proposed to be developed during the Second Plan as an up-to-date teaching Hospital for the students of the Madurai Medical College besides providing a better standard of medical relief to the public. With the above objects in view, necessary provision has been made in the Second Plan to increase the bed strength of the hospital by 446 and to provide, in addition, an operation theatre, a Maternity Block, an Out-patient Block, an X-Ray Block, Nurses' Quarters, a Steam Laundry and a mortuary. A provision of Rs. 84.4 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for improvements to both the institutions. The construction of the additional buildings is already under progress and it will be continued during 1957-58. The expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 will be Rs. 11.95 lakhs and Rs. 18.65 lakhs respectively. During 1957-58 work on the Out-patient Block, the Operation theatre and the Maternity Blocks of the hospital which is under progress will be continued and new works in respect of the additional Nurses' quarters, X-Ray, Out-patient Block, Leprosy Block, extension to hospital and Nurses quarters' kitchens, quarters for the Resident Medical Officer, steam laundry and alternate water-supply will be undertaken. In the case of the college, the main buildings, viz., Central Block, east side and west side blocks and common store block which are under execution are nearing completion. New constructions for the mortuary, additional lecture halls and examination halls will be proceeded with. Besides, it is proposed to construct 2 hostels with kitchens and dining halls attached for 250 men students, and 50 women students, quarters for the staff, 4 blocks for servants, extension to library, Tracer unit for Isotope, buildings for Pharmacy and pre-professional courses and extensions to buildings for housing the Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Forensic Medicine, Museum, History of Medicine and Social and Preventive Medicine departments. The plans and estimates for the works are under preparation. Expenditure on these will, however, be restricted to the Plan provision for the year.

(4) *Training of 200 nurses.*—The scheme envisages the improvement of facilities for training of nurses in the Stanley

Hospital, Madras, according to the standards laid down by the All-India Nursing Council. Two hundred nurses are proposed to be trained during the Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 6.5 lakhs. Twenty-nine nurse pupils have already joined the training course during July 1956, and necessary supervisory staff have been appointed. It is proposed to admit a similar number of nurse pupils in 1957-58 and appoint the additional supervisory staff required. The expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 will be Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 43,000 respectively.

(5) *Training of 200 Pharmacists.*—To conform to the regulations framed by the Pharmacy Council of India under the Pharmacy Act, 1948, the training of compounders has been discontinued and a new Diploma course for two years in Pharmacy has been introduced. Two hundred Pharmacists are proposed to be trained during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 4.12 lakhs. Fifty candidates have already joined the training in July 1956 in the Madras Medical College. Fifty more will be admitted during 1957-58. The annual admission will be increased to 100 in this college shortly and the training will also be commenced in the Madurai Medical College in due course. During 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 is contemplated.

(6) *Training of 30 Opticians.*—The number of qualified Ophthalmologists is small and even the number of qualified doctors who are competent to test and prescribe glasses is entirely inadequate. To relieve this shortage, it is proposed to train opticians in certain institutions with State-aid. The opening of one school in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, has been sanctioned and proposals for acquisition of a plot opposite to the hospital for constructing the school and the deputation of a Science graduate abroad for training as a teacher are under consideration. The construction of the school and cost of equipments will amount to Rs. 1.25 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 30,000 has been set apart for deputation of a Physics graduate for foreign training. Out of a provision of Rs. 1.8 lakhs for the Plan period, Rs. 30,000 will be spent for deputing the Physics graduate for foreign training during 1957-58.

(7) *Training of Technicians.*—The Government of India have suggested a scheme on an All-India basis to admit students in Science subjects who have passed their Intermediate Examination for one year's training in about 20 training centres all over the country to be opened particularly in Medical Colleges, other teaching institutions, research laboratories, large State laboratories or Corporation laboratories and in Chemical pathology departments of big hospitals. Each centre will train 10 to 15 candidates who will get stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem. It is proposed to train 1,000 technicians at the rate of 250 per year during the last four years of the Plan. The aim is to co-ordinate and maintain proper standards of training for such technicians and to institute National

Certificates to be awarded by a central body. The Madras State have intimated their willingness to participate in the scheme and the decision of the Government of India as to the number of centres to be located in this State is still awaited. The State Plan, however, provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 75,000 for the five years and Rs. 16,000 for 1957-58.

(8) *Training of Medical Officers of Madras State Government abroad in certain specialities.*—It is proposed to depute 20 professors for short tours abroad to enable them to study the latest advances made in foreign countries in their special fields, at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during the Plan period. Four have already been deputed during 1956-57 and five will be deputed during 1957-58. The expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 70,000 as against Rs. 50,000 during 1956-57.

(9) *Training of Maternity Assistants.*—It is proposed to train 173 maternity assistants at all District Headquarters Hospitals other than in Tirunelveli district and also in the four Taluk Headquarters Hospitals at Coonoor, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai and Vannarpet, at a cost of Rs. 1.24 lakhs during the Plan period, to make available adequate number of personnel for manning the primary health centres and maternity and child-welfare centres proposed to be opened in rural areas. Fifty-seven candidates have already been admitted for training in all the above hospitals in July 1956. Another batch of 57 candidates will take the training during 1957-58 in these institutions and the expenditure will be Rs. 0.34 lakh.

II. Research and Statistics—(1) *Grant to State Research Committee.*—This scheme is designed to encourage research in the various branches of medicine under the guidance of one or more experienced workers in their respective fields at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs during the Plan period. Twenty schemes have been approved by the Madras State Research Committee for 1956-57 and Government have sanctioned Rs. 50,000. Out of the 20 schemes, 19 have started functioning and one scheme was not initiated. During 1957-58 another sum of Rs. 50,000 will be paid to the committee for research.

(2) *King Institute, Guindy.*—It is proposed to prepare sera required by the medical institutes at the King Institute, Guindy, itself during the Plan period, at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The proposal involves the construction of new buildings for stabling 100 horses. The item will be taken up during the fourth and fifth year of the Plan period.

III. Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units—(1) *Construction of Nurses' Quarters.*—As difficulty is experienced in renting out private buildings nearby for providing quarters for the nursing staff of the hospitals, it is proposed to construct Government

quarters to house 240 nurses during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 14.52 lakhs. During 1957-58, quarters for nurses are proposed to be constructed near the Government Hospital, Mayuram, at a cost of Rs. 45,000.

(2) *Dental clinics in all the headquarters hospitals in the State.*—It is proposed to equip all the district headquarters hospitals with Dental Clinics during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs so that treatment for dental diseases can be had at each hospital. The proposal to set up such clinics in twelve district headquarters hospitals is under consideration. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for 1957-58 under the programme.

(3) *Opening of a Mental Hospital at Madurai.*—The only Mental Hospital in the State is at Madras with accommodation for 1,800 patients. In the interest of proper treatment of the patients and to enable them to obtain individual attention, it is proposed to open an additional Mental Hospital at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The location of this hospital at Madurai will also incidentally be useful in teaching the students of the Madurai Medical College in the treatment of mental cases. A suitable site has been selected and further action is being taken in the matter. A sum of Rs. 2.06 lakhs has been provided for expenditure during 1957-58 for construction of the buildings.

(4) *Improvement to Government Mental Hospital, Madras.*—As against the sanctioned bed strength of 800, the Government Mental Hospital at Madras has 1,800 in-patients. As the existing water-supply system is inadequate for the overcrowded state, sanction has already been accorded in 1956-57 for providing adequate protected water-supply. Orders have recently been issued for the increase of the bed strength of the hospital from 800 to 1,800 and for the appointment of adequate additional staff. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 8 lakhs, the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 1.5 lakhs as against Rs. 75,000 during 1956-57.

(5) *Opening of Primary Health Centres.*—It is proposed to open 78 primary health centres in National Extension Service blocks as in the case of Community Project blocks during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 88.01 lakhs. Each centre will have a Medical Officer, one Health Visitor, one Health Inspector, four Maternity Assistants, one Pharmacist and other auxiliary staff. A jeep station wagon will also be supplied to each centre to enable the staff to render mobile medical and public health services to all the villages in the blocks. One Maternity Assistant will be at headquarters and the other three in three different places so that their services can be availed of by the villagers nearby. Twenty-four centres were sanctioned for 1956-57 and 28 more will be opened during 1957-58. The expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 will be Rs. 9.33 lakhs and Rs. 13.31 lakhs respectively. The exact

location of the centres to be opened during 1957-58 has not been decided but two centres in each of the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari and three centres in each of the districts of Chingleput, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli will be located.

(6) *Provincialisation of Local Fund Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.*—Twenty-eight medical institutions in taluk headquarters are at present maintained by local bodies. On account of their slender resources, the district boards and municipalities are unable to maintain them efficiently. It is proposed to provincialise them during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 15.99 lakhs. The Local Fund Institutions at Polur, Madurantakam, Melur, Sattur, Musiri, Tirukkoyilur, Tirumangalam, Sirkali and Koilpatti have been provincialised during 1956-57. During 1957-58 four out of the five institutions at Nilakkottai, Ginjee, Tiruppattur, Omalur and Kulittalai will be provincialised. The expenditure during the two years will be Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively.

(7) *Provincialisation of doctors in Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries at non-Taluk Headquarters Stations.*—The scale of pay for medical officers in Local Fund Service is very low resulting in the shortage of applicants for this service. Many sanctioned posts are vacant and the people are thus denied medical facilities. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, 18 posts of medical officers in charge of the Local Fund and Municipal Institutions are proposed to be provincialised at a cost of Rs. 2.08 lakhs. During 1956-57, three posts of doctors in Satyavedu, Tirupuvanam and Sendamangalam have been provincialised and it is proposed to provincialise seven more during 1957-58. The headquarters of the medical officers proposed to be provincialised are at Ulundurpet, Valparai, Melur, Hosathi, Iluppur, Chetput (North Arcot district), Thevaram (Madurai district) and Kadayannallur. An expenditure of Rs. 32,000 is contemplated during 1957-58.

(8) *Opening of Eye Departments at Headquarters Hospitals at Chingleput and Ramanathapuram.*—At present Eye departments exist in all district headquarters hospitals except Ramanathapuram and Chingleput. Eye clinics with a few beds are proposed to be set up in these two hospitals at a cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs during the Plan period. The proposal will be included in the scheme for new buildings for these institutions.

(9) *Opening of a unit for premature babies at Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.*—As special care and attention are required in the case of premature babies, it is proposed to set up a unit in the Government Hospital for Women and Children at a cost of Rs. 4.32 lakhs. For want of space in

the hospital for the purpose, "Arni House" near the hospital has been acquired for putting up new buildings for the unit and also to provide for further expansion of the hospital. When the buildings are put up, the unit will start functioning. This unit will be very useful in giving training to the under-graduates, post-graduates, nurses, health visitors, etc., in handling such cases. Administrative approval has been accorded for constructing the buildings and the work will be pushed through during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

(10) *Infectious Diseases Hospital at Madurai.*—The Municipal Council, Madurai, gave certain buildings free of cost to Government for the location of an Infectious Diseases Hospital. The gift was accepted and the construction of additional buildings required is nearing completion. The hospital is likely to start functioning early in April 1957. The clinical facilities available in this institute will be availed of for teaching the students of the local Medical College. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 6.06 lakhs, Rs. 2.3 lakhs would have been spent during 1956-57. During 1957-58 Rs. 3.1 lakhs will be spent on buildings (Rs. 1.99 lakhs), and equipment, furniture, etc. (Rs. 43,000) and recurring charges (Rs. 68,000).

(11) *Improvements to taluk headquarters hospitals.*—The scheme contemplates improvements to all the Government taluk headquarters hospitals in the districts so as to provide at least 50 beds in each. At the end of the Plan, the bed strength in all these hospitals will be increased by 1,076. An expenditure of Rs. 103.16 lakhs will be incurred during the Plan period for the purpose. The construction of a ward of 40 beds in Gudiyatham Hospital, North Arcot district, has been started and the provision of 140 additional beds in the seven taluk headquarters hospitals at Nanguneri, Karur, Gobichettipalayam, Tindivanam, Palni, Kumbakonam and Attur at the rate of 20 beds each would have been completed during 1956-57. During 1957-58, 256 more beds will be provided in various hospitals at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The hospitals to be improved during 1957-58 will be selected shortly.

(12) *Improvements to Government General Hospital.*—The scheme provides for the construction of an Animal House, a Children's Block and a Diagnostic Laboratory besides replacing the existing out-dated equipments by modern ones and the starting of a new Thoracic Surgery Unit, at a total cost of Rs. 35.58 lakhs. Already, improvements to diagnostic facilities and the construction of a new Pediatric Block have been taken up. During 1957-58, work on all the items will be speeded up and the expenditure during the year will be Rs. 3 lakhs.

(13) *Improvements to Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.*—To provide better treatment and diagnostic facilities besides facilities for treatment of

cancer cases in particular, the scheme has been drawn up at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs during the Plan period. The following priority has been accorded for the various works contemplated:—

- (1) Construction of two lifts.
- (2) Construction of a Medical ward with 50 beds.
- (3) Construction of a Post-natal ward with 50 beds.
- (4) Construction of a Cancer block of 50 beds.
- (5) Construction of an office and medical stores.

The installation of the electric lifts will be taken up during 1957-58.

(14) *Improvements to Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.*—To relieve overcrowding of in-patients in the hospital, it is proposed to construct an ante-natal ward of 40 beds at a cost of Rs. 90,000 during the Plan period. The other improvements during the Plan period will cost Rs. 20.10 lakhs.

The expenditure on schemes Nos. (13) and (14) will be Rs. 1 lakh during 1957-58.

(15) *Improvements to Government Royapettah Hospital.*—The existing accommodation in the out-patient block of the hospital is insufficient, causing a lot of inconvenience to the large number of patients attending the hospital daily. The provision of more space for this department is also necessary to afford the students of the College of Integrated Medicine to have clinical training. Fresh constructions are also essential to house the Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic and Dental out-patient clinics and to provide 50 additional beds for in-patients. The verandahs have to be provided with expanded metal protection to avoid the nuisance from crows and other birds. All these are provided for in the Plan at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 68,000 has been provided for expenditure during 1957-58 for constructing a new out-patient block.

(16) *Improvements to district headquarters hospitals.*—The Plan provides an expenditure of Rs. 86.36 lakhs for increasing the bed strength in the district headquarters hospitals by 1,773, construction of new buildings for the hospitals at Chingleput and Palayamkottai and putting up additional blocks of 100 beds in Cuddalore, Ramanathapuram and Tanjore. A 'X' Ray plant has already been secured for installation in the Rajah Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore. During 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs is contemplated for putting up buildings to accommodate 400 additional beds in Ramanathapuram, Cuddalore, Chingleput and Palayamkottai hospitals.

(17) *Provision of eye relief measures in the districts and improvement to Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.*—A provision of Rs. 5.92 lakhs has been made in the Plan (1) for purchasing certain equipments for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital and (2) for the provision of two mobile units at Madras and Madurai to cater to the needs of villages within a radius of 100 miles from each centre by conducting four eye camps during each year, exhibiting films on preventible blindness and conducting further publicity by wall posters. Already, the additional equipments for the hospital have been ordered for and during 1957-58, Rs. 1.68 lakhs will be spent for providing the two mobile units.

(18) *Improvements to Cancer Institute, Madras.*—The Women's Indian Association has established a Cancer Institute at Madras, with up-to-date equipment for conducting research and has also provided in-patient accommodation for cancer cases. Additional buildings and equipment are required for the institute and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for giving grants during the Second Five-Year Plan period. During 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 88,000 was sanctioned as building and equipment grant to the institute. An advance maintenance grant of Rs. 31,000 has also been sanctioned during 1956-57 to this institute.

IV. Laboratory services—(1) *Establishment of clinical and Public Health Laboratories.*—A principal laboratory will be located at Coimbatore. Ten other district headquarters hospitals will be provided with clinical and Public Health laboratories for the examination of bacteriological, serological and clinical materials received from Medical and Public Health and other Health Units, food samples under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and samples of water. Technical personnel of different categories will also be trained at these laboratories. The cost of the scheme will be Rs. 17.31 lakhs. The principal laboratory at Coimbatore and district laboratories at North Arcot and Tirunelveli have been sanctioned during 1956-57. During 1957-58, two district laboratories will be opened at Salem and Tanjore. The expenditure during the year will be Rs. 2.53 lakhs.

(2) *Improvement to Chemical Examiner's Department.*—The equipments now available in this department are out-moded. The scheme provides for the purchase of new equipment to the extent of 1 lakh of rupees during the Plan period and it has been sanctioned already. Equipments for Rs. 12,000 have already been ordered for during 1956-57 and the balance of the amount will be utilized in instalments during each year under the Plan period. During 1957-58, Rs. 12,000 will be spent for the purpose.

V. Control of diseases—Tuberculosis—(1) *Improvement of T.B. Sanatorium.*—It is proposed to spend Rs. 6.54 lakhs for the

T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, during the Plan period for the provision of a steam laundry, extension of the operation theatre and provision of 50 additional beds. The provision of the laundry and the extension of the operation theatre will be taken up during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

(2) *T.B. Clinics*.—Eleven fully equipped and adequately staffed tuberculosis clinics will be established in the district headquarters hospitals with a minimum of 30 beds in each during the Second Five-Year Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 32.05 lakhs. These clinics will facilitate the early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis cases. It was proposed to start three clinics at Tanjore, Coimbatore and Madurai during 1956-57 and another three at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Kancheepuram will be started during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 1.7 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively.

(3) *Aftercare and Rehabilitation Centre for Tuberculosis*.—An after-care and rehabilitation centre already exists in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, to take care of 35 cured cases that have to continue to be under medical supervision. The accommodation available is not adequate and it is proposed to expand the facilities and also introduce suitable cottage industries at a cost of Rs. 2.61 lakhs during the Plan period. The expenditure proposed for 1957-58 is Rs. 48,000 on buildings (Rs. 25,000) and on recurring charges (Rs. 23,000).

(4) *Isolation of advanced cases of Tuberculosis*.—Isolation of advanced cases of Tuberculosis patients to check the spread of infection is proposed at a cost of Rs. 10.32 lakhs during the Plan period. The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Austinpatti in Madurai district has already been taken over and the Tuberculosis Hospital maintained by the Madras Corporation at Madras will be taken over by Government shortly. It is proposed to increase the bed strength of these institutions by 200. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is programmed to be spent during 1957-58 for the purpose.

(5) *Leprosy—Establishment of subsidiary centre and provision of assistance to private institutions*.—The scheme contemplates provision of more and better facilities for the treatment of leprosy patients in the State following the Pilot Project Scheme formulated by the Government of India on an All-India basis. Ten subsidiary centres will be opened during the Plan period and grants will also be sanctioned to private institutions affording treatment for leprosy. A sum of Rs. 18.15 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme. Two subsidiary centres have already been sanctioned of which one has started functioning at Paramakudi in Ramanathapuram district. The centre sanctioned for Vridhachalam in South Arcot district was not opened for want of suitable buildings. Arrangements have been made, to start the same in temporary buildings. Three more centres will be started during 1957-58 in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput and Ramanathapuram,

or North Arcot and an expenditure of Rs. 3.06 lakhs is provided for during 1957-58.

(6) *Venereal diseases—Opening of V.D. Clinics in the district headquarters hospitals*.—The scheme provides for affording facilities in each of the twelve district headquarters hospitals for treatment of venereal diseases with a minimum of 10 beds and a separate staff of one Medical Officer, a social worker and a technician at a total cost of Rs. 13.02 lakhs during the Plan period. The district headquarters hospitals at Cuddalore and Vellore are to be taken up during 1956-57 and V.D. clinics will be provided in the three district headquarters hospitals at Coimbatore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram during 1957-58. An expenditure of Rs. 3.29 lakhs is envisaged in 1957-58.

VI. System of medicines other than modern—Improvements to College and Hospital of Integrated Medicine.—The College of Integrated Medicine is now without a well equipped laboratory and museum for the various departments of medicines. With the recent posting of new lecturers in modern medicine and the introduction of improved teaching facilities of modern medicines due to the change in the curriculum, it has become necessary to equip the laboratories satisfactorily. The scheme contemplates the construction of additional buildings and the provision of additional equipments at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during the Plan period. The improvements for the research side sanctioned for execution during 1956-57 were not effected, pending sanction of the comprehensive scheme for the upgrading of the Research Department of the college. The equipments for Forensic medicine, Anatomy and Hygiene Museum, etc., have already been received and the required additional staff will be sanctioned shortly. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 2.31 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of additional equipment and construction of buildings for the Pathology Museum.

VII. Other schemes—(1) Family Planning—Opening of Family Planning Clinics in the State.—The scheme envisages opening of Family Planning Clinics in all district headquarters hospitals in order to provide facilities to the public to learn methods of limitation of family. Fourteen urban centres and 84 rural centres are programmed to be opened during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 9.60 lakhs. A Family Planning Board has been set up to intensify the Family Planning Campaign in the State. Nine urban centres and 10 rural centres according to the pattern designed by the Government of India would have been opened during 1956-57. A sum of Rs. 5.87 lakhs has been provided for 1957-58 for opening five urban centres and 74 rural centres.

(2) *Improvements to the Government Children's Leprosy Sanatorium, Ethapur, Salem*.—It is proposed to increase the accommodation in the sanatorium by providing a separate section for girls at a cost of Rs. 1.47 lakhs.

(3) *Upgrading of certain departments in Medical College.*—The scheme provides for post-graduate training to selected doctors to fit them for teaching and research work in Pædiatrics and Radiology by upgrading the two departments in the Government General Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 2.9 lakhs during the Plan period. Sanction has been accorded for the upgrading of the Barnard Institute of Radiology and the Pædiatrics Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras. The schemes will be implemented as soon as Directors for these upgraded institutes are selected. A sum of Rs. 0.57 lakh has been provided for expenditure during 1957-58.

(4) *Indigenous and other systems of Medicine—Assistance for establishment and upgrading of teaching institutions.*—Research in the indigenous systems of medicine, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani on a broader basis is contemplated at a cost of Rs. 2.54 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 58,000 is made for expenditure during 1957-58, on buildings (Rs. 37,500); equipment (Rs. 15,000), and recurring expenditure (Rs. 5,500).

(5) *Establishment of new Dental Colleges and expansion of existing colleges.*—There is a Dental Wing in the Madras Medical College, Madras, which was started in 1953 to train students for the B.D.S. Degree. The Dental Wing requires improvements by way of additional buildings and equipments. A provision of Rs. 4.74 lakhs has been made for the purpose in the Plan. Rupees 1.39 lakhs will be spent during 1957-58. When the expansion is completed, the admissions to the B.D.S. course will be raised from 20 to 30.

(6) *Child guidance clinics and Psychiatric departments in teaching hospitals.*—The scheme is designed to provide child guidance clinics and psychiatric departments in each of the two teaching institutions in the State, viz., Government General Hospital and Stanley Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 4.76 lakhs during the Plan period. Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent during 1957-58.

(7) *Department of Social and Preventive medicine in certain Medical Colleges.*—A department of social and preventive medicine has been established in the Madras Medical College. The Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 2.54 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 38,000 is envisaged during 1957-58.

(8) *Employment of dieticians and diet kitchens.*—The scheme contemplates the popularisation of the practice of diet therapy in the treatment of certain diseases for which special diet is indicated. Three diet kitchens will be started during 1956-57,

1957-58 and 1958-59 at a total cost of Rs. 0.29 lakh. The first diet kitchen will be opened shortly. A sum of Rs. 0.17 lakh has been provided for 1957-58.

(9) *Subsidy for full time teaching units in Medical Colleges.*—The scheme is intended to make the non-clinical teaching posts in Medical Colleges attractive. At present, there is a shortage of qualified staff to man the non-clinical departments. The provision made in the Plan is Rs. 7.86 lakhs. The scheme is still under consideration. A sum of Rs. 1.96 lakhs has been provided for 1957-58.

(10) *Training of health personnel under Community Development Programme—Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives.*—A training course for Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives was started in the General Hospital, Madras, on 1st August 1956 with 30 trainees. Seven other training centres are also proposed to be opened at the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, Stanley Hospital, Madras, and the Headquarters Hospitals at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore during the Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for 1957-58 for opening the centre at the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

(11) *Integration of Public Health with Basic Course in Nursing.*—Under the scheme, nurses will be trained to do domiciliary and institutional nursing and midwifery at a cost of Rs. 1.04 lakhs during the Plan period. The opening of the course with 12 candidates in the Government General Hospital, Madras, has been sanctioned and it will be implemented as soon as the personnel expected from the World Health Organization for training the candidates arrive. However, proposals for the starting of the course in the Government Stanley Hospital and the Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children with effect from 1st July 1957 are under consideration. Twelve candidates will be admitted in each institution. The provision for 1957-58 is Rs. 20,000.

(b) Public Health.

Twelve schemes have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan for the institution of measures for the control of communicable diseases, active campaign for Environmental Hygiene, Maternity and Child Health Services, training of technical personnel, Health Education and other supporting programmes for raising the standard of health of the people. The total cost of the schemes is Rs. 132.60 lakhs including an expenditure of Rs. 12.68 lakhs for training of Dais to be entirely borne by the Union Government.

The details of the schemes are furnished below :—

1. *Mobile Epidemic Units.*—It is proposed to constitute two mobile epidemic units containing two vans and five jeeps for use in

all districts for prevention of epidemic diseases caused by food scarcity, at a cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs. During 1956-57, one chassis and two jeeps have been purchased and the body building for the chassis will be completed shortly. Necessary staff and accessories will be provided during 1957-58 and the vehicles put into commission. The proposed expenditure during the year will be Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

2. *Environmental Hygiene*.—This is a spillover scheme. During the Second Plan period, soil sanitation work by supply of squatting slabs at concessional rates or free of cost in deserving cases, is programmed, so that house owners may be induced to erect bore hole latrines of a sanitary type in their houses. Twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty such latrines costing Rs. 5.79 lakhs will be provided at 5,300 per annum during the Plan period. During 1956-57 tenders have been called for for supply of bore augurs, water-seal squatting slabs, etc., in four districts and purchases have been made in respect of the requirements for three more districts. The implementation of the scheme in 1957-58 will be continued by supplying 5,700 latrine slabs at a cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

3. *National Malaria Control*.—This is a continuation scheme from the First Plan period. During the Second Plan period, it is programmed to cover 9,500 square miles of malarious tracts to render them habitable, to carry out development activities in multi-purpose project areas and to benefit 27 lakhs of persons in rural and urban areas at a cost of Rs. 31.49 lakhs. The scheme receives Central assistance in the shape of equipment, materials, etc. The Malaria Institute of India has enlarged the scope of the scheme by shifting the emphasis from mere 'Malaria Control' to 'Malaria Eradication'. During 1956-57, 1.7 control units in rural areas and 1 unit in urban areas were functioning and under the enlarged scope of the scheme, an additional unit is proposed to be added to intensify the operations in the affected areas including Kanyakumari district transferred to Madras State so as to benefit an additional 10 lakhs of persons. Residual spraying of houses with D.D.T. and distribution of anti-malarial drugs were conducted in the malarial regions during 1956-57 and this will be extended and intensified during 1957-58. Rupees 6.65 lakhs will be spent during the year.

4. *National Filaria Control*.—The National Filaria Control Programme is proposed to be extended to the 6 districts of Tanjore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and Kanyakumari and also such other areas in the other districts which show infection. Rupees 30.36 lakhs have been provided for the entire Second Plan period for preventing transmission of Filariasis by control operations designed to destroy the mosquitoes by anti-adult and anti-larval measures on the one hand and by the destruction of the parasites in infected persons by administration of the drug Hetrazan on the other. Sixteen lakhs of people living in

filarial areas are expected to be benefited. During 1956-57, only one survey unit was functioning in the Madras State. It is proposed to have five control units at a total cost of Rs. 5.90 lakhs during 1957-58 to benefit 16 lakhs of people in the districts mentioned above.

5. *Maternity and Child Health Services*.—Four hundred and eighty maternity and child health centres are proposed to be inaugurated at a cost of Rs. 17.38 lakhs during the Second Plan period at places where such services are inadequate or do not exist. Ninety-six centres have been opened during the first year and 96 additional centres are programmed to be opened during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.36 lakhs.

6. *Health, Education and Health Museum*.—This is a continuing scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6.4 lakhs during the Second Plan period. It is proposed to intensify the Health Education and Publicity activities throughout the State and to establish a Health Museum in Madras City. Thirty-eight language versions of Walt Disney cartoons and 22 black and white films have been added to the Health Department Film Library and modern and attractive mechanical and electrical models, oil colour posters, show cases, etc., have been purchased during 1956-57. In addition, a multi-purpose Health Education Van equipped with cinema equipments, loud speaker arrangements and modern visual aids, has been put into operation. The activities of the scheme will be intensified during 1957-58 by procuring more materials like models, charts and films including that entitled "How to have a healthy home" now under production. An expenditure of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is programmed for the year.

7. *B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign*.—Tuberculosis testing and B.C.G. vaccination to the susceptible population of 100 lakhs falling within the age group of 1 to 25 years is contemplated at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs during the Second Plan period. One lakh sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-six persons have been tuberculin tested and 60,801 persons B.C.G. vaccinated during 1956-57. Salem district and part of North Arcot district will be taken up for operation during 1957-58 and a population of 24 lakhs will be benefited at a cost of Rs. 2.30 lakhs.

8. *School Medical Inspection*.—To safeguard and promote the health of the school children, it is proposed to institute medical examination of pupils in secondary and elementary schools in the selected areas during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 7.76 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be put into operation during 1957-58. The estimated expenditure during the year will be Rs. 0.96 lakh.

9. *Training of Dais*.—In rural areas midwifery services are being rendered by unqualified women, viz., Dais. To make better use of them in their profession, it is proposed to train 3,600 of

them in 4 years in 15 centres. A Health Visitor assisted by 4 Maternity Assistants will train the Dais in 2 batches of 30 each in each of 2 centres, yearly. The trainees will be given cash reward of Rs. 60 for their six months' training and also a Dai Kit Bag and also refills for the bags. The scheme will cost Rs. 12.68 lakhs during the Plan period of which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be spent during 1957-58.

10. *Training of health visitors.*—There is a dearth of health visitors for appointment in the Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes. One hundred and twenty persons are proposed to be trained during 1957-61 at a cost of Rs. 3.14 lakhs by conducting the integrated course of training of 2½ years in two batches of 60 each during the Plan period. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 0.85 lakh.

11. *Opening of training centres for auxiliary health workers.*—It is proposed to institute a supplementary course of training for six months for 160 sanitary inspectors in service at a total cost of Rs. 2.35 lakhs. After training they will be posted to the various health centres to work as auxiliary Public Health Workers under the medical officer in charge of the centres in Community Development Blocks. There will be two courses in each year the first one starting in July 1957 and 20 persons will take the training in each batch. The expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 0.43 lakh.

12. *Registration of Births and Deaths.*—This scheme is in existence in Kanyakumari district and it is proposed to improve the registration of births and deaths in rural areas by appointing 19 Health Assistants during the Plan period as Registrar of Births and Deaths. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1957-58. Eighteen Health Assistants have already been appointed and one more will be appointed during 1957-58.

(c) Water-supply and Sanitation.

The schemes under this section fall under three broad categories, viz., urban water-supply and drainage schemes, National water-supply and sanitation schemes and rural water-supply. The programmes for execution of the schemes are detailed below :—

A. *Urban water-supply and drainage schemes.*—The provision required in the State Second Five-Year Plan for urban water-supply and drainage schemes after the reorganization of States, is as follows :—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(i) Urban water-supply and drainage schemes (included in the Plan)	170
(ii) Urban water, supply and drainage schemes (spill over schemes)	414
(iii) Urban water-supply and drainage schemes (additional schemes)	279

(2) The provision in item (i) was included within the ceiling approved by the Planning Commission. The approval of the Planning Commission for the inclusion in the Plan of the provision in respect of items (ii) and (iii) above, is awaited.

• (3) *Item (i) above.*—This covers six new municipal water-supply schemes and 11 schemes for panchayats. Four schemes for (1) Arni, (2) Arcot and Ranipet, (3) Cumbum Valley Panchayats and (4) Tiruvettipuram, have been taken up so far and the investigation and design for the remaining schemes are in progress. The work in Tiruvettipuram is nearing completion and the work in other three places is in various stages of progress. A substantial portion of these will be completed in 1957-58 and an expenditure of Rs. 24.25 lakhs is contemplated for the year. In the programme for 1957-58 approved by the Planning Commission, the provision included is only Rs. 10 lakhs.

Item (ii) in paragraph 1 above—Spill over schemes.—Fifteen water-supply schemes for Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Pudukkottai, Chingleput, Madurai, Tiruppur, Kumbakonam, Melapalayam, Tirunelveli, Mannargudi, Tindivanam, Gobichettipalayam, Kancheepuram and Mayuram and four drainage schemes for Kumbakonam, Madurai, Srirangam and Virudhunagar are in progress. Plans and estimates for the two water-supply schemes for Salem and Tiruchirappalli and the two drainage schemes for Coimbatore and Nagapattinam are under preparation and on sanction, the works will be proceeded with. The estimated expenditure for all the items during 1957-58 is Rs. 133.92 lakhs but in the programme for 1957-58 approved by the Planning Commission, the provision included is only Rs. 90 lakhs.

Item (iii) in paragraph 1 above.—Twenty-nine additional schemes are contemplated under this head. No provision has been approved by the Planning Commission as yet for these items.

B. *National water-supply and sanitation scheme.*—This is a scheme sponsored by the Government of India, which aims at the control and eventual eradication of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, etc., by providing water-supply and sanitation facilities to villages with a population not exceeding 5,000 each and where such diseases are endemic. The scheme will cover groups of villages as distinct from the water-supply and sanitation works for individual villages provided for under the Local Development Works Programme. The Government of India have laid down the following criteria in selecting and fixing priority of the villages under the scheme :—

(1) Areas where cholera, typhoid and filth-borne diseases are most prevalent.

(2) Areas of great water scarcity.

(3) Areas covered by Public Health Centres where extensive personal services are being developed.

(4) Pilgrim centres.

On the above basis, the Central Government have approved the selection of 378 villages in the following places for implementation of the scheme:—

(1) *Tanjore district*.—One hundred and fifty-three villages along the banks of the Cauvery and Arasalur river and their channels particularly in Papanasam and Kumbakonam taluks.

(2) *Tirunelveli district*.—Forty-eight villages on the banks of the Thambraparni river in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli and Srivaikuntam taluks.

(3) *South Arcot district*.—Forty-eight villages along the Rajan vaikal in Chidambaram taluk.

(4) *Tiruchirappalli district*.—Ninety villages on the banks of the Cauvery and its channels in Lalgudi and Musiri taluks.

(5) *Ramanathapuram district*.—Thirty-nine villages along the banks of the Vaigai river in Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi and Sivaganga taluks.

In deciding the areas to be covered, all contiguous villages with less than a population of 5,000 each in the belt as will make a total population of about a lakh, have been selected. Expansion of the amenities within each district so as to cover the entire affected areas will be secured during the years following the Second Plan.

The provision of protected water-supply through pipes by means of infiltration works—infiltration galleries, borewells, or draw wells with pumpset, overhead tanks—and a small net work of distribution system with taps together with sanitation and drainage facilities, both individual and communal, costs Rs. 24 per head. Hence the cost of providing these amenities to each of the five belts consisting of a population of 1 lakh, is estimated at Rs. 24 lakhs and the total expenditure for all the five regions will be Rs. 120 lakhs. Investigation work has been completed in 55 out of the 58 villages selected for implementation of the scheme during 1956–57, and estimates to the extent of Rs. 10.22 lakhs have been sanctioned for execution. Out of this, Rs. 3.5 lakhs is for water-supply and Rs. 6.72 lakhs for sanitation works. Want of technical staff and non-supply of tools and materials considerably delayed investigation of the schemes and preparation of the estimates. The expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs during 1956–57 mainly consisted of the cost of equipments and materials supplied by the Government of India. Better results are anticipated hereafter.

The expenditure during 1957–58 will be Rs. 20.58 lakhs. One hundred and twenty-four villages whose names are furnished in the Appendix are proposed to be taken up for investigation in the five districts during 1957–58.

C. Rural water-supply.—On 1st April 1956, there were 3,489 pending works of which 2,796 well works were under progress. The scheme under the Plan is mainly a continuation scheme. A provision of Rs. 184.2 lakhs is provided under the Plan for the entire period for achieving a target of 8,500 wells and 340 composite schemes. Bore wells with pumps attached, closed wells with overhead tanks and taps, connection from existing municipal water mains and protected draw wells in places where the other three types of water-supply cannot be contemplated, are the forms of water-supply contemplated under the scheme. The works are executed with a minimum contribution of 25 per cent of the cost from the beneficiaries. The works on completion will be handed over to the local bodies for maintenance. Out of Rs. 40.00 lakhs provided for 1956–57 only Rs. 15.37 lakhs could be spent till the end of December 1956 since due to heavy rains the water table was high and hard rock was found unexpectedly at the bottom of wells. Only 846 wells were completed. However, the maximum work would have been turned out before 31st March 1957. The provision for 1957–58 is Rs. 40 lakhs for 1,700 wells and 68 composite schemes.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF VILLAGES PROPOSED FOR 1957–58 FOR WATER-SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEME.

South Arcot.

1 Thandaraya Solagampet.	12 Sivapurai.
2 Kilperambai.	13 Kuttan Kovil.
3 Kil Terukkalipalai.	14 Saliyampattu.
4 Gavarapattu.	15 Agaranallur.
5 Mel Terukkalipalai.	16 Vaiyur.
6 Ambigapuram.	17 Erukkan Kattu Padugai.
7 Jayangondapattanam.	18 Karuppur.
8 Kil Kundalpadi.	19 Nallamputhur.
9 Perambattu.	20 Vadakku Mangudi.
10 Varagur.	21 Poolamedu.
11 Pettai.	22 Kattugudalur.

Tanjore.

Kumbakonam taluk.

1 Pattiswaram.	6 Odayalur.
2 Thattimal.	7 Nagarasampettai.
3 Sirugudi.	8 Thippirajapuram.
4 Visalam.	9 Thillaiyambur.
5 Thenampadugai.	10 Mathur.

Tanjore—cont.

Papanasam taluk.

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|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Alavandipuram. | 11 Melakabisthalam (Inam). |
| 2 Adanur. | 12 Ompalapadi. |
| 3 Thiyagasamudram. | 13 Ullikadai. |
| 4 Maruthuvakkudi. | 14 Vichitrajapuram. |
| 5 Olappadi. | 15 Aduthurai. |
| 6 Narasingapuram. | 16 Illuppakkorai. |
| 7 Thirumandangudi. | 17 Manalur. |
| 8 Ramanugapuram. | 18 Echohangudi. |
| 9 Umayalpuram. | 19 Govindanatuchari. |
| 10 Kabisthalam East. | 20 Ganapathy Agraharam. |

Tiruchirappalli.

Lalgudi taluk.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 Bikshandar Kovil (including Palaya
garam). | 6 Marudur. |
| 2 Madhavaperumal Kovil. | 7 Vengangudi. |
| 3 Koothur. | 8 Appadorai. |
| 4 Palayamgaram (included in B.
Koil). | 9 Pudukkudi. |
| 5 Keeramangalam. | 10 Valadi. |
| | 11 Sanghandi Panchayat. |

Musiri taluk.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Natham. | 8 Thirunarayanapuram. |
| 2 M. Puthur. | 9 Varadarajapuram. |
| 3 Arasalur. | 10 Manamedu. |
| 4 Sri Ramasamudram. | 11 Thiruvongimadai. |
| 5 Vengadanatham. | 12 Evoor. |
| 6 Chinnappalipalayam. | 13 Kothur. |
| 7 Periapallipalayam. | 14 Gunaseelam. |

Ramanathapuram.

Sivaganga taluk.

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| 1 Thoondhi. | 13 (a) Valasaigudi, hamlet of Kalla-
diendal. |
| 2 Arulandapuram, hamlet of Pattinet-
tankottai. | (b) Puthukudi, hamlet of Kalla-
diendal. |
| 3 Anniyendal. | 14 Kalladiendal. |
| 4 Sirugudi. | 15 Siragikottai. |
| 5 Murayan Pachan, hamlet of Kalli-
valasai. | 16 Meyyanendal, hamlet of Menathu. |
| 6 V. Karisalkulam and Adanur. | 17 Valasai, hamlet of Manandhi. |
| 7 Melavaroyanendal. | 18 Arasadiendal. |
| 8 Enathikottai. | 19 Kallanur, hamlet of Gangaikondan. |
| 9 Senkottai. | 20 Gangaikondan. |
| 10 Kallikottai, hamlet of Nemmeni. | 21 Mennandhi. |
| 11 Avarendal, hamlet of Nemmeri. | 22 Sevoor. |
| 12 Pagaivandi. | 23 Thurathiendal. |

Ramanathapuram—cont.

Sivaganga taluk—cont.

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|---|--|
| 24 Muthalur. | 29 (c) Athankarai. |
| 25 Karkudi. | (d) Uppukudisai. |
| 26 Kavanoor. | (e) Servaikaaravoorani. |
| 27 Karendal. | (f) Kanikar Valasai. |
| 28 Pullankudi. | (g) Sembadayamkulam, hamlet of
Aharkarad. |
| 29 (a) Marakkudi, hamlet of Athankarai | 30 Sadayanvalasai, hamlet of Kaluglu-
rani. |
| (b) Valasaigudi, hamlet of Athan-
karai. | |

Palayamkottai subdivision—Tirunelveli district.

Ambasamudram.

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|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Korisoolanthamangalam. | 2 Kozhumadai. |
|--------------------------|---------------|

Srivaikuntam taluk.

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Velur Adichanallur. | 8 Vallanad. |
| 2 Korkai. | 9 Vader Vallanad. |
| 3 Mukkani. | 10 Agaram. |
| 4 Vittalpuram. | 11 Kilaputheneri. |
| 5 Muthalamkuchi. | 12 Murappanad Koilpattu. |
| 6 Kangarayan Kerichi. | 13 Kaliyavoor. |
| 7 Padmanabhamangalam. | |

Tirunelveli taluk.

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|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Ananthakrishnapuram. | 2 Munnirpallam. |
|------------------------|-----------------|

CHAPTER XV.

HOUSING.

The various Housing Schemes undertaken by the Government under the Second Five-Year Plan fall under the three broad classifications given below :—

- (1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme;
- (2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme; and
- (3) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

The details of assistance proposed under the different schemes are indicated below :—

I. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme which has been formulated by the Government of India for the promotion of housing projects for industrial workers, the State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards, employers and registered co-operative societies of industrial workers are granted financial assistance for the construction of houses for the benefit of workers. The following is the pattern of financial assistance available from the Government of India for this scheme :—

(a) For State Government and Statutory Housing Boards : 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy.

(b) For Employers : 37½ per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy.

(c) For Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers : 50 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy.

The assistance will be based on the approved ceiling cost.

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme drawn up by the Madras Government consists of the following two parts :—

(a) Housing of industrial workers in private industrial concerns; and

(b) Co-operative Industrial Housing.

(a) *Housing of industrial workers in private industrial concerns.*—This scheme provides for the construction of tenements by the Government, for workers in private industrial establishments.

The State Plan includes a total provision of Rs. 55.10 lakhs for the above scheme for the five-year period. The Government have decided to undertake the construction of houses departmentally on lands obtained from the employers who are willing to give them free of cost to the Government. In such cases, the work of construction and maintenance will be taken up by the Government. Many mill-owners and other employers have accordingly come forward to donate lands. A priority list of the lands so offered on which construction of houses may be taken up, has also been drawn up and approved by the Government.

The Programme for 1957-58 provides for an expenditure of Rs. 12.5 lakhs during the year. The Director of Town Planning and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, have also finalised estimates and plans for the construction of (i) sixty-six double-storeyed single-roomed tenements at Sembium, Madras; (ii) sixty-six houses for the labourers of Coronation Litho Works, Sivakasi, Ramanathapuram district; and (iii) four hundred and six houses for the workers of the Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Vellalur, Tiruchirappalli district. In all, it is expected to start the construction of about 1,000 houses during the year 1957-58.

(b) *Co-operative Industrial Housing Scheme.*—The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the organisation of ten industrial housing societies for undertaking the construction of 1,000 houses with a total provision of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The programme of work for 1956-57 was the organisation of three societies and the construction of 200 houses. The Revised Estimate for 1956-57 provides for an expenditure of Rs. 0.70 lakh for the above work. Three societies have been organised and started, one at Peelamedu in the Coimbatore district for the benefit of the workers of Radhakrishna Mills and Pioneer Mills, the second at Sivakasi in Ramanathapuram district for the benefit of the workers of the Coronation Litho Works and the third at Koilpatti in Tirunelveli district for the benefit of the workers in the Loyal Textile Mills. Arrangements are under way to draw and disburse the first instalment of loan to the Peelamedu Industrial Workers' Housing Society to enable it to commence the construction work. The application of the Society at Sivakasi for Government assistance is pending sanction with the Government of India. In the case of the Society at Koilpatti, its application for financial assistance with full particulars is awaited.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for the year 1957-58, during which two societies will be formed for constructing 300 houses. The programme of construction proposed for 1956-57 will also be executed in 1957-58.

II. Low Income Group Housing.—Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Government have provided for grant of loans to the extent mentioned below :—

(a) *For disbursement to individuals and co-operatives of low income groups, as also to charitable institutions.*—Up to 80 per cent of the ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000 per house (including the cost of land).

(b) *For disbursement to local bodies for housing their low-paid employees.*—Up to 80 per cent of the ceiling cost of Rs. 3,500 per house (including the cost of land).

(c) *For acquisition and development of land to be sold out to intending builders on no-loss-no-profit basis.*—To the extent required.

In the case of items (a) and (b) above, the remaining 20 per cent of the cost is to be borne by the beneficiaries themselves.

This scheme envisages the grant of financial assistance up to the limits mentioned above primarily to persons who do not already own a house and whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum, so that they may have their own houses. Under this scheme, the grant of a loan to an individual, who already owns a house, is also permissible, provided the additional house is needed for his bona fide residential purposes.

The State Low Income Group Housing Scheme comprises the following three items :—

(1) Urban Housing (Co-operative Housing Societies);

(2) The City Improvement Trust, Madras; and

(3) Local Bodies including the Corporation of Madras.

The salient features of these scheme and the targets thereunder are described below :—

(1) *Urban housing (co-operative housing societies).*—Under this scheme, loans are given through co-operative housing societies for construction of new dwelling houses by the members or by the societies themselves. In the latter case the houses constructed by the societies, are sold to individuals on an instalment payment system.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to organise 21 housing societies. These and the existing societies will build in all 2,260 houses. The total Plan provision for the Urban

Housing Scheme is Rs. 78.46 lakhs. This scheme comprises both the State Housing Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme of the Government of India.

Up to December 1956, 25 societies were registered and 254 houses were constructed. By the end of December 1956, 610 houses were under various stages of construction.

The Programme for 1957-58 includes a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs with a target of four societies and 500 houses.

(2) *The City Improvement Trust, Madras.*—Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, loans are being advanced to individuals and institutions up to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 (representing 80 per cent of a ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000) per house, subject to the condition that the individuals and institutions to whom the loan is to be sanctioned are prepared to contribute the balance of 20 per cent of the cost of the house. The loans, thus advanced, are repayable in 30 years, in monthly instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

The City Improvement Trust Board was having a number of plots at its disposal, well-developed and readily available for construction. Under the First Five-Year Plan, the Board was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs. The construction of 375 houses in all, on these plots at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs was taken up. Of the two batches of 250 and 125 houses undertaken, the former batch is nearing completion and the work on the latter is in progress. One hundred and twenty buildings have since been completed in all respects and handed over to the allottees. The approximate value of work done in both the batches together for the period ending December 1956 was Rs. 19.0 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 18 lakhs needed for completing the scheme has been sanctioned from the allotment of Rs. 80 lakhs made to the City Improvement Trust for the Second Plan period for acquisition and development of land and for construction of buildings under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Out of the allotment of Rs. 80 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 56 lakhs has been earmarked for construction of buildings and the balance of Rs. 24 (twenty-four) lakhs is for acquisition and development of land as house-sites.

The Government of India have already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3.24 lakhs for the purpose of acquisition and development of land. An extent of land roughly measuring 174 grounds in three different places (Trustpakkam in Mylapore; Trust Square in Aiyavaram and C.I.T. Nagar) has been purchased and developed and plots have been marked in the area. About 27 houses are being constructed in the above plots formed and the rest have been sold as house-sites.

For 1957-58, the allocation is Rs. 7.50 lakhs for both construction of houses and acquisition and development of lands.

(3) *Local Bodies including the Corporation of Madras—*

(a) *Local Bodies.*—This scheme is intended to provide houses for the employees of Local Bodies drawing a salary of Rs. 100 or less per mensem, by advancing the required loans to the local bodies for constructing houses. Under the scheme, a local body will get a loan equal to 80 per cent of the cost of construction of houses, including the cost of site, subject to maximum of Rs. 2,800 per house. The balance of 20 per cent of cost has to be met by the local body concerned.

A total allotment of Rs. 42.17 lakhs has been provided for this scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan for the local bodies including the Corporation of Madras. Against this provision, a loan of Rs. 5.73 lakhs was sanctioned in November 1956 to six local bodies for the construction of 339 houses and a sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs was sanctioned to the Tirunelveli Municipality towards acquisition and development of sites. Further, the applications of the Tiruchirappalli Municipality and the Madurai District Board for loans of Rs. 1.68 lakhs and Rs. 1.40 lakhs respectively were under consideration. Three Local Bodies have also since commenced their construction programmes and 33 houses have reached either plinth level or roof level.

The programme for 1957-58 provides for an expenditure of about Rs. 7.50 lakhs to be disbursed as loans to both the Local Bodies and the Corporation of Madras, as detailed below:—

Name of the Local Bodies.			Amount of loan.	Number of houses.
			RS.	
Virudhunagar Municipality	..	..	72,800	26
Tuticorin Municipality	..	..	48,160	20
Tiruppur, Municipality	..	..	76,160	28
Nagapattinam Municipality	..	..	80,000	32
Arkonam Panchayat	..	..	56,000	20
Madurai District Board	..	..	1,00,000	Towards acquisition and development of sites.
Corporation of Madras	..	..	3,25,000	54
Total			7,58,120	180

Rs. 7.50 lakhs as rounded.

(b) *Corporation of Madras.*—Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Corporation of Madras has proposed to take up the construction of 360 houses at a total estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Ninety houses were under construction in the First Year of the Plan at

Tondiarpet, Arcot Road-Kodambakkam, and Puliur-Kodambakkam, in the sites belonging to the Corporation, the cost being met from the loan of Rs. 5.00 lakhs sanctioned as the first year allotment. These houses have been allotted to the low paid staff of the Corporation, such as Clerks, Accountants, Teachers, etc. The houses are expected to be completed by September 1957.

During 1957-58, 54 houses are proposed to be constructed at an estimated total cost of Rs. 4.70 lakhs in the Corporation lands at Tondiarpet, West Mambalam and Mylapore. Towards this, it is proposed to sanction a loan of Rs. 3.25 lakhs to the Madras Corporation during 1957-58.

III. Plantation Labour Housing.—Section 15 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every employer in Plantations to provide and maintain for every worker and his family necessary housing accommodation. It has been prescribed in rule 43 of the Madras Plantations Labour Rules, 1955 that houses should be built for at least 8 per cent of the resident workers every year. No rent should be charged for the houses allotted to the plantation workers. The planters will have to conform to the specifications that will be prescribed by the Advisory Board constituted for this purpose. Accordingly, a scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, for sanctioning loans to small planters, who do not have ready finances for meeting their full statutory obligations in providing housing facilities, has been formulated, with a provision of Rs. 3.34 lakhs for the five-year period.

Under this scheme, a loan not exceeding 80 per cent of the actual cost of construction of the house (excluding the cost of land and its development) will be granted, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600 per house. The employers of plantation labour will have to meet the balance of 20 per cent of the cost (in addition to the cost of land and its development). The loan is recoverable in 30 equated annual instalments. The rate of interest will be 4½ per cent per annum.

The scheme was not implemented during 1956-57. A sum of Rs. 3.34 lakhs has been provided for the year 1957-58. The Inspectors of Plantations and the Association of Planters have been asked to give wide publicity to the scheme and to make it popular among the planters.

It is, therefore, expected that the planters will take full advantage of the loan facilities offered to them during the year 1957-58.

IV. Rural Housing Scheme.—The Rural Housing Scheme was not included in the Second Five-Year Plan for Madras State, because of the difficulty of providing for it within the reduced

ceiling fixed for the State. During the year 1956-57, it has been worked as a State scheme with a Budget provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The target for 1956-57 was ten societies and 100 houses. But, 55 societies have already been formed during the year 1956-57 itself. The number of houses constructed up to the end of January 1957, was 13 and 83 houses were under various stages of construction.

The Planning Commission has recently intimated that under the Second Five-Year Plan, there is a total provision of Rs. 10 crores for the Rural Housing Scheme for the entire Union and that the scheme is being finalized by the Government of India. The share of the Madras State for the Plan period is expected to be Rs. 88 lakhs, out of which it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs for the year 1957-58.

V. Slum clearance.—The existence of slums in a big City like Madras is not only an eye-sore but is also a source of danger to the public health of the City. The problem of improving the living condition of slum dwellers has been engaging the serious attention of the Madras Corporation for the past several years. There are about 311 slums in the City of Madras. Of these, 56 are on Government land, 49 slums on Corporation land and 206 slums on private lands. The homeless people have erected their shelters with thatched roofs, etc., in a haphazard manner, without proper alignment of streets and other amenities such as water-supply, drainage, etc., being provided therefor, with the result that these places become marshy, squalid and insanitary. The existing slums have therefore to be redeveloped and improved, with proper layout and provision of amenities, such as water-supply, road, electric lighting, drainage, etc. Each family has to be provided with a well-developed plot of 1,000 square feet to 1,200 square feet, with individual flush-out-latrines and bath room and supplied with building materials worth about Rs. 150 for erecting their own huts with their own labour. The hut is to have a plinth area of 300 square feet, and it is to be raised to one foot height from the ground level, with five feet open space in front and sides and 13 feet in the rear. The financial aid to be given by the Central Government will be in the shape of loan and subsidy, viz., 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme as loan and 25 per cent subsidy and the balance of 25 per cent will be granted as a subsidy by the State Government.

The development of slum areas and the provision of developed sites as described above will make the living conditions of the slum dwellers better. By this arrangement, it will be possible to accommodate about 20 to 25 families per acre.

With a view to execute slum improvement schemes expeditiously, it has been mutually agreed to, with the approval of the Government, that the Madras Corporation should improve the slums in North Madras, while the City Improvement Trust should improve the slums in South Madras, with the river Cooum as the demarcating boundary.

Under the Slum Clearance Scheme as recently finalized by the Government of India, the total Plan allocation for the entire Union is Rs. 20 crores, out of which the share of the Madras State is likely to be Rs. 168 lakhs for the Second Five-Year Plan period.

The finalized programme for 1957-58 accepted by the Planning Commission includes a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for slum clearance. Out of this, it is proposed to allot Rs. 8 lakhs to the Madras Corporation and Rs. 12 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to rehabilitate about 2,500 families in properly developed areas.

CHAPTER XVI.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The description 'Backward Classes' is commonly applied to the following four sections of the population :—

- (1) Scheduled Castes;
- (2) Scheduled Tribes;
- (3) Ex-Criminal Tribes; and
- (4) Other Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.

The people belonging to these classes have been suffering from social evils and disabilities for a long time and have been very backward socially, economically and educationally. After the attainment of political independence and the ushering in of the popular Democratic Government, there has been a growing interest in the amelioration of Backward Classes. The long-term objective of schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes is the establishment of a classless society wherein the people of all classes will enjoy the same social status.

The Second Plan contains a total provision of Rs. 497.81 lakhs for the Welfare of Backward Classes of which Rs. 345.62 lakhs are intended for Scheduled Castes, Rs. 31.16 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 65.79 lakhs for ex-Criminal Tribes and Rs. 55.24 lakhs for "Other Backward Classes".

The various schemes undertaken by the Government for the benefit of Backward Classes under the Second Five-Year Plan are described below :—

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

A sum of Rs. 68.44 lakhs has been provided in the Plan of this State for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1957-58. The amount will be spent as follows :—

				(RS. IN LAKHS.)
I.	Publicity	..	..	2.40
II.	Education	..	..	34.92
III.	Public Health	..	..	5.92
IV.	Cottage Industries	..	..	0.91
V.	Housing	..	..	15.09
VI.	Agriculture	..	..	9.20
Total				68.44

I. Publicity.

1. *Appointment of Deputy Sevaks and Assistants.*—The Government have appointed one additional Deputy Sevak and one Assistant Sevak in each district except Madras and Kanyakumari to undertake propaganda to eradicate untouchability. During 1957-58, it is proposed to continue these Deputy Sevaks and Assistant Sevaks for doing propaganda work in villages for removal of Untouchability. The expenditure involved is Rs. 30,526. It is also proposed to appoint one Deputy Sevak and one Assistant for the Kanyakumari district and an expenditure of Rs. 2,676 has been proposed for this purpose during 1957-58.

2. *Printing of posters.*—During 1957-58, 383,000 posters showing the evils of untouchability will be printed and distributed to all districts. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been proposed for this purpose.

3. *Lump-sum grant to non-official agencies.*—During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 42,720 was sanctioned to private agencies such as Harijan Sevak Sangh, Depressed Classes League and Sathguru Samarasa Sangham for doing propaganda work for the removal of untouchability. During 1957-58, it is proposed to continue the scheme at a cost of Rs. 43,008.

4. *Provision of Community Centres.*—During 1957-58, it is proposed to open 10 Community Centres or Sanskar Kendra and Balwadi. These centres are places where the Harijans will gather together periodically to discuss the various problems of their community including social welfare. Dramas, Bhajanas and general meetings will also be conducted in these centres and they will serve to eradicate untouchability. This scheme has been proposed by the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 1,32,000 has been proposed for this purpose for the year 1957-58.

5. *Award of rewards to village headmen and other social workers who have done meritorious service to the cause of removal of untouchability.*—The State Government have decided to recognise the services of the village headmen and other social workers towards the cause of removal of untouchability by award of gold medals. Two first-class medals at Rs. 100 each and six second-class medals at Rs. 50 each are fixed for each district. The cost involved for the 13 districts including Kanyakumari district comes to Rs. 6,500 for 98 medals.

II. Education.

The scheme under 'Education' include the grant of scholarships—residential and non-residential, Boarding grants, supply of free mid-day meals to Harijans and Non-Harijans, etc.

1. *Grant of scholarships and schooling charges, etc., for Harijans.*—The State Government sanction various kinds of

scholarships such as non-recurring grants, non-residential scholarships and examination fees to Harijan students reading in elementary classes onwards. The value of non-residential scholarships will include the amount required for payment of tuition fees, special fees, purchase of books, etc. In the case of residential scholarships, the value will include the amount required for boarding and lodging charges and also for fees, books, etc. During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 2.29 lakhs was sanctioned. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 17,46,500 has been proposed for the award of scholarships and schooling charges, etc. The total number of scholarships proposed to be given is 19,000.

2. *Supply of midday meals to Non-Harijan students in Harijan Welfare schools.*—During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 2,44,000 was sanctioned towards the supply of midday meals to non-Harijan students in Harijan Welfare schools in the districts of North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 has been proposed for the supply of free midday meals to 6,109 non-Harijan students under this scheme.

During 1957-58, it is also proposed to extend the scheme to the remaining districts at a cost of Rs. 75,000 for benefiting 2,182 students.

3. *Supply of midday meals to Harijan students in Harijan Welfare schools.*—During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 1,34,000 was sanctioned for the supply of midday meals to Harijan students in Harijan Welfare schools in this State. During 1957-58, it is proposed to continue the scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,96,000 will be required for the supply of midday meals to 5,700 students.

4. *Supply of midday meals to Harijan students in Non-Harijan Welfare schools in all districts.*—Considerable numbers of Harijan students studying in Non-Harijan Welfare schools are not able to get the benefit of midday meals with the result that most of them discontinue their studies even in the II or III classes. It is therefore proposed to provide midday meals at Government cost to all Harijan students studying in non-Harijan Welfare schools also from the year 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has therefore been proposed for the supply of midday meals to 4,364 Harijan students during 1957-58.

5. *Award of Boarding grants.*—During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 3,73,800 was sanctioned for the award of 2,492 boarding grants in private hostels which maintain Harijan and Backward Classes students. This amount was exclusive of the State Provision of Rs. 10,00,000 made for the same purpose. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 5,34,700 will be required for the award of Boarding grants to 3,565 students.

6. *Construction and repair of school buildings.*—During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 7,800 was sanctioned. The expenditure proposed for 1957-58 under this item is Rs. 7,800.

7. *Maintenance of existing Harijan Welfare schools.*—There are 841 Harijan Welfare schools in the Madras State which are run under the direct control of the Harijan Welfare Department and the total number of teachers employed is 2,217. During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 1,14,700 was sanctioned for their maintenance. The amount proposed during 1957-58 is Rs. 1,72,000.

8. *Construction and maintenance of Government Hostels.*—There are 24 Government hostels in the State which are run under the direct control of the Harijan Welfare Department. The amount sanctioned for their maintenance for 1956-57 is Rs. 18,000. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 36,500 is required towards the maintenance of additional boarders over and above the existing strength.

It is also proposed to construct 12 new hostels in the State during the Second Five-Year Plan. During 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 3,64,000 has been provided for the construction of three Government Hostels, one in the Madras City for college students and the others in Chingleput and Tanjore districts.

III. Public Health.

Sanitary amenities including provision of house-sites.—At present, Harijan colonies, are very insanitary. It is therefore proposed to provide them with necessary sanitary amenities, such as drainage, pathways, bathrooms, latrines, etc. Construction and repair of wells will also be taken up in emergent cases and house-sites are also proposed to be acquired and allotted to the members wherever necessary. Accordingly, during 1956-57 a sum of Rupees 5,63,216 was sanctioned for acquiring 1,389 house-sites and for providing sanitary amenities for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 5,92,000 is required for providing 1,709 house-sites and also sanitary amenities to the Scheduled Castes.

IV. Industries.

It is proposed to introduce suitable industries for the benefit of Harijans in the State. During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 58,750 was sanctioned to improve two foot-wear centres as shown below :—

Perambur Centre.					RS.
1. Buildings	...	...	...	...	37,000
2. Machinery	...	...	...	...	7,000
Total					44,000

Triplicane, Madras.

	RS.
1. Land and buildings	7,750
2. Machinery	7,000
Total ...	<u>14,750</u>

The above scheme was implemented through the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

It is proposed to open similar service centres in the following districts during 1957-58, at cost of Rs. 91,000:—

	Cost.
	RS.
1. Chingleput	10,600
2. Coimbatore	10,600
3. Salem	10,600
4. Madras	27,400
5. Tiruchirappalli	10,600
6. Madurai	10,600
7. Ramanathapuram	10,600
Total ...	<u>91,000</u>

V. Housing—Construction of Houses for Harijans.

The Government have fixed the cost of each house at Rs. 750 (Rs. 550 as a subsidy and Rs. 200 towards free labour) in all districts except the Nilgiris district. In the case of the Nilgiris district, the Government have fixed the cost of each house at Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 700 as a subsidy and Rs. 300 as free labour). During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 15,09,000 was sanctioned for the construction of 2,710 houses for Harijans and non-Harijans in rural as well as urban areas in the State. During 1957-58, a similar amount of Rs. 15,09,000 is proposed for the construction of 2,710 houses in the State.

VI Agriculture.

1. *Subsidy for purchase of Plough Bulls, Agricultural implements, seeds, etc.*—During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 was sanctioned for granting financial assistance to persons of Scheduled Castes for purchase of plough bulls, etc. During 1957-58, it is proposed to give subsidy to 1,754 members of the Scheduled Castes at Rs. 285 each. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 is proposed under this item.

2. *Subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells.*—During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 2,62,000 was sanctioned for the sinking of irrigation wells in the State. The cost of a well is Rs. 1,500. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 4,20,000 will be required for the sinking of 280 wells.

The total amount required under all agricultural schemes for 1957-58 is Rs. 9,20,000.

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.

The allotment for the year 1957-58 is Rs. 5.95 lakhs and it is proposed to be utilised under the following heads:—

	IN LAKHS.
	RS.
1. Education	2.59
2. Agriculture	1.08
3. Cottage Industries	0.44
4. Housing	1.07
5. Medical	0.52
6. Public Health	0.12
7. Miscellaneous	0.13
Total ...	<u>5.95</u>

1. *Education.*—During 1956-57, ten residential schools and two elementary (non-residential) schools were sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Madurai. These schools will be continued during 1957-58.

In addition to the above, it is also proposed to open eight new residential schools, two adult education centres and one hostel for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts during the year 1957-58.

During 1956-57, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for the award of scholarships to 20 pupils in the Nilgiris district. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1957-58. The amount required is Rs. 1,500 for 30 pupils.

During 1956-57, three residential schools, two elementary schools, two hostels and one ashram school were sanctioned for the welfare of specified Backward Classes since classified as Scheduled Tribes, viz., Kadars, Pulayars, Paliyars, Irulars, etc., in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. These schools are proposed to be continued during 1957-58.

A sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned for the award of non-residential scholarships to 32 children of specified Backward Classes since included as Scheduled Tribes in Coimbatore district, during 1956-57. During 1957-58, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 500 for the benefit of about 50 pupils.

A scheme for the sanction of boarding grants to 49 Pulayar children in the hostels maintained by the District Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madurai, at a cost of Rs. 9,600 has also been sanctioned during 1956-57. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1957-58, with a provision of Rs. 9,600 for about 60 pupils.

2. *Agriculture.—(a) Continuing scheme—*

	1956-57	1957-58
	RS.	RS.
Agricultural help to hill tribes in the Nilgiris district and other districts ...	26,250	1,01,225

(b) *New scheme.*—During 1957-58, it is proposed to give agricultural help to Kanis in the Ambasamudram taluk of Tirunelveli district by the provision of subsistence allowance for those who are to be settled, seeds, etc., and by clearing the jungle-growth in 30 acres of land, etc. The amount required for the year 1957-58 is Rs. 6,740.

3. *Cottage industries.—(1) Establishment of a training-cum-production workshop in Kotagiri in the Nilgiris district.*—An expenditure of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned during 1956-57. The scheme could not be implemented during 1956-57. It is proposed to implement the scheme during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000.

(2) *Scheme for starting seven cottage industries centres, one each in Spinning, Smithy, Carpentry, Basket-making, Production of Walking-sticks, Embroidery, and Bee-keeping in the Nilgiris district for the benefit of hill-tribes (sanctioned in 1956-57).* The scheme of bee-keeping alone was implemented during 1956-57. The other schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000.

(3) *Scheme for the starting of eight cottage industries work centres for the training of the Scheduled Tribe Womenfolk in cottage industry and to give employment for poor Scheduled Tribe women.*

For 1956-57, the Government have sanctioned a total expenditure of Rs. 42,144 towards recurring and non-recurring charges. The scheme could not be implemented during 1956-57. It is proposed to start the centres during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,448.

4. *Housing.*—During 1956-57, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of 178 houses for the Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts (89 houses in each district) on the following basis. Houses will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 900 each, towards which the Government sanction a subsidy of Rs. 600 and the balance of Rs. 300 has to be contributed by the beneficiaries by way of free labour, etc. It has now been ordered that this amount can be given as interest-free loan, where it is not possible for the beneficiaries to contribute labour and materials.

During 1957-58, the proposals is to construct 46 houses in Coimbatore, 48 houses in the Nilgiris and 102 houses in the other districts for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. The total provision required for the year 1957-58 is Rs. 1,07,400.

5. *Medical.*—(1) A mobile medical unit was sanctioned during the First Five-Year Plan period and it is working in the Nilgiris district to combat the venereal diseases rampant among Todas in the Nilgiris district. During 1956-57, the Government have also sanctioned an additional mobile medical van to provide medical facilities for all the Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris district as far as possible. This scheme will be continued during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,500.

(2) One mobile medical van sanctioned for the benefit of Malayalees in North Arcot district is also proposed to be continued during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,500.

(3) During 1956-57, a scheme was sanctioned for the supply of anti-malarial medicines to the Pulayar families of Siruvettai-kadu, Madurai district. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the year 1957-58 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,100.

(4) The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 14,000 for the supply of quinine, revitalising food, milk powder, etc., to Irulars, Pulayars and Kaders in the Coimbatore district during 1956-57. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 14,000. Pupils in seven settlements will be benefited by this scheme.

6. *Public Health.*—(1) The Government have sanctioned rupees 4,200 for the continuance of one Health Inspector and one peon in the Lower Palani Hills in Madurai district for the welfare of the Adivasis. The scheme will be continued during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 5,300.

(2) During 1956-57, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18,000 for the provision of drinking water facilities to Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris district. It is proposed to provide drinking water facilities to Scheduled Tribes in Madurai district during 1957-58, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000.

7. *Miscellaneous*.—(1) During 1956-57, two Special Welfare Inspectors and two peons were sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in each of the two districts of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1957-58, with a provision of Rs. 4,800.

(2) The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the admission of widows, destitutes, deserted wives, etc., of Scheduled Tribes and their children in the Service Home at Royapuram, at a cost of Rs. 10,600 for the year 1956-57. It provides for the admission of 10 adults and 10 children belonging to Scheduled Tribes. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1957-58, with a provision for 15 adults and 15 children, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,200.

(3) During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 900 was sanctioned by the Government for the supply of clothing to Paliyars of Ramanathapuram district. The provision required for 1957-58 is Rs. 900. Ninety families will be benefited by this scheme.

Similarly, a sum of Rs. 200 has been provided for the supply of clothing to 31 Paliyars in Tirunelveli district during 1957-58.

III. WELFARE OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 11.99 lakhs under the following heads:—

	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
1. Education	..	6.60
3. Agriculture	..	3.00
3. Cottage Industries	..	1.41
4. Housing	..	0.76
5. Public Health	..	0.18
6. Miscellaneous	..	0.04
Total	..	11.99

1. *Education*.—(i) Twenty-three elementary schools and 21 Boarding Homes were opened for the benefit of ex-Criminal Tribes during the First Five-Year Plan period, and they have been continued during the year 1956-57. They will be continued during 1957-58 and in the later years also. Provision has been made for the supply of mid-day meals and books and clothing free of cost to the ex-Criminal Tribe pupils in these schools, and for the food charges and books and clothing to the students in the boarding homes, during 1957-58. One thousand four hundred and ninety-five pupils in the schools and 1,280 students in the

boarding homes will be benefited during 1957-58. Provision has been made for the continuance during 1957-58 of one moral instruction centre opened during 1953-54 and five libraries opened during 1956-57. It is also proposed to convert the Kallar Higher Elementary School at Chekkomoorani in Madurai district into a High School during 1957-58. A hostel building at a cost of Rs. 83,500 will be constructed during 1957-58 at Usilampatti in Madurai district.

(ii) *Supply of mid-day meals*.—Under the Second Plan, it is not proposed to open any new schools exclusively for ex-Criminal Tribes. But, it is proposed to supply mid-day meals to children of ex-Criminal Tribes attending other schools. The targets proposed for 1957-58 are as follows:—

District.	Expenditure.	Number of pupils to be benefited.
	RS.	
1. Ramanathapuram	13,750	400
2. Salem	2,750	80
3. North Arcot	5,500	160
4. Coimbatore	2,750	80
5. Tirunelveli	13,750	400
	38,500	1,120

(iii) *Boarding Grants*.—In the Second Five-Year Plan, it is not also proposed to open any new Government Boarding Homes exclusively for ex-Criminal Tribes. Instead, it is proposed to sanction boarding grants to the subsidized hostels which maintain ex-Criminal Tribe students. Accordingly, during 1956-57, sanction has been accorded to 187 boarding grants at a cost of rupees 28,250. During 1957-58, it is proposed to increase the provision to Rs. 89,550 as detailed below:—

District.	Number of grants.	Amount.
		RS.
Salem	55	8,250
Ramanathapuram	97	14,550
Tirunelveli	125	18,750
South Arcot	45	6,750
Chingleput	50	7,500
Madurai	125	18,750
Tiruchirappalli	50	7,500
Tanjore	50	7,500
	597	89,550

(iv) *Clothing*.—A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided for each of the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 for the supply of clothing to 200 children of ex-Criminal Tribes studying in the Aziznagar Settlement School, South Arcot district.

(v) *Award of Scholarships to ex-Criminal Tribes.*—A separate provision is made every year for the award of scholarships to ex-Criminal Tribe students taking various courses of study in the Elementary schools, High schools, Arts and Professional Colleges, Teachers' Training schools and in hospitals (for mid-wifery training). A sum of Rs. 90,155 has been spent during 1956-57 on the grant of scholarships to 763 students. During 1957-58, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1,31,000 for the purpose, for the benefit of about 780 students belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes.

(vi) *Scholarships to Pirmalai Kallars of Madurai.*—The Government had set apart a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the award of scholarships to Pirmalai Kallars every year. To meet the increasing demand for scholarships from Pirmalai Kallar students, the Government have sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 20,300 for the year 1956-57. The additional allotment of Rs. 20,300 has been spent and 345 students were benefited. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 20,300 for 1957-58 also, so as to benefit 200 students during the year.

2. *Agriculture—Plough bulls and agricultural implements.*—A sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs has been provided for the supply of plough bulls and agricultural implements to ex-Criminal Tribes during 1956-57. The assistance is to be given on half loan and half grant basis. About 1,387 pairs of plough bulls are likely to be supplied within the allotment for 1956-57. For the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 will be provided for the supply of 1,015 pairs of bulls and necessary agricultural implements.

The districtwise targets are as follows:—

Amount provided for Agricultural implements and plough bulls (half loan and half grant basis):—

<i>Name of district.</i>	<i>Amount for plough bulls.</i>	<i>Physical targets.</i>	<i>Amount for agricul- tural imple- ments.</i>
	RS.		RS.
Salem	7,600	38 pairs.	3,000
Ramanathapuram	11,600	58 "	4,500
Chingleput.	7,600	38 "	3,000
South Arcot	9,400	47 "	4,500
Tirunelveli	72,000	360 "	37,000
Madurai.	72,000	360 "	38,000
North Arcot	7,600	38 "	2,400
Tiruchirappalli	7,600	38 "	2,400
Coimbatcre	7,600	38 "	2,200
Total	2,03,000	1,015	97,000

3. *Cottage industries.*—The development of cottage industries for the benefit of ex-Criminal Tribes during 1956-57, includes the following schemes:—

(1) Training of ex-Criminal Tribes in cottage industry by awarding scholarships;

(2) financial aid to Koravars in North Arcot and Salem districts;

(3) provision of a warping machine at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and the construction of a shed at a cost of Rs. 5,000 for provision of leather industry in the Aziznagar Settlement, South Arcot district;

(4) introduction of cottage industries like carpentry, weaving, etc., in Kallar schools in Madurai district.

During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 1,41,000 is proposed to be provided for the following items:—

(1) Training of ex-Criminal Tribes in the State in cottage industries by the grant of scholarships for industrial education—(Amount provided: Rs. 77,000). About 255 ex-Criminal Tribe students will be benefited.

(2) Starting of hand-pounding of paddy centres in the following place in Madurai district—(Amount provided: Rs. 42,000):—

(1) Uthamapuram,

(2) Kanayagowudanpatti,

(3) Kokilapuram,

(4) Velliammalpuram,

(5) Kanniservaipatti,

(6) Chinnamannur.

(3) Financial aid to Koravars in North Arcot district (Rs. 2,000).

(4) Financial aid to Koravars for basket-making in Salem district (Rs. 10,000).

(5) Introduction of cottage industries like carpentry in Kallar schools in Madurai district (Rs. 6,000).

(6) Starting of a soap-making unit in the Aziznagar Settlement, South Arcot district, for training ex-Criminal Tribes in soap-making industry (Rs. 2,000).

(7) Sanction of one instructor for the T.E.L.C. Industrial School and employment of a warden for the Tamilnad Polytechnic Hostel, for the Pirmalai Kallar students at Madurai (amount provided: Rs. 1,980).

4. *Housing*.—A provision of Rs. 6,00,000 has been proposed for the construction of 1,200 houses for ex-Criminal Tribes in the State during the Second Plan. Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of 200 houses at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 for the year 1956-57. For the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 76,000 will be provided for the construction of 152 houses at Rs. 500 each. The entire cost of construction is borne by the Government under this scheme.

5. *Miscellaneous*.—It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 4,000 for various miscellaneous schemes connected with the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes on co-operative lines during the year 1957-58.

6. *Public Health*.—During 1956-57, sanction was accorded for the construction of 20 septic tank latrines and for the provision of 11 drinking water wells to ex-Criminal Tribes at a cost of Rs. 30,000. During 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 30 septic tank latrines at a cost of Rs. 600 each (amount provided: Rs. 18,000).

IV. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the following items:—

(i) Award of scholarships, etc., to pupils belonging to other Backward Classes.

(ii) Award of boarding grants to pupils belonging to other Backward Classes.

(iii) Construction of houses to fishermen in the State.

(iv) Construction of houses to washermen in the State.

Award of scholarships, etc.

The State Government sanction various kinds of scholarships such as residential and non-residential and payment of examination fees to Backward Class students.

During 1957-58; a large number of applications from Backward Class students is expected and about Rs. 20 lakhs may be required to meet the demand. But, the State Government can provide only a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, outside the Plan provision and the balance will have to be found within the Plan provision. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 8,34,000 for the award of 2,400 scholarships to deserving 'Other Backward Class' students during the year 1957-58.

Award of Boarding Grants.

Boarding grants to students belonging to "Other Backward Classes" admitted in private hostels are given by the Harijan Welfare Department at the rate of Rs. 150 per annum, as in the case of Scheduled Caste boarders.

During 1956-57, the State Government sanctioned Rs. 3,14,800 for the award of boarding grants to other Backward Classes. The total number of boarding grants expected to be awarded is 2,100. As the above provision is found to be inadequate to meet the demands of all the Backward Class boarders in the recognized hostels, the requirements for 1957-58 are estimated at Rs. 5,00,000. But the State Government can provide only about Rs. 3,00,000 from outside the Plan provision. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in the Plan for 1957-58 for the award of about 1,300 boarding grants during the year.

Construction of houses to Fishermen.

A sum of Rs. 2.54 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five-year Plan for the construction of houses to fishermen at a cost of Rs. 500 per house. The programmes for 1956-57 and 1957-58 provide for the construction of 102 houses to the fishermen in the Madras State at a cost of Rs. 51,000 during each year.

Construction of houses to Washermen.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 143 houses for Washermen in the State, at a total cost of Rs. 2,15,000.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Social welfare and Women's welfare have an important place in the Plan. The very nature of social welfare is such that it relies on the generosity and co-operation of the people themselves rather than on Government agencies. The part played by Government is co-ordinating the work of voluntary welfare agencies and giving them financial assistance. The schemes included in the Plan are executed by three different departments under the administrative control of the Director of Women's Welfare, the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service.

Details of the different schemes included in the Plan are furnished below :—

WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

1. *Construction of a building for the Service Home, Madras.*—The rented buildings, in which the Service Home at Madras was accommodated, were quite inadequate. Since suitable land and buildings were available at Tambaram for purchase, the Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 125,500 for the purchase of a building for the Service Home and also sanctioned Rs. 45,450 for construction of class rooms, bath rooms, etc., during 1956-57.

Pending the construction of the class rooms, etc., part of the Service Home at Madras was also shifted to Tambaram in September 1956. The construction has now been completed and the Home has now been completely shifted.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to spend the unutilized balance of Rs. 79,050 (Rs. 2.5 lakhs - 125,055 + 45,450 = 79,050) for making further improvements and additional constructions to the building.

2. *Opening of an Industrial Section in the Service Home, Madras.*—As it is not always possible to suitably rehabilitate all the inmates in the Service Home on their completing three years of stay in the Home, it was proposed to open an Industrial Section in the Service Home, with a view to provide work mainly for such inmates. Provision has been made for 30 candidates including ex-inmates, by starting the following industries :—

Hand-pounding of rice unit, Bee-keeping, Sewing and Tailoring.

3. *Starting of work centres.*—It is proposed to start 16 work centres in the districts during the Plan period, so as to provide

employment to village women, so that they may earn some daily wages and supplement their meagre income. These centres will be attached to the Women's Welfare Branches in the district.

Simple cottage industries suited to the locality will be taught at those centres and when the women are sufficiently trained to produce marketable articles, they will be able to earn some wages daily. It is proposed to start 8 such Work Centres in the State during 1957-58 and it is expected that about 500 women will benefit from this scheme on the whole.

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES (UNDER THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS).

1. *After-Care Home for males discharged from Correctional Institutions.*—“ After-Care ” or “ follow-up ” is absolutely essential, for completing the process of reformation of an offender or delinquent, in the same way, as a period of convalescence is necessary to complete the care of a patient who has been treated and been freed from disease. Many a person discharged from a correctional institution finds that his friends and relatives shun him and that employers are extremely reluctant to give him a berth. Further, in certain cases, the skill or workshop experience gained in the correctional institutions is not sufficient to enable the persons discharged, to get jobs along with the others in a competitive world of industry. Hence, in order to complete the training and reformatory processes, it is necessary to have an After-Care Home, where persons released from correctional institutions can confidently go for shelter and completion of their training. In addition, training-cum-production units will be attached to the “ Home ” where suitable crafts or trades will be taught to such persons with the ultimate object of settling them in gainful employment or on useful trades.

The scheme is to enlarge the “ Goschen Home ”—Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Home at Teynampet. As the space in the “ Goschen Home ” is limited, it is proposed to locate the workshop alone in the “ Goschen Home ” and to secure residential accommodation for 100 inmates in a rented building.

The After-care Home sanctioned for this State was established with effect from the forenoon of 30th January 1957 at the “ Ramunni Menon Pavilion ” of the “ Goschen Home ”, pending its transfer to a spacious rented building. A skeleton staff has been appointed and there are at present 12 inmates. A sum of Rs. 52,000 has been sanctioned for 1956-57 and the budget estimate for 1957-58 is Rs. 50,000. The provision made for 1957-58 comprises a sum of Rs. 13,000 on staff, Rs. 35,000, towards maintenance of the inmates and the balance towards rent and contingencies. Before the end of 1957, the “ Home ” is expected to have its maximum strength.

2. *Establishment of District Shelters for persons discharged from Correctional Institutions.*—The object of the scheme is to

establish shelters at District level for receiving groups of persons requiring after-care, and for housing them for a temporary period, i.e., pending their transfer to the State Home or rehabilitation otherwise. The period of stay in the shelters will not normally exceed three months and may be as short as a few days. Many a person discharged from a correctional institution has no home to go to, nor relations or friends to look up to and little or no money with him for immediate expenses. He will be admitted in the District Shelter and arrangements will be made to send him, either to the State Home or to his friends or well-wishers or relatives.

It was proposed to establish seven shelters during 1957-58, each shelter catering to the needs of two districts with accommodation for a maximum of 50 inmates. The budget provision for the establishment of the seven shelters during 1957-58 is Rs. 1.75 lakhs. There will be seven shelters catering to the needs of 350 persons at the end of the year.

3. *Appointment of Additional Probation Officers and Welfare Officers.*—There are at present 39 Probation Officers in the State. They are in-charge of Probation and After-care work under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The supervision of ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme is also entrusted to the Probation Officers, besides enquiries and reporting in matrimonial cases. In four centres, the Probation Officers are doing orientation and pre-discharge work. The officers proposed to be appointed during 1956-57 (but not appointed so far) will be posted to North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tanjore, Salem and the Nilgiris districts, at the rate of one for each district and the two Welfare Officers proposed for 1956-57 will be attached to the Central Jail at Coimbatore and Salem. Ten additional officers are proposed for 1957-58 including two Welfare Officers. Seven of these will be posted to the districts of Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Madras, North Arcot and Chingleput at the rate of one for each district and the eighth Officer will be attached to the Central Jails at Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. The budget provision for 1957-58 is Rs. 0.96 lakh.

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES (DEPARTMENT OF CERTIFIED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICE).

1. *After-care Home for women discharged from correctional institutions.*—The object of the scheme is to provide after-care for women and girls discharged from correctional institutions (jails, certified schools, vigilance institutions, etc.) pending their rehabilitation. This Home will have a training-cum-production unit (Industrial Section) attached to it, where suitable crafts or trades will be taught to the inmates with the ultimate object of settling

them in gainful employment. The inmates will be permitted to stay in the Home, till such time as may be necessary to enable them to stand on their own feet. The orders sanctioning the scheme were issued in January 1957. The Home has started functioning from 12th March 1957. It is expected that the Home will have a strength of about 25 inmates by the end of March 1957.

The expenditure provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 54,000 and this is made up of a sum of Rs. 12,900 towards pay and allowances of establishment, Rs. 36,500 towards boarding charges and the balance towards rent of building and other contingencies. Provision has been made for a target strength of 100 inmates at any one time.

2. *Additional Senior Certified School at Tattaparai in Tirunelveli district.*—There is only one Senior Certified School for Boys at Chingleput for the entire State and it takes in youthful offenders between 12 and 16 years of age committed by the courts under the Madras Children Act, 1920. The pupils are reformed and reconditioned to become useful citizens, by giving them adequate training—educational and vocational during the period of their stay of two to six years in the institution. It also serves the needs of the States of Andhra and Mysore for the present.

The accommodation fixed for this school is only for 630 inmates, but there are at present over 900 boys. To relieve the overcrowding, it has been proposed to open an additional Senior Certified School at Thattaparai in Tirunelveli district. It will be located in the Quarantine Camp Buildings of the Ceylon Government at Thattaparai, which are to be purchased by Government at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The new school is intended to provide accommodation for 300 boys transferred from the Senior Certified School at Chingleput, and will take in the boys committed from the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Kanyakumari.

The estimated expenditure on this scheme during 1957-58 is Rs. 2,88,000 towards non-recurring and Rs. 1,50,000 towards recurring cost. The non-recurring expenditure comprises a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the purchase of the Quarantine Camp Buildings and Rs. 88,000 towards initial expenditure on equipment. The recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 is intended to cover the pay of officers and establishment and office contingencies including dietary and medical charges and also expenditure on account of clothing, bedding and school equipment. The new school will be opened, as soon as the buildings at Tattaparai are acquired and the scheme is sanctioned.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

The implementation of the various schemes to be undertaken under the Second Five-Year Plan requires a large number of trained personnel. The shortage, particularly, in the number of the artisans is proposed to be made good by training 1,200 persons during the period. In view of this, seven schemes have been included in the Plan at a total cost of Rs. 58.07 lakhs. The Plan also includes the continuance and expansion of the National Employment Organization.

The details of the schemes are as follows :—

(1) *Opening of four Government Industrial Training Institutes.*—Four training institutes have already been opened at Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Nagapattinam and Palayamkottai in 1956-57, with six courses in each institute. One thousand two hundred candidates are proposed to be trained in these institutes during the Plan period. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 20.26 lakhs for the scheme, Rs. 2.12 lakhs and Rs. 9.6 lakhs have been proposed to be spent during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively.

(2) *Development of existing industrial institutes/centres.*—The Plan provides an expenditure of Rs. 12.07 lakhs for developing the five existing industrial institutes/centres at Theagaroya Nagar, Madurai and Coimbatore and the Andhra Mahila Sabha and the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops located at Madras. The improvements, etc., proposed for providing adequate instructional facilities to each of these institutes by way of accommodation, equipment and staff will be as follows :—

(a) *Industrial Training Institute, Theagaroyanagar.*—The institute has now a strength of 288. This will form the first shift. A second shift for a batch of 112 students will be introduced during 1957-58. Equipments will be provided at a cost of Rs. 1.24 lakhs and a site for construction of new buildings will be acquired at a cost of Rs. 76,000 during the year.

(b) *Industrial training centre attached to the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.*—The existing strength of 64 students will form the first shift and another 64 will be admitted for training during 1957-58 for the second shift. Equipments at a cost of Rs. 50,000 are proposed to be supplied during the year.

(c) *Industrial Training Centre, Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.*—It is proposed to treat the existing strength of 64

students as the first shift and to admit 32 more for a second shift during 1957-58 by supplying equipments to the value of Rs. 50,000.

(d) *Industrial Training Centre, Andhra Mahila Sabha and (e) the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops.*—It is proposed to supply equipments worth Rs. 50,000 to each of the two centres during 1957-58.

(3) and (4) *The opening of four new Industrial Training Institutes and Hostel provision to them.*—The Plan provides for expenditure of Rs. 16.31 lakhs and Rs. 6.42 lakhs respectively for the above schemes. No expenditure was, however, incurred during 1956-57 and no expenditure is also programmed for 1957-58.

(5) *Apprenticeship training.*—It is proposed to give training to persons to enable them to become skilled craftsmen in trades which are ordinarily learnt in a practical way by being employed in jobs. During 1957-58, it is proposed to train 75 men at a cost of Rs. 24,000. The total provision under the Plan is Rs. 2.01 lakhs.

(6) *Evening classes.*—It is proposed to start evening classes for industrial workers in the Industrial Training Institute, Madras, during 1957-58 to improve their technical skill. The period of training will be two years. Out of the Plan provision of Rupees 58,000—it is programmed to spend Rs. 15,000 during the year.

(7) *Hobby training centres.*—It is proposed to provide facilities in a workshop or training centre for youths both urban and rural to acquire a sense of dignity for manual labour, interest for crafts, etc., to enable them to manufacture utility articles of domestic use. Training in hobbies like repairs to cycles, motor cycles, cars, small electric appliances, carpentry, smithy, etc., is proposed to be given. The scheme will be started during 1957-58 and 250 persons are proposed to be admitted during the year. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 42,000 the expenditure during 1957-58 will be Rs. 18,000.

(8) *National Employment Organization.*—The administrative control over the different Employment Exchange Schemes or schemes relating to the National Employment Organization was transferred from the Government of India to the State Government with effect from the 1st November 1956. The various activities proposed to be undertaken by the State Government under the Second Five-Year Plan primarily relate to a continuation of the existing schemes taken over from the Government of India and cover also some minor expansion or new fields of activity on the lines recognized by the Government of India. The cost of these schemes will be shared by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 60 : 40.

The following development schemes have been proposed to be implemented during the year 1957-58, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 0.58 lakh :—

I. Expansion of the employment service.—The purpose of this scheme is to expand the existing Employment Service and its activities by opening new Employment offices and exploring fresh avenues of employment. It is proposed to open a separate District Employment Office for the Kanyakumari district during 1957-58. The opening of this office will involve an expenditure of Rs. 13,000 which is inclusive of a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,000 on the initial supply of furniture and equipment.

II. Collection of Employment Market Information.—This scheme contemplates collection of comprehensive information on a continuous basis, regarding the supply of manpower in relation to the current and anticipated demands. The line of approach is to collect statistics of the staff strength and the vacancy position in respect of Government establishments, quasi-Government establishments and other statutory and local bodies and also information regarding training facilities in colleges, technical institutions, industrial undertakings, etc., on a State-wide basis, with a view to assessing the extent of employment and the need for training technical personnel.

This scheme, though proposed to be implemented in 1956-57, has not yet been launched due to the revision of certain proposals regarding the appointment of the staff for the scheme. However, two officers, viz., a District Employment Officer and an Assistant Employment Officer (Non-Gazetted) have been selected and deputed to Delhi for special training for implementing this scheme. According to the tentative time schedule drawn up by the Government of India, it is expected that the preliminary work relating to the scheme will be commenced by April 1957, by which date the staff required for this scheme would be recruited and trained.

III and IV. Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling.—It is proposed to set-up a Youth Employment Service at the District Employment Office, Madras, to give Vocational Guidance and Counselling to the Youth by combining the two schemes and implementing them in 1957-58. A suitable officer will be selected and trained at Delhi to work the scheme.

V. Occupational Research and Analysis.—The object of this scheme is to organize and develop in collaboration with technical experts and representatives of workers, Industries and Government a systematic programme of occupational research and analysis, with a view to standardising definitions of skills and functions of the different occupations in the country and evolving a code of structure for each occupation on the basis of the International Code Structure, as laid down by the International Labour Organization and

to use this as the basis to be followed by the Employment Offices for categorising applicants and vacancies. This scheme also contemplates preparation of occupational field reviews, specifications and Interview Aids on selected occupations, career pamphlets, etc., for use in Vocational Guidance, Employment Counselling, etc., at the Employment offices.

The State Occupational Information Unit started functioning in August 1956, with a District Employment Officer, specially trained for this work.

No definite targets have been fixed for the year 1957-58; but as and when fresh materials are received from the Government of India, they will be completed according to the time schedule given for each item.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Town-Planning.

Town Planning and preparation of master plans for all urban areas are essential, if the dangers of haphazard and unplanned growth are to be arrested. Influx of population into urban areas has resulted in the growth of slums in almost all the urban towns of the State. In urban areas, problems of land development are numerous and complex in nature. It is therefore necessary that the municipal or other local authorities should exercise fully the powers vested in them under the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, which provides for the framing of town-planning schemes to any area within the control of the local authorities, so as to regulate the development of such areas in a scientific manner and in a manner to fit in with the pattern of development contemplated for the town.

The greatest drawback that has been experienced by the local authorities in the implementation of the schemes undertaken by them for town planning and redevelopment of urban areas is lack of sufficient finance and scarcity of trained and experienced technical personnel, possessing special knowledge in the science of town and country planning. With a view to overcome the above twin difficulties, two schemes, viz., (1) Town Planning and Town Development Schemes; and (2) Training of Specialists in Town and Country Planning, the details of which are given below, have been formulated :—

(1) *Town-Planning and Town Development Schemes.*—This scheme provides for grant of loans to local bodies for the preparation and execution of the Town-Planning Schemes undertaken by them under the Madras Town-Planning Act. A total provision of Rs. 74.78 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the five-year period. It is expected that, at the end of the Plan period, 54 town-planning schemes will be executed in full, and 257 notified and new town-planning schemes will be prepared.

The sanctioned expenditure under this scheme for 1956-57 is Rs. 11.45 lakhs and this amount was utilized by the local bodies for the preparation of about 65 detailed town-planning schemes and execution of 22 sanctioned town-planning schemes. It is expected that preparation of layout designs and draft schemes for about 40 town-planning schemes would have been completed during the year 1956-57 and the work on these schemes commenced by the Local Bodies concerned.

The allotment required under this scheme for the year 1957-58 is Rs. 11.5 lakhs. This amount will be made available to such of those local bodies of this State who are in need of assistance. The targets fixed for the year 1957-58 cover the preparation of layout designs and draft town-planning schemes for 55 detailed town-planning schemes and part execution of 30 sanctioned schemes.

(2) *Training of Specialists in Town and Country Planning.*—

Under this scheme, it is proposed to organize a course of study in town and country planning in this State for post-graduates and post-licentiates with a view to obtain a specified number of trained personnel for service in the State Departments, Corporation of Madras, the City Improvement Trust and the municipalities in the State. It also proposes the grant of scholarships to six candidates during the Plan period to receive specialized training at the Delhi Institute of Town and Country Planning. The total allotment made for this scheme is Rs. 2.38 lakhs for the entire Plan period.

This scheme commences only in 1957-58. An allotment of Rs. 48,000 has been made for implementation of this scheme during the year 1957-58. It is proposed to undertake all preliminary work for starting a school of town and country planning at Madras and to depute three candidates to receive specialized training at the Delhi Institute of Town and Country Planning.

(b) Broadcasting.

Community radio listening plays an important role in educating and entertaining the masses. The radio has come to play a very useful part in the daily life of the people and is considered to be the most effective medium of education and enlightenment to the public in modern days. The All-India Radio is already running special programmes for the benefit of children, schools, rural folk, etc., and is also broadcasting talks and other items having a bearing on the developmental activities of the Government under the Second Five-Year Plan. In order that these programmes may be fully availed of by the public, the Government are endeavouring to provide community listening facilities in as many villages as possible.

At present, there are about 1,975 community receiving sets installed in important village panchayats of the State. Only panchayats with an annual income of not less than Rs. 2,000 can afford to maintain a Community Radio Receiver. These panchayats have to meet 50 per cent of the capital cost of the sets, the other 50 per cent of capital cost being met by the Government by way of subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 125 per set. The Government also meet the expenditure on installation, staff, servicing and maintenance. The cost of maintaining one community set comes to Rs. 230 per annum. But the Government recover only a sum of Rs. 90 from the panchayat towards the maintenance of

the set and meet the entire balance of Rs. 140 from their own funds.

The total Plan provision for this scheme, is Rs. 15.15 lakhs. Out of this, the allotment provided for 1957-58 is Rs. 0.35 lakh. In addition to 675 sets assembled by the State Broadcasting Department which are now available, it is proposed to purchase 100 community radio receivers during the year 1957-58 for installation in panchayats.

(c) Loans to local bodies for remunerative enterprises.

The services rendered by local bodies to the public are basic and are indispensable for civilized life in any modern community.

The problem of the local bodies is one of limited resources of income and often they are not able to exploit the few possible sources to the full extent on account of their inability to meet the initial outlay for developing those sources to the full.

The present scheme is therefore intended to advance loans to local bodies to enable them to develop their productive enterprises and at the same time provide better amenities for the public in the shape of improved cart-stands, bus-stands, markets and slaughter-houses. Under this scheme, the local bodies are granted loans to cover the entire cost of the works. The work undertaken should be of a remunerative nature and the local bodies should be able to complete the work in the year in which the loan is sanctioned.

Out of a total provision of Rs. 75.47 lakhs available for the Plan period for the Residuary Madras State, a sum of Rs. 11.93 lakhs has been provided for disbursement as loan to the local bodies during the 1st year, 1956-57. The above amount is intended to cover the construction of 61 markets, 54 bus-stands, 30 cart-stands and 14 slaughter-houses, the target for the entire Plan period being 225 markets, 215 bus-stands, 45 cart-stands and 30 slaughter-houses. The provision of Rs. 11.93 lakhs minus a sum of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned to 139 local bodies during 1956-57 for the construction of 58 markets, 50 bus-stands, 25 cart-stands and 14 slaughter houses.

During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 12.0 lakhs has been provided for payment as loans to the local bodies, for the construction of markets, bus-stands, cart-stands and slaughter-houses. The manner and scope of the disbursement of the above provision to the local bodies is under the consideration of Government.

(d) Statistics.

The object of the scheme is the strengthening of the statistical machinery. Statistics are needed for continual appraisal of the progress of the Plan. As the employment of separate staff for each individual scheme for the development of statistics would be

wasteful and in order to secure efficiency in technical control and co-ordination under a unified staff, all the schemes have been integrated into a single consolidated scheme called the 'Integrated Scheme for Development of Statistics'.

• 2. The Integrated Scheme envisages the setting up of a District Statistical Unit in each district, consisting of one District Statistical Officer, one Statistical Investigator, four or five Assistant Statistical Investigators, four or five Field Supervisors and one Lower Division Clerk and of three statistical divisions at the headquarters to deal with the increased volume of work.

A sum of Rs. 16.85 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan.

3. The Scheme comprises twenty items as shown below :—

(1) Collection of Statistics of area and production of minor crops including fruits and vegetables, viz., (i) pepper, (ii) chillies, (iii) cardamom, (iv) ginger, etc.

(2) Continuance of crop sampling surveys on paddy and millets.

(3) Extension of crop cutting surveys to non-food crops, viz., (i) cotton, (ii) groundnut, and (iii) gingelly.

(4) Statistics of area and production under improved seeds, fertilizers, green manures, etc.

(5) Scientific development of Cotton Development Schemes.

(6) Collection of data regarding improved cultural practices.

• (7) Scheme for investigating efficiency of Agricultural production.

(8) Scheme for investigating how the increased income on account of increase in agricultural production is invested and to what extent it contributes for capital formation.

(9) Scheme to ensure accuracy of statistics in the districts—Appointment of District Statistical Officers.

(10) Scheme for the estimation of area and yield of coconut.

(11) Scheme for the estimation of area and yield of arecanut.

(12) Scheme for the collection of new types of data relating to Agricultural Economy.

(13) Improvement of Livestock Statistics.

(14) Organization of Livestock Marketing Associations.

(15) Improvement of Fisheries Statistics.

(16) Scheme for ascertaining cost of production of milk.

(17) Scheme for estimation of milk production.

(18) Estimation of yield of sugarcane.

(19) Estimation of cost of production of sugarcane.

(20) Compilation of statistics connected directly with planning.

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4. In the first year of the Plan, six District Statistical Units were proposed to be set up in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. Each unit will consist of one District Statistical Officer, one Statistical Investigator, One Lower Division Clerk and 2 peons. The above district staff will work under the direct control of the Director of Statistics, Madras, and under the immediate general supervision of the Collectors. Necessary additional headquarters staff have also been sanctioned for the office of the Director of Statistics. Fourteen schemes will be taken up in the first instance.

5. A sum of Rs. 3.36 lakhs has been provided for the Integrated Scheme for the year 1957-58.

(e) Publicity.

To rouse and mobilize the enthusiasm of the people for planning, it is important that the people should be educated about the policies and programmes of the Government, the targets under the Plan, the achievements so far and the vital role they can play in making the Plan purposeful and fruitful. In such an effort, where mainly the masses have to be reached, great importance has to be attached to the audio-visual methods of education. The Government have therefore drawn up schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan, so as to bring home to the people the achievements under the Plan and to make them more plan-minded. This is proposed to be done, through the issue of publications, through field publicity units and information centres set up in the district headquarters and also through the production and distribution of documentries, exhibitions, songs and dramas. A sum of Rs. 2.05 lakhs is proposed to be spent on these schemes in 1957-58.

The salient features of the different schemes are given below :—

Publications.—It is proposed to put out pamphlets, posters, folders pictorial literature and other publicity materials mainly in Tamil. A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made for the issue of such publicity materials.

Field publicity.—It is proposed to have one District Publicity Unit in each district. This unit, which will have a mobile van attached to it, will tour the villages intensively and exhibit 16 m.m. documentaries on the Plan and educate the public in general. Four such units are in operation in four Districts in the State now. It is proposed to extend this scheme to all the districts in the course of 1957-58 and towards this, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made.

Information centres.—It is proposed to set up at every district headquarters an information centre where all literature and publications, about Government's activity, will be made available to the general public. A State Information Centre is now being run in

the City of Madras. This centre has a library, a reference section and a reading room attached to it and has provision for conducting film shows in the centre itself. The activities of the centre also include the holding of meetings, symposia and group discussions on public problems. The district information centres are also proposed to be organized on this pattern. A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been provided for, under this head, in 1957-58.

Films.—One of the most powerful media of mass education is the film. It is therefore proposed in the course of 1957-58 to produce at least three documentaries on the activities of the various departments of the Government and arrange for their exhibition on 35 m.m. and 16 m.m. circuits. A documentary entitled "Pudhiya Samudayam", which has been produced by the Information Department, giving a general survey of the achievements under the first Five-Year Plan has been exhibited and was well received. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh is to be spent on the production of films in 1957-58.

Exhibitions.—The Publicity Department has been participating in the various exhibitions held in different parts of the State. It has been found from experience that participation in such exhibitions helps to present to the people a clear idea of the People's Plan. These efforts are to be intensified and more models and charts are proposed to be specially prepared. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh is to be spent in 1957-58 on these schemes.

Song and drama.—Songs and dramas play an important role in taking the message of the Plan to the people. It is proposed to prepare scripts of songs and dramas, laying special emphasis on the Plan and also to subsidise the enacting of such in public. Song. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been made for the above purpose for 1957-58.

(f) Tourism.

A Plan for the development of Tourism in this State has been drawn up by the Government of India in consultation with the Planning Commission. It comprises three categories of schemes—(1) Part I to be financed entirely by the Central Government; (2) Part II to be shared equally by the State Government and the Centre; and (3) Part III to be financed entirely by the State Government.

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the year 1957-58 for expenditure on Tourist Promotion Schemes under the categories, Part II and Part III. The proposals under consideration include the construction of a Rest House at Courtallam, a Rest House at Mudumalai and of a Rest House at Ootacamund.

PART II

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1957-58—ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

Head of development.	Plan provision, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58.	Foreign exchange requirements.		
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
				Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Agricultural Production ..	248.67	22.53	103.97	..	..	..
2 Land Development ..	17.08	3.41	3.50	..	..	..
3 Soil Conservation ..	98.70	7.90	18.00	..	..	..
4 Minor Irrigation Projects ..	330.83	79.40	53.00	..	..	..
5 Animal Husbandry ..	209.27	16.94	45.37	..	..	..
6 Dairying and Milk-Supply ..	141.16	18.59	27.97	..	..	..
7 Forests ..	133.89	14.25	29.50	..	1.52	1.50
8 Fisheries ..	84.74	11.89	18.07	..	..	..
9 Co-operation ..	205.29	9.57	52.50	..	..	..
10 Miscellaneous ..	11.50	..	..	..	..	..
11 National Extension and Community Projects ..	1347.62	220.48	245.30	..	..	..
12 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects ..	1179.43	408.25	250.84	..	..	..
13 Power Projects ..	5267.30	1327.40	1313.33	920.00	425.14	365.99
14 Large and Medium Industries ..	76.00	60.00	16.00	..	..	..
15 Village and Small Industries—						
(i) Village Industries ..	218.75	4.51	27.41	..	..	..
(ii) Handicrafts ..	55.50	0.92	14.85	..	..	..
(iii) Industrial Estates ..	95.00	9.05	30.00	..	..	..
(iv) Small-scale Industries ..	333.23	18.18	104.75	42.65	0.50	17.90
(v) Sericulture ..	2.13	0.09	0.75	0.10	..	0.10
(vi) Coir ..	1.52	..	0.64	..	..	..
(vii) General Schemes ..	20.65	1.50	3.00	..	..	..
(viii) Handlooms ..	385.50	187.29	92.48	..	..	..
(ix) Khadi ..	106.72	3.04	25.18	..	..	..
16 Roads ..	637.53	92.58	121.71	..	..	..
17 Education ..	1119.81	116.48	259.19	4.00	..	4.0

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18 Health—	794.37	43.57	122.09	41.45	0.50	0.50
(i) Medical ..	129.92	12.50	24.18	..	..	..
(ii) Public Health ..	474.20	187.39	160.58	4.00	1.00	1.00
(iii) Water-Supply and Drainage ..	279.07	52.92	82.84	..	..	..
19 Housing ..	497.81	91.00	99.38	..	..	..
20 Welfare of Backward Classes ..	73.87	2.17	9.78	..	..	..
21 Social Welfare ..	58.07	2.38	12.78	1.60	..	1.60
22 Labour and Welfare ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Miscellaneous—	77.16	11.45	11.98	..	..	..
(i) Town-planning ..	15.15	..	0.35	..	..	..
(ii) Broadcasting ..	75.47	11.93	12.00	..	..	..
(iii) Schemes of Local Bodies ..	16.85	0.68	3.36	..	..	..
(iv) Statistics ..	11.60	..	2.05	..	..	..
(v) Publicity ..	9.75	..	2.00	..	..	..
(vi) Tourism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14,831.11	3050.24	3,402.68	1,021.55	428.66	392.59

Add—(i) Surplus provision for which schemes have yet to be worked out .. 5.43

(ii) Allotment from Kerala Plan for the areas transferred to Madras .. 390.00

15,226.54

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1957-58—STATEMENTS.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN													STATEMENTS		
Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.				Foreign exchange requirements.				Targets.						
	Plan provision, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1958-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).	Plan, 1957-58.			
(1) Opening of State seed farms.	84.60	4.50	48.75	..	..	..	..	..	(8) Number of State seed farms.	(9) 360	(10) 36	(11) 144			
2 Development of coconut cultivation.	8.96	0.42	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	Number of seedlings (coconut).	351,000 plus 150,000 †	35,352	1.26 lakhs.			
3 Horticultural Development Scheme.	21.83	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	(a) New area to be planted (acres). (b) Rejuvenation of old orchards (acres).	71,400	..	1,460			
4 Strengthening of Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	26.00	1.09	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	Number of students to be admitted each year.	162	162	17,850			
5 Scheme for upgrading the Agricultural Station, Coimbatore.	2.67	0.07	1.56	..	..	..	..	..	No target, being a research scheme.	..	..	..			
6 Scheme for increasing the production of oil-seeds, Madras.	1.13	0.55	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	Additional production of oil-seeds. (Tons.)	166,000	12,600	69,500			
7 Scheme for Research and production of cashewnuts.	0.47	..	0.59*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8 Agricultural Information Service.	1.12	0.03	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	No target, being an Information Unit.	..	..	..			
9 Tobacco Research Scheme.	0.74	0.07	0.12	..	..	..	..	..	No target, being a Research Scheme.	..	..	..			
10 Scheme for investigation of betel vine wilt in Madras.	0.10	0.08	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..			
11 Research on improvement of gur manufacture and storage.	0.54	0.19	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..			
12 Urban Compost Scheme.	21.17	1.75	4.72	..	..	..	..	..	Quantity to be distributed in tons.	18.32 lakhs.	1.90 lakhs.	3.50 lakhs.			
13 Distribution of green manure seeds.	1.90	1.25	1.22	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	1,539	181	860			
14 Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate.	No net cost involved.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	750,000	96,521 tons of Ammonium Sulphate.	A/S 140,000 tons.			
15 Supply of improved seed of paddy and millets.	5.86	1.48	4.38	..	..	..	..	..	Quantity of seed to be distributed (tons)— (a) Paddy .. (b) Millets ..	2,800 each year.	648	2,800			
16 Control of pests and diseases and plant protection.	12.73	6.50	4.73	..	..	..	..	..	Area to be tackled (in lakhs of acres)— (a) Pests .. (b) Diseases ..	2.00 1.00 each year.	1.20 0.96 ..	2.00 1.00 6			
17 River Pumping Scheme.	3.44	0.20	0.71	..	..	..	..	..	Number of pumping units to be installed	500 "	25	..			

*** The Government cashew cultivation.**

led.

+ Seedlings specially raised for the rehabilitation of cyclone-affected areas.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	Plan provision, 1956-61.	Revised estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)
18 Sugarcane Develop- ment Scheme.	25.55	1.22	5.00	..	..	..	Additional quantity of cane (lakhs tons).	2
19 Sugarcane Research Scheme.	5.71	2.18	3.53	..	..	..	No target, being a Research Scheme.	each year.
20 Increasing cotton pro- duction.	4.82	0.95	1.00	..	..	..	Additional production of cotton (bales).	1.5 lakhs.
21 Establishment of Seed Testing Stations.	2.63	..	0.90	..	..	..	No target ..	..
22 Arecanut Extension Development Scheme.	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme deferred ..	..
23 Market News Service ..	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	No target ..	..
24 Strengthening of Agri- cultural Depart- ments.	15.00	..	4.97	..	..	..	Do. ..	..
25 Training of Malis ..	*	..	0.15	..	..	..	Number of malis to be trained.	50
26 Manual trials on ryots fields.	*	..	1.10	..	..	..	every year.	..
Total ..	248.67	22.53	103.97					

* Five-years' provision will be made for the schemes by adjusting the cost of other schemes suitably.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME AND LAND DEVELOPMENT.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	Plan provision, 1956-61.	Revised estimate, 1956-57.	Budget estimate, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)
1 Soil Conservation Scheme.	98.70	7.90	18.00	..	..	..	Area to be tackled (acres).	12,000
2 Tractor Hiring Scheme.	17.08	3.41	3.50	..	..	..	Area to be tackled (acres)— (a) Virgin .. (b) Current follows.	16,384 (total).
								22,450
								13,500
								19,000

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—MINOR IRRIGATION.

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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.			
	Foreign exchange requirements.								
	Plan 1956-61. Provision.	Revised Estimate 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	Plan, 1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Special Minor Irrigation Programme.	187.40	70.00	37.98	..	..	Number of works ..	*	337 (Up to February 1957).	526
2 Desilting-cum-Reclamation of Irrigation Tanks.	50.00	6.00	0.64	..	..	Additional acreage. Additional production in tons. Extent to be benefited in acres.	*	36,270 10,120	70,360 16,790
3 Scheme for sinking of 300 tube-wells.	45.93	..	..	..	..	Additional production in tons. Number of wells ..	1,800	..	485
4 Filter Point Scheme ..	47.50	3.40	16.38	..	..	Number of filter points. Acreage .. Additional production in tons.	300 3,000 30,000 15,000	.. .. ..	.. 600 6,000 3,000
Total ..	330.83	79.40	55.00	..	..				

* Five-year targets under this programme cannot be assessed correctly in advance.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

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Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.			
	Foreign exchange requirements.								
	Plan 1956-61.	Revised Estimate 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	Plan, 1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 All-India Key Village Scheme for cattle development.	34.74	5.38	6.94	..	..	Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres.	18	4	4
2 Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres in urban areas of the State.	6.65	0.47	0.83	..	..	Artificial Insemination Centres.	10	3	4
3 Scheme for the development of feeds and fodder resources in Key villages.	3.88	..	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Supplementary extension centres for the utilisation of bulls produced in Key villages of the State.	49.69	2.33	7.29	..	..	Supplementary extension centres.	40	5	8
5 All-India Key Village Scheme—Calf Subsidy Scheme.	11.74	0.32	2.40	..	..	Number of calves to be subsidised.	7,000	1,000	1,000
6 Poultry development in Key village areas.	1.30	0.14	0.20	..	..	Poultry grading centres.	20	9	4

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	1956-61. Plan	Revised 1956-57.	1957-58. Plan	1956-61. Plan	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61. Achievement, 1956-57.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7 Poultry Development in Community Project /Community Development and National Extension Service areas.	17.80	1.34	2.77	..	..	..	Regional Farm .. Poultry Extension Centres.	1 22
8 Subsidy to Private Poultry breeders or associations.	0.46	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	Number of subsidies.	46
9 Goshala Development.	1.07	0.23	0.13	..	..	..	Number of Goshalas.	4
10 Control of cattle diseases.	6.37	0.41	0.67	..	..	..	Mobile units	11
11 Cattle shows	1.80	0.35	0.36	..	..	..	State shows, .. District shows ..	5 60
12 Increased production of Rinderpest Freeze Dried Vaccine at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.	4.21	0.20	1.18	..	..	..	Additional doses of Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine.	74 lakhs doses.
13 Improvements to the existing Livestock Farms, mixed Farming —Hosur Cattle Farm.	1.50	0.50	1.00	..	..	..	Wells desilting of tanks, etc.	..
14 Improvements to the existing Livestock Farms, Soil conservation in Agricultural lands.	0.50	0.10	..	..	..	..	Acres	1,500
15 Improvements to the existing Livestock Farms—Soil conservation in hilly regions.	0.80	0.05	..	..	..	..	Do.	600
16 Improvements to the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.	2.81	0.17	1.00	..	..	..	Buildings	..
17 Improvements to the existing Livestock Farm Buildings and Roads.	3.00	..	1.50	..	..	..	Electrification	..
18 Establishment of a new cattle farm.	10.00	0.05	1.00	..	..	..	Cattle farm	One
19 Scheme for the distribution of breeding bulls in rural areas.	2.52	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	Number of breeding bulls.	252
20 Appointment of additional Stockmen in the Animal Husbandry Department.	1.78	0.07	0.31	..	..	..	Additional Stockmen.	46

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).
	Plan, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
21 Purchase of microscopes.	0.92	0.24	0.50	..	..	..	Microscopes	46	12	25
22 Opening of sheep farm.	2.50	0.05	0.73	..	..	..	Sheep farm	One	..	One
23 Additional buildings to the Madras Veterinary College.	7.00	0.75	6.25	..	..	..	Buildings	..	..	..
24 Strengthening the department of Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics in the Madras Veterinary College.	6.44	0.27	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Increased admission to B.V.Sc. course.	9.34	1.92	6.74	..	..	..	Additional admission.	(40 × 5) = 200	40	40
26 Increased admission to Stockmen course.	1.40	0.91	0.49	..	..	..	Do.	50	150	150 to be continued.
27 Electrification of Veterinary Institutions.	0.32	..	0.04	..	..	..	Veterinary Dispensaries.	28	..	5

Proposed to be taken up (later after 1957-58).

28 Organization of rural recording herd milk for Rural Dairy Cattle Development.	1.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Opening of new Veterinary Dispensaries.	10.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Creation of Chair in Therapeutics and Toxicology in the Madras Veterinary College.	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Creation of chair in Gynaecology in Madras Veterinary College.	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Establishment of Livestock Research Station at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Rampet.	3.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Acquisition of land and provision of Government buildings for Veterinary Institutions.	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Provision of quarters for staff in Veterinary Dispensaries.	1.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	209.27	16.94	45.37						

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.		(Rs. in Lakhs.)	
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.	Achievement, 1956-57.		
	Plan, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1 Establishment of Pasteurisation plants.	9.72	0.30	2.69	..	..	..	Number of Plants.		6 Schemes for the ins- tallation of plants by the Kodai and Madurai Milk Sup- ply Unions have been sanctioned. The Kodai Milk Supply Union has taken up the implementation of the scheme.	2	
2 Salvage of dry cattle ..	2.43	0.24	0.86	..	..	..	Number of farms.		4 Establishment of a salvage farm at Thuvakudy in Tiruchirappalli district sanc- tioned by Govern- ment. It is being implemented.	1	
3 Urban Milk Supply Scheme.	14.23	7.00	7.24	-	..	..	i. Number of socie- ties to be formed. ii. Loans to be issued (Rs. in lakhs). iii. Daily produc- tion to be achieved (in Madras Meas- ures.)	138 11 58,800	22 Societies formed. 3.50 40,822	20 9 48,000	
4 Hygienic handling of milk by the Madras Milk Supply Union.	5.00	-	2.00	-	-	..	Construction of Cattle sheds. Insulation of vans. Provision of drop- in-milk coolers. Number of societies.	75 10 10 11	[Scheme not yet sanctioned by Government.]	15 5 5 2	
5 Cattle Breeding Scheme.	0.98	0.09	0.18	..	-	..	Number of societies.	11	Two societies have been organised of which 1 has been registered.	2	
6 Cattle Scheme.	108.80	10.96	15.00	..	..	..	Cattle colony.	1	-	1	
Total ..	141.16	18.59	27.97	..	..	..					

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—FORESTS.

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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Expenditure.

Targets.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

	1956-61. Plan.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	1957-58. Plan.	1956-61. Plan.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Rehabilitation of degraded forests by afforestation, survey and demarcation of ex-zamin forests and construction of residential accommodation.	9.76	1.4	1.81	..	..	..	Acres	17,750 Regarding survey of ex-zamin forests and construction of residential accommodation the matter is being finalised in consultation with Survey Department and Conservators respectively.	3,213 3,213	2,520 Same as in col. (10).
2 Reclamation of eroded areas by afforestation including reconnaissance survey and construction of residential accommodation.	49.04	4.1	11.34	..	..	..	Acres	Afforestation of dry fuel forests. 70,000. 3,750 Development of fodder and pasture. 1,500	2759 (Selection and preparatory work over). 9,000 (Selection and preparatory work over).	20,500

3,750

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3 Expansion of planting activities of commercial timbers, such as teak, etc.	4.30	0.57	1.61	..	..	..	Acres. Teak, etc. Bamboos. Irrigated Teak plantations.	3,059 600 1,200	393 105 14 *	580 120 300
4 Creation of river, canal and lake fringe forests.	8.00	0.50	1.71	..	..	..	Acres	Selection of areas for planting teak, etc., along the banks of Cauvery, Palar, South Penna and Lower reaches of Vaigai and Tamirabarni and low-lying areas of Mettur lake.	130 acres planted. Selection of areas and raising nurseries are still in progress.	2,300
5 Creation of Industrial Plantations—Wattle and Bluegum.	9.12	1.81	2.06	..	..	..	Do.	{ Wattle 103,000 Bluegum 1,600	2,015 126	2,500 575
6 Development of Matchwood Plantations.	5.68	0.80	1.28	..	..	..	Do.	7,700	769	1,550
7 Cashew cultivation	25.16	3.71	4.38	..	..	..	Do.	42,250	9,060	8,850
8 Extension of Casuarina plantations.	5.00	0.41	1.16	..	..	..	Do.	3,400	239	825

* As the canal system has not been completed only experimental plantation was raised.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(Rs. in Lakhs.)	
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57. Plan, 1957-58.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9 Lac cultivation ..	1.00	0.20	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	Opening of brood farms and expand the lac factory shifting to Cumbum.	Same as in Col. (9).	Same as in Col. (9).
10 Creation of Fodder banks and improvement to grazing.	1.33	0.25	0.23	..	..	..	..	Acres	..	12,500	1,990	2,250
11 Development of modern technique of timber extraction and communication.	7.00	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Five-year targets being worked out.	....	4 new roads.
12 Preservation of wild life.	4.50	0.50	1.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rigid protection and conservation of wild life in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, construction of roads and rest houses in the sanctuary area and introduction of new species from elsewhere.	Same as in col. (9).	Same as in col. (9).

13 Development of Forest
Administration—
Working Plans.

4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	133.89	14.25	29.50	..	..	..

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—FISHERIES.

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(Rs. IN LAKHS.)

Expenditure.

Targets.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Plan provision, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.				Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.		Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).	
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Intensive seed collection and distribution for stocking inland waters.	7.10	1.08	1.35	1.86	1.24	..	Fingerlings to be collected in crores.	15 crores of fingerlings.	2.76 crores up to 31st January 1957.	Three crores of fingerlings.	
2 Rural fishery demonstration.	5.00	1.35	1.24	1.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Development and exploitation of Major reservoir fisheries.	4.50	0.14	0.84	..	..	..	Fingerlings to be stocked in lakhs.	4 lakhs of fingerlings in each reservoir to be stocked.	2.17 lakhs fingerlings stocked up to 31st January 1957.	8 lakhs fingerlings of special variety to be stocked.	
4 Establishment of a model estuarine fish farm.	3.00	0.02	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Improvement of fishing crafts.	8.50	1.50	2.25	..	..	..	Boats to be constructed.	100 Pablo boats to be constructed.	16 boats constructed.	Boats to be constructed 30'-2, 25'-8 and surf boats, 10 or Pablo boats—5.	
6 Development of fishing harbours at suitable river mouths.	7.80	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7 Supply of nylon nets and hooks to fishermen at subsidized rates.	6.25	0.51	1.25	5.75	0.82	0.80	Nets to be imported.	..	260 nets will be imported.	100 nets will be purchased and distributed.	
8 Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for marketing of fish.	20.00	2.91	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9 Training of personnel ..	1.07	0.11	0.21	..	..	..	Fishermen personnel to be trained.	..	20 fishermen are being trained.	20 fishermen to be trained.	
10 Fish meal and fish manure production.	4.00	..	1.50	2.00	0.70	0.70	In tons of fish meal oil and manure.	200 tons fish meal, 100 tons fish oil, 500 tons fish manure.	..	70 (fish meal), 30 fish oil, 100 (fish manure).	
11 Quick transport of fish from landing centres to marketing and consuming centres.	1.85	0.45	0.60	..	..	..	Quantity of fish in tons to be transported by departmental vehicles.	..	..	500 tons.	
12 Salt subsidy scheme ..	4.92	3.78	0.51	..	..	..	Tons of cured fish	50,000 tons.	24,021 tons of cured fish (includes west coast districts since transferred to Kerala and Mysore States).	7,000 tons of cured fish.	
13 Fish preservation—Provision of ice plant and cold storage facilities.	7.00	..	2.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	500 tons of fish will be preserved.	
14 Fish marketing—Construction of model fish markets.	1.35	..	0.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15 Administration staff at headquarters.	2.40	0.04	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Total ..	84.74	11.89	18.07	7.75	1.52	1.50					
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STATEMENTS

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HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—CO-OPERATION.

186

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Expenditure.

Targets.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.				Revised Estimate, 1956-57.				Plan, 1957-58.				Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.			Achievement, 1956-57.			Plan, 1957-58.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1 Development of Integrated Rural Credit.		59.75	4.00	15.00	..	..	..	(i) Percentage of villages to be covered by the Co-operatives.	75 per cent.	70.7 per cent up to 30th November 1956.	72 per cent.											
								(ii) Percentage of population to be served.	50 per cent.	26.8 per cent up to 30th November 1956.	35 per cent.											
								(iii) Credit to be supplied (rupees in crores).	18	6.26	11											
								(iv) Percentage of credit to total credit needs.	30 per cent.	To be assessed at the end of the year.	18 per cent.											
								(v) Number of large sized societies to be formed.	300	68	150											
								(vi) Number of land mortgage banks.	23	4	4											
								(i) New marketing societies.	23	2	4											
2 Development of Co-operative Marketing.		109.91	5.00	27.50	..	..	..	(ii) Godowns to be constructed.	245	Proposals sanctioned 16.	68											

Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.
(9)	(10)	(11)	
75 per cent.	70.7 per cent up to 30th November 1956.	72 per cent.	
50 per cent.	26.8 per cent up to 30th November 1956.	35 per cent.	
18	6-26	11	
30 per cent.	To be assessed at the end of the year.	18 per cent.	
300	68	150	
23	4	4	
23	2	4	
245	Proposals sanctioned 16.	68	

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

STATEMENTS

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(iii) Handpounding Units.	15	20 stone chakkies installed by Madurantakam Marketing Society and the Kuthanur Marketing Society has placed orders for 5 chakkies.	3
(iv) Groundnut decorticators.	15	2 proposals sanctioned by Government.	4
(v) Cotton gins ..	17	3 proposals sanctioned by Government and orders awaited in respect of one more marketing society.	4
(vi) Sago factories.	2	....	....
(vii) Spinning Mill.	1	....	....
(viii) Sugar factories.	2	3 started ..	1
(i) Upgrading of the Central Co-operative Institute—Persons to be trained.	800	Scheme not yet sanctioned.	200
(ii) Opening of Madurai Institute—Persons to be trained.	800	165 candidates are undergoing training.	160
(iii) Training of Panchayatdars—Persons to be trained.	10,000	Scheme not yet sanctioned.	2,500
(iv) Study tours—Persons to be trained.	1	1 Joint Registrar, and 2 Deputy Registrars will undertake three months' study tour each year in the Far Eastern countries for three years during the plan period.	

* NOTE.—Provision for this scheme has been made under Large and Medium Industries.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—CO-OPERATION.

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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.	Achievement—1956-57 (till 31st December 1956).		
	Plan, 1956-61. (2)	Revised Estimate, 1956-57. (3)	Plan, 1957-58. (4)	Plan, 1956-61. (5)	Plan, 1956-57. (6)	Plan, 1957-58. (7)					
4 Co-operative Farming ..	12.37	0.36	4.96	..	..	..	..	Number of farming societies.	10	The Valandur Scheme sanctioned by Government is taken up for implementation in 1956-57.	5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Total ..	205.29	9.57	52.50	..	..	..	..				

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.											
Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(RS. IN LAKHS.)
	Plan provision, 1956-61. (2)	Revised Estimate, 1956-57. (3)	Plan, 1957-58. (4)	Foreign exchange requirements.			Unit of target. Plan, 1956-61. (8)	Achievement, 1956- 57 (up to December 1956). (10)	Plan, 1957-58. (11)		
				Plan, 1956-61. (5)	1956-57. (6)	1957-58. (7)					
1 Consolidation of land holdings.	11.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENTS

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HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.											
Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(RS. IN LAKHS.)
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).	
	Plan 1956-61. provision, (2)	Revised Estimate, 1956-57. (3)	Plan, 1957-58. (4)	Plan, 1956-61. (5)	1956-57. (6)	1957-58. (7)					
1. National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks.	..	..	219.00	..	..	..	Blocks	..	274 blocks.	25 blocks.	44 blocks.
2. Agricultural Extension Training Schemes.	1,347.62	220.48	26.30	..	..	..	Do.	..	85	4	15
Total ..	1,347.62	220.48	245.30	..	..	..					

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

S.F.P.—13

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.				Foreign exchange requirements.				Targets.		
	Plan provision, 1956-61.	Revised estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	Plan, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58 (Progressive total till 31st March 1958.)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Manimuthar ..	94.29	104.83	(—)5.91	..	..	..	Acres.	{ 20,000 83,000 3,000	(Existing)	20,000	
2 Araniar ..	23.70	17.64	20.08	..	..	..	Do.	{ 5,700 15,000	(Existing)	3,000	
3 Mettur Canal ..	10.00	9.47	4.29	..	..	..	Do.	{ 32,000 20,000 3,300	(Existing)	15,000	
4 Sathanur ..	171.97	69.20	18.10	..	..	..	Do.	{ 20,000 9,000 2,460	(Existing)	20,000	
5 Krishnagiri ..	158.39	58.42	44.19	..	..	..	Do.	{ 15,000 32,000	(Existing)	4,500	
6 Vaigai ..	226.39	56.92	86.85	..	..	..	Do.	{ 11,899 8,723	(Existing)	8,000	
7 Amaravathi ..	146.69	81.53	42.72	..	..	..	Do.	{ 15,000 3,200	(Existing)	10,000	
8 New Kattalai ..	130.00	5.12	20.26.	..	..	..	Do.	11,899	(Existing)	....	
9 New Pullambadi ..	120.00	5.12	20.26	..	..	..	Do.	8,723	(Existing)	....	
10 Vidur ..	28.00	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	15,000	(Existing)	....	
11 Division of west flowing rivers to east (Param- bikulam, etc., Project).	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	3,200	(Existing)	....	
Total ..	1,179.43	408.25	250.84	..	..	..					

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—POWER PROJECTS.

192

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Expenditure.

Targets.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

Plan provision, 1956-61.

Revised estimate, 1956-57.

Plan, 1957-58.

Plan, 1956-61.

Plan, 1956-57.

Plan, 1957-58.

Unit of target.

Plan, 1956-61.

Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).

Plan, 1957-58.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Madras Plant Extensions.	271.00	114.47	97.90	108.00	54.55	64.46	{ A B B	30 67 549	..	30
2 Transmission and Distribution scheme.	271.00	148.14	46.48	80.00	29.90	11.10	{ A B	105 694	..	..
3 Periyar Hydel Project.	723.00	297.00	265.84	280.00	111.30	85.89	{ A B	..	..	..
4 Acquisition of electrical undertakings (spill over).	100.00	50.10	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Pykara Dam Power House.	30.00	..	..	22.00	..	..	{ A B	3 24	..	..
6 Papanasam Dam Power House.	41.00	..	..	29.00	..	..	{ A B C	4 8 5,251 2,000	..	..
7 Transmission and Distribution Project.	1465.00*	449.93	450.00	323.00	209.39	178.91	{ A B C	180 681	..	..
8 Kundah Hydel Project.	2,000.00	163.25	400.48	xx	..	..	{ A B	..	..	..
9 Sandynallah reservoir Scheme.	96.80	..	..	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

10 Improvements to existing Power House, transmission lines and sub-stations.

Investigation of new Schemes.	19.50	0.27	1.37	5.00	..	1.63	..	..	..	..
Total	5,267.30	1,327.40	1,313.33	920.00	425.14	365.99	A B C	322 6,973 2,000	.. 1,400 1,000	30 1,400 1,000

A = Installed capacity in 1,000 KW.

B = Transmission line 11 KV and above in circuit miles.

C = Number of villages to be electrified.

* Includes Rs. 162.00 lakhs for acquisition of Electrical undertakings (additional).

† During 1956-57 eight undertakings were taken over by the Government.

‡ During 1957-58 one undertaking has been programmed to be taken over by the Government.

§ The scheme when completed will increase the energy that can be generated at Pykara and Moyar stations by about 54 million units annually.

¶ Foreign exchange for the machinery is guaranteed under the Colombo Plan.

|| Achievements of High Tension lines erected for 1956-57 have been totalled and given in the total column.

** The total of High Tension lines proposed to be erected only has been given.

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STATEMENTS

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—INDUSTRIES.

194

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Expenditure.

Targets.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of scheme.

1956-61.

Revised Estimate.

1956-57.

1956-61.

1956-57.

1957-58.

Unit of target.

Plan, 1956-61.

Achievement, 1956-57.

Plan, 1957-58.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.

1 Co-operative sugar factories. 76-00 60-00 16-00 Sugar factories .. 4 1 3

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

I. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

1 Development of hand-pounding of rice. 10-00 0-04 3-44 Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. 52 27 sanctioned. Will start functioning.

2 Decortication of ground-nuts. 1-41 .. 0-57 Decorticators .. 120

3 Village Oil Pressing Industry. 32-00 0-30 3-35 Centres .. 10

4 Village Tanning and Allied Industries. 29-00 .. 2-50 Unit .. 3 Will be implemented

5 Manufacture of Khandsari sugar. 3-20 .. 1-75

6 Bee-keeping Industry .. 14-26 .. 1-50 Nurseries .. 13 Will be implemented

7 Organization of extractor for cashewnut oil and manufacture of syrup, jams, etc., from cashew apple. 1-39 .. 1-00 Centre .. 1

8 Village Pottery .. 9-45 .. 2-00 Do. 6

9 Multi-purpose work centres. 2-67 0-14 1-23 Do. 3 2 sections sanctioned. Will be continued.

10 Aid to village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries. 10-00 .. 0-50 Lands .. Will be implemented.

11 Supply of improved tools and appliances on hire-purchase system to village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries. 14-27 .. 1-25 Appliances .. Do.

12 Production of palm gur jaggery. 21-02 3-58 3-93

Subsidizing of two co-operative societies in Tirunelveli and Ramnathapuram. Purchase of confectionery machines for manufacturing palatable products Supply of 1,000 copies of Tad Gur-Samachar and 900 gur making sets.

STATEMENTS

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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(Rs. in Lakhs.)
	Foreign exchange requirements.										
	1956-61. Plan	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	1957-58. Plan	1956-61. Plan	1956-57. Plan	1957-58. Plan	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
13 Development of ginning of cotton in National Extension Service Block/Community Development Blocks.	0.39	..	0.39	..	..	..	Villages ..	50	9 sanctioned.	Will be implemen- ted.	
14 Provision of financial assistance to cottage industries.	26.40	..	3.00	..	..	..	All districts. ..	....	....	Do.	
15 Supply of raw materials at cost price to village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries.	14.31	..	1.00	..	..	..	All National Ex- tension Service/ Community De- velopment Blo- cks.	....	....	Do.	
16 Establishment of cottage type match factories.	28.98	0.45	..	..	..	..	"B" class fac- tories.	6	....	....	
Total ..	218.75	4.51	27.41	..	..	..					

II. HANDICRAFTS.

1 Establishment of five 'handicrafts emporia.	15.26	..	2.09	..	..	..	Emporia ..	5	Two—(one in Madras and another in Madurai with the assistance of the All-India Handloom Board).
2 Art metal industry ..	1.34	0.09	0.34	..	..	..	Training-cum-service centre.	2	One at Swaminimalai in Tanjore district sanctioned.
3 Bell metal industry ..	3.72	0.13	1.04	..	..	..	Do.	7	Sanctioned centre will be continued. Two additional centres, one in Tiruchirappalli district and the other in Tirunelveli district to be opened.
4 Paper toy industry ..	2.62	0.04	0.37	..	..	..	Training centre ..	6	Sanctioned centres will be continued. Additional centre to be opened at Vellore in North Arcot district.
5 Lace and embroidery industry.	1.17	0.07	0.29	..	..	..	Do.	3	One at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district sanctioned.

STATEMENTS

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.				
	Foreign exchange requirements.									
	Plan 1956-61. provision. (2)	Revised Estimate, 1956-57. (3)	Plan, 1957-58. (4)	Plan, 1956-61. (5)	Plan, 1956-57. (6)	Plan, 1957-58. (7)	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).	Plan, 1957-58.
(1)							(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6 Aloe fibre industry ..	3.96	0.06	1.28	..	..	..	Demonstration-cum-training centres.	3	....	One at Neduvaya in Tirunelveli district sanctioned. Another centre in North Arcot district under consideration.
7 Palmyrah-leaf products industry.	1.80	0.06	0.75	..	..	..	Production-cum-training centres.	15	Two—one at Mathur in Salem district and the other at Pallapatti in Tiruchirappalli district.	Three—one at Pulicat in Chingleput district, the second at Nagore in Tanjore district and the third at the Lower Bhavani Project area in Coimbatore district.
8 Manufacture of cots and other items of furniture.	0.98	0.10	0.55	..	..	..	Do.	2	One at Ramanathapuram district.	Will be continued.
9 Cane (rattan industry) ..	1.70	0.02	0.61	..	..	..	Production-cum-training centres.	4	One in Wallajpet, North Arcot district.	Sanctioned centre will be continued. Two centres at Tirunelveli and Tanjore to be opened.
10 Bamboo industry. ..	2.92	0.02	0.44	..	..	..	Training-cum-service centres.	8	One centre at Salem district.	One centre at Salem district.
11 Glass bangle industry ..	0.59	0.5	0.32	..	..	..	Service centre.	1	Will be continued.	Will be continued.
12 Development of glazed ceramic wares on cottage industry basis.	2.05	..	1.25	..	..	..	Training centre.	5	One centre at Vridhachalam in South Arcot district.	One centre at Vridhachalam in South Arcot district.
13 Fancy leather goods industry.	3.35	0.09	1.46	..	..	..	Production-cum-training centres.	5	One at Pallavaram in Chingleput district.	One at Elayangudi in Ramanathapuram district.
14 Dyeing and printing (cloth and net).	555	0.08	0.95	..	..	..	Training centre.	..	One at Rajapalayam.	Four—(1) Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district. (2) Vellakol in Coimbatore district. (3) Chinnasalem in South Arcot district. (4) in Tirunelveli district.
15 Wool-weaving industry.	3.25	0.05	0.33	..	..	..	Production-cum-training centre.	1	One at Kolakudy in Tiruchirappalli district.	Will be continued.
16 Cloth dolls and ready-made garments.	1.91	..	0.73	..	..	..	Do.	14	..	1
17 Soap-stone industry ..	0.73	..	0.60	..	..	..	Service-cum-training centre.	2	..	One in Salem district.

STATEMENTS

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(Rs. in Lakhs.)	
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.		Plan, 1957-58.
	Plan 1956-61.	Revised 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	1956-61. Plan.	1956-57.	1957-58.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
18 Manufacture of fittings ..	1.75	0.06	0.81	..	..	..	Training centre.	1	One in Madura sanctioned.	Will start functioning.		
19 Training centre for Kalamkari printing in Kumbakonam.	..	..	0.12	..	..	..	Do.	1	..	1		
20 Training centre for wood-carving in Madurai.	0.29	..	0.29	..	..	..	Do.	1	..	1		
21 Training centre for casting moulds in Mahabalipuram.	0.23	..	0.23	..	..	..	Do.	1	..	1		

Total - -

55.50	0.92	14.85	..	..	..	..
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III. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES.

1 Industrial estates	..	95.00	9.05	30.00	..	..	Estates.	3	Arrangements made for setting up three estates in Guindy, Virudh-nager and Erode. Construction work for 30 factory units at Guindy commenced.	Construction work will commence. Four Industrial colonies at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirumelveli and Coimbatore to be opened.
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IV. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

1 Wood seasoning plants at Pollachi or Madurai.	1.75	..	1.75	..	..	..	Plants.	2	..	Two at Madurai and Pollachi.
2 Wood seasoning plant at Madras.	6.00	..	3.00	1.00	..	1.00	(at Madras).	1	..	..
3 Factory for the manufacture of splints and veneers.	4.00	0.20	2.00	0.50	..	0.50	Factory.	One at Tiruvottiyur near Madras.	Construction of buildings commenced.	Will be continued.
4 Manufacture of footwear, Indian and Western using hand operated machines.	5.54	0.40	4.50	0.50	..	0.50	Production centre.	Three (Pallavaram, Madurai and Salem) (18,000 pairs per unit).	Sanctioned.	Will start functioning.
5 Combined carpentry and blacksmithy workshops.	9.58	1.60	4.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	Workshops.	Two (one at Mannargudi in Tanjore district and another at Cuddalore in South Arcot district.)	..	Construction of buildings and purchase of machinery.
6 Service centre for the utilization of timber rejected in forests.	2.32	..	1.00	0.25	..	0.25	Centre	..	..	Will be implemented.
7 Service centre for the manufacture of hand tools.	10.30	0.10	4.00	3.00	..	1.00	Do.	..	..	Will start functioning.

STATEMENTS

(Rs. in Lakhs).

Targets.

Expenditure.

Foreign exchange requirements.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.			Revised Estimate, 1956-57.			Plan, 1957-58.			Plan, 1956-61.			1956-57.			1957-58.			Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.			Achievement, 1956-57.			Plan, 1957-58.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
8 Service centre for the manufacture of simple parts for textile mills etc.		4.56	0.10	0.20	2.50	2.00	1.00	Centre.	..	One in Madurai district.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..</

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

14 Service centre for the manufacture of balance scales, laboratory and scientific instruments.	2.60	0.20	0.20	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	Do.	..	One in the Industrial Estate at Guindy.	..	..	..	Will start functioning by the middle of 1957-58.
15 Service centre for sports goods.	1.81	0.30	0.30	1.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	Do.	..	One at Guindy	..	..	..	Do.
16 Model scientific glass apparatus factory.	8.42	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	Factory	..	One at Guindy	..	..	..	Will be taken up.
17 Servicing corporations for the Industrial Estates.	4.50	0.48	0.48	2.50	..	..	..	Centre	..	..	..	..	..	One at Industrial Estate, Guindy by the middle of 1957-58.
18 Aid to private sector.	125.80	13.15	13.15	24.00	..	..	..	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Subsidy over power rate to small industry.	4.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	Subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Cutlery unit at Kumbakonam.	0.47	0.10	0.10	0.32	..	..	..	Unit	..	One	..	..	..	Purchase of machinery and raw materials.
21 Technical information section with library at Guindy.	7.07	..	..	2.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Formation of Industrial Co-operatives for certain industries.	41.74	..	..	12.00	4.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	Will be implemented. Other schemes to be sanctioned.
23 Employment of foreign experts.	1.44	0.51	0.51	0.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Appointment of staff.
24 Centres for tanning and production of chromed leather and construction of cold storage rooms for preserving raw hides and skins.	6.00	..	..	2.50	2.00	..	1.00	Centres	..	2	..	..	..	One at Vinnamangalam near Ambur in North Arcot district to be started in August 1957.
25 Ceramic factory in South Arcot district.	8.24	0.24	0.24	3.00	..	..	..	Centre	..	One at Vridhachalam in South Arcot district.	..	..	..	Will be established.

STATEMENTS

(RS. IN LAKHS)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.			
	Foreign exchange requirements.								
	Plan 1956-61.	Revised Estimate 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
26 Quartz crushing plant, Salem.	3.85	..	2.00	1.00	..	0.25	Plant	One at Salem	....
27 Manufacture of fractional and low horsepower electrical motors.	11.07	..	2.00	2.00	..	1.00	Unit	1	....
28 Pressure die casting unit.	9.69	..	2.00	3.00	..	1.00	Plant	One at Guindy	....
29 Model foundry at Guindy.	5.46	..	2.50	1.00	..	..	Foundry	One in the Industrial Estate at Guindy.	....
30 Model foundries in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project.	1.91	..	1.50	..	..	..	Do.	2	....
31 Common tool room in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project.	4.40	..	2.00	0.50	..	0.50	....	....	....
32 Bolts and nuts unit in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project.	1.27	..	1.00	..	..	..	....	....	....
Total	333.23	18.18	104.75	42.65	0.50	17.90			

V. SERICULTURE.

1 Sericulture Industry at Tenkasi (Tirunelveli district)	0.55	..	0.15	..	..	..	Acres	..	100	
2 Continuance of Gut manufacturing section to meet the requirements of non-absorbable variety of silk-worm guts of Indian Medical Department.	0.54	0.09	..	..	..	..	Silkworm Guts	..	10 lakhs.	2 lakhs.
3 Filature Unit	..	1.04	..	0.60	0.10	..	Raw silk	..	30,000 lb.	1,500 lb.
Total	..	2.13	0.09	0.75	0.10	..	Silk waste	..	15,000 lb.	800 lb.

VI. COIR.

1 Five co-operative coir workers societies.	1.52	..	0.64	..	..	..	Societies	..	5	Will be started.
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VII. GENERAL SCHEMES.

1 Administrative staff for the State Department of Industries and Commerce.	20.65	1.50	3.00	..	..	..	..	..		
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Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
	Plan, 1956-61.	Foreign exchange requirements.			Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.		
		Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58. (as per Budget 1957-58)	Plan, 1956-61.					
									1956-57.	1956-57.	1957-58.
VIII. HANDLOOM.									
1 Admission of weavers into co-operative fold.	140.73	68.70	52.87	..	..	Number of looms ..	104,076	27,822	20,750
2 Research and Technique.	8.03	11.36	1.53	..	..	Number of improved appliances.	27,958	13	3,624
3 Rebate on sale of hand- loom cloth.	63.71	99.03	14.00	..	..	No physical target.	..	..	..
4 Marketing and publi- city.	32.71	8.20	2.95	..	..	New depots to be opened.	89	20	8
5 Housing colonies for weavers.	70.36	..	..	..	..	Number of colonies.	15	..	2
6 Weaving Industrial Co- operatives.	4.36	..	..	..	..	Number of societies.	6	..	..
7 Training of weavers in pattern making facto- ries.	2.40	..	..	..	..	Number of weavers to be trained.	1,600	..	240

STATEMENTS

	63-20	.. .. .	I. (1) Advances to weavers at Rs. 50 per loom—10,000 looms?	(Nil)	5 lakhs.
			II. (2) Supply of standard reeds at Rs. 20 (2,000 Reed).		
			(3) Take up and let of motion equipment at Rs. 70 per unit (1,000 units).		·70 lakh.
			(4) Pedal looms at Rs. 500 per loom (10 looms).		·05 lakh.
			(5) Accessories at Rs. 20 (2,000 units).		·40 lakh.
			III. (6) Research ..		·75 lakh.
			(7) Marketing federation.		13·00 lakhs.
			Publishing and staff.		0·83 lakh.
Total ..	<u>385·50</u>	<u>187·29</u>	<u>92·48</u>		<u>21·13 lakhs.</u>

IX. KHADI.

1 Intensive Khadi Development scheme.

(i) Workshop
(ii) Training

ing, Propaganda and

Publicity—
(a) Khadi Vikalaya

(a) Khadi Vidyalaya.
(b) Research Insti-

(b) **Research Institute.**

(c) Regional Empo-

ria and Propa-

Ganda and Publici

(Up to 31st December 1956.)

*Only the grant from the Government of India is shown.

†Two Units, one for 4 years and the other for 3 years.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	Plan 1956-61. (2)	Revised Estimate 1956-57. (3)	Plan 1957-58. (4)	Plan 1956-61. (5)	Plan 1956-57. (6)	Plan 1957-58. (7)	Unit of target.	* Achievement, 1956-57. Plan, 1956-57
(1) Dyeing and Printing Unit.	3.85	..	1.08	..	..	..	(8) Khadi to be produced.	(9) 3,500,000
2 Extensive Khadi Development Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(10) 2,840
3 Intensive Khadi Development Scheme.	72.25	3.04	18.02	..	..	..	Weavers Yarn (lakhs of hanks).	(11) 1,530
4 Ambar Charka Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khadi (lakhs of yards).	215
Total	106.72	3.04	25.18	..	..	..		43

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—ROAD.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	Plan 1956-61. (2)	Revised Estimate 1956-57. (3)	Plan 1957-58. (4)	Plan 1956-61. (5)	Plan 1956-57. (6)	Plan 1957-58. (7)	Unit of target.	* Achievement, 1956-57. Plan, 1956-57.
(1) State Highways (Government Roads).	277.99	39.17	60.00	..	..	..	Miles—Cement concreting.	(11) M. F. 6-4
							Miles—Black top-ping.	113-6
							Miles—New metal-ling.	15-7
							Schemes—Improvements to roads.	27 Nos. 3 Nos.
							Schemes—Minor Bridges and culverts.	65 Nos. 4 Nos.
							Schemes—Major bridges.	33 Nos. 4 Nos.
								3 Nos.

* As achievements of physical targets for 1956-57 cannot be assessed before the end of the year, only the plan targets for 1956-57 are shown in column (10).

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	1966-61 Plan	Revised Estimate 1966-67	1967-68 Plan	1966-61 Plan	1966-67	1967-68	Unit of target.	Achievement 1956-57 Plan, 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(11)
2 Other Roads (District Board Roads).	284.39	34.62	41.71	..	..	..	Miles—Black top-ping.	40—0
							Miles—New Metal-ing	140—3
							Miles—New formations.	248—1
							Schemes—Minor Bridges and culverts other improvements, etc.	22 Nos.
							Schemes—Major bridges.	5 Nos.
3 Tools and Plants	75.15	18.79	20.00	50	12	13.70	*No Physical targets for machinery.	27 Nos.
							18	
Total	637.53	92.58	121.71	50	12	13.83		6 Nos.

*No target can be given for the tools and plants as only financial value will be known.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—EDUCATION.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	1966-61 Plan	Revised Estimate 1966-67	1967-68 Plan	1966-61 Plan	1966-67	1967-68	Unit of target.	Achievement, 1956-57. Plan, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(11)
I. ADMINISTRATION.								
1 Opening of additional Deputy Inspectors' ranges.	8.57	..	2.05	..	..	..	Ranges	40
2 Appointment of additional supervisors.	6.09	..	1.28	..	..	..	Supervisors	96
3 Appointment of additional District Educational Officers.	4.61	..	1.02	..	..	..	Officers	5
II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
1 Revision of salaries of teachers.	188.17	20.68	62.99	..	..	..	....	..
2 Supply of midday meals to poor children.	164.77	..	10.00	..	..	..	Children to be fed.	16,250
3 Opening of additional classes.	210.35	15.00	20.00	..	..	..	Classes	1,735
							Children	1,04,085

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(RS. IN LAKHS).	
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.				
	Plan 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).	Plan, 1957-58.
4 Training of additional teachers.	35.43	12.26	14.04	..	..	..	New Training schools.	29	29	..	..	..
							Additional Training sections.	10	10	..	..	..
5 Conversion of elementary schools into basic.	37.33	13.16	11.12	..	..	..	Schools for conversion	1,500	..	..	..	1,000
6 Appointment of Craft Instructors.	2.45	0.33	0.47	..	..	..	Target not fixed.					
7 Conversion of ordinary training schools to basic.	61.75	11.33	13.74	..	..	..	Schools	62	16	16	..	16
III. SECONDARY EDUCATION.												
1 Revision of scales of pay of teachers.	32.28	1.41	4.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Increase in enrolment in the age-group 14-17.	29.04	2.00	4.00	..	..	..	Additional classes.	450	169	150	..	150

3 Opening of multi-purpose schools.	26.00	8.04	8.04	..	..	..	Schools	180	25	25
4 Improvement of facilities for teaching science and other core subjects.	48.32	10.36	10.37	..	..	..	Do.	253	62	62
5 Improvement of school libraries.	4.63	2.32	2.92	..	..	..	Do.	500	108	108
6 Introduction of crafts in secondary schools.	16.94	1.11	1.74	..	..	..	Do.	180	36	36
7 Promotion of Hindi	22.29	..	2.00	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..

IV. COLLEGIATE TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

1 Opening of a Basic Training College.	3.62	0.12	2.50	..	..	..	Institutions	1	..	1
2 Opening of B.T. Colleges	68.36	4.67	4.27	..	..	..	Do.	6	6	..
3 Opening of Physical Training Colleges.	5.20	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	Do.	2	2	..

V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

1 Development of Engineering and Technology.	72.57	5.00	50.00	..	..	..	Colleges	2	2	2
2 Development of Polytechnics.	29.84	3.50	21.00	3.00	..	3.00	..	4	4	..
3 Improvement to the Institute of Leather Technology.	18.52	1.50	4.96	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	1956-61 Plan	Revised Estimate, 1956-57	Plan, 1957-58	Plan, 1956-61	1956-57	Unit of target.	Plan, 1958-61.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)
								(11)
VI. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
1 Provision of matching funds in respect of grants received from Central Government for development of Institutions for Higher Education.	16.20	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
VII. SOCIAL EDUCATION AND MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATION SCHEMES.								
Public Library service.	..	0.41	4.24	..	..	..	..	..
Production of Children's literature.	1.50	0.43	0.30	..	..	Award of prizes ..	50	10
3 Audio Visual Education.	0.75	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..	..
4 Adult Literacy schools.	..	0.83	0.84	..	..	Schools for adults. Adult Training Schools.	380	60
5 Training of teachers in Museum Technique.	0.57	0.02	0.12	..	..	Teachers to be trained.	400	60
								2
								80

6 Educational welfare of the handicapped.

Institutions.

3.66	1.20	0.74	..	..	..
1,119.81	1,166.48	269.19	4.00	..	4.00
Total ..					

Deduct—Lump-sum cut to be adjusted under primary education

..	..	..	10.00	..
..	..	..	259.19	..

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—HEALTH.

Expenditure.

Targets.

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.				
	1956-61. Plan	1956-57. Revised Estimate	1957-58. Plan	1956-61. Plan	1956-57. Plan	1957-58. Plan	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1) MEDICAL.										
EDUCATION AND TRAINING.										
1 Improvements to the Stanley Medical College and the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.	41.40	0.50	2.40	13.14	..	..	Hostel for 90 House Surgeons. Additional Hostel for Medical students. Out-patient Block. Animal House Additional floors over college buildings and over Hostel Block. Hostel for Medical students.	1 1 1 1 2 1	House Surgeons' quarters construction commenced. The construction of Hostel commenced.	Completion of House Surgeons' quarters and Additional Hostel for students.
2 Improvements to Madras Medical College.	44.57	1.81	0.00	84.25	..	..	Hostel for 600 students. Pharmacology Block. Chemistry Block.	1 1 1	Work in all the items will be proceeded with.	

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

3 Improvements to Madurai Medical College and Erskine Hospital, Madurai.	84.40	11.95	18.65	8.60	..	..	Number of additional beds. Acquisition of additional lands for Erskine Hospital, Madurai and for the expansion of Erskine Hospital, Madurai. Construction of an operation theatre, a Maternity Block, an Out-patient Block, an X-Ray Block. A Steam Laundry. A Mortuary in Erskine Hospital and Nurses' quarters. Construction of two hostels for 250 students and 50 women-students.	446	Additional buildings. Construction of Out-patient Block, operation theatre and Maternity Blocks commenced. Extension to College buildings nearing completion.	Additional buildings. Construction of Out-patient Block, operation theatre and Maternity Block will be proceeded with. Additional Nurses' quarters, Mortuary Out-patient Block, Leprosy Block, Steam Laundry and alternate water-supply and quarters for Resident Medical Officer and hostels for students and quarters for the staff will be undertaken.
4 Training of Nurses	..	6.50	0.16	0.43	..	..	Nurse-pupils and additional supervisory staff.	200	29 Nurse-pupils and additional supervisory staff.	29 pupil-nurses and additional supervisory staff.
5 Training of Pharmacists.	4.12	0.06	0.12	..	..	..	Training of Pharmacists.	200	50	50
6 Training of Opticians.	1.80	0.10	0.30	..	..	..	Training of Opticians.	30	..	Physics graduate will be deputed for training abroad.
7 Training of Technicians.	0.75	0.04	0.16	..	..	..	Training of Technicians.	..	..	..

STATEMENTS

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Targets.

Expenditure.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN											
	1956-61 Plan		1956-57 Estimate		1957-58 Plan		1956-61 Plan		1956-57 Achievement		1957-58 Plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
EDUCATION AND TRAINING—cont.												
8 Training of Medical Officers of Madras State Government abroad in certain specialties.	5.00	0.50	0.70	5.00	0.50	0.50	Deputation of Medical Officers for training in certain specialties.	20	4	5		
9 Training of Maternity Assistants.	1.24	0.25	0.34	..	..	..	Training of Maternity Assistants.	173	57	57		
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS.												
10 Grant to State Research Committee.	2.50	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	Grants.	..	..	..		
11 King Institute, Guindy	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	Stable for 100 horses.	1	..	..		
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND HEALTH UNITS.												
12 Construction of Nurses' quarters.	14.52	..	0.45	..	..	..	Nurses' quarters ..	240 Nurses.	..	..	Construction of quarters will commence.	
13 Establishment of Dental Clinics in all the District Headquarters Hospitals in the State.	6.75	0.70	1.00	..	..	..	Opening of Dental Clinics.	12	..	..		
14 Opening of New Mental Hospital, Madurai.												
15 Improvement to Government Mental Hospital, Madras.	8.00	0.75	1.50	0.60	..	..	New Mental Hospital, Madurai. Increase of bed strength.	1,000	..	1,000		
16 Opening of Primary Health Centres.	88.01	9.33	13.31	..	..	..	Primary Health Centres.	78	24	28		
17 Provincialization of Local Fund Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.	15.99	0.31	3.00	..	..	..	Provincialization of all Taluk Headquarters Local Fund Institutions in the State.	28	9	4		
18 Provincialization of Doctors in Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Non-Taluk Headquarters Stations.	2.03	0.04	0.32	..	..	..	Provincialization of posts of Doctors in 18 Non-Taluk Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries.	18	3	7		
19 Opening of Eye Departments at District Headquarters Hospitals at Ramnathapuram and Chingleput.	1.65	..	..	..	..	..	Clinics ..	2	..	..		
20 Opening of a Unit for premature babies at Government Women and Children Hospital, Madras.	4.32	0.50	1.50	..	..	..	Unit ..	1	Sanctioned	..	Work will be pushed through.	
21 Construction of an Infectious Diseases Hospital, Madurai.	6.06	2.30	3.10	..	..	..	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Madurai.	1	Work nearing completion.	..	The Infectious Diseases Hospital will start to function.	
22 Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospital.	103.16	2.00	10.00	..	..	..	Number of additional beds.	1,076	Construction of buildings for 190 beds will be completed.	..	Buildings for 256 additional beds.	

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Expenditure.

Targets.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

	1956-61. Plan.	1956-57. Revised Estimate.	1957-58. Plan.	1956-61. Plan.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
HOSPITAL, DISPENSARIES AND HEALTH UNITS—cont.										
23 Improvements to Government General Hospital, Madras.	35.53	0.50	3.00	9.86	..	..	Animal House .. Children Block .. Diagnostic Laboratory. Thoracic Surgery Unit. New equipments. Lifts ..	1 1 1 1 2	Improvements to diagnostic facilities and construction of New Pediatric Block taken up.	Work on all the items will be proceeded with.
24 Improvements to Kasurba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	Two lifts for K. G. Hospital.
25 Improvements to Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	21.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	Medical ward of 50 beds. Post-natal ward with 50 beds. Cancer block of 50 beds. Office and Medical Stores. Ante-natal ward with 40 beds.	1 1 1 .. 1	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..

26 Improvements to Government Royapet Hospital, Madras.

27 Improvement to District Headquarters Hospital.

28 Provision of eye relief measures in the districts and improvement to Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

29 Improvements to Cancer Institute, Madras.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

30 Establishment of Clinical and Public Health Laboratories.

31 Improvement to Chemical Examiner's Department.

Additional beds —
Out-patient block.

Additional beds —

Additional equipments—Ophthalmic Units.

Grants for buildings and equipments.

Principal Laboratory.
District Laboratories.

New equipments ..

50
1

1,773

2

..

1

10

}

}

100 Additional beds sanctioned.

Buildings for 400 additional beds will commence.

Orders placed for Two Ophthalmic additional equipments.

Principal Laboratory at Coimbatore and District Laboratories at North Arcot and Tirunelveli sanctioned.

Two District Laboratories at Salem and Tanjore.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(Rs. in Lakhs.)
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.			
	Plan, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-67.	1957-58.	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
CONTROL OF DISEASES.											
Tuberculosis.											
32 Improvement to T.B. Sanatorium.	6.54	..	2.00	..	..	..	Steam laundry .. Operation theatre .. Additional beds ..	1 1 50	.. .. ..	1 1 ..	
33 T.B. Clinics	32.05	1.70	6.00	..	..	..	Tuberculosis clinics.	11	3	3	
34 After-care and rehabilitation centre for tuberculosis.	2.61	..	0.48	..	..	..	After-care centre for tuberculosis.	1	..	1	
35 Isolation of advanced cases of T.B.	10.32	..	2.00	..	..	..	Additional beds ..	200	..	200	
Leprosy.											
36 Establishment of Subsidiary Centre and provision of assistance to private institutions.	18.15	1.00	3.06	..	..	..	Leprosy Subsidiary Centres.	10	2	3	
Venereal Diseases.											
37 Opening of Venereal Diseases Clinics in the State District Headquarters Hospitals.	13.02	1.70	3.29	..	..	..	Venereal Diseases Clinics.	12	2	3	
SYSTEM OF MEDICINE OTHER THAN MODERN.											
38 Improvements to College and Hospital of Integrated Medicine.	15.00	0.83	2.31	..	..	..	Additional equipment.	..	Additional equipment.	Additional equipment.	
OTHER SCHEMES.											
39 Family Planning—Opening of Family Planning Clinics in the State.	9.60	1.01	5.87	..	..	..	Urban Centres .. Rural Centres ..	14 84	9 10	5 74	
40 Improvements to the Government Children's Leprosy Sanatorium, Ethapur, Salem district.	1.47	..	..	..	..	..	Additional beds ..	..	..	..	
41 Upgrading of certain departments in Medical College.	2.90	0.73	0.57	..	..	..	Upgrading of departments.	2	Two departments upgraded.	..	
42 Indigenous and other systems of Medicine—Assistance for establishment and upgrading of teaching institutions.	2.54	0.45	0.58	..	..	..	Research in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani system of medicine.	..	..	The research will commence.	

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—HOUSING.

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(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.				Targets.			
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	1956-61 Plan	Revised Estimate 1956-57.	Plun. 1957-58.	Plun. 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Achievement, 1956-57 (up to December 1956).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)
1 Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—								
(a) Housing of Industrial Workers in Private Industrial Concerns.	55.10	..	12.50	..	..	..	Houses	2,040 houses
(b) Co-operative Industrial Housing.	20.00	0.70	4.00	..	..	..	(i) Number of societies to be formed.	10
							(ii) Number of houses to be constructed.	1,000
2 Low Income Group Housing—								
(a) Urban Housing (Co-operative Housing Societies).	78.46	37.00	20.00	..	..	..	(i) Number of societies to be formed.	21
							(ii) Number of houses to be constructed.	2,260
								254
								500

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Starting construction of 1,000 houses.

3 societies (formed).

2 societies (to be formed).

300 (to be constructed).

(b) The City Improvement Trust, Madras.

(c) Local Bodies including the Madras Corporation.

3 Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

4 Rural Housing Scheme.

55 societies have been formed; 13 houses have been constructed and 83 are under various stages of construction.

To rehabilitate about 2,500 families in properly developed areas.

5 Slum clearance	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..
Total	279.07	52.92	82.84	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENTS

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HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.		
	Foreign exchange requirements.							
	Plan, 1956-61.	Revised estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Plan, 1957-58. Achievement, 1956-57. Plan, 1957-58.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

PUBLICITY.

CONTINUING SCHEMES.

1 Schemes for the welfare
of Scheduled Castes.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 (a) Deputy Sevaks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11
(b) Assistant Sevaks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11
2 Posters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,32,000	..	..	3,83,000
3 Organisations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
4 Provision for Community centres.	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	10
5 Deputy Sevaks and Assistant Sevaks in Kanyakumari District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
6 Award of medals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	..	..	98

NEW SCHEMES.

EDUCATION.

CONTINUING SCHEMES.

1 Schemes for the welfare
of Scheduled Castes—
cont.

1 Number of Scholarships.	90,065	8,293	19,000
2 Number of Non- Harijan stu- dents in Harijan Welfare Schools to whom midday meals will be supplied.	37,371	680	6,109
3 Number of Harijan pupils in Hari- jan Welfare schools to whom midday meals will be supplied.	35,138	3,782	5,700
4 Boarding grants.	20,097	2,492	3,565
5 Construction and repair of school buildings.	841	841	841
6 Maintenance of Harijan Welfare schools.	841	841	841
7 Hostels ..	24	24	24
8 Number of Non- Harijan stu- dents in Hari- jan Welfare schools to whom midday meals will be supplied.	12,779	....	2,182

NEW SCHEMES.

STATEMENTS

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Target.					(Rs. in lakhs.)
	Foreign exchange requirements.										
	Plan, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
EDUCATION—cont.											
NEW SCHEMES—cont.											
1 Scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes— cont.							9 Number of Harijan students in Non-Harijan Welfare schools to whom midday meals will be supplied.	33,742	....	4,364	
							10 Hostel buildings.	12	....	3	
PUBLIC HEALTH.											
							House-sites ..	9,821	1,280	1,709	
INDUSTRIES.											
							Centres	43	2	7	
HOUSING.											
							Number of houses.	13,515	2,675	2,710	
AGRICULTURE.											
							(a) Number of members that will be benefited under agricultural subsidy.	8,594	1,359	1,745	
							(b) Number of wells.	1,294	133	280	
EDUCATION.											
2 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	31.16	2.21	5.95	..	..	..	Opening of new schools.	14	6	8	
							Opening of new hostels.	1	....	1	
							Adult Education Centres.	2	....	2	
							Conversion of the Elementary school into a Residential school.	1	....	1	
							Scholarships ..	450	52	80	
							Boarding grants ..	4 Boarding homes or hostels.	4 Boarding homes or hostels.	4 Boarding homes of hostels	
tinue.											
AGRICULTURE.											
							Agricultural help for tribes.	Not fixed ..	....	No yet fixed.	
							Agricultural help for Kanis.	18 families ..	....	18 families.	

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.					Targets.					(Rs. in lakhs.)
	Foreign exchange requirements.					Unit of target.	Targets.				
	Plan, 1956-61. (2)	Revised Estimate, 1956-57. (3)	Plan, 1957-58. (4)	Plan, 1956-61. (5)	1956-57. (6)		1957-58. (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)
EDUCATION—cont.											
2 Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes—cont.						Moral Instructions Centre.	1	1	1	1 continues.	
						Libraries	5	5	5	5 continue.	
						Number of pupils in schools other than Govern- ment schools to be supplied with midday meals.	8,200	....	....	1,120	
						Boarding grants ..	4,371	187	597		
						Clothing	1,000	200	200		
						Scholarships ..	5,110	763	780		
						Scholarships to P. Kallars of Madurai.	1,145	345	200		
						Hostel building ..	1	....	1		
						Conversion of Higher Elementary School into a High School.	1	....	1		
AGRICULTURE.											
						Plough bulls ..	5,667	....	0	1,015 pairs.	
PUBLIC HEALTH.											
						Septic tank latrines.	140	....	30		
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.											
						Industrial Scholar- ships.	1,324	80	255		
						Handpounding of paddy centres.	6	....	6		
						Soap making unit ..	1	....	1		
						Basket making ..	Not fixed	....	Not fixed.		
						industry, North Arcot.	500	100	100		
						Koravars families engaged in basket making to be benefited (Salem).					
HOUSING.											
						Houses to be con- structed.	1,200	..	152		
MISCELLANEOUS.											
						Co-operative Junior Inspectors.	3	..	3		
4 Welfare of Other Back- ward Classes.	53.24	13.45	13.00	..	..	Scholarships ..	10,706	2,026	2,400		
						Boarding Grants ..	5,200	..	1,300		
						Houses	100	100	245		

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—SOCIAL WELFARE.

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(Rs. in lakhs.)

Expenditure.

Targets.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

1956-61.
Plan

1956-57.
Revised Estimate

1957-58.
Plan

1956-61.
Plan

1956-57.

1957-58.

Unit of target.

Plan, 1956-61.

Achievement, 1956-57.

Plan, 1957-58.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

WOMEN'S WELFARE SCHEMES.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Construction of a building for Service Home in Madras.	2.50	1.50	1.00	..	..	..	Building ..	1	1	Making further improvement to the building.
2 Opening of an Industrial section in the Service Home, Madras.	0.64	..	0.20	..	..	..	Industrial Section.	1	..	(Hand pounding of Rice Unit, Bee-keeping, Sewing and Tailoring).
3 Opening of creches ..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Increasing the strength of the Service Home, Madras.	1.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Opening of a Reception Home, Madras.	1.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Starting of Service Homes in districts.	23.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Starting of work centres.	1.96	..	0.10	..	..	..	Centres ..	16	..	8 centres (to benefit 500 women).

3 Additional staff for Women's Welfare Department.

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES (UNDER THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS).

9 After-care Home for Males discharged from correctional institutions.	3.32	0.52	0.50	..	..	..	(i) Home .. (ii) Inmates ..	1 100	1 12	1 100
10 Establishment of District Shelters for persons discharged from correctional institutions.	3.55	..	1.75	..	..	..	(i) Shelters .. (ii) Inmates ..	7 350	..	7 350
11 Establishment of a probation hostel.	3.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Appointment of additional Probation Officers and Welfare Officers.	6.65	..	0.96	..	..	..	(i) Probation Officers. (ii) Welfare Officers.	40 7	..	16 4

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES—DEPARTMENT OF CERTIFIED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICE.

13 After-care Home for Women discharged from correctional institutions.	..	0.15	0.54	..	..	..	Inmates ..	100	25 (expected)	100
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STATEMENTS

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Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.				Targets.							(Rs. in lakhs.)
	Foreign exchange requirements.											
	1956-61. Plan.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
14 Vigilance Reception Centres.	20-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15 Remand Home for Juveniles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16 Opening of six Women's Welfare branches in the Kanyakumari, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts.	..	..	0-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Additional Senior Certified School in Tirunelveli district.	..	..	4-43	..	..	..	(i) School (ii) Pupils	1 300	.. ..	.. ..	1 300	
Total	73-87	2-17	9-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

STATEMENTS

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Expenditure.							Targets.			(Rs. in lakhs).	
	Foreign exchange requirements.							Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.		Plan, 1957-58.
	1956-61. Plan.	Revised 1956-57.	1957-58. Plan.	1956-61. Plan.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-57.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1 Opening of Government Industrial Training Institutes.	20.26	2.12	9.60	0.80	..	0.80	Training Institutes.	4	4	..	..	
2 Development of existing Industrial Institutes/Centres.	12.07	..	2.03	0.40	..	0.40	Industrial Institutes/Centres.	5	..	..	Will be implemented.	
3 Opening of new Industrial Training Institutes.	16.31	..	..	0.40	..	0.40	Training Institutes.	4	..	..	..	
4 Hostel provision to Industrial Training Institutes.	6.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Apprenticeship Training.	2.01	..	0.24	..	..	..	Trainees	..	..	..	75	
6 Evening classes	..	0.58	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Will be implemented.	
7 Hobby Training Centres.	0.42	..	0.18	..	..	..	Workshop/Training Centre.	..	..	..	250 persons will be admitted.	

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STATEMENTS

(Rs. in lakhs).

Targets.

Expenditure.

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Unit of target.						Achievement, 1956-57. Plan, 1957-58.			
	Plan, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3 National Employment Organization.	*	0.26	0.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	Two officers have been selected and sent to the Direc- torate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, for training during February, 1957.
Total ..	58.07	2.38	12.78	1.60	..	1.60				

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

* The estimated expenditure for the Plan period is Rs. 3.34 lakhs and this amount will be provided within the ceiling approved for the Plan.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenditure.

Targets.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Foreign exchange requirements.

Serial number and name of the scheme.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.	Plan, 1956-61.	1956-57.	1957-58.	Unit of target.	Plan, 1956-61.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Plan, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Town-Planning and Town Development Schemes.	74.78	11.45	11.50	..	..	..	Number of Town-Planning Schemes.	Preparation 257; Execution 54.	Preparation 65; Execution (Part) 22.	Preparation 55; Execution (Part) 30.
2 Training of Specialists in Town-Planning.	2.38	..	0.48	..	..	..	Number of scholars.	6	..	3
3 Broadcasting	15.15	..	0.35	..	..	..	Radio sets ..	..	..	100
4 Loans to local bodies for remunerative enterprises.	75.47	11.93	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Statistics	16.85	0.68	..	..	..	..	Targets to be achieved are in the nature of consolidated statistics and experimental conclusions.	..	..	..
6 Publicity	11.60	..	20.5	..	..	..	Targets cover the issue of posters, pamphlets and other publicity, literature and public relations measures through Field Publicity Units, Information Centres, Exhibition, etc.	..	..	..
7 Tourism	9.75	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENTS