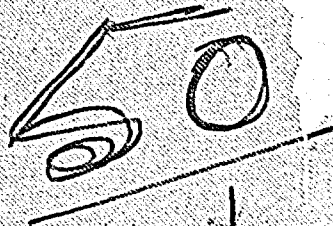




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TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT

1970-71

(From 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971)

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**TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1970-71**

(From 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971)

COMPILED AND EDITED

by

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Chief Secretariat, Madras



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1973

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INTRODUCTION.

This publication presents the salient features of the Administration of the Tamil Nadu State during the financial year 1970-71. The reports relating to "The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly" and "The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council", however, cover the period from 1st April 1970 to 30th July 1971 and from 1st April 1970 to 5th April 1971 respectively. Statistical details relating to the various Departments are given in the Appendix at the end. Photographs depicting some of the achievements of certain Departments and a coloured map of the State have also been appended.

The revenues of the State have registered a marked improvement in recent years even though the expenditure had exceeded the receipts during the year 1969-70. The rise in expenditure during 1969-70 may be ascribed to the implementation of various development schemes and the relief measures undertaken by the Government at a cost of Rs. 15,78,10,000 as a result of the drought conditions prevailing in all the districts in the State for want of seasonal rains.

	1968-69.	1969-70.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Total revenue	2,77,92.21	2,80,91
Total expenditure	2,60,94.13	3,06,23
Surplus or deficit	<u>+ 16,98.08</u>	<u>-25,32</u>

Cash balance of the Government Rs. 974·08 lakhs.
on 1st April 1969.

Cash balance on 31st March Rs. 639·00 lakhs.
1970.

The rainfall during the year 1970-71 (June 1970 to May 1971) for Tamil Nadu as a whole was below normal by 2·4 per cent. Due to failure of seasonal rains, the drought conditions continued to prevail in all the districts during this year also. After the heavy rains in the North-East Monsoon period, the situation had eased to a certain extent in some of the districts. But the drought conditions continued to prevail in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, and Tiruchirappalli and part of Thanjavur (Arantangi taluk), Salem and Coimbatore and in certain parts of other districts. Various relief measures such as deepening of the drinking water wells and sinking of new irrigation wells were undertaken by the Government besides the grant of remission of land revenue to the tune of Rs. 30,48,614 which includes a special remission of Rs. 15,28,207 granted in the case of wet lands in Ramanathapuram district. The above sum of Rs. 30,48,614 granted as remission is exclusive of the dry remission which would, otherwise, be waived.

A record of performance of the several departments of the Government is set out in the various chapters of the report. The highlights during the year are found in chapter I. A special feature of this year's report is, the inclusion in it, of a few more subjects such as "Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation", Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation, Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Administration.

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

The Cabinet headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi continued in Office till the new cabinet headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi assumed office after the Mid-Term Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Cabinet consisted of the following members :—

- (1) Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
- (2) Thiru K. A. Mathialagan
- (3) Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu
- (4) Thiru N. V. Natarajan
- (5) Thiru P. U. Shanmugam
- (6) Thiru S. Madhavan
- (7) Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
- (8) Thiru M. Muthuswamy
- (9) Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar
- (10) Thiru K. V. Subbiah
- (11) Thiru O. P. Raman
- (12) Thiru K. Vezhavendan

Thiruvalargal K. A. Mathialagan, M. Muthuswamy and K. Vezhavendan resigned from the cabinet with effect from 10th September 1970.

After the Mid-Term Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the new cabinet headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi assumed office with effect from the afternoon of 15th March 1971. The cabinet consists of the following members :—

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

- (4) Thirumathi Satyavanumuthu
- (5) Thiru P. U. Shaanugam
- (6) Thiru S. Madhavan
- (7) Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
- (8) Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar
- (9) Thiru A. P. Dharmalingam
- (10) Thiru K. Rajaram
- (11) Thiru O. P. Raman
- (12) Thiru S. Ramachandran
- (13) Thiru M. Kannappan

Thiru M. Karunaidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu continues in office with the thirteen members mentioned above as his Council of Ministers.

Governor's tours and engagements.

Governor's tours.—(a) *Within the State.*—The Governor toured in Chingleput, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts during the year. He inspected the drought affected areas in North Arcot District besides visiting a number of community wells, drinking water wells and road works. He met farmers and other citizens and explained to them what the Government were doing for their uplift. He laid the foundation stone for a modern rice mill at Cheyyar on 30th April 1970. He presided over the Convocation of the Madurai University in the latter half of August 1970 and visited the Rice Research Station at Ambasamudram. He received Civic Addresses from Shencottah and Tenkasi Municipal Councils and visited Coconut Nursery and Regional Research Station at Koilpatti. On 16th September 1970, he received the Prime Minister and accompanied her to Salem for inaugurating the Salem Steel Plant Project. The Governor also participated in the function and inaugurated the mining operations of the Project. On 18th October 1970, the Governor inaugurated the 14th meeting of the Tourist Development Council at Madurai on the invitation of Dr. Karan Singh.

Union Minister for Tourism. On 2nd January 1970, the Governor visited the Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary. On 15th February 1970, he visited the Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari.

(b) *Outside the State.*—The Governor toured in Delhi, Punjab, Mysore and Bombay States. During the 1st Fortnight of July 1970, he attended the meetings of the Guru Nanak Foundation and Khalsa College in Delhi and Amritsar. He again visited Delhi during the 1st Fortnight of October 1970 and attended the meetings of the Guru Nanak Foundation and fulfilled some other engagements. He paid another visit to Delhi from 13th to 23rd November for attending the Governors' Conference. On 8th December 1970, he left for Bangalore and inaugurated a symposium on Guru Nanakji in connection with Guru Nanak quincentenary celebrations. He also visited the Garments Factory and Binny's Woollen and Silk Factories. He left for Delhi on 4th January 1970 on route Chandigarh and Patiala for delivering the Convocation Address at the Punjabi University. On 10th January 1970, he left for Bangalore and visited the Japanese Farm at Mandhya and various institutions in and near Mysore. He also witnessed Khedda operations during his brief respite in Mysore State. He paid a visit to Bombay from 28th January to 2nd February 1970 and participated in a number of functions including one at the Khalsa College.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—The Governor received the President of India and party, the Prime Minister of India, and the Vice-President and party on their arrival at airport and saw them off later when they left. The Governor inaugurated the Prize-Award Scheme of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, the 15th Annual Conference of the Federation of Insurance Institutes, the All-India Mayors' Conference; presided over the valedictory function of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Camp arranged in connection with the National Maritime Week Celebrations, the Railway Week Celebrations, a function organised by the Tamil Nadu Sangita Nataka Sangham and distributed State Awards

to outstanding artistes, the Regional Conference of Population Policy and Programmes for the Southern Region, a meeting of the State Managing Committee of the Amalgamated Fund for Ex-Servicemen, and a meeting of the Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations. He attended receptions arranged by the Deputy High Commissioner of U.K. to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General on the occasion of V.I. Lenin Centenary Celebrations and the Consul-General of Japan on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan. He attended the Legislators' Day Celebrations. He called on the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at the Ophthalmic Hospital who was then undergoing treatment for his eye on the 24th April and again on 1st May. On 21st June 1970, he inaugurated the Joint Conference of the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police at the Rajaji Hall.

The Governor received the President of India, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore and the Prime Minister of Ceylon on their arrival and saw them off later when they left. He accompanied the President of India to the function in which the President delivered a key note address at the International Symposium at the World University Service Centre on the 29th August and at another function when he declared open the new library of the S.I.E.T. College on the 30th August. On 1st July, he visited the airport and offered his personal greetings to the Chief Minister on the occasion of the latter's departure on European tour. Again he received him at the airport on 21st July when he returned from his tour. He presided over the Annual General meeting of the All-India Association for World Government and affiliates, the function of the National Council of Women in India, the Annual General Body Meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, the function arranged to celebrate the President's Birthday by the National Council of Youth of India, a committee to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun and a meeting of the Amalgamated Fund for Ex-Servicemen. He inaugurated the celebrations to observe the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations and International Education Year, the

Journalism Unit of the Rajendra Prasad College of mass communication in the Madras Kendra of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, the Consultative Council of the Chambers of Commerce of Southern India, the World University Service Centre Project and the International Flower Show at the Y.W.C.A. He declared open the D.A.V. High School, Alandur and a new block donated by the Lion's Club at the Andhra Mahila Sabha Orthopaedic centre. He attended the Independence Day Anniversary of the U.S.A., a film show 'The Infinite Journey' at the invitation of the Consul-General of the U.S.A., the 'Parsiana Nito' arranged by the Parsi Association, a film show got up by the British Women's Association in aid of their charities, the Guru Nanak lectures delivered by Dr. Balbir Singh and as a Chief Guest, the inaugural function of the Overseas Students' Association. He participated in the function arranged by the Rajasthan Youth Association to distribute books to poor college students, and also in the Teachers' Day function and distributed State awards to Elementary and Secondary School teachers. He unfurled the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort St. George on the Independence Day. He recorded a broadcast talk on Family Planning Week.

The Governor inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Madras Association of the Deaf at the School for the Deaf, the Electrical and Electronic Exhibition sponsored by the Tamil Nadu State Board of the All-India Manufacturers' Association, the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the South India Saiva Siddhantha Works Publishing Society, Tirunelveli, the 18th Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference at Kancheepuram, the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the pageantry arranged in connection with the Mahatma Gandhi Birthday celebrations; the Lift Irrigation Co-operative Society in Agaram village, a Seminar organised by the Indian Standards Institution, the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, the third National Conference on Mental Retardation, and the 33rd Annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress.

The Governor presided over a meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the inauguration of a conference on 'Continuing Education and Universities in Asian and South Pacific Region' at the University Centenary Auditorium, the meeting of the C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation, a benefit performance arranged by the Punjab Association, a meeting of the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organisation, and the inaugural function marking the Centenary of the Life Insurance Corporation in India. He administered the National Integration Pledge to the employees of Raj Bhavan. He declared open the new building of the A.J.S. Nidhi High School and Kalyana Mandapam at Alandur, visited the Raj Bhavan School and distributed sweets and clothes to children. He distributed the State Awards for film artistes. He laid the foundation stone of the Guru Nanak College at Velacheri Road. He attended a film show at the residence of the Consul-General of Japan, a dinner arranged by the Inspector-General of Police on the occasion of the Police Medal Parade, a dinner party arranged in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Red Cross, as the Chief Guest, a Qawali Programme arranged by the Sakhi Mandal and the Ramayana Festival at Kalakshetra. He recorded a talk for transmission on the eve of the Flag Day over the A.I.R. He called on Rajaji on the latter's birthday, administered the oath of office as Sheriff to Thiru R. Ratnam and performed the Dedication Ceremony of an Administrative Block at the Voluntary Health Services at Adyar. He visited the Bala Mandir at T.Nagar and the Hindustan Teleprinters Factory at Guindy. He received a Volks Wagon from Mr. Lein Red, M.P. of Australia and presented it to Sevasamajam Homes.

On two occasions, he received the President of India and party and later saw them off.

The Governor inaugurated the District Conference of Rotary International, the Slum Sanitation units at Korukkupet under the auspices of the Madras Christian Council of Social Welfare, a seminar on 'Plastics in Agriculture' under the auspices of the Madras Centre of the Plastics Institute, the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the A.R.C. Girls' High School, Muthialpet, the Annual

Conference of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management, the Second All-India Higher Agricultural Production Convention and a Seminar on "Export Pricing Strategy" under the auspices of the Export Marketing and Management Services Limited.

The Governor presided over a cultural show arranged by the Punjab Association, Madras, the International Evening of Music, Song and Dance under the auspices of the Guild of Service, the 121st Annual Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, a meeting of the State Managing Committee of the Amalgamated Fund for ex-servicemen, the All-India Motor Race Meet and Grand Prix at the Sholavaram Air strip, the Guild of Service District Representatives' Conference, the 47th Annual Meeting of the Guild of Service (Central), a committee to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun and the opening function of the Red Cross Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Amputees. He addressed the 135th Annual General Meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He declared open the new buildings of the Southern India Regional Council of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants of India, the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and also the new Administrative Block of the C.N.T. Institute, Madras. He received at Raj Bhavan the members of the Japanese Youth Goodwill Mission and also attended a dinner on board the ship 'Sakura Maru' the same evening. He distributed awards to the best stalls, etc., in the National Books Fair and also a prize to an artist at the Victoria Technical Institute.

On the Republic Day, he unfurled the National Flag near Gandhi Statue at the Marina and took the salute at an impressive march past and witnessed the pageantry procession. He gave a message also to the people over the A.I.R. the same day.

He visited the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre at the Red Cross premises in Egmore and the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Teynampet. He attended a Charity Ball in aid of the Red Cross and a drama conducted by the Moral Re-Armament move-

ment. He was the Chief Guest at the Annual Regatta of the Yachting Association of India and the 'Musical Evening' in aid of the Red Cross Vocational Rehabilitation Centre.

He attended several dinner parties in his honour which included those arranged by the American Consul General, the Consul-General of Japan in Madras, the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. in Madras, the Assistant High Commissioner for Malaysia, the Sheriff of Madras, the General Manager, Southern Railway, the Bankers' Club of Madras, Thiru A. M. M. Arunachalam, Thiru D. C. Kothari, Thiru H. C. Kothari, Thiru P. Maruthai Pillai, Thiru S. P. Dua of Indian Oil Corporation, and Thiru K. S. G. Haja Sheriff. He also attended the lunch parties given by Dr. Rajah Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad and the Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tea party arranged by the Mylapore Academy.

He swore in the new Ministers who took office on 15th March 1971 and the temporary Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and also addressed a joint session of the Legislature on 25th March 1971.

On three occasions, he received the Prime Minister of India at the airport and saw her off later.

Governor's engagements in Ootacamund.—On the 17th May 1970, the Governor received the President of India and party at Mettupalayam and accompanied him to Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund. During the stay of the President of India in Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund, the Governor accompanied him to the inaugural function of the Surgical section of the Adivasi Hospital, Kolikarai, the Civic Receptions given by the Ootacamund and Coonoor Municipal Councils, the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Hotel Dasaprakash and the 'Presentation of Colours to the Madras Regiment' at Wellington. The Governor left Madras on 3rd May and took up residence in Ootacamund from 4th May. He laid the foundation of the new building for the Orthopaedic Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre for Children at Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore District. He presided over the Annual Day of the St. George's Homes, Ketti,

the Annual Day of the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund and the Dog Show conducted by the South India Kennel Club at the Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund. He attended the 'Nilgiris Gold Cup' race, Gymkhana Races and a performance of the Defence Services Staff College Amateur Dramatic Society; visited Glendale Estate, Radio Astronomy Centre, Muthorai, Indo-German Project Extension Work, Kalhatti, Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project Farm, Avalanche Dam, Trout Hatcheries, and Kundah Co-operative Tea Factory, Yeddakad. The Governor also presided over the 75th Annual Spring Flower Show at the Government Botanical Gardens. He inaugurated the Nehru Memorial Hospital at Nanjanad. He called on Shri Dharma Vira, Governor of Mysore at Ootacamund. On his move down to Madras from Ootacamund he visited the Kallar Fruit Gardens and also inaugurated the Third Anniversary of the Co-operative Super Market 'Chinthamani' at Coimbatore on 30th June.

The Governor left Madras for Ootacamund on the 17th September. He inaugurated the 'Karunanidhi' Super Market and the Fifth Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power and the Second Autumn Flower and Vegetable Show of the Nilgiris Agri-Horticultural Society. He laid the foundation stone for a new theatre in the Assembly Rooms Premises. He returned to Madras on the 29th September.

The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan at Madras and Ootacamund during the I quarter of the year were: The President of India, Shrimathi Giri and party, Shri V. Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala, Shrimathi Viswanathan and party, Shri B. D. Jatti, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry and party, Shri S. S. Dhavan, Governor of West Bengal, Shrimathi Dhavan and party, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh and party, Shri Dharma Vira, Governor of Mysore and party, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Finance Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, Union Minister for Industrial Development and Internal Trade and party, Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and party, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education and Youth Services, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Chair-

man, National Book Trust, Shri Vijayakumar Malhotra, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Metropolitan Council, Mr. Pierre Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund and party and Shri C. P. N. Singh.

The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan at Madras and Ootacamund during the III Quarter of the year were: President of India and party, Vice-President and Shrimathi Pathak, Prime Minister of India, Shri B. D. Jatti, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, Shri K. C. Reddi, Governor of Madhya Pradesh and party, Shri V. Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala, and Shrimathi Viswanathan, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Food Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Union Minister of Foreign Trade, Dr. Tiruguna Sen, Union Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals, Mines and Metals, Shri K. K. Shah, Union Health Minister, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Union Minister of Supply and Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh, Union Deputy Minister for Industrial Development and Shri R. Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission. H. H. Sir Harendra Singh, Raja of Faridkot and Tika Vijayender Singh Nalagrah from Colombo also stayed as guests. Shri K. V. Subbiah, Minister for Religious Endowments also stayed in the Raj Bhavan.

The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan at Madras and Ootacamund during the III Quarter of the year were :—The President of India and party, Shri V. Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala and Shrimathi Viswanathan, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and party, Shri B. D. Jatti, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, Dr. Balbir Singh, Shri K. C. Reddy, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering, Shri S. S. Dhavan, Governor of West Bengal and Srimathi Dhavan, Dr. K.L. Rao, Union Minister, for Irrigation and Power, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Chairman, Irrigation Commission, Shri R. Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission and Sardar Hukam Singh, Governor of Rajasthan and party.

The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan during the IV quarter of the year were : The Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of Fiji, Thiru Dharma Vira, Governor of Mysore and party, Thiru D. C. Pavate, Governor of Punjab and party, Thiru K. Khandubhai Desai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh and party, Thiru B. K. Nehru, Governor of Assam, Thirumathi Nohru and party, Thiru V. Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala, Thirumathi Viswanathan and party, Thiru K. C. Reddy, Governor of Madhya Pradesh and party, Thiru Biswanath Das, former Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. A. N. Jha, Lt. Governor of Delhi, and Thirumathi Jha and party, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister of Education and Youth Services, Major General Virendra Singh and Miss Monique Esnard, Assistant Director, Health and Social Service Bureau, League of Red Cross Societies.

CHAPTER III.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Dissolution.—After the Fourth General Elections, the first meeting of the Assembly was held on the 15th March 1967 and therefore, its term would expire by efflux of time on the 14th March 1972. But in view of the decision of the Cabinet to recommend the dissolution of the Assembly with effect from 5th January 1971 in order to seek a fresh mandate from the people for support and implementation of the socialistic and secular programmes and policies and to hold elections to the Legislative Assembly along with the Lok Sabha Elections, the Fourth Assembly was dissolved on the 5th January 1971 (forenoon).

Sessions.—The Eighth Session of the Fourth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly commenced on the 24th August 1970 and was prorogued with effect from 14th October 1970. During the period, the Assembly sat for fourteen days and transacted Official Business on all days.

The Ninth Session of the Fourth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly commenced on the 25th November 1970 and adjourned *sine die* on the 2nd December 1970, after sitting for six days. During the period, the Assembly transacted Non-official Business on the 30th November 1970 and Official Business for five days.

The First Session of the Fifth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly commenced on the 22nd March 1971 and was prorogued with effect from 12th April 1971. During the period, the Assembly sat for ten days and transacted Official Business on all the days.

The Second Session of the Fifth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly which commenced from 19th June 1971 was prorogued with effect from 18th August 1971. During the period, the Assembly sat for thirty-six days and transacted Official Business on all the days.

Swearing-in of Members.—Thiru. M. Shanmugam, Member, Legislative Assembly representing Villupuram Constituency was appointed as the speaker *Pro tem* by the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 188 of the Constitution of India, before whom oath or affirmation was to be made by Members of the Legislative Assembly under the said Article. He made and subscribed his affirmation in Tamil before the Governor on 16th March 1971 at Raj Bhavan, Guindy. On 22nd March 1971, 224 Members made and subscribed their oath or affirmation before the speaker *pro tem*.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.—The elections of Speaker and Deputy Speaker were held on 24th March 1971. Thiru K.A. Mathialagan and Thiru P. Seenivasan were declared elected unanimously as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively.

Governor's address.—On 24th March 1971, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras. The discussion on the Address took place for four days on 30th, 31st March and 1st and 2nd April 1971. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his address moved by Thiru K. Vezhavendan was adopted by the Assembly.

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

- 1 Thiru V. S. S. Mani, *Member of the Legislative Assembly*, 24th August 1970.
- 2 Thiru K. M. Ramaswamy Gounder, Do.
Member of the Legislative Assembly.
- Thiru O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, 26th August 1970
former Premier of the then Composite State of Madras.
- 4 Thiru Era. Elamvazhuthi, *Member, Legislative Assembly*, 25th November 1970.
- 5 Thiru Sri Prakasa, *former Governor of Tamil Nadu*, 24th June 1971.

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

- 1 Thiru P. Govinda Menon, former Central Minister, 24th August 1970.
- 2 Thiru Narayana Kurup, former Member Legislative Assembly. Do.
- 3 Thiru V. Kurmiah, former Member of the Legislative Assembly and Minister. Do.
- 4 Thiru M. C. A. Asankutti Kurukkal, former Member of the Legislative Assembly. Do.
- 5 Thiru K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, former Member of the Legislative Assembly and Minister. Do.
- 6 Thiru C. Kothandarama Bhagavathar, former Member of the Legislative Assembly, 3rd September 1970.
- 7 General Abdul Nasser, President of U.A.R., 25th November 1970.
- 8 General De Gualle, former President of France. Do.
- 9 Dr. C. V. Raman, Prominent Indian Scientist and Nobel Laureate. Do.
- 10 Yusuf Bin Isak, President of Singapore. Do.
- 11 Thiru A. Rathinavelu Gounder, former Member of the Legislative Assembly. Do.
- 12 Thiru A. Doraisamy Gounder, former Member of the Legislative Assembly. Do.
- 13 Thiru M. Ethirajalu, Sitting Member of the Legislative Council. Do.

- 14 Thiru M. P. Govinda Menon, *former Member of the Legislative Assembly.* 25th November 1970.
- 15 Thiru N. Rathinam, *former Member of the Legislative Assembly.* Do.
- 16 Thiru Bikkine Veerasamy, *former Minister.* 26th March 1971.
- 17 Thiru A. R. Sundararajan, *sitting Member of the Legislative Council.* Do.
- 18 Dr. E. P. Mathuram, *former Member of the Legislative Assembly.* Do.
- 19 Thiru T. Thangappan, *former Member of the Legislative Assembly.* 19th June 1971.
- 20 Thiru G. Gomathi Sankara Dikshidar, *former Member of the Legislative Assembly.* Do.
- 21 Thiru Sarvagnanakumara Krishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu, *ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly.* Do.
- 22 Thiru G. R. Hallikeri, *Chairman, Legislative Council, Mysore.* Do.
- 23 Thiru H. B. Ari Gowder, *ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly.* 29th June 1971.
- 24 Thiru R. Rajagopalaswamy Naicker, *ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly.* 1st July 1971.
- 25 Russia's Three Soyuz-11 Cosmonauts .. 2nd July 1971.
- 26 Thiru K. S. Lakshmiopathy, *ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly.* 7th July 1971.
- 27 Thiru V. K. Palanisamy Gounder, *former Member of the Legislative Assembly and former Deputy Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.* 29th July 1971.

Committees.—The following Legislature Committees were constituted for the year 1971–72 on the dates noted against each:—

<i>Serial number and name of the Committee.</i>	<i>Date on which constituted.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Business Advisory Committee ..	26th March 1971.
2 Rules Committee	3rd April 1971.
3 Committee of Privileges	2nd April 1971.
4 Committee on Subordinate Legislation.	3rd April 1971.
5 House Committee	2nd April 1971.
6 Committee on Government Assurances.	3rd April 1971.
7 Committee on Public Accounts ..	Do.
8 Committee on Estimates	Do.

Financial Business—The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the year 1966–67 was presented to the Assembly by Hon. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, the then Minister for Finance on the 28th August 1970 and the Grants were made on the 1st September, 1970. The Appropriation Bill relating to the Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the year 1966–67 was introduced in the Assembly on the 1st September 1970, and was considered and passed on the 2nd September 1970.

The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1970–71 was presented to the Assembly by Hon. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, the then Minister for Finance, on the 28th August 1970 and it was discussed and voted on the 1st September 1970. The Appropriation Bill relating to the First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1970–71 was introduced in the Assembly on the 1st September 1970 and was considered and passed on the 2nd September 1970.

The Interim Budget for the year 1971-72 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 25th March 1971. The general discussion on the Budget took place on 26th and 29th March 1971 and the Demands for Advance Grants were voted on the 29th March 1971. The Appropriation (Vote on Accounts) Bill, 1971 relating to Interim Budget for the year 1971-72 was introduced on 29th March 1971 and considered and passed on 30th March 1971.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1970-71 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, on the 26th March 1971 and it was discussed and voted on the 29th March 1971. The Appropriation Bill relating to the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1970-71 was introduced in the Assembly on 29th March 1971 and was considered and passed on the 30th March 1971.

The Revised Budget for the year 1971-72 was presented to the Assembly by Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on 19th June 1971. The general discussion on the Budget took place for seven days from 21st June to 26th June and on the 29th June 1971. Voting of Demands for Grants lasted for 21 days namely 30th June, 1st to 3rd, 5th to 7th, 9th and 10th, 14th to 17th, 19th to 24th, 26th and 27th July 1971. The Appropriation Bill in regard to the above Budget was introduced on the 27th July 1971 and was considered and passed on the 28th July 1971.

Reports presented.—Twelve reports were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairman of the various Committees.

The Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Annual Financial statement for the year 1970-71.—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1970-71 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1969-70 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, initiated by Hon. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries was held in the Assembly on 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 31st August and 1st September 1970.

Government motions and resolutions.—During the period, 10 Government Resolutions and 28 Government Motions were discussed and adopted in the Assembly, out of which the following were the important Resolutions and Motions discussed in the Assembly.

Expression of deep concern about the massacre of people of Bangla Desh.—On 3rd April 1971, Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister moved the following resolution:—

“ This House expresses its deep concern over the massacre of lakhs of people of East Pakistan as a result of the military action taken to suppress the freedom movement of the people of that area consequent on the neglect of the demand of the people of the East Pakistan for their legitimate right of freedom and the disregard of the people’s verdict in the General Elections. This House also takes this opportunity to extend the goodwill of the people of Tamil Nadu to the people of “ Bangla Desh ” and wish them success in their struggle for freedom”.

The resolution was passed *nem con.*

Cauvery water dispute.—On 8th July 1971, Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister moved the following resolution:—

“ This House views, with serious concern, the unilateral action of the Government of Mysore in proceeding with the execution of Heamavathi, Kabini, Harangi, Swarnavathi and other reservoir projects on the tributaries of the Cauvery in Mysore, in flagrant violation of all the provisions of the agreements of 1892 and 1924 between Tamil Nadu and Mysore and without proper prior intimation of project details to and prior concurrence of the Government of Tamil Nadu and without the prior approval of the Government of India much to the detriment of our national solidarity.

This House, being aware that even though the Government of Tamil Nadu had, in the face of the serious threat posed to the lower riparian irrigation interests of this State, requested the Government of India, as early as February 1970, to refer the Cauvery dispute to a Tribunal duly constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, expresses its deep regret over the

inordinate delay on the part of the Government of India in taking a timely decision on this vital matter, adversely affecting the age-old prescriptive irrigation rights of Tamil Nadu.

This House very much apprehends that any further delay on the part of the Government of India would have the unfortunate and undesirable effect of helping the Government of Mysore to go ahead and complete the projects, thereby, placing the immemorial irrigation interests of Tamil Nadu in serious jeopardy.

This House, under all these grave circumstances, urges the Government of India to render justice by constituting a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 and referring the Cauvery dispute thereto, in the interests of all the parties concerned, for adjudication as already requested by the Tamil Nadu Government and instruct the Government of Mysore not to proceed with the projects, unilaterally taken on hand, till the Tribunal examines and gives its decision on the dispute ”.

The resolution was passed *nem-con*.

No-confidence motion and motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry in a particular respect.—On 26th August 1970, the Deputy Speaker admitted the motion by Thiruvallargal A. Balasubramanian, N. Sankariah, M. Surendran, K. R. Nallasivam and S. Alagarsamy, expressing disapproval of the policy of the Ministry in regard to Police repressive policy.

On 3rd September 1970, Hon. Speaker admitted the following motion of Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman expressing want of confidence :—

“That This House expresses want of confidence in the Council of Ministers headed by Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi ”

On 7th September 1970, Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman and Thiru N. Sankariah moved their motions. The discussion on the above motions took place on 7th, 8th and 9th September 1970. On 9th September 1970, both the motions were put and declared lost.

Statements made by Hon. Ministers under Rule 41 of the Assembly rules.—During the period, 40 statements were made by the Ministers on the floor of the Assembly on their attention being called under rule 41 of the Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Adjournment motions.—During the period, 50 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent was withheld by the Speaker.

Statement made by Ministers suo-motu.—Twelve statements were made by Ministers *Suo Motu* under rule 82 of the Assembly Rules as follows :—

<i>Serial number and date on which the statement was made.</i>	<i>Minister who made the statement.</i>	<i>Subject matter.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 27th August 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, Minister for Food and Commercial Taxes.	Decision of the Hotel Owners' Association to reduce the price of coffee to 25 paise from 28th August 1970.
2. 28th August 1970 ..	Do.	Supply of toned milk.
3. 31st August 1970 ..	Do.	The present working of Sales Tax Department in connection with the levy of sales-tax after the amendment of the Act.
4. 31st August 1970	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	The grant of power connection to a farm pumpset owned by a private party in a village near Madurai.

<i>Serial number and date on which the statement was made.</i>	<i>Minister who made the statement.</i>	<i>Subject matter.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
5. 31st August 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	The decision of the Government to release all those arrested under the Land Grab Movement in view of the letter received from Thiru A. K. Subbiah, in custody.
6. 3rd September 1970.	Hon. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, Minister for Food and Commercial Taxes.	In modification of his statement made during question hour on the same day in regard to a letter stated to have been received from the Government of India.
7. 7th September 1970.	Hon. Thiru K. Vezhavan- dan, Minister for Labour.	The arrest of some labourers who went on strike before Taluk Office.
8. 8th September 1970.	Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Health.	The strike by the House Surgeons.

<i>Serial number and date on which the statement was made.</i>	<i>Minister who made the statement.</i>	<i>Subject matter.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
9. 9th September 1970.	Hon. Thiru M. Muthusamy, Minister for Local Administration.	In clarification of certain allegations made by Dr. H. V. Hande in regard to the low sale proceeds realised in the auctions conducted by the Coimbatore Municipal Commissioner.
10. 21st July 1971	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	The letter written by the Hon. Prime Minister of India on the resolution passed on the Cauvery Water dispute.
11. 24th July 1971	Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Local Administration.	The appointment of a High Court Judge to inquire into the incidents that occurred in Annamalai University on 23rd July 1971.
12. 29th July 1971	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	The identity of the body recovered from the tank in Annamalai University.

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

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

1. The Tamil Nadu Requisitioning of Movable Property Ordinance, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 1 of 1970) ;
2. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Validation of Cess) Ordinance, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 2 of 1970) ;
3. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No.3 of 1970);
4. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 4 of 1970) ;
5. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 5 of 1970) ;
6. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 6 of 1970) ;
7. The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from eviction) Amendment Ordinance, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 7 of 1970) ;
8. The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Ordinance, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 1 of 1971) ,
9. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Ordinance, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 2 of 1971) ;
10. The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 3 of 1971)
11. The Motor Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 4 of 1971) ;
12. The Madras City Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 5 of 1971) ; and

13. The Motor Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 6 of 1971).

Course of legislation.—During the period, 56 Bills were passed and 2 Bills were referred to Joint Select Committees. Out of the 56 Bills passed, 37 were amending Bills and 19 were substantive Bills.

Matters of privilege.—During the period, 10 matters of privileges were raised in the House, of which two were referred to the Committee of Privileges suo motu by the Hon. Speaker and in 6 cases Hon. Speaker ruled that no *prima facie* case had been involved. In one case, the Hon. Speaker announced that he would take up the matter with the Speaker, Lok Sabha and in the other case, he would examine it before giving his ruling. However, this matter and those which were referred to Committee of Privileges had lapsed due to dissolution of the Assembly.

Elections—Indirect Elections to Rajya Sabha (Council of States).—Thiru Kamalanathan was duly elected by the elected members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 26th July 1971 to fill the vacancy in that House, caused by the demise of Thiru G. P. Somasundaram.

Indirect Election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.—Thiru Kattoor Gopal was duly elected by the members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 19th August 1971 to fill the vacancy caused in that House by the resignation of Thiru S. Raghavanandam.

Election to the Senate of Madurai University.—On the 30th June 1971, the Hon. Speaker announced to the House that Thiruvallargal V. Malaikannan, K. M. Kathiravan and C. Kaverimaniyam were duly elected to the Senate of the Madurai University to fill the casual vacancies lasting up to 2nd August 1972.

Election to the Senate of the Madras University.—On 3rd July 1971, the Hon. Speaker announced to the House that Thirumathi T. N. Anandanayaki, Thiruvallargal Durai Murugan, N. Ganapathy and Munu Adhi were duly elected to the Senate of the Madras University to fill the casual vacancies lasting up to 21st March 1973.

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

Starred—1,010.

Short Notice Questions—9.

Private Notice Questions—3.

Answers to 111 unstarred questions were placed on the table of the House.

Felicitations.—On the 24th July 1971, the Hon. Speaker offered felicitations on behalf of the House and of his own to Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi on the conferment on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters by the Annamalai University.

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

A. Statutory Rules and Orders—704.

B. Reports, Notifications and other papers—362.

**PARTY-POSITION IN THE TAMIL NADU
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AS ON THE 1ST OCTOBER 1971.**

<i>Serial number and name of the Party.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
1. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	182
2. Congress	15
3. Communist Party of India	8
4. Forward Bloc	7
5. Muslim League	6
6. Swatantra	6
7. Socialist Party	4
8. Tamil Arasu Kazhagam	1
9. Independents	4
10. Nominated Member	1
	<hr/>
	234
Hon. Speaker ..	1
	<hr/>
Total ..	235
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The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Strength.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised 63 members including the Hon. Chairman. Of these, excluding the Chairman, 25 members belonged to the D.M.K.; 18 members to the Congress (O); 3 to Swatantra; 3 to the United Party; 1 each to the Congress (R); Muslim League; Toilers Commonwealth Party; Tamil Arasu Kazhagam; P.S.P.; and 6 were Independents. Two seats were vacant.

Sittings.—During the year, there were three sessions. The Council met for 10 days in the thirty-sixth session and transacted official business on 9 days and non-official business on one day. During the thirty-seventh session, the Council met for 6 days and transacted official business on 5 days and non-official business on one day. During the thirty-eighth session, the Council met for 10 days and transacted official business on all days. In the aggregate, the Council met for 26 days.

Governor's Address.—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 24th March 1971. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks in reply to the Governor's address took place for 5 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without any amendment.

Chairman.—During the year, Hon'ble Thiru C. P. Chitrarasu continued to be the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Leader of the House.—Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi was appointed Leader of the House.

Condolence Resolutions and Obituary references.—Three condolence resolutions were passed on the demise of (1) Thiru O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, former Premier of the composite Madras State and a former M.L.C.; (2) Thiru M. Ethirajalu, a Member of the Legislative Council and (3) Thiru A.R. Sundararajan, a Member of the Legislative Council.

Obituary references were made on the death of (1) Thiru P. Govinda Menon, Union Minister of Law ; (2) Thiru V. Kurmiah, former Minister of composite Madras State ; (3) Thiru K. P. Kutti-krishnan Nair, former Minister of the composite Madras State ; (4) Thiru V.S.S. Mani, M.L.A. ; (5) Thiru K. M. Ramaswami Gounder, M.L.A. ; (6) Thiru S. V. Kalyanaraman, former M.L.C. ; (7) Dr. C.V. Raman, Eminent Scientist and Nobel Laureate ; (8) Thiru Era. Elamvazhuthi, M.L.A. ; (9) Thiru K. Balasubramania Ayyar, former M.L.C. ; (10) Thiru M.P. Govinda Menon, former M.L.C. ; (11) Thiru R. B. Naik, Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council ; (12) Thiru P. I. Madhusodana Thangal, former M.L.C. ; and (13) Thiru. Bikkine Veerasamy, a former Minister of the composite Madras State.

Committees.—The Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances for the year 1970-71 and the Committee on Privileges, and the House Committee for the financial year 1971-72 were constituted. Five members of the Council were selected/nominated to associate with each of the Committees of the Assembly for the financial year 1971-72, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

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

1. Budget for the year 1971-72 ;
2. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1970-71;
3. Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1966-67 ;
4. Annual Financial Statement for 1970-71 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1969-70 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board;
5. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1970-71.

Resolutions.—Resolutions were passed by the Council during the year on the following subjects :—

1. Amendments to the resolution regarding the Disclosure of assets of Members of the Legislature ;
2. Amendment to the Cotton Transport Rules, 1950 ;
3. Constitution of the Avadi Township ;
4. Constitution of the Ambattur Township ;
5. Constitution of the Kathiwakkam Township ;
6. Constitution of the Madhavaram Township ;
7. Approval of the Tamil Nadu Municipal Service Rules 1970, the Tamil Nadu Municipal Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1970 and the Tamil Nadu Municipal Service (Pension) Rules, 1970 ; and rescinding of the said resolution ;
8. Increasing the maximum amount of guarantee given by the State Government in respect of the debentures issued by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited ; and
9. The ' Bangla Desh .

Statement made by Ministers.—During the period under report, nine statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under rule 42 (1) of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

One statement was made by the Minister for Industries in reply to the point raised by Thiru K. Rajaram, Leader of the Opposition, regarding the resignation of some of the Ministers from the Council of Ministers of Tamil Nadu.

One statement was made correcting the answer given to a question.

Adjournment Motions.—Notices of four adjournment motions under rule 43 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Rules were received during the period. Consent of the Hon. Chairman was withheld for all the four adjournment motions.

Matter of privilege.—During the period, a matter of privilege was raised against a Member of the Council and the Hon. Chairman ruled that “no further proceeding was needed against the Member and that so far as the Editor, Printer and Publisher of ‘Nava-sakthi’ was concerned, he would call for his explanation and thereafter give his ruling in the matter.”

Bills (Official).—During the period under report, 28 bills as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation, as the case might be.

Non-official.—During the period under report, two non-official Bills were considered and withdrawn by the leave of the House.

Questions.—Out of 1,807 starred questions received in the Council during the period under review, 140 starred questions were disallowed. 169 questions were referred back to the Members and 199 questions lapsed. Of the 1,249 admitted questions, 271 starred questions were answered on the floor of the House. Replies to five unstarred questions were laid on the table of the House. Reply to one starred question was ordered to be printed in the official report of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Debates.

Half Hour Debate.—On a request to allow half-hour debate under rule 41 of the Council Rules with reference to a starred question, discussion was permitted for one hour after suspension of time-limit prescribed under the proviso to rule 41 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Rules.

Elections to Statutory Committees—Election of one Member to the State Library Committee.—Thiru D. V. Narayanaswamy was declared by the Hon. Chairman as duly elected to the State Library Committee.

Official Report.—During the period under report, 82 speeches were delivered in English and 377 in Tamil.

Papers laid on the table of the House.—During the period under report, 508 statutory rules and orders and 117 reports, notifications and other papers were laid on the table of the House.

Bye-elections.—Three bye-elections, the details of which are given below, were held during the year.

<i>Serial number and name of the Constituency.</i>	<i>Name of the member resigned/deceased.</i>	<i>Name of the person elected.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 State Legislative Assembly.	Thiru M. Ethirajalu (deceased).	Thiru C. R. Kolappa.
2 State Legislative Assembly.	Thiru R. Sundararajan (deceased).	Thiru Nagore E.M. Hanifa.
3 North Arcot Local Authorities.	Thiru P. U. Shanmugam (resigned)	Thiru R. Dharmalingam.

Course of Legislation

During the period from 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971, 33 Acts were published, of which, 11 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. Eleven Ordinances were also promulgated during that period. A brief account of the legislation is given below:—

The Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act, 1970 amends sections 3 and 5 of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXIII of 1958) so as to declare “May Day” as a compulsory paid holiday by increasing the number of National holidays from three to four retaining the number of festival holidays as five.

Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1970 was enacted in pursuance of article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1970-71 and
- (b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1970 amends section 59 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act), 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) so as to extend the life of Chapter VIII relating to cultivating tenant's ceiling area for a further period of two years from the 2nd May 1970.

Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 1970 amends sections 3 and 7 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1939) by substituting the words "eighteen paise" for the words "fifteen paise" wherever they occur to raise the taxable floor price of electrical energy from fifteen paise to eighteen paise for the calculation of three paise per unit of energy as duty payable to Government so as to enable the licensees to reduce their tariff rates for the Low Tension Power load and street lighting.

Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1970 amends the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) which provides that the Presidents of Panchayats shall be directly elected by the entire electorate in the Village or Town Panchayats instead of by the members of the Panchayat from among themselves. Provision has also been made for authorising the President to carry out the functions which could not be carried out because of the non-co-operation of members.

The Act also amends section 20 so as to make voters with service qualification (i.e. members of the Armed Forces of the Union, Members of an Armed Police Force of a State serving outside the State and Absentee Officers) ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll of the Panchayat unless they make an application giving particulars of their address in the Panchayat to the person authorised to prepare and publish the electoral rolls. The Act empowers the Government to dissolve or supersede a Panchayat. The Act also empowers the Inspector to extend the term of office of members of Panchayats for a further period of six months, i.e., for a total period of one year to meet any unforeseen contingencies in the holding of elections.

Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1970 amends section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939) so as to enhance the rates of tax on petrol and aviation fuel from ten paise per litre to twelve paise per litre and on motor spirit other than petrol, aviation fuel or diesel oil from two paise per litre to four paise per litre.

Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1970, amends the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to raise the rate of single point tax on—

(i) The luxury goods covered by items 1 to 14 from 12 per cent to 15 per cent;

(ii) cement from 6 per cent to 8 per cent;

(iii) electrical goods, precious stones, foamed rubber sheets, scents and perfumes and tractors and bull dozers from 7 per cent to 9 per cent. The Act also provides for the levy of a single point tax of 5 per cent at the point of first purchase in the State in respect of copra on par with coconut.

Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 has been enacted so as to levy an additional sales tax of five per cent of the tax payable under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) by dealers whose total turnover for a year exceeds ten lakhs of rupees from the assessment year 1970-71 onwards. The Act further provides for levy of an additional tax of five per cent of the tax payable under the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939) by any importer or wholesale dealer from the assessment year 1970-71 onwards.

Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1970.—The Code of Civil Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1970 amends sub-section (2) of section 123 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), substituting the words “three legal practitioners” for the words “two legal practitioners” in clause (b) and omitting the word “Madras” in clause (d) of that sub-section.

Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax and Local Authorities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1970 amends respectively, the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) and the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 52 of 1961) so as to enhance the rates of show-tax on cinematograph shows to double the rates then levied and to enable the local authorities concerned to levy surcharge at a rate not exceeding one and a half times the show-tax.

Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970 was enacted to provide for the reduction of the ceiling area fixed by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) from 30 standard acres to 15 standard acres as a further step towards agrarian reform.

Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Validation of Cess) Act, 1970 amends section 18 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) so as to be in conformity with the provisions of article 286 of the Constitution and of section 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and to validate the levy and collection of cess under the said Act in so far as it is consistent with the provisions of article 286 of the Constitution. The act further provides for the revision of the cess levied and collected under the said Tamil Nadu Act in respect of the notified agricultural produces which are declared goods in accordance with section 18 of the Tamil Nadu Act as amended and for the refund of excess cess levied and collected under the said Tamil Nadu Act.

Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1970 substitutes new sub-sections (1) and (2) for the existing sub-section (1) and (2) of section 18 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) empowering the Market committee to levy a fee only and makes consequential amendments in other sections of the principal Act.

Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1970 has been enacted so as to extend the life of the principal Act, namely, the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1960) for a further period of six months beyond the 30th September 1970.

Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1970 was enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of article 205 read with clause (1) of article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the Moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1966-67;

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

Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1970 was enacted in pursuance of article 205 read with clause (1) of article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the First April 1970; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1970.— The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1970 amends the long title, preamble and sections 4, 5, 7, 9-A, 9-B, 12, 13 and 14 of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951) and inserts new section 6-A which provides for certain facilities to the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, Leader of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly; and Leader of the opposition in the Legislative Council.

The Act also provides certain facilities to the Chief Government Whip and the Government Whip.

The Act further provides that the cars allowed to the Deputy Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, Opposition Leaders in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, Chief Government Whip and Government Whip shall also be brought within the ambit of the practice of Government themselves paying damages to third parties instead of insuring them and thereby incurring recurring expenditure by way of payment of premium.

The Act also provides for grant of an allowance of rupees one hundred only per mensem to the family of the deceased legislators for the unexpired portion of their term of office. A special provision has also been made in the Act itself so as to empower the Government to make rules retrospectively for claiming medical reimbursement by Legislators who have undergone medical treatment in non-Government medical institutions.

Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty (Validation) Act, 1970 validates the levy and collection of electricity duty in Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district under the Travancore-Cochin Electricity Duty Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act IV of 1950) and the rules made thereunder during the period commencing on the 1st November 1956 and ending with 31st March 1961 as the levy and collection of duty on electrical energy under the Travancore-Cochin Electricity Duty Act 1950 was held to be without authority and illegal by the Madras High Court in Writ Petition No. 639 of 1962.

Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-cess (Amendment) Act, 1970 has been enacted to add Tholudur (Wellington) Reservoir Project and Gomukhinadhi Reservoir Project to Schedule I to the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-cess Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1963) and to omit Vidur Reservoir Project from the said Schedule.

Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1970 amends item 21 of the first Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) specifying therein the articles liable to single point tax under that item without reference to their use as chemical fertiliser or otherwise, also taking into consideration the description of articles specified in the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957. It further provides that fertiliser mixtures be subjected to single point tax at the rate of 3½ per cent at the point of first sale in the State on the turnover relating to components thereof, which have not already suffered tax under the principal Act.

Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1970 amends section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to restrict the concessional rate of tax under sub-section (3) of the said section 3, only to components which are visually identifiable and capable of being separated by any mechanical process but not by a chemical process. The Act validates also the levy and collection of tax already made in the cases in which the concessional rate of tax is not intended to apply.

Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Requisitioning of Motor Vehicles Act, 1970 has been enacted to requisition any motor vehicle, any movable property ancillary or incidental to the maintenance and control of such motor vehicle and any right in or over such motor vehicle or movable property to provide uninterrupted service to the public in case private operators decide to take their vehicles off the road.

Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1970 inserts a new Chapter, namely Chapter IX-A in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) so as to give statutory recognition and status to State Co-operative Bank and Central Co-operative Banks; It provides for.—

(i) the giving by the State Government of guarantee for the repayment of the principal of and payment of interest on, any loan or advance taken by the State Co-operative Bank and each of the Central Co-operative Banks;

(ii) or increasing the maximum amount of the guarantee fixed by the Government after consulting both Houses of the Legislature and

(iii) the Central Co-operative Banks to function through the agency of other societies.

Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1970 amends the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) so as to classify the municipalities into such grades on the basis of the annual income of such municipalities and to enhance the monetary limit of contracts within which such contracts can be made by the contracts committees of such municipalities with reference to their respective nature of the grades. The Act provides for the parties aggrieved by the revision of property tax to prefer appeal to the municipal council without payment of taxes appealed against in case such taxes do not exceed Rs. 15 per half year and in the case of such taxes exceeding Rs. 15 but not exceeding Rs. 30 per half year after payment of the taxes at the rates prevailing prior to the enhancement.

Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1970 amends the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) by inserting a new Chapter X-A and making certain consequential amendments in sections 96 and 102. The new Chapter X-A provides

for the organisation of co-operative lift irrigation societies which can avail themselves of the credit facilities provided by the Government, land development banks and other financial institutions and undertake the construction of common wells and installation of pumpsets and supply of ground water to the lands of the members.

Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Act, 1970 inserts a new Chapter viz., Chapter IX-B in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) so as to give Statutory recognition and status to Apex societies. It provides for.—

(i) the giving by the State Government of guarantee for the repayment of the principal of, and payment of interest on, any loan or advance taken by the State Co-operative Bank and each of the Central Co-operative Banks and

(ii) increasing the maximum amount of the guarantee fixed by the Government after consulting both Houses of the Legislature.

Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1970 inserts a new section 17-B in the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) to provide for the grant of licences to the manufacture of portable liquor for human consumption for purposes of export only and also to grant licence for the export of such liquor.

1971

Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Amendment Act, 1970 extends the life of the principal Act, namely, Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1961) for a further period of three years from the 29th November 1970.

Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1970 amends Sections 55, 56 and 116 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and

Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) so as to abolish the hereditary principle of appointment of all office holders in the Hindu temples in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Gazula Dasaratha Rama Rao V. State of Andhra Pradesh* (1961 I SCJ 310) and also as a further step towards social reform.

Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Courts (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1970 has been enacted to validate the decrees and orders passed by panchayats which ceased to exercise the functions of panchayat courts *under* the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958). The Act also provides for exclusion of time for limitation to enable the parties to file revision petitions against, and for applications for execution of, decrees so validated.

Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board Act, 1970 provides for the constitution of an autonomous Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board to be entrusted with powers and functions to investigate, prepare and execute water-supply and drainage schemes throughout the State and matters connected therewith.

Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1971 was enacted in pursuance of article 206 of the Constitution to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of certain sums required to meet.—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1971-72 and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1971 was enacted in pursuance of Article 205 read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet.—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1970 and

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

Tamil Nadu Ordinances, 1970.—*Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 1 of 1970.*—The Tamil Nadu Requisitioning of Movable Property Ordinance, 1970 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1970.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 2 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Validation of Cess) Ordinance, 1970 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1970.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 3 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 has been replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1970.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 4 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1970.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 5 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1970, has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1970.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 6 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1970.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 7 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Amendment Ordinance, 1970 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1971.

Tamil Nadu Ordinances, 1971 ;—Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Ordinance, 1971 provides for the Constitution of an autonomous Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for the effective clearance of slums in the State, to arrest the growth of the slums, to eliminate congestion and to provide for certain basic needs such as streets, water-supply and drainage.

The Ordinance also provides for the following :—

(1) to execute work of improvement in slum areas or building in such area:

(2) to effect the improvement in a slum area after demolishing any building if it is considered that such improvement can be done on a reasonable expense:

(3) to re-develop a slum clearance area:

(4) to acquire the lands required in connection with slum clearance work and for payment of compensation for such lands acquired under the Ordinance: and

(5) to give protection to tenants.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Ordinance, 1971 was promulgated to establish an Agricultural University in this State for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences. The University has the Agricultural College and Research Institute Coimbatore and the Agricultural College, Madurai and certain other institutions as constituent units.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1971.—The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1971, was promulgated so as to extend the life of the principal Act, namely, the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1960) for a further period of six months, that is, upto and inclusive of the 30th September 1971.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1971.—The Motor Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 was promulgated to continue the *status quo* of Constitution of Transport Authorities with a single official by suitably amending the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939) as amended by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Central Act 56 of 1969). The Ordinance substitutes section 47 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939) with a new section in order to overcome difficulty in providing adequate bus facilities to the public as the proposals for opening new routes when notified by the Transport authorities were stayed or set aside by existing operators by preferring appeals to the State Transport Appellate Tribunal. The Ordinance also amends sub-section (2) of Section 64 of Central Act IV of 1939 so as to continue the *status quo* of the State Transport Appellate Tribunals as two. The Ordinance further amends the sixth Schedule to Central Act IV of 1939 to provide for the continued use of the groups of letters "MD" and "MS" in respect of the vehicles which are registered before a date to be specified by the Government as the groups of letters "TN" and "TM" have been allotted to this State in place of groups of letters "MD" and "MS".

CHAPTER IV

THE JUDICIARY.

The High Court of Judicature, Madras, is the Head of the Judicial Department. All the Subordinate Courts (Civil, Criminal and Tribunals other than those constituted to function under any law relating to Armed Forces) continued to function under the direct control and supervision of the High Court. The High Court, Madras, has both original and appellate Jurisdiction. The High Court Madras had 18 Judges (including the Chief Justice) on 31st March 1971.

Civil Justice.

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

Referred cases, Writ Petitions, Supreme Court Petitions^s and Civil Miscellaneous petitions.

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

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

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

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

City Courts--City Civil Court, Madras.—There has been an increase in the institution in the following branches of work :-

Original Suits, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Execution Petitions, and Small Cause Suits.

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

Appeals, Original Petitions, C.M.Ps. and I.As., Land Acquisition cases.

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

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

House Rent Appeals, Municipal Taxation Appeals, Motor Accident Claims, Co-operative Society Appeals, Execution Petitions, Town Planning Appeals.

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

Civil Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions, New Trial Applications, Appeals under "Payment of Wages Act", Ejectment Appeals, House Rent Cases.

Muffassal Courts :—Original Suits—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution during the year 1970-71 (from 6,128 to 7,239) and this may be ascribed to the increased institution of Original Suits in all the districts except Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli.

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 70,655 to 77,233) and this may be attributed to the increase in institution in most of the inferior courts except Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram and West Thanjavur.

Small Cause Suits—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 3,994 to 4,679) in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

The Sub-Judges in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli are empowered to try Small Cause Suits upto Rs. 2,000 and their jurisdiction is restricted to the respective municipal towns.

Inferior Courts.—The institution continued to record some increase (from 67,913 to 69,264). However, there has been a slight decrease in the institution in the districts of South Arcot, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.

Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of appeals (from 6,404 to 7,167) which is due to the increase in the institution of appeals in all the districts except North Arcot and West Thanjavur where there was a decrease in the institution.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals (from 5,125 to 5,234) and this is due to the increase in the institution in all the districts except North Arcot, Madurai, Salom and East Thanjavur.

Execution Petitions—Superior Courts.—The institution continued to record an increase (from 6,796 to 8,004) which is due to the increase in the institution in all the districts except Ramathapuram and West Thanjavur districts.

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Execution Petitions in the inferior courts in the State (from 97,790 to 99,033) and this may be attributed to the increase in the institution in all the districts except Dharmapuri, East Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Insolvency Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Insolvency Petitions (from 787 to 1,064) consequent on the increase in the institution in all the districts except Kanyakumari, Madurai and West Thanjavur.

Inferior Courts.—There has been a slight decrease in the institution of Insolvency Petitions (from 363 to 356) and this is due to the decrease in the institution of Insolvency Petitions in a majority of the Districts.

House Rent Control Original Petitions—Inferior Courts.—There has been an over-all decrease in the institution in all the districts except Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli.

Original Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Original Petitions (from 3,944 to 4,736) in all the Districts except Kanyakumari, Madurai and West Thanjavur.

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution in all the Districts except Dharmapuri.

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.—Superior Courts.—The Institution continued to record an increase from 95,077 to 97,588 as a result of the increase in the institution in all the Districts.

Inferior Courts.—There has been increase in the institution from 3,15,835 to 3,26,094 consequent on the increase in the institution in all the Districts except Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri.

Rent Tribunal Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been increase in the institution in this class of appeals (from 57 to 82).

Inferior Courts.—The institution in this class of appeals increased from 262 to 433.

Arbitration Cases—Superior Courts.—The institution increased from 6 to 9.

Inferior Courts.—No Arbitration Case was instituted during the year as against one filed in Madurai district during the year 1969-70.

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

Industrial Tribunals at Madras and Labour Courts.—The Industrial Tribunal, Madras, functioned as usual during this year. 30 camp sittings were held in 11 camps.

There has been a slight increase in the total institution of industrial disputes in the Labour Courts (from 503 to 559). The institution of petitions, under section 33, 33A, and 33C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act has decreased (from 3,915 to 2,039).

The following temporary courts have been functioning during the year:

City Courts—(i) *City Civil Court, Madras.*—Eighth Assistant Judge in the grade of Subordinate Judge.

(ii) *The Additional Labour Court, Madras*

Mo'ussal Courts—

Additional District and Sessions Court ..	1
Sub-Courts	2
Additional Sub-Courts	6
District Munsif Court	1
Additional District Munsif Court	6
Total ..	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

Criminal Justice.

Sessions Court.—There are 14 Sessions Court in the State. During the year 1970-71, 1,429 cases were instituted in all the 14 Courts. Including the cases pending on 1st April 1970, 1,366 cases were disposed of during the year and 323 cases were pending at the end of the year. There was a fall in the institution of Sessions Cases in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Salem, East Thanjavur and Tirunelveli while there was increase in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli and Madras City.

An Additional District and Sessions Court was constituted at Madurai while one temporary Additional Sessions Court was constituted at Salem. The term of the Additional District and Sessions Court at Tirunelveli has also been extended upto 31st December 1971. Six Assistant Sessions Court also functioned during the year. The four subordinate Judges at Tiruchirappalli and the Sub-Judge at Pudukottai have been exercising powers as Assistant Sessions Judges and disposing of Sessions cases. The Additional Sub-Judges at Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin and the Sub-Judges at Tirunelveli and Tuticorin have also been exercising powers as Assistant Sessions Judgos during the year.

Magistrate Courts.—During the year, a total number of 12,23,679 cases were instituted in the Courts in the districts (other than Sessions Cases). Including the cases pending on 1st April 1970 12,38,752 cases were disposed of during the year and 55,792 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Out of 12,23,679 cases instituted, particulars regarding Grave Crime cases, Prohibition cases and Forest cases are given below :—

(1) Grave Crime cases	.. .. .	4,778
(2) Prohibition cases	.. .. .	3,46,085
(3) Forest cases	.. .. .	18,774

There has been an increase in the institution of Criminal cases in the Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, Dharmapuri and Thanjavur. There is an increase in the institution of Prohibition cases in all the Ditriets except Kanyakumari, Salem and Madras City. The institution of Forest cases has recorded a fall in all the Districts except Kanyakumari, Madurai and Madras City.

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

Madras City.—Nine Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates including the Chief Presidency Magistrate functioned in the City. The sanctioned strength of special Honorary Presidency Magistrates was 31. Three Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Courts—one each at Egmore, George Town and Saidapet continued to function.

The total number of Bench Courts in the City is five—two each at Egmore and George Town and one at Saidapet.

The Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates are constituted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate from out of a total strength of 200 Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Normally, each bench consists of three Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

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

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

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

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

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

Presidency Magistrates' Courts.—Four lakhs seventy-six thousand and fifty-six cases were instituted during the year 1970-71 in all the Courts. Two hundred and twenty-one cases related to Grave crimes. The total pendency of cases in all the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at the end of the year was 16,636.

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

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

State Finance

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 9,89.02 lakhs on the 1st April 1969 and Rs. 6,53.61 lakhs on 31st March 1970.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1969-70 was Rs. 2,80,91.01 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,06,23.50 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 25,32.49 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Scheme amounted to Rs. 29,00.24 lakhs, the main item being Rs. 4,87.38 lakhs under Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development, Rs. 8,58.63 lakhs under Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial and Non-commercial) and Rs. 5,38.41 lakhs under Capital outlay on Public Works.

TABLE I.
STATE FINANCE.

<i>Head of Account.</i>	<i>Receipt during 1968-69.</i>	<i>Receipt during 1969-70.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—</i>		
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	18,15.75 26,02.24
V	Estate Duty	55.38 58.87
IX	Land Revenue	3,28.67 3,20.87
X	State Excise Duties	84.49 1,16.72

TABLE I—cont.

STATE FINANCE—cont.

<i>Head of account.</i>		<i>Receipt during</i> 1968-69.	<i>Receipt during</i> 1969-70.
(1)		(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>			
XI	Taxes on Vehicles	18,65·17	19,46·98
XII	Sales Tax	61,12·04	72,15·47
XIII	Other Taxes and duties	16,70·15	18,04·43
XIV	Stamps	10,91·13	12,77·09
XV	Registration fees	2,59·52	2,76·11
XVI	Interest	31,17·60	19,01·61
XVII	Administration of Justice	1,55·30	1,80·15
XVIII	Jails	53·59	63·11
XIX	Police	57·12	67·17
XXI	Miscellaneous Departmets	3,35·75	2,25·22
XXII	Education	2,64·52	2,08·44
XXIII	Medical	1,02·39	2,94·14
XXIV	Public Health	18·07	33·78
XXV	Agriculture	6,01·02	8,29·03
XXVII	Animal Husbandry	41·19	40·51
XXVIII	Co-operation	60·91	89·39
XXIX	Industries	3,81·71	3,09·37
XXXI	Community Development Project, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	12·11	10·99
XXXII	Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations.	3,55·11	3,71·79
XXXIV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Commercial.	1,93·16	2,34·43

TABLE I—cont.

STATE FINANCE—cont.

<i>Head of account.</i>	<i>Receipt during 1968-69.</i>	<i>Receipt during 1969-70.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
XXXV Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and drainage Works non-Commercial.	1,60·19	1,39·19
XXXVII Public Works	1,45·81	1,60·27
XLIII Road and Water Transport Schemes.	15,66·85	17,64·26
XLVIII Contributions and recoveries towards pensions and other Retirement benefits.	33·53	37·36
XLIX Stationery and Printing	60·33	51·33
LI Forest	3,36·71	3,35·81
LII Miscellaneous	1,71·64	2,40·78
LV State's share of Union Excise duties.	22,01·99	22,29·03
LVI Grants in aid from Central Government.	41,40·62	28,51·57
LVII Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Government.	1·34	1·27
LVIII Dividends etc., from Commercial and other undertakings.	41·37	2·23
LIX Other Miscellaneous contributions and assignments.	..	..
LX Extra-ordinary Receipts .. .. .	..	..
LXIA. Receipts connected with National Emergency.	..	..
	2,77,92·41	2,80,91·01

TABLE II

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDIURE.

Part I.—Consolidated.

<i>Head of account.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1968-69.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1969-70.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I. Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue—</i>		
<i>A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—</i>		
4. Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	16.48	23.09
9. Land Revenue	1,69.43	1,90.16
10. State Excise Duties	1.12	3.62
11. Taxes on vehicles	34.61	38.56
12. Sales Tax	1,55.71	1,70.50
13. Other Taxes and Duties	18.18	18.19
14. Stamps	27.32	30.86
15. Registration fees	82.17	89.49
<i>B. Debt Services—</i>		
16. Interest on debt and other obligations.	24,71.60	28,67.12
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	8,54.72	8,57.13

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure
Charged to Revenue—contd.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1968-69	Expenditure during 1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>C. Administrative Services—</i>		
18-B. State and Union Territory Legislature.	29.10	26.27
18-C. Elections .. .. .	..	19.34
19. General Administration	10,96.17	11,88.42
21. Administration of justice	2,59.82	2,74.28
22. Jails	1,76.42	1,98.74
23. Police	13,03.66	13,66.43
26. Miscellaneous Departments.	10,69.93	12,82.84
<i>D. Social and Developmental Services—</i>		
27. Scientific Departments	9.30	10.12
28. Education	57,51.48	65,74.23
29. Medical	14,60.28	16,81.08
30. Public Health	5,95.60	7,48.06
31. Agriculture	13,85.06	15,83.48
33. Animal Husbandry	3,57.71	3,50.65
34. Co-operation	4,04.67	3,81.57
35. Industries	3,62.12	4,26.54

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

<i>Head of Account.</i>	<i>Expenditure during</i> 1968-69.	<i>Expenditure during</i> 1969-70.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue— cont.</i>		
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	6,09.31	6,07.92
38. Labour and Employment	1,96.17	77.91
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation.	11,06.61	12,37.96
<i>E. Multi-purpose River Schemes Irrigation and Electricity—</i>		
43. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment work-Commercial.	6,86.91	7,24.61
44. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment work-non-Commercial.	3,78.89	4,24.33
<i>F. Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>		
50. Public Works	11,15.18	16,29.01
52. Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	12.46	61.22
<i>G. Transport and Communications— (Other than roads)—</i>		
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes.	16,16.80	17,90.58

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

<i>Head of Account.</i>	<i>Expenditure during</i> 1968-69.	<i>Expenditure during</i> 1969-70.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—contd.</i>		
<i>I. Miscellaneous—</i>		
64. Famine Relief	50.00	13,24.35
65. Pensions and other Retirement benefits.	4,05.34	4,26.83
66. Territorial and Political Pensions ..	0.75	0.06
67. Privy Purses and Allowances to Indian Rulers.	2.90	2.08
68. Stationery and Printing	2,52.70	2,48.24
70. Forest	2,19.00	1,94.23
71. Miscellaneous	5,66.50	6,90.59
<i>II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account—</i>		
72. Commutation of Pension	12.43	6.28
<i>J. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments—</i>		
76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	7,69.06	7,76.53
<i>K. Extraordinary items—</i>		
77. Extraordinary charges .. .. .	..	..
78A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency.	0.56	..

TABLE III.

STATE FINANCE.

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account for 1968-69 and
1969-70.

<i>Head of Account.</i>	<i>Expenditure during</i>	
	<i>1968-69.</i>	<i>1969-70.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—</i>		
92. Payment of Compensation to Land holders, etc. on the abolition of Zamindari System.	51.40	5.88
94. Capital Outlay on Improvement on Public Health.	— 4.77	— 50.74
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	17.03	14.44
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	6,31.86	4,87.38
99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial.	4,52.78	5,28.49
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-Commercial.	3,18.72	3,30.14
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	6,33.95	5,28.41
109. Capital Outlay on other works ..	5,38.98	3,38.21
114. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	2,10.34	20.81
119. Capital Outlay on Forest ..	43.68	76.74
120. Payment of commuted value of pension.	..	..

TABLE III—cont.

STATE FINANCE—cont.

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account for 1968-69 and
1969-70—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure	
	during 1968-69.	during 1969 70.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account - cont.</i>		
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	—15,89.58	—10,05.53
125. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.		500.00
Total—Expenditure outside Revenue Account.	44,93.09	18,94.71

Accounts 1969-70.

The Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Government for 1969-70 are as follows :—

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 2,80,91.01 lakhs as against Rs. 2,82,91.83 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing a decrease of Rs. 2,00.82 lakhs. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 25,32.49 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against Rs. 2,82,91.83 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1969-70.

Capital expenditure and loans.—Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for Capital expenditure of Rs. 30,04.57 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The actual expenditure was Rs. 29,00.24 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 35,36.13 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances by State Government' during the year against a gross expenditure of Rs. 33,50.42 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

Budget Estimates for 1970-71.—According to the Budget Estimate for 1970-71, the revenue account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 2,93·87 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 37,89·06 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 23,58·49 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances'.

Special Funds.

(1) *Famine Relief Fund.*—The fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936 for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the fund on 30th September, 1953 amounted to Rs. 11·73 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Madras. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Madras State. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22·11 lakhs, comprising cash (Rs. 2·38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19·73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor states in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1969-70 was Rs. 95·96 lakhs comprising cash (Rs. 75·20 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20·76 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1969-70. Including the proforma allocation of the share of the Madras Government in the Famine Relief Fund of former T.C. State on 31st October 1956 in the population ratio, the balance in the fund on 31st March 1970 was Rs. 22·02 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 1·26 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20·76 lakhs (purchase price).

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

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

Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st November 1956, it has been carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the ex-zamindari estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the fund to Rs. 75 lakhs on an ad hoc basis for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. As the balance in the fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was further decided to discontinue annual contributions to the fund from 1961-62. The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1970 was Rs. 1,23.90 lakhs comprising Rs. 74.42 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.48 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

State Borrowings

(1) *General.*—The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras as on the 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Government of Andhra, Mysore and Madras in accordance with the provisions in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequent on the reorganisation of States from 1st November 1956, the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956 is to be further allocated between the Government of Kerala, Mysore and Madras and the Union Government with reference to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The liability for the open market loans shall rest entirely on the present Government of Tamil Nadu, but the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Government of Tamil Nadu as and when they fall due. As regards the loans taken from the Central Government each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the Public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953, and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges in the population ratio.

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

(2) *Open Market Loans.*—An open market loan of Rs. 21.95 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review and this excluded a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs by way of issue of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount

of open market loan including repayment of land ceiling compensation discharged during the year amounts to Rs. 11,18·00 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of open market loans was Rs. 10,87·00 lakhs.

(3) *Loans from the Government of India.*—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 63·65 crores as detailed below :—

Loans received during 1969-70.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Loans for the development of Handloom and Khadi industry.	..
2 Loans for the construction of Hostel buildings..	13·04
3 Loans under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing).	..
4 Loans under the scheme of sharing Small Savings collections.	3,94·00
5 Loans for the development of Small Scale industries.	2,00·00
6 Loans for Grow More Food Schemes	12,95·67
7 Loans under the Community Development Programme.	..
8 Loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	..
9 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes.	2·95
10 Loans for Miscellaneous Development purposes.	32,39·49

Loans received during 1969-70—cont.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
11 Loans for financing Capital expenditure on Police Housing Scheme.	10-00
12 Loans for Co-operative Development (including loans for participation in the share capital of co-operatives).	..
13 Loans for the development of Minor Ports ..	20-97
14 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme .. ..	..
15 Loans for development of Silk Industry ..	..
16 Loans for development of Coir Industry ..	..
17 Loans for the development of Handicrafts ..	..
18 Loans for Centrally sponsored and Centrally aided Medical and Public Health Schemes.	..
19 Loans for State Development Scheme (Agriculture, etc.).	..
20 Loans for development of Village Housing Project Schemes.	..
21 Loans to All India Officers for House Building purposes.	1-83
22 Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes.	..
23 Loans for resettlement of landless labourers ..	..
24 Loans for Work Programme for increasing Rural Manpower.	..

Loans received during 1969-70—cont.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
25 Loans for Rural Electrification .. ..	..
26 Loans for Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths ..	..
27 Loans under National Loans Scholarship Scheme.	37.95
28 Loans for intensive development of Rural Industries.	1.64
29 Special Development Programme (Crash Programme).	..
30 Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma.	93.97
31 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measures .. ..	..
32 Short-term Loans for financing expenditure on development of exhibition-sites.	..
33 Advance for the purchase of debentures of land mortgages banks.	2.15
34 Loans for the accelerated programme for Consumers Co-operative Stores.	..
35 Loans for Inter-State Transmission Scheme ..	35.02
36 Loans for Drought Relief Measures	10,00.00
37 Loans for Welfare of Backward Classes .. ..	..
38 State Roads of Importance	16.20
Total ..	63,64.88

Assets and Liabilities

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

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1970. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.) //</i>
Due to Government of India	3,31,31.44
Open Market Loans	1,41,56.14
4 Per cent Madras Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	86.92
Special Irredeemable loans	1.29
Other Floating loans	21,60.39
Other loans	50,80.67
<i>Other Liabilities.</i>	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit.	27,51.78
Total . .	5,73,68.63
 <i>Assets.</i>	
	<i>Assets on 31st March 1970. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)</i>
Loans advanced due to Government	1,45,86.93
Loans to Electricity Board	2,36,12.77
Capital Expenditure	3,05,47.63
Cash Balance and investments	9,98.88
Total . .	6,97,46.21
Excess of assets over liabilities . .	1,23,77.58

Tamil Nadu Budget, 1971-72 at a glance.

The following table gives a summary of the budgetary position from 1969-70 to 1971-72:—

Items.	Accounts, 1969-70.	Revised Estimate, 1970-71.	Budget Estimate (Interim), 1971-72.	Budget Estimate (Revised), 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
Revenue Receipts	2,80,91	3,12,60	3,38,68	3,42,65
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	3,06,23	3,20,43	3,49,64	3,58,52
Deficit// ..	-25,32	-7,83	-10,96	-15,87

ALL ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.

Opening Balance	9,74	6,39	-23,23	-23,23
Revenue Surplus .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Loans from the Government of India.	63,65	51,03	44,57	44,50
Open Market Loan	22,05	18,46	21,81	21,81
Inter-State Settlement (Net).	3	-1	..	..
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	44,58	15,77	16,91	15,42
Ways and Means Advances (Net).	-9,00	-16,65	..	..
Deposits (Net)	22,82	12,96	18,72	18,73
Contingency Fund (Net) ..	4,91	40	..	..
Total ..	1,58,78	88,35	78,78	77,23

	<i>Accounts, 1969-70.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1970-71.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate (Interim), 1971-72.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate (Revised), 1971-72.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
<i>Disbursements.</i>				
Revenue Deficit	25,32	7,82	10,96	15,87
Capital Expenditure exclud- ing State Trading.	29,01	33,73	34,42	40,50
Capital Expenditure on State Trading (Net).	-10,00	-17,61	-3,57	-6,37
Repayment of Government of India Loans.	50,54	36,68	36,72	37,54
Loans and Advances (Net).	22,93	19,02	13,40	23,82
Repayment of Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	23,47	24,50	13,54	16,02
Repayment of Open Market Loans.	11,18	7,43	8,85	8,85
Closing Balance	6,39	-23,23	-35,54	-59,00
Total ..	1,58,78	88,35	78,78	77,23

Director of Treasuries and Accounts.

The Treasuries and Accounts Department, as it is constituted at present, consists of the following branches :—

- 1 Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.
- 2 District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.
- 3 Pay and Accounts Office.
- 4 Administration of National Defence Fund.

5. Stamp Administration.

6. Administration of Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees' Provident Fund.

The Scheme of giving treasury training to the gazetted officers of the Treasury and Accounts Department was continued during the year 1970-71 also. The scheme of inservice training to the staff working in the Accounts Wing of the various departments was also continued at various centres during the year. A training scheme for the staff dealing with the pension cases in the offices of the Heads of Departments and the Heads of Offices continued to be in vogue in addition to the Account Test Classes conducted by the department. On completion of training in pension cases; the trainees were also given practical training for a period of one week in the Accountant-General's Office at Madras.

(With reference to G.O. Ms. No. 172, Public (Services-I) Department, dated 30th, January 1970, the Personal Assistant to the Director of Treasuries and Accounts has been appointed and designated as "Welfare Officer" in respect of Headquarters office of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras.

The system of centralized compilation of the Sub-treasury transactions in the District Treasury introduced as an experimental measure in the District Treasuries of Dharmapuri, Nagercoil, Ootacamund, Salem and Madurai not only eliminated delay in the submission of monthly Treasury Accounts to the Accountant-General but minimized the number of wanting vouchers. It also ensured the prompt submission of other monthly statements due to the Accountant-General, Madras. On the whole, this system worked satisfactorily during the year.

The various items of work relating to Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme attached to Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries were carried out smoothly during the year.

Under Rule 9 of the Indian Stamp Rules, Assistant Treasury Officers/Sub-Treasury Officer, Madras are authorised to discharge the functions of "Proper Officer" when placed in additional charge of the Treasury Officer/Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Madras respectively.

Intensive inspection of District Treasuries was undertaken during the year 1970. The District Treasuries were inspected twice. All the 130 Sub-Treasuries in the State were inspected in detail by the Inspection cells I to III and by the Assistant Directors of Treasury and Accounts. The inspections of the Pay and Accounts Office, Central Cash Bureau of the Secretariat and the Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps were also conducted during the year 1970. The inspection of the District Treasuries is split up into two spells—during the first spell of inspection all subjects except special Funds, Office Procedure, Motor Vehicles Taxation and Deposits are covered. The excepted subjects are covered in the second spell of the inspection. The inspection is conducted according to programme. The strong room arrangements are safe in all treasuries.

Small Savings

The Small Savings movement plays an important part in the economic development of the country. The Small Savings Collections provide funds for financing the various development projects and nation building activities of the Government. A separate Directorate has been formed in this State in the year 1963 to intensify collection with a Director of Small Savings with Headquarters at Madras. The Director is an officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre. He is assisted by the Assistant Director of Small Savings at the Headquarters. There are seven Field-Officers and one District Savings Officer in the City and one or two Tahsildars in each district based on its potentiality for canvassing.

The Post Offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and the opening of accounts under Small Savings Scheme. The Defence Deposit Certificates and Annuity Certificates are also

sold through the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India and their subsidiaries. The gross and net collections secured under various categories during the year 1970-71 are given below :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(i) Gross collections	42,29
(ii) Net collections	5,29

During the year 1970-71, a target of Rs. 850 lakhs was fixed under net collections. But the actual net collections of the year stood at Rs. 529 lakhs only. However, the gross collections during the year had registered an increase of about Rs. 57 lakhs over the gross collections of the previous year. The target under "net collections" could not be achieved as there were heavy discharges under Post Office Savings Bank, Cumulative Time Deposit and Certificates.

There are about 3,000 authorised agents in the State and 180 agents have been activized during the year. The agents are appointed under the Standardized Agency System. They are required to canvass and secure lump-sum investments under Small Savings Securities. The normal Agents are paid commissions at 2.25 per cent and the urban agents are paid 1.75 per cent of the investments in Small Savings Securities secured by them.

The Pay Roll Savings groups formed in the various Government Offices and other private institutions are functioning effectively. The group leaders nominated by the members are in charge of the Collection and Remittance of subscriptions towards Cumulative Time Deposit/Recurring Deposit. The collections under Pay Rolls Savings Scheme has increased from Rs. 421 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 500 lakhs in 1970-71. The number of subscribers is also estimated to have increased from 3,59,763 in 1969-70 to 5,59,000 in 1970-71.

The Publicity Wing of the Directorate of Small Savings is now headed by the Assistant Director, Publicity, Raffles and Small Savings, assisted by the Publicity Assistant. During the year, one folder and three posters on Small Savings were produced and distributed. A Small Savings Publicity hoarding with a slogan “சிறுவர்களுடன் சேர்ந்து வளரும் சிறுசேமிப்பு” was put up at various important places in Madras City.

Oratorical competitions on Small Savings were conducted for College and High School students in the city of Madras and in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. Prizes were awarded to winners in the shape of National Savings Certificates and books.

There are seven Publicity Vans at the rate of one each in the Districts of Madurai, Thanjavur, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, The Nilgiris and Madras. These Vans are fitted with Audio-Visual Publicity equipments to carry on intensive propaganda in the rural parts. A Mobile Postal Savings Bank Van is also functioning in Madras City for intensifying Small Savings Collections in Educational institutions, slums, etc.

The Headmaster of a Government High School in North Arcot District was awarded a Silver Shield for “Bachat Group”. Twenty group leaders who have secured more than 100 consent slips from any Establishment were awarded a Rexin Bag each. Eighteen agents who have secured Rs. 30,000 and also under Small Savings Securities were awarded 10 leather hand bags, 10 enamel sign boards, 8 Stationery cases, 1 Shield and 3 Commendatory letters. Forty-eight Headmasters/Headmistresses/and Principals were awarded 45 Commendatory letters and 3 Cups respectively. Sixty-one shields were also awarded during the year for the Best Pay Roll Savings Scheme groups functioning in various sectors during the year.

The Department participated in a local exhibition at Salem District which had immense value of publicity. Special Campaigns were organised in Madras City and in the Districts for the period of a fortnight to one month to intensify the Small Savings Collections

Film shows were arranged in Educational Institutions, Industrial Establishments and Factories, Government and Private Institutions, etc.; to inculcate the habit of Savings in the minds of students, workers, etc. To educate the public on the benefits of Small Savings, dramas were conducted throughout the State.

Government of India have introduced the following Revised Small Savings Schemes with effect from 16th March 1970 and 1st April 1970.

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

(2) Post Office Time Deposit subject to tax.

(3) Post Office (Recurring Deposits) subject to tax.

The following schemes have been made more attractive :—

(4) Post Office Savings Bank (Free of tax).

(5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme (Free of tax).

(6) Five year Fixed Deposit Scheme (Free of tax).

State Raffle.

During the year 1970-71, twelve draws were conducted at the rate of one per month. The dates of draw and the number of series released for the draws are noted below:—

(1)	Draw date.	Number of Series.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Nineteenth Draw	30- 4-1970	12
Twentieth Draw	25- 5-1970	4
Twenty-first Draw	26- 6-1970	5
Twenty-second Draw	25- 7-1970	5

State Raffle—cont.

(1)	Draw date.	Number of series.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Twenty-third Draw	25- 8-1970	4
Twenty-fourth Draw	25- 9-1970	4
Twenty-fifth Draw	25-10-1970	4
Twenty-sixth Draw	30-11-1970	10
Twenty-seventh Draw	26-12-1970	4
Twenty-eighth Draw	8- 2-1971	10
Twenty-ninth Draw	25- 2-1971	3
Thirtieth Draw	25- 3-1971	3

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. For each Block area (Panchayat Union area). | 5 Agents. |
| 2. For each Third grade Municipality and each township. | 5 Agents. |
| 3. For each Second grade and First grade Municipality. | 10 Agents. |
| 4. For each Special and Selection Grade Municipality. | 15 Agents. |
| 5. For Madras City Corporation area. | 120 Agents at the rate of 10 agents for each circle. |

The Government may also directly appoint any registered Co-operative Society as agent for such area as may be specified by them. The appointment of agents outside

the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets has now been permitted. One hundred and six agents have so far been appointed outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets from the 11th draw. Orders have been issued that the draw will be held on the 25th of every month from November 1969 draw onwards and that if 25th happens to be a holiday, it may be held on the next working day.

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

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

In Nineteenth Draw to mark the Special Occasion of Tamil New Year, twelve series have been released consisting of the following special prizes in addition to the usual prizes:—

Number of prizes.	Rank of prize.	Prize Amount.
		RS.
1	I	10,00,000
1	II	5,00,000
5 Special third prizes at Rs. 2,00,000 each.	III	10,00,000
	Total ..	25,00,000

In the 26th Deepavali Draw, 10 series have been released consisting of the following special prizes in addition to the usual prizes :—

<i>Number of prizes.</i>	<i>Rank of prize.</i>	<i>Prize amount</i> RS.
1	I	5,00,000
1	II	2,00,000
3 at Rs. 1,00,000 each.	III	3,00,000
Total ..		10,00,000

In the 28th Pongal draw, 10 series have been released consisting of the following special prizes in addition to the usual prizes :—

<i>Number of prizes.</i>	<i>Rank of prize.</i>	<i>Prize amount</i> RS.
1	I	10,00,000
2 Special prizes at Rs. 5,00,000 each.	II	10,00,000
5 Special prizes at Rs. 2,00,000.	III	10,00,000
Total ..		30,00,000

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

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

The results of the draw are published in 14 leading newspapers apart from what the newspapers themselves publish by gathering necessary particulars through their correspondents. It is also published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette immediately after the draw date.

The first and second prizes are paid by the Director of Tamil Nadu Raffles by crossed cheque drawn in favour of the claimants. The third and fourth prizes can be claimed by the winners in any sub-treasury in the State. More than Rs. 30 lakhs which remained unclaimed have lapsed to Government.

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

In addition to the issue of the draw results in the prominent dailies, pictorial and spot advertisements are being released now in the leading dailies and weeklies to boost up the sale of the raffle tickets. Permanent Boards have been displayed in all State Transport buses to push up the sales. Posters in English and Tamil have been supplied to the agents in and outside the State for boosting the sale of raffle tickets. Hoardings have been put up in important places in the city. Slides have been distributed to all cinema theatres for display. A sum of about Rs. 1 lakh per month is being spent towards publicity charges.

For each series which fetches a gross income of Rs. 10,00,000 the approximate expenditure is Rs. 5,50,000. The approximate net profit per series is Rs. 4,50,000. This gives roughly just about 45 per cent return. The raffle schemes enable even the average man to contribute to the development of the State. The net revenue to the State is estimated at about Rs. 300 lakhs per year. It is proposed to spend the entire receipts for welfare projects such as construction of Elementary School Buildings, Medical facilities in rural areas, Slum Clearance and any other developmental purposes through a special welfare fund.

Government have allotted 1.75 crores so far to be spent under the various schemes as detailed below—

Amount in lakhs.

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

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Seasonal conditions.

The rainfall during the year 1970-71 (June 1970 to May 1971) for Tamil Nadu as a whole was below normal by 2.4 per cent.

During the year, the rainfall was below normal in the districts of Tiruchirappalli (-1.6 per cent), Salem (-2.0 per cent), Chingleput (-3.9 per cent), Kanyakumari (-4.1 per cent), Madurai (-4.8 per cent), Coimbatore (-8.3 per cent), Madras (-8.6 per cent), Ramanathapuram (-22.6 per cent) and Tirunelveli (-36.7 per cent).

The percentage of excess rainfall ranged from 1.3 to 25.6 per cent in the districts of Dharmapuri (+1.3), South Arcot (+3.9), North Arcot (+21.1) and Thanjavur (+25.6).

The percentage deficiency of rainfall was 10.9 as compared to the previous year.

Condition of crops

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally fair in all the districts of the State during the year 1970-71.

Cyclone, floods and famine

Cyclone and Floods.—There has been no cyclone or heavy floods in the State during the year. During the North East Monsoon period extending over October to December 1970, there had been heavy rains in the districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari and moderate rains in several parts of other districts.

Famine (Drought conditions).—The drought condition continued to prevail in all the districts during this year also. After the heavy rains in the North East Monsoon period, the situation eased to a certain extent in some of the districts. There was scarcity of drinking water in most of the districts and several irrigation works

got dried up for want of adequate seasonal rains. But the drought conditions continued to prevail in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli and part of Thanjavur (Aranthangi taluk), Salem and Coimbatore and in certain parts of other districts. Various relief measures such as deepening of the drinking water wells and sinking of new irrigation wells were undertaken. The relief measures undertaken by the Government were planned and executed so as to satisfy the needs of the two categories of people, viz. (i) General Public and (ii) ryots. As regards the General Public, Government gave top priority to ensure the availability of drinking water to every one. Regarding ryots Government have granted a total remission of land revenue to the tune of Rs. 30,48,614 which includes a special remission of Rs. 15,28,207 granted in the case of wet lands in Ramanathapuram District under Board Standing Order 14. The above sum of Rs. 30,48,614 granted as remission is exclusive of the sanction of dry remission which would otherwise be waived.

Land Revenue

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

	<i>Arrears.</i>	<i>Current.</i>
(1) Total Demand for the year (1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971).	4,30,20,791	12,52,40,296
(2) (i) Amount collected during the year.	1,63,68,758	9,57,47,190
(ii) Amount suspended or postponed.	54,01,469	2,36,997
(3) Total Collection ..	2,17,70,227	9,59,84,187
(4) Net Collectable balance on 31st March 1971.	2,12,50,564	2,92,56,109
(5) Percentage of net collect- able balance.	50 per cent.	17 per cent.

Court of wards

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

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

Marungapuri Estate.—The interpleader suit filed by the Collector as Receiver for partition and possession of the properties among the sharers was disposed of. The Court has passed a compromise decree in the above suit.

All the properties have been delivered to the respective sharers as per the compromise decree. No order relieving the Collector from the Receivership has been passed. A memorandum is being filed by the Government Pleader, Tiruchirappalli to relieve the Collector of Tiruchirappalli from the Receivership.

Old age pension

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

The total number of persons sanctioned Old Age Pension up to 31st March 1971 was 94,550. After weeding out ineligible cases due to deaths and other causes, the total number of pensioners actually on the rolls on 31st March 1971 was 41,280. The total amount paid to the pensioners during the year was Rs. 92,14,003.

Assignment of lands to landless poor

During the year, an extent of 1,73,558 acres was assigned to landless poor persons. The number of pattas issued during the year was 99,138. 1,38,659 of cases of encroachment by dwelling houses were also regularized during the period by issuing House-site Dharkhast pattas.

Agricultural income-tax

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1955) and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXVI of 1950) continued to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax in the Senior I.A.S. Cadre under the control of the Board of Revenue, Madras. Until last year, he was being assisted by 5 Assistant Commissioners in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, 43 Agricultural Income Tax Officers in the cadre of Tahsildars and 6 Assistant Agricultural Income-Tax Officers in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars. During the year, two of the 5 posts of Assistant Commissioners have been ordered to be filled up by recruitment by transfer from the staff belonging to the Agricultural Income-Tax department while the remaining three posts will be filled up by persons borne on the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).

The total revenue derived during the year 1970-71 was 1,93,83,147-25.

Stamps

During the year, the administration of stamps revenue has worked satisfactorily. Efforts have been taken to ensure proper distribution of stamps to the Public. The stock position of all varieties of stamps has been quite satisfactory. There has been no scarcity of stamps of any variety during the year. Further, due to the introduction of the scheme of collection of stamp duty in cash by the Sub-Registrars, there was no scarcity of General Stamp papers of any denomination.

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

	RS.
(i) Judicial Stamps	2,85,55,177
(ii) Non-Judicial Stamps	15,16,21,078
Total ..	18,01,76,255

Settlement of Estates

The Director of Settlements is the Head of the Department and he is also the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board of Revenue (S.E.). Settlement Head Offices functioned at Madurai, Thanjavur and Salem with 3 Branch Settlement Offices attached to each of the Head Offices at Madurai and Thanjavur and 4 Branch Settlement Offices attached to the Head Office at Salem. In addition to these offices, there were 8 Assistant Settlement Offices at Sivaganga and 4 Assistant Settlement Offices at Paramakudi solely for attending to the enquires under Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963. The Additional Assistant Settlement Officer at Nagercoil is attending to the statutory enquiry relating to Jenmikaram and Thirupparvaram Payment Abolition Acts 1964 (Acts, 39 of 1964 and 32 of 1964).

The settlement parties are functioning with a phased programme drawn up annually for every fasli year. The settlement work is got through by stages. The progress made by the settlement parties on the implementation of the various Acts and on the introduction of Settlement up to 31st March 1971 is given below :

Acts.	Area for Settlement.		Area Settled.		Balance.	
	Number of estates.	Area in square miles.	Number of estates.	Area in square miles.	Number of estates.	Area in square miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TAMIL NADU ACT.						
26 of 1963 ..	2,096	1,369-30	1,369	855-88	727	513-42
27 of 1963 ..	13	32-11	12	31-43	1	0-08
30 of 1963 ..	13,094	1,524-59	12,041	1,297-10	1,053	227-49
XXVI of 1948.	4,986	11,377-97	4,985	11,377-48	1	0-49

Resettlement work in Pudukottai merged area.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	..	1,100-90	..	1,100-90	..	..
Act 30 of 1964.	74	505-92	67	481-65	7	24-27

Tamil Nadu Acts 31, 32, 39 of 1964—Statutory enquiries in progress.

Revenue follow up work in Coimbatore District.

..	598-56	598-56
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Compensation and Interim payment have so far been deposited as detailed below under the various Acts.

(1)	Compensation.	Interim payment.
	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Amount deposited upto 31st March 1970.	6,54,87,170-90	2,10,10,449-21
Amount deposited during the year (1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971).	21,10,237-30	4,50,026-46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,75,97,408-20	2,14,60,475-87
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	RS.
(i) Office of the Director of Settlements ..	6,04,987-18
(ii) Settlement Parties	70,94,550-68

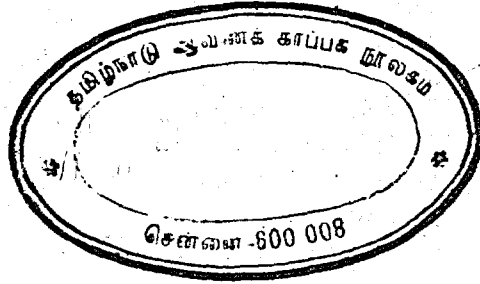
District Gazetteers

The scheme for the revision of District Gazetteers is a Central Scheme which receives hundred per cent grant-in-aid from the Government of India both on the establishment and printing charges from 1969-70. Provision has been made in the State Plan with

effect from 1969-70 for the Scheme of revision of District Gazetteers under the cultural programme. Under this Scheme, the revised District Gazetteers relating to Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot Coimbatore and Salem districts have so far been revised and published.

Gazetteers relating to the following districts which were prepared by the State Editor have been approved by the Central Gazetteer Unit :

1. Ramanathapuram.
2. Kanyakumari.
3. Tiruchirappalli.
4. The Nilgiris.
5. Tirunelveli.
6. North Arcot.
7. Chingleput.



The Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer was made up-to-date with reference to the Central scrutiny report and it is now under print. The galley proof for all the draft pages of the volume was received from the press. They were corrected and returned to the press.

The scrutiny work on the suggestion given by the Central Gazetteer Unit in respect of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli District Gazetteers has been completed during the year. The examination of the chapters of the Nilgiris and Tiruchirappalli District Gazetteers has been taken up. Further particulars in respect of certain chapters of the Gazetteers relating to North Arcot and Chingleput districts which were collected from the Heads of Departments were incorporated in them after thorough scrutiny.

The Madras District Gazetteer was under active compilation during the year. The work relating to the preparation of final drafts for most of the chapters of the said Gazetteer has been completed.

Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.

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

Extra departmental items of work like preparation, drawing and printing in black and white or in colours, Bus route map of the city, Irrigation departmental charts and diagrams, Wild Life map of the State, Election maps for the districts, Towns and the State are also attended to in this office. There is one Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records (P.A. to Collector/District Revenue Officer) in each district. He is in charge of Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, mobile and other *ad hoc* items of survey works.

Survey of Iruwaram Inam Lands, Lease Ho'd Estates and Minor Inam Estates notified and taken over respectively under the Tamil Nadu Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 was done. The area surveyed during the year was as follows:—

Tamil Nadu Act—	(SQUARE MILES).
26 of 1963	25.89
27 of 1963 .. .. .	..
30 of 1963	64.93

Particulars of total area for survey, area covered by stay orders and Records due to Settlement Department as on 31st March 1971 are furnished below :—

TAMIL NADU ACTS 26 OF 1963, 27 OF 1963 AND 30 OF 1963.

	(SQUARE MILES.)
(a) Total area for survey	1,478-95
(b) Area covered by stay orders	27-97
(c) Records supplied to settlement department.	1,375-67
(d) Records due to settlement department	75-31

Statement showing the progress of General Re-survey work under the Metric system upto 31st March 1971.

District.	Taluk.	Area for re-survey.	Area completed under location.	Area completed under measurement.
(1)	(2)	(3) (SQ. K.M.).	(4) (SQ. K.M.).	(5) (SQ. K.M.).
South Arcot	Cuddalore	1,022-55	1,022-55	1,022-55
North Arcot	Vellore	85-94	85-94	85-94
	Tiruvannamalai.	263-53	263-53	263-53
Madurai	Kodaikanal	322-15	319-40	284-44
The Nilgiris	Coonoor	507-43	438-02	378-57
	Ootacamund	1,195-12	133-63	19-14
	Gudalur	722-25	183-68	19-25

The re-survey operations in the transferred territory of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts have been completed and the records handed over to the department. In the Lower Bhavani Project area of Coimbatore district, the progress of re survey operations upto the year ending 31st March 1971. was as follows :—

	(SQ. MILES.)
(i) Area for re-survey	1,403-36
(ii) Location in	1,403-36
(iii) Measurement in	1,387-19
(iv) Records supplied to Settlement Department.	1,324-24

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

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

(a) Number of stones inspected by Karnams/ Surveyors.	55,73,917
(b) Number of stones renewed	1,69,778
(c) Number of sub-divisions measured ..	7,48,070

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

The total expenditure for the department during the year was Rs. 1,19,82,480.93.

Registration.

The number of Registration districts in the State on 31st March 1971 continued to be 21.

During the year, six new sub-registry offices were opened at six places, bringing the total number of sub-registry offices in the State to 381.

The total number of Registration offices in the State on 31st March 1971 was 402 (including 21 Registrar's offices).

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

(i) Number of documents registered	10,64,356
(ii) Number of encumbrance certificates granted.	3,00,120
(iii) Number of certified copies granted	1,41,557
(iv) Income (Rupees in Crores)	3.44
(v) Expenditure (Rupees in Crores)	0.997

The number of documents registered during the year has increased by 10.1 per cent when compared to the number of documents registered during the previous year. The number of encumbrance certificates granted during the year has decreased by 4.81 per cent when compared to the previous year. The number of undervaluation cases detected was 16,969 and the loss of stamp duty involved therein was 49.27 lakhs. The amount of deficit stamp duty or compounding fee collected in respect of undervaluation cases during the year was 5.49 lakhs.

Forest Panchayats

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

Excise and Prohibition

Prohibition continued to be in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1970-71. The overall administration of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, etc., was vested with the Board of Revenue.

The Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the enforcement of Prohibition throughout the State. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board was attending to the formation, control and supervision of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies for providing employment to ex-tappers and the work relating to the issue of licences for tapping "Padani". The officials of the Revenue Department continued to attend to the supervision and checking of the various types of licences and permits under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, Opium Act, and proper realisation of the revenue accruing thereunder.

Permits for personal consumption of liquor were granted to foreigners (non-Indians) on applications subject to a maximum of eight units per head per month. Tourists from other countries were granted permits subject to a maximum of six units per month by the Tourist officers, Government of India stationed at Madras. The Director/Assistant Director of the Government of India Tourists officers are authorised to issue Tourist/Temporary permits for a period of three months at a time.

In the case of Indians, permits were granted only on grounds of health and on production of certificates issued by a Registered Medical Practitioner. Permits to Indian visitors from other States, where prohibition was in force were issued on the strength of the health permits obtained by them in their respective States. Visitors from other areas were granted permits only on medical certificates issued by a Registered Medical Practitioner in the State to which they belonged or a Registered Medical Practitioner in this State. The quantity of liquor allowed to visitors was subject to a maximum of four units per month.

There were thirty eight licensees in Form F.L. 1 for the sale of bottled liquor to permit holders and 25 F.L. 2 and F.L. 2-A licensees (club licence) and thirteen F.L. 3 licensees for possession of foreign liquor and Indian made foreign spirits in hotels run on western style for supply to foreign tourists and resident foreigners holding liquor permits and staying in the hotels.

The rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, the notification issued under section 16 of Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, The Tamil Nadu Spirituous Essences Rules, 1959, the Tamil Nadu Distillery Rules, 1960, the Tamil Nadu Rectified Spirit Rules, 1959, and the Tamil Nadu Molasses Control and Regulation Rules, 1958, continued to be in force.

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

The total number of cases reported in the State under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, Opium Act, and the Dangerous Drugs Act during the year was 3,57,829 as against 3,25,747 reported during the corresponding period of the previous year. There was an increase by 2.3 per cent to the total number of cases reported during the previous year.

The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau has also detected 1,929 cases during the year as against 1,804 cases detected during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following six Acts during the year ending 31st March 1971:—

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

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

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

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Receipts in 1970-71	93,27.43
Receipts in 1969-70	82,58.38
Percentage of increase	13

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.—The following are the important changes in the scheme of taxation under the above Act and the rules during the year 1970-71 :—

“ Synthetic gems whether rough, raw or polished and whether they are sold loose or forming part of any article in which they are set, have been brought under single-point levy of tax at the rate of 9 per cent at the point of first sale in the State with effect from 7th May 1970. Subsequently, the Government cancelled the levy of single-point tax on the above goods and they were brought under the multi-point scheme of taxation under G.O. Press No. 2050, dated 26th June 1970. Again, the Government in their order Press No. 3612, Revenue, dated 21st November 1970, exempted the sales of the above goods by any dealer from liability to tax under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.”

(i) Item 21 of the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 was amended specifying therein the articles liable to single-point tax under that item, without reference to their use as chemical fertiliser or otherwise, also taking into consideration the description of articles specified in the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957. Under the amended item, fertiliser mixtures are subjected to single-point tax at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the point of first sale in the State on the business relating to components thereof which have not already suffered tax under the said Act. The above amendments were given effect to from 6th August 1970.

(ii) Sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 was amended by Act 27 of 1970 thereby restricting the concessional rate of tax under the above section only to the components which are visually identifiable and capable of being separated by any mechanical process but not by a chemical process.

The above amendments were made with retrospective effect from 1st April 1959 validating the levy and collection of tax already made in the cases in which the concessional rate of tax is not intended to apply.

(iii) With effect from 10th March 1971, asphalt (Bitumen) and Sulphur have been included as entries 71 and 72 of the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act assessable at 7 per cent at the point of first sale in the State with effect from 10th March 1971.

(iv) In order to augment the resources of the State, the Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 which came into force with effect from 1st April 1970 (Act No. 14 of 1970).

According to section 2 of the above Act, an additional tax is leviable on assesses with annual turnover exceeding Rupees ten lakhs in the form of an additional tax at 5 per cent on the sales tax assessed for the dealer each year. Under proviso to section 2 of this Act, the rate of additional tax together with the tax payable in respect of sale or purchase of declared goods should not exceed three per cent.

Section 3 of the above Act provides that all Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Motor Spirit are also liable to pay an additional tax at the rate of five per cent of tax payable on the sale of motor spirit under the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.

Sub-section (2) of sections 2 and 3 of the above Act provides that no dealer shall be entitled to collect the additional tax from customers or other dealers.

Changes Introduced in the Rules.—(i) Rule 3 (1) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959 has been amplified making it clear that eventhough a wholesale dealer may deal directly with consumers, he should, for purposes of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Rules made thereunder, be treated as a "Wholesale dealer". Rules 26 (11) and (12) were also amended to reduce the monetary limit of Rs. 500 specified therein to Rs. 100. However, the original monetary limit of Rs. 500 was restored in G.O. Press No. 2943, Revenue, dated 19th September 1970.

(ii) A new rule 35-A was introduced in July 1970 in which a new form of delivery note in Form XX-A was introduced for the use of the clearing agents who are not registered dealers under the Act when transporting goods for export or after import.

(iii) Rule 18 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules was amended in G.O. Press No. 1559, Revenue, dated 4th August 1969, according to which, if a dealer who has opted to the method of assessment described in sub-rules (2) to (7), contravenes any of the provisions of that rule, the assessing authority may revoke the concession to pay tax under that Rule and direct the dealer to pay tax in accordance with the other provisions of the Rules. However, before revoking the concession, the assessing authority shall give the dealer a reasonable opportunity to make a representation against such revocation.

(iv) The Government have issued Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Rules, 1970 by virtue of the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 which came into force with effect from 1st April 1970.

The rules lay down the procedure for assessment and collection of additional tax leviable on assesseees with annual turnover exceeding Rupees Ten Lakhs at 5 per cent on the Sales Tax assessed for the dealers each year.

(v) After sub-rule (4-BB) of Rule 15, a proviso was added according to which, the assessing authority may admit belated options exercised during the period commencing on the first July 1968 and ending with the 31st March 1969, if he is satisfied that the dealer had sufficient cause for not exercising the option before the first July 1968.

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

(1) Sales of agricultural implements (other than tractors, bull-dozers and tillers).

(2) Sales of raffle tickets issued by other State Governments from liability to tax and dealers in raffle tickets of all State Governments from liability to registration under the Act.

(3) Sales of a "Tempo Viking" four wheeler van by Messrs. Khivraj Automobiles to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Madras.

(4) Articles sold by India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, at the Duty Free Shop at Meenambakkam Airport, subject to certain conditions, among others, that the sales are paid in foreign exchange.

(5) Sales of note-books, articles of stationery and uniform dresses by all educational institutions to their students.

(6) All sales of water, whether for drinking purposes, or industrial purposes, from liability to tax.

(7) Whole of the turnover relating to sales of products manufactured by inmates of Lucy Perry Noble Institute, Rachanyapuram, Madurai.

(8) Sales of scientific equipment and drugs to the Public Health Centre, West Mambalam, Madras by any dealer.

(9) Purchase of hides and skins and other raw materials by the Leather Tannery Workers' Co-operative Cottage Industrial Societies.

(10) Co-ordinating council for social concerns (CORSCOCK) in regard to the whole of turnover relating to the sales by the said council.

(11) The notification relating to sales of products of Khadi Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 has been amended and the condition that the person and institution should deal only in such goods has been omitted. But under the amended notification, the sales of goods which are not enumerated in the Schedule of Village Industries falling within the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 and which are not generally exempt from tax, are liable to tax.

(12) Sales of readymade Khadi cotton goods are exempt from liability to tax under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959. The Government have decided that the condition that such dealers should deal exclusively in Khadi should be omitted. The Government have also waived the recovery of the tax due from the Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Sangh, Tiruppur, for the past period up to the date of publication of the notification in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

(13) Purchase of groundnut Kernel actually used for producing the oil by the co-operative societies of oil producers formed solely of owners of country oil chekkus or hand oil presses.

The system of permit for purchase of groundnut or kernel introduced in the case of private persons owning single or multiple chekkus or hand oil presses in G.O. No. 2876, Revenue, dated 1st November 1969 has been made applicable to the Co-operative Societies also.

(14) Sales of Nirodh advertisement and publicity materials.

(15) Tax payable by the Sathaya Bakery Unit, Thanjavur (Guild of Service) in regard to the whole of the turnover relating to sales of its product.

(16) Tax payable by the Director of Government of India Tourist Office, Madras on the sale of All India Road Maps to tourists.

(17) Tax payable by any dealer under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act on the sales of medicines and other goods to the Lions Club of South Madras for use at its Medical Aid Centre, Thiruvanniyur or for donation to Voluntary Organisation, Institutions and Hospitals.

(18) Any sale or purchase of senna leaves, senna pods and cassia leaves by any dealer.

(19) Sale of any goods by Khadi Kraft, Madras, and depots and Emporia of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(20) Sales of goods produced by trainees of St. Joseph Industrial School, Tindivanam, South Arcot District.

(21) Sales of goods manufactured at the Vocational Centre by Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.

(22) Sales of transistor radio sets by the Agricultural Department, Madras, to the Farmers Discussion Groups under the High Yielding Varieties Programme.

(23) The Government have extended the exemption from tax payable on the purchase of electrical goods and Burshane Gas by Cancer Institute, Madras.

(24) Sales of stones jelly by co-operative societies formed solely of workers who produce stone jelly including big stones.

Deduction in Rate of Tax.— 1) The rate of tax on sales of automobile tyres, batteries (excluding dry cells) and automobiles spare parts has been reduced from 15 per cent to 13 per cent with effect from 1st April 1970.

(2) The rate of tax on sales of automobile tubes has been reduced from 15 per cent to 13 per cent.

(3) The Government have reduced the rate in respect of the tax payable by Enfield India Limited, Tiruvotriyur, Madras under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, on the sales of acces-

sories and spares for motor cycles to the Government of India Ministry of Defence, as indicated below :—

(i) Accessories for motor cycles—From 15 per cent to 3 per cent.

(ii) Spares for motor cycles from 13 per cent to 3 per cent.

(4) Reduction in the rate of tax on sales of Leyland Comet and Hippo Chassis to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence from 15 per cent to 3 per cent by Messrs. Ashok Leyland Limited, Madras.

(5) Reduction in the rate of singlepoint tax from 15 per cent to 13 per cent in respect of the tax payable by any dealer under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

Exemption Withdrawn.—(1) The exemption from liability to tax under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959, in respect of sales of agricultural implements (Other than tractors, bulldozers and tillers) granted in G.O. No. 838, Revenue, dated 18th March 1970 has been withdrawn in respect of sales of oil engines, electric motors and pumpsets.

(2) The exemption of sales of products of baskets-making and mat-weaving industries from payment of sales tax granted in Revenue Department Notification III No. 323, dated 2nd March 1968 has been cancelled in the G.O. (Press), No. 920, Revenue, dated 29th March 1971.

The total number of dealers registered during the year-ending 31st March 1971 was 1,80,684 as against 1,71,836 in the previous year. Out of this 1,03,235 were assesseees of different categories as detailed below :—

- (a) With turnover of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 75,000—Rs. 60,247;
- (b) With turnover upto Rs. 10 lakhs—Rs. 39,850;
- (c) With turnover above Rs. 10 lakhs—Rs. 3,138.

II. Central Sales Tax Act, 1961.—There were 61,842 registered dealers under this Act during the year 1970-71 as against 57,240 during the previous year. Of these, 14,934 dealers were assessed to tax during the year-ending 31st March 1971 as against 12,347 in the previous year.

There has been an increase in revenue under this Act. This is due to the increase in the volume of Inter-State sales to the buyers of other States.

The following are the exemptions granted by the Government from payment of Central Sales Tax :—

(i) Inter-State Sales of products of Swedish Red Cross Rehabilitation Industries, Katpadi, North Arcot District.

(ii) Sales of goods manufactured by the training centre in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce by the vocational training of the Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District.

III. The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—The tax under the Act is levied on Importers of and Wholesalers in motor spirit. The tax is levied at the whole sale point or import. The bulk of the tax is realised in Madras City where the major oil companies, including the Madras Refineries Limited have head offices. The rates of tax continued to be ten paise per litre in the case of petrol, aviation fuel and diesel oil and two paise per litre in the case of motor spirit other than petrol, aviation fuel and diesel oil up to 25th February 1970. The rates of tax were revised with effect from 26th February 1970 as indicated below :—

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

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

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

The total quantities of oil involved in the first sales liable to tax for the year-ending 31st March 1971 are as follows :—

	LITRES IN LAKHS.
(1) Petrol	2,469
(2) Diesel Oil	7,116
(3) Aviation Turbo-fuel	1,080

IV. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 and V. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.—

The department continued its drive against evasion of tax by frequent surprise inspections of cinema houses at odd hours and by bringing to the notice of the Collectors of the districts concerned notable cases of evasion for taking suitable action under the Cinematograph Act also.

In the light of the proceedings of the Conference of the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and Commercial Tax Officers held at Ootacamund during June 1969, action is being taken for complete overhauling and comprehensive amendment to the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.

9,58,966 Entertainments were held under the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act during the year. Ninety per cent of the revenue realised as entertainment tax under Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 and 100 per cent of the surcharges are assigned to the concerned local bodies. Apart from the entertainment tax which is collected on each payment for admission, a separate tax viz., "Show-tax" is collected for each show and is credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State Government.

Section 4-A of the Entertainments Tax Act has been amended by Act No. 16 of 1970 in which the show-tax has been enhanced by 100 per cent. Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 was also amended reducing the maximum rate of surcharge leviable on show-tax by the local authorities from 300 per cent to 150 per cent.

VI. *The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act 1935*.—The revenue is derived from the horse races conducted at Guindy (Madras) and Ootacamud.

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

Tamil Nadu Sale Tax Appellate Tribunal

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

The details of the work done in all the four benches during the year 1970-71 are as follows :—

<i>I. Sales Tax Laws.</i>	<i>Appeals.</i>	<i>Applications for review.</i>
1. Number pending on 1st April 1970.	6,210	9
2. Number registered during the year.	1,977	39
3. Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	121	..
4. Total number for disposal ..	8,308	48
5. Number disposed of ..	5,138	20
6. Number pending on 31st March 1971.	3,170	28

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

1. Number pending on 1st April 1970	116
2. Number registered during the year	241
3. Number of reference applications under Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act registered.	1
4. Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	2
5. Total number for disposal	360
6. Number disposed of	215
7. Balance pending on 31st March 1971	145

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

Number of appeals pending on 1st April 1970	5,122
Number filed during the year	11,968
Total for disposal	17,090
Number disposed of	11,368
Balance pending on 31st March 1971	5,722

Civil Supplies

After the decontrol in January 1970, the activities of the department were being gradually reduced. State Trading in food grains was, however, carried on a limited scale. The department continued to exercise some control on the movements and distribution of food grains and other commodities and to have a vigilant watch over the price trend of essential commodities. The functions of the department were organised under the following five major divisions.

1. Administration.
2. Accounts.
3. Storage and Quality control.
4. Transport.
5. Distribution.

Control was exercised in respect of the following :—

1. Rice and Paddy.
2. Wheat and Wheat Products.
3. Sugar (Levy Sugar only).
4. Milo (Price fixation only in the case of improved variety).
5. Kerosene
6. Vanaspathy.

Rice.—The revised scheme of procurment by collection of levy of 50 per cent of the stocks procured and moved out of Thanjavur District by the wholesalers and 15 per cent of the purchases made by wholesalers in other districts implemented with effect from 8th January 1970 was discontinued with effect from 6th August 1970 in all the districts except Thanjavur where the scheme was discontinued with effect from 15th September 1970. The total procurment under levy scheme up to the end of 30th September 1970 was 1,82,207 rice tonnes. A quantity of 32,950 rice tonnes and 3,620 paddy tonnes was sold in auction or disposed of through tender sales.

Although procurement on traders levy scheme was discontinued in the months of August and September 1970 as indicated above, the Government had purchased a quantity of 8,018 rice tonnes of Kuruvai Paddy in Thanjavur district during the Kuruvai season 1970 commencing from October 1970. Besides, in order to enable the Government to implement the "Rupee a measure Scheme" and to have a buffer stock to meet any emergency, the Government decided to procure about 1.05 lakhs tonnes from the samba harvest 1971 and introduced 15 per cent levy scheme under the sub-clause 5 (1) of clause 3 of the Tamil Nadu Paddy and Rice (Dealers licensing Regulation and disposal of stocks) Order 1968 in the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot with effect from 15th December 1970 and in the District of Thanjavur with effect from 1st January 1971. Under this scheme, 15 per cent of paddy or rice purchased by traders to be moved out of the District is required to be sold to Government at Government rate. A quantity of 34,103 rice tonnes was collected under this new scheme during the year as shown below :—

Thanjavur— 21,868 tonnes.

North Arcot—2,757 tonnes.

South Arcot—6,751 tonnes.

Chingleput— 2,727 tonnes.

Total—34,103 tonnes.

The following procurement prices for Paddy which were fixed prior to decontrol continued till the introduction of the new scheme.

Fine—Rs. 50 per Quintal.

Medium—Rs. 47 per Quintal.

Coarse—Rs. 45 per Quintal.

The levy procurement prices payable to the wholesalers for deposit of Paddy towards 50 per cent and 15 per cent levy have been continued at Rs. 50.85, 47.85 and 45.85 for Fine, Medium

and Coarse varieties respectively. The levy rates for deposit of rice to Government have been revised in the second quarter of the year as follows for 68 per cent outturn.

Fine—Rs. 78.12 per quintal.

Medium—Rs. 73.71 per quintal.

Coarse—Rs. 70.77 per quintal.

The levy procurement prices have been revised and fixed with effect from 1st October 1970 as shown below :

Fine—Rs. 51 per quintal.

Medium—Rs. 48 per quintal.

Coarse—Rs. 46 per quintal.

Besides, an incentive price of Re. 1 per quintal has been offered to be paid in respect of High Yield varieties with effect from 1st October 1970.

The levy purchase rates per quintal for the 15 per cent movement levy deposits of rice at 68 per cent outturn have been fixed as follows :

Fine—Rs. 79.60.

Medium—Rs. 75.20.

Coarse—Rs. 72.25.

Medium (High Yield and I.R. 8)—Rs. 76.65.

As against the total quantity of 41,835 rice tonnes of paddy and rice stocks disposed of by tender sales upto the end of 31st March 1971, a quantity of 6,731 tonnes remained to be lifted at the end of the year. There was a stock of 61,773 tonnes of rice at the end of the year. A quantity of 40,406 rice tonnes of paddy was procured by the Food Corporation of India in Thanjavur District on behalf of the Government of India towards Central Pool.

The supply of rice under Family Card System at subsidized rates was extended to those drawing an income of Rs. 201 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The above extension was given effect to, with effect from 1st April 1970 and was restricted to the cardholders in Madras City, Coimbatore town including Singanallur Municipality and Perur Panchayat Union Area. The supply of rice to card holders in the belt areas was, however, continued to be made to those getting an income upto Rs. 200 only.

The total quantity of rice distributed under the Public distribution system in the State during the year (1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971) was 1,32,808 tonnes.

Wheat and Wheat Products.—Wheat continued to be allotted to this State in monthly quotas by the Government of India. During the year 1970-71, a total quantity of 3,64,550 metric tonnes of wheat was received from the Government of India. The wheat is utilized by the State Government for issue to consumers and also to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills in the State. A quantity of 3,31,740 metric tonnes of wheat was allotted to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills for crashing into wheat products while a quantity of 7,550 metric tonnes was allotted to the Districts for distribution to the consuming public. Out of the old stock, a quantity of 9,500 metric tonnes was either disposed of through tender sales or allotted to Roller Flour Mills. Another quantity of 3,500 metric tonnes of Wheat was also allotted to Roller Flour Mills at reduced rates from the old stocks in the districts. The Roller Flour Mills continued to sell the wheat products freely in the open market within the State. There are 22 Roller Flour Mills in the State and they are governed by the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (licensing and control) Order, 1957.

Milo.—There was no allotment of Milo during the year. There was no change in the issue prices.

Sugar.—The partial de-control of sugar continued during the year. Seventy per cent of the production in the Sugar Mills was

taken over as levy sugar and the balance of 30 per cent was permitted to be sold in the open market by the mills themselves. The total quantity of levy sugar allotted to this State during the year was 1,43,167 tonnes.

Infant and Invalid Food.—During the year, there was no distribution control over infant and invalid food in the City.

Millets.—No millets were purchased during the year.

Pulses.—Pulses were not purchased during the year.

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

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

Lorry Unit.—The lorry unit of the Civil Supplies Department continued to function during the year and helped to clear foodgrains from Rail heads and Harbour to the various Zonal godowns of the Department. The lorries were also utilized to transport foodgrains from the Zonal Godowns to the Government Ration Shops in the City. On certain occasions, the departmental lorries were hired to other departments. Twelve out of thirty-six lorries which form the fleet strength were kept idle during the second quarter of the year on account of non-payment of Quarterly tax for that Quarter and non-utilization of the vehicles during the subsequent quarters. During the year, the lorries covered a distance of 3,47,804 kilometres and transported 1,03,256 tonnes of foodgrains.

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.

During the year, there were 26 Warehouse Centres. The loss of business in storage of rice due to change in the Food policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu, was more than made up by

contracts with the Government of India during 1970-71 for storage of Pool fertilisers. As against 74,629 tonnes being the total capacity of all the hired and constructed Warehouses at the end of last year, the Corporation had a capacity of 1,01,184 tonnes at the end of the year. The stock at the end of the year was 74,831 tonnes as compared to 58,997 tonnes at the beginning of the year. The total reserved space for storage of Government of India fertiliser stocks as on 31st March 1971 was 93,000 tonnes. The State Bank of India and other Scheduled Banks had advanced a sum of Rs. 136.03 lakhs on 2,700 Warehouse Receipts issued by the Corporation at various Warehouse Centres during the year. At the end of the year, the paid up share capital was Rs. 81.50 lakhs.

The deposits during the year were 1,42,290 tonnes and withdrawals 1,26,456 tonnes. The utilisation of warehousing facilities for the year was 59 per cent by Government (Government of India and the State Government) 10 per cent by the traders; 4 per cent by Co-operatives and 1 per cent by Agriculturists.

Ryotwari tenures.

The most prevalent in this State, at present, is the Ryotwari tenure.

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

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

The Tanjore Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.—In 1952, the landlord and tenant relationship in Thanjavur district became strained, resulting in displacement of tenants and pannaiyals (farm labourers) resulting in agrarian crimes and disturbances. As immediate action was called for, an ordinance was promulgated, providing for the reinstatement of evicted tenants and pannaiyals. Later, this ordinance was replaced by the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952. This Act took effect from 23rd August 1952. The Act was extended to certain villages in Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot district, with effect from 1st July 1953, as there were agrarian troubles in those villages also.

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

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

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

Cases of disputes filed before the courts functioning under the Act are small in number. It may, therefore be inferred that the Act has fairly achieved its object and that the relationship between landlords and pannaiyals has become stabilised.

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

The Act provides for protection of cultivating tenants against eviction except on certain specified grounds like non-payment of rent, negligence resulting in injury to the land or crop thereon, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture or horticulture or denial of the title of the landlord to the land. The tenancy rights under the Act are both transferable and heritable. There was an unprecedented drought during 1965 and the Cultivating tenants were not able to pay the rent due to the land owners. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 11 of 1966) was enacted and this Act provides for the protection from eviction of cultivating tenants who are in arrears with respect to the rent payable to the landlords on account of failure of crops due to the unprecedented drought in 1965. This Act was in force for a period of two years from 20th April 1966 to 19th April 1968. As it was felt that it would be difficult for the cultivating tenants to pay in one lump sum the entire arrears of rent outstanding on the 20th April 1968, the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act, 1968 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1968) was enacted providing for the payment of arrears

of rent accrued and due to the landlord and was outstanding on the 20th April 1968 in four equal annual instalments on or before 1st April 1969, 1st April 1970, 1st April 1971 and 1st April 1972.

The Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 also provides for the resumption of land by land owners of personal cultivation not exceeding one half of the extent of land leased out for cultivation, subject to the condition, that the land already in possession of the landowner and the land resumed from the cultivating tenant together does not exceed five acres of wet land or its equivalent as prescribed in the Act. The ceiling for resumption in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, however is the ceiling area which he is entitled to hold under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961. The cultivating tenant is entitled to restoration of the land if personal cultivation is not carried on the land resumed from him within a year of resumption or if the land is allowed to be fallow for more than a year. The tenant is also entitled to restoration of the land fraudulently resumed from him for personal cultivation.

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

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

(i) Wet land—40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

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

(iv) Lands in items (ii) and (iii) in which water is lifted by pumpsets installed by the landowner at his cost—40 per cent of normal gross produce or its value in money.

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

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

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

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

The Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.— This Act applies to certain villages in Kulitalai, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. It came into force on 1st April 1959. It gives protection to Kaieruvaramdars and Mattuvaramdars as explained below :—

Kaieruvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operation alone, in return for a share in the crop or a fixed quantity of paddy. The Act provides that Kaieruvaramdars whose engagement was terminated on or after 1st January 1957, shall be re-engaged subject to certain conditions and that the remuneration of Kaieruvaramdars shall be the same as before the commencement of the Act. It also provides for enquiries being made in cases of dismissal of Kaieruvaramdars and for the adjudication of other disputes between the land owners and Kaieruvaramdars.

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

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act, 1961).—This Act came into force with retrospective effect from 6th April, 1960. The Act imposed a ceiling on holdings of agricultural lands and provided for acquisition of the excess over such ceiling on payment of compensation. The Act applied to persons companies, families and societies. The ceiling limit for a family of 5 members and below was 30 standard acres and the ceiling limit for a family of more than 5 members was 60 standard acres. The "Standard" acres was reckoned with reference to the classification of the land and the revenue assessment thereon, and could be bigger or smaller than the ordinary acre depending on the above criteria. The ceiling of 30 standard acres has been reduced to 15 standard

acres by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970. The Act came into force with effect from 15th February 1970. As per 1970 Act the ceiling limit for a family 5 members or below is 15 standard acres. The ceiling limit for a family of more than 5 members continues to be 60 standard acres.

Certain categories of lands such as lands belonging to charitable or educational institutions, any University, lands owned by certain kinds of co-operative societies, and industrial or commercial undertakings and lands in hill areas, etc., are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

According to the Act, the surplus in each area is determined as per the procedure prescribed in the Act and taken over by Government. The compensation is assessed on the net income from the surplus lands. The lands taken over by the Government are to be assigned to certain categories of landless persons in the order of priority prescribed in the rules on collection of land value in easy annual instalments.

The ceiling area in the case of cultivating tenants is five standard acres, including lands, if any, owned by such persons. The extent held in excess of this limit by cultivating tenants on the notified date namely 2nd October, 1962, is determined, taken over by the Government and leased out to other eligible persons. The fair rent is collected from such lessees and paid to the owners.

So far, an extent of 27,772 acres has actually been notified. Out of the notified surplus lands, an extent of 5,327 acres is covered by stay orders. Excluding a small extent of 505 acres, on which there are standing crops, an extent of 21,940 acres was taken possession of. Out of this extent an extent of 1,243 acres is covered by stay orders while an extent of 1,451 acres is covered by "B" and "D" Form notices. Out of the remaining extent of 19,246 acres, orders of assignment have actually been issued for 18,628 acres and regarding the remaining extent of 618 acres, the assignment proposals are in different stages.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction Act, 1961).—A “kudiyiruppu” is the homestead of an agricultural labourer situated in the lands on which he works. Under section 3 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1961) no person occupying any kudiyiruppu on the 31st March 1959 can be evicted from such kudiyiruppu except in accordance with the provisions of that Act. The said Act came into force on the 29th November 1961. Section 4 of the said Act provided for restoration of persons who were occupying any kudiyiruppu on the 31st March 1959 and who were evicted from such kudiyiruppu after that date. By Act 20 of 1971, the principal Act was amended giving protection from eviction of any person occupying a kudiyiruppu irrespective of the date of such occupation. Under section 4(2) of the Act as introduced by the amendment Act, any person who was in occupation of any kudiyiruppu if he has been evicted on or after 1st February 1969 can apply for restoration.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1969)—The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) and the Tamil Nadu Public Trust (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961) provide *inter alia* that every tenancy agreement between a landlord and the cultivating tenant shall be executed in triplicate. Despite these provisions, many landlords and tenants prefer to keep the leases oral and consequently a correct, complete and reliable record of tenancy rights in the state is not available. The absence of a complete and reliable record of tenancy rights stands in the way of the enforcement of legislative provisions which seek to provide security of tenure to the cultivating tenants. The cultivating tenants are also denied credit facilities from institutional agencies as they cannot establish

their tenancy rights in the absence of written record of tenancy rights. The preparation of a complete and reliable record of Tenancy Rights was therefore considered to be essential to safeguard the interests of the tenants. The Government accordingly enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969. The Act was initially brought into force in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai with effect from 19th December 1969. The implementation of the Act was proposed to be extended to the remaining districts in the State after watching the working of the Act in the three districts.

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

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

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

Urban Land Tax.

An Act to provide for the levy of Tax on Urban land in the State of Tamil Nadu was enacted first during 1963 and this was replaced by the Madras Urban Land Tax Ordinance 1966 and then by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. This Act was deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July 1963. When the work relating to the administration of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 was in progress, section 6 of the Act was struck down by the High Court on 10th April 1968 as Violative of Articles 19 (1) and 14 of the Constitution of India. On an appeal by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Supreme Court has upheld the validity of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. Consequent on this Judgment of the Supreme Court, the Government have revived the work relating to the assessment and collection of Urban Land Tax under the various provisions of the Act.

The work of assessing Urban Lands under the Act is under the direct charge of the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax, an officer borne on the senior time scale of I.A.S. The Commissioner is assisted by 10 Assistant Commissioners in the grade of Deputy Collectors with necessary attendant staff. Each Assistant Commissioner has been allotted a separate Jurisdiction in the City of Madras. He is assessing each urban land in a survey number or sub-division number separately and is levying tax at 0.4 per cent of the market value of the land as on 1st July 1963 after observing the formalities prescribed under the Act. He passes an order under section 10 or 11 of the Act in respect of each urban land and communicates it to the owner of the land, Urban Land Tax Officer concerned and the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax.

Out of the total number of 1,22,864 assessable cases in Madras City, the Assistant Commissioners had passed orders in 1,01,604 cases till 30th June 1970. After the decision of the Supreme Court holding the Act as Intra Vires, the Assistant Commissioners passed orders in 27,429 cases. The annual anticipated revenue from Urban Land Tax in the city is Rs. 79 lakhs. The assessment work is in progress. The work of the Assistant Commissioners is supervised by the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax and the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) and the progress made in this regard is being reviewed periodically.

Section 20 of the Act provides for filing an appeal before the Tribunal against the orders passed by the Assistant Commissioners either by the assesseees or by the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax. The Commissioner of Urban Land Tax also, while scrutinising the assessment orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner may direct the Urban Land Tax Officer to file appeals before the Tribunal against such of the orders which in his opinion require revision. The Urban Land Tax Officer concerned files appeals in such cases and watches their disposal. In cases where the assesseees have filed appeals before the Tribunal objecting to the orders passed by the Assistant Commissioners, copies of relevant documents are furnished to the City Government Pleader for defending the cases on behalf of the State.

Section 29 of the Act provides for the grant of exemption from the levy of Urban Land Tax in respect of Urban Lands owned by the State or Central Government or by the Local Bodies or used as places of Public Worship, Hospitals run by the Government or such other authority as specified by them, schools, orphanages, asylums for the aged and fallen women and for other deserving causes.

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

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

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

Out of a total demand of Rs. 542 lakhs in respect of the cases assessed till 31st March 1971 a sum of Rs. 249 lakhs has been Collected leaving a balance of Rs. 293 lakhs. The collection of tax is under the direct charge of the Collector of Madras and he is assisted in each taluk by a Deputy Tahsildar and necessary complementary staff.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon

Consequent on the nationalisation of all trades in Burma, a large number of Indian residents in Burma have been returning to India for permanent settlement. One lakh fifteen thousand one hundred and eleven repatriates have so far arrived in Tamil Nadu. Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, India has agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to 5.25 lakhs stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. They are to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years from 1st November 1964. Thirty thousand and twenty-six repatriates from Ceylon, who are covered by the Indo-Ceylon Agreement have arrived during the period from November 1964 to 31st March 1971. The Government of Tamil Nadu have to deal with the problem of rehabilitation of lakhs of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. Details regarding the various measures undertaken by the Government for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon are furnished below :—

Burma Repatriates.

1. Number of persons sanctioned business loan up to 31st March 1971	40,030
2. Total amount of business loan sanctioned and disbursed up to 31st March 1971	Rs. 3,34,41,965-00
3. Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourers) up to the end of March 1971	3,063
4. Number of families settled in Agriculture	1,060
5. Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in agriculture	Rs. 29,01,350.00

Burma Repatriates.

6. Number of educational concessions granted	766	
7. Total number of bunks/stalls allotted to repatriates upto March 1971	436	
8. Total number of bunks/stalls constructed by the local bodies upto March 1971	580	
9. Loans granted to local bodies for construction of bunks/stalls upto March 1971		Rs. 7,20,274-00
10. Special residential home for children of Burma repatriates at Mathur—		
(i) Sanctioned strength	400	
(ii) Actual strength	1,302	
(iii) Expenditure incurred upto March 1971		Rs. 18,19,677-15
11. Special home for unattached women at Mathur—		
(i) Sanctioned strength	300	
(ii) Actual strength	55	
(iii) Expenditure incurred upto March 1971		Rs. 3,24,205-63
12. (a) (i) Number of families allotted home-stead plots	3,795	
(ii) Number of families granted loans for construction of houses	2,427	
(b) Amount of loans granted to repatriates—		
Loans		Rs. 89,16,640-00
Grant		Rs. 3,48,000-00

Burma Repatriates—cont.

13. Number of repatriate families settled in Rubber Research-cum-Development Station, Ferrargunj, South Andamans ..	37
14. Number of families settled in Agricultural Project in Sindhanur, Raichur district, Mysore State	187
15. Number of repatriates granted old age pension	168
16. Number of candidates sent to Mana for training in Industrial Training Institute	270
17. Number of repatriates sent to Madan Industries, Hastinapur Spinning Mills, Ltd. (Uttar Pradesh)	138
18. Number of repatriates from Burma sent for training in Plumbing at Wavin India, Ltd., Ambathur, Madras-53	22
19. Number of repatriates trained in Shorthand and Typewriting ..	24
20. Number of repatriates trained in Light Duty Vehicle in Madras City	518
21. Number of repatriates trained in Heavy Duty Vehicles at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore ..	7
22. Number of women repatriates trained in the Tailoring Work Centre at Mondiamman Nāgar, Chingleput district	30

Burma Repatriates—cont.

23. Number of women repatriates trained in the Tailoring Work Centre at Pudupattinam, Thanjavur district	30
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Ceylon Repatriates.

1. Number of repatriates arrived upto March 1971	30,020
2. Expenditure incurred on redecking of pier at Dhanushkodi ..	Rs. 24,59,031.76
3. Expenditure incurred on formation of road from Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi ..	Rs. 20,80,526.12
4. Expenditure incurred on repairs to buildings and provision of amenities in the Transit Camp, Mandapam	Rs. 13,57,987.00
5. Number of families sanctioned business loans upto 31st March 1971	3,388
6. Total amount of business loan sanctioned and disbursed upto 31st March 1971	Rs. 15,66,850.00
7. Number of repatriates settled in Agriculture	14,61,900
8. Number provided with employment	424
9. Number of repatriates given housing loan	480
10. Total amount of housing loan disbursed upto March 1971 ..	Rs. 2,03,200.00

Ceylon Repatriates—cont.

11. Number of repatriates given other assistance		125
12. Total amount disbursed in giving other assistance	Rs.	29,005 00
13. Expenditure incurred on the Tea Plantation Schemes in the Nilgiris	Rs.	21,85,853 00
14. Expenditure incurred on the Rubber Plantations Scheme, Kanyakumari	Rs.	3,48,424 00

Mass Contact Programme.

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

(i) A team of officials—Revenue, Panchayat Union, Public Works and Electricity Departments—will visit a village in each Revenue Firka on the 5th of every month commencing from October 1969 under the leadership of an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar. In a Firka, where the number of villages is more than 12, the teams will visit the second village on the 6th of the month. The intention is that every village should be visited by the team of officers once in a year. During the visit, the team should make

whatever inspections are necessary to take a decision. When it is not possible to decide the issue on the spot, they should register the request and see that orders are handed over to the villagers within one month.

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

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

The scheme which came into vogue since 15th September 1969 continued to be in force during the year 1970-71. The Collectors have generally reported that there is good response from the villagers for the scheme, as their grievances are looked into and replies given in a specified time and that a number of petitions received under the programme are disposed of on the spot itself. The total number of petitions received during the period from 15th September 1969 to 31st March 1971 was 5,47,094. The total number of petitions disposed of during the said period was 5,02,066.

The disposal works out to 93 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

During the year 1970-1971, recruitment was made to 20 classes of Gazetted posts classed as "Technical". 1,948 applications were received and 1,822 applications were admitted for the oral test. 897 candidates were selected. The oral test for recruitment to posts included in Group I Services against the vacancies estimated for 1970 was held in April 1970 and the lists of selected candidates were drawn up and communicated to the Government. The number admitted to the written and oral test was 623 and 165 respectively. The oral test for recruitment to the posts in the same services reserved for Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers was also held in April 1970 and lists of selected candidates were drawn up and communicated to the Government. The number of candidates applied was 25. Four out of the 25 candidates, who applied, were selected. The written examination for recruitment to posts included in Group I Services including posts reserved for Emergency Commissioned Officers, etc. against vacancies estimated for the year 1971 was held in November-December 1970. The number of applicants and the number admitted to the written test was 895 and 818, respectively. The Commission also conducted oral tests for recruitment to 33 classes of non-Gazetted posts classed as technical and drew up lists of selected candidates. It also conducted the written and oral tests for direct recruitment to 19 classes of posts in the Subordinate Services classified as "non-technical". For these examinations, applications were received from 9,211 candidates, of which 8,211

were admitted to the written examination and 941 to the oral tests. Categorywise details are given below:—

Category of posts.	Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination.		Number of vacancies.
	Written.	Oral.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Group I Services and Deputy Superintendents of Police (Master's Degree Standard).	623 21* (including 21 E.C.Os/ S. S. R. C. Os.)	165 14*	15 (11+4)
(ii) Group II Services (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	3,865	440	196
(iii) Group III Services (Pre-University Standard).	3,624	337	151
(iv) Group V Services (Audit Assistant in the Local Fund Audit Department).	..	..	..
(v) Group VI Services—Forest Apprentice in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service. (Pre-University Standard.)	77	22	3
(vi) Group VII Services—Executive Officers, Grades I, II and III—Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department. (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	355	75	22
(vii) Group VIII Services—Executive Officers—Grade IV—Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department (S.S.L.C. Standard).	290	67	24

* Vacancies reserved for Emergency Commissioned Officers (Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers).

On the results of the competitive examination held in December 1969 for recruitment to posts included in Group IV Services, 2,766 candidates were selected for appointment as Junior Assistants (Security and Non-Security) and Typists including Steno-typists, etc., in the Ministerial Services. In November 1970, the Commission, as usual, held a competitive examination comprising a written test of S.S.L.C. Standard (Group

IV Services) for recruitment of candidates for appointment as Junior Assistants, typists (including Steno-typists) in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service and as Supervisors in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service. 42,000 qualified applicants were admitted to the above examination. This examination, as in previous years, was also open to the persons already in service who did not possess the minimum general educational qualification in order to qualify themselves for promotion to higher posts.

During the year, the Commission dealt with 32 references relating to recruitment by transfer to State Services from the corresponding Subordinate Services and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates. There were 3,087 cases in which the concurrence of the Commission was sought for and given for the continuance beyond three months of temporary emergency appointments made by the appointing authorities in the various departments of the Government. In 1,324 cases, the Commission's second concurrence was given for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond a period of one year with reference to Regulation 17 (2) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. Of these, 718 related to appointments in State Services. The Commission held the Special and Departmental Test examinations in May and November 1970. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations was 23,616 in May 1970 and 22,708 in November 1970. The Commission has invited applications for admission to the above examinations to be held in May 1971 and has received 22,538 applications. The half-yearly examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers was also held in July 1970 and January 1971. The number of candidates for the above examinations was 66 and 53 respectively. The Commission also held the Proficiency Test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. officers in July 1970. In August 1970 and February 1971, the Commission held written examination for selection of candidates for admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

The Commission advised the Government on 185 cases of appeals, petitions or review petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, references relating to alteration of date of birth and reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants.

Civil Services Joint Council

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue by issue of G.O. No. 330, Public (Services), dated 31st October 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September 1956. The finalised Constitution of the Joint Council is embodied in the annexure to G. O. No. 1118, Public (Services), dated 2nd April, 1957. As on date, the Joint Council consists of twenty members—one half appointed by the Government (official side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (Staff side). The Chief Secretary to the Government is the Ex-Officio Chairman and the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department is the Ex-Officio Secretary of the Council. The staff side consists of ten members appointed by the recognised Service Associations from among their members.

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

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

The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of service of the staff. The recommendations of the council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

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

The District Council consists of 12 members—one half represented by the staff side and the other half by the official side. The Collector of the District is the ex-officio Chairman of the District Council and the P. A. (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council. The Collector is empowered to appoint the remaining five members of the Council on the official side. If there are more than one officer incharge of any one department at the District level, the Collector is to determine the officer who shall represent the department on the District Council. Of the six members on the staff side, five members are from the recognised Service Associations and one from the Tamil Nadu Last Grade Service Association.

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

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

year and as far as possible in July and December. The meeting in the month of December is the annual one. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

During the year, the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met thrice, (i.e.), on 26th June, 1970, 9th September, 1970 and 9th December, 1970. The number of subjects discussed at the meetings was 33, 21, and 34 respectively.

Complaints cell

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

With a view to look into the grievances of the Government servants about delays in their service matters, the Government have ordered that the Government Servants may send a copy of their representations to the complaints Cell and that action may be taken on advance copies received from the Government Servants in the following matters and pursue them with the concerned Officers or Departments till they are finally disposed of :—

(i) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of salaries and allowances.

(ii) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation.

(iii) Cases of fixation of pay ; and

(iv) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension and gratuity.

Petitions containing allegations of corruption against the Government servants are being sent to the concerned Administrative Department for disposal. Appeal petitions are also sent to the Head of the concerned Department or the Departments of the Secretariat. The number of complaints received is increasing day by day.

The Government are very keen that all grievances should be redressed with utmost expedition. Necessary instructions have been given to all Collectors and Heads of Departments to ensure quick disposal of the representations of the Public at all levels of District Administration.

Cost of Public Services

The expenditure on Public Services in the State excluding salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. during the year 1969-70 was as shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1969-70.	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1969-70.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
I.C.S. including High Court Judges ..	18	74,43.57	40	4,46.39
I.A.S. Direct recruits	168			
I.A.S. promotees	35		58	
Other All India Services	97			
State Higher Judicial Service	38			
Other State Service	8,491			
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding Village Establishment).	2,89,222				90,910
Village Establishment	47,652			
	3,45,721	74,43.57	91,008	4,46.39

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

	RS.	
Total—Salaries and Pension in 1969-70 ..	7,443.57	Plus
	446.39	
	7,889.96	

The total salaries and pension in 1969-70 was Rs. 78,89.96 lakhs as against Rs. 72,38.80 lakhs during the previous year. The percentage of the expenditure on the total State Expenditure on Revenue Account has increased from 25.31 lakhs during 1968-69 to 26.50 lakhs during 1969-70.

Vigilance and Anti-corruption

The Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission which was constituted in November 1965 continued to function during the period under report. Thiru E. P. Royappa, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government was holding full additional charge of the post of the Vigilance Commissioner.

The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to all employees of the State Government except the public servants under the administrative control of the High Court. The employees of the Municipalities have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Commission during the period under report.

Fifty-three reports of preliminary enquiries involving 63 Gazetted Officers and 46 Non-Gazetted Officers and one hundred and four reports of detailed enquiries involving 41 Gazetted Officers, 136 non-Gazetted Officers and 21 non-officials were received by the Commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

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

Seven cases of trap and arrest of Government servants on charges of corruption made by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving 12 Non-Gazetted Officers were reported to the Commission.

Four cases relating to attempts to bribe public servants were also brought to the notice of the Commission.

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption with a Director in the grade of Inspector-General of Police as the Head of the Department continued to function during the year.

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

1. Number of petitions received during the year—	1,040
(a) Number received from Government including from Vigilance Commission.	61
(b) Number received through Heads of Departments and Administrative Offices.	23
(c) Number received direct from general public.	956
2. Preliminary enquiries—	
(a) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1970.	54
(b) Number of cases in which preliminary enquiry was taken up during the year.	236
(i) By Government	17
(ii) By Director	219
	<hr/> 236
(c) Total	290
(d) Number of preliminary enquiries completed during the year.	242
(i) Number of cases where detailed enquiries were initiated.	58

(ii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	184
	<hr/>
	242
	<hr/>

(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1971.	48
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3. *Detailed enquiries—*

(a) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1970.	84
---	----

(b) Number of cases in which detailed enquiry was taken up during the year—	119
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(i) By Government	53
--------------------------	----

(ii) By the Director with the concurrence of Depart- mental Authority.	66
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119

(c) Total	203
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(d) Number of detailed enquiries comple- ted during the year.—	106
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(i) Number of cases in which criminal prosecution was initiated.	..
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(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.	79
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(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped:	27
--	----

106

(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1971.	97
--	----

4. *Trap cases—*

(a) Number of trap cases pending on 1st April 1970—	10
(i) Under trial	5
(ii) Under investigation	5
	<hr/>
	10
	<hr/>
(b) Number of new cases trapped	6
(c) Total	16
(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year—	11
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	6
(ii) Number of cases where departmental action was initiated—	1
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	4
	<hr/>
	11
	<hr/>
(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1971—	5
(i) Pending trial	3
(ii) Pending investigation	2
	<hr/>
	5
	<hr/>

5. *Non-trap cases—*

(a) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1970—	32
(i) Under trial	7
(ii) Under investigation	25
	<hr/>
	32
	<hr/>
(b) Number of cases registered during the year.	11
(c) Total	43

(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year—		12
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	5	
(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.	3	
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	4	
	12	
(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1971—		31
(i) Under trial	5	
(ii) Under investigation	26	
	31	

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

			<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Number of persons.</i>
(a) Prosecutions initiated			22	46
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>		
(i) Convicted ..	11	13		
Jail ..				12
Fine				
Jail and				
Fine.				
Released under Probation of Offenders Act.				1
				13

155.

(ii) Discharged or acquitted.	3	6
(iii) Pending trial.	8	27
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) *Tribunal action—*

	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Number of persons.</i>
(i) Placed before Tribunal	124	182
(ii) Pending in Tribunal	77	123
(c) <i>Departmental action initiated—</i>		
Number proposed for action	165	192

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
(i) Number in which punishment was inflicted.	31	33
(ii) Number in which action was dropped.	10	10
(iii) Number pending.	124	149
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	165	192
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(d) *Nature of punishments—*

	<i>Number of persons.</i>
(i) Dismissed from service	10
(ii) Removed from service	1
(iii) Compulsorily retired from service ..	5

	<i>Number of persons</i>
(iv) Reduced in rank	1
(v) Reduced in pay	5
(vi) Increments postponed	19
(vii) Pension cut	2
(viii) Censure and lighter punishment	29
Total	72

Complaints about corruption of officers department-wise are in the following order of frequency. Police—Revenue—Local Boards—Rural Development Programme—Education—Medical—Public Works Department—Corporation—Forest—Commercial Taxes.

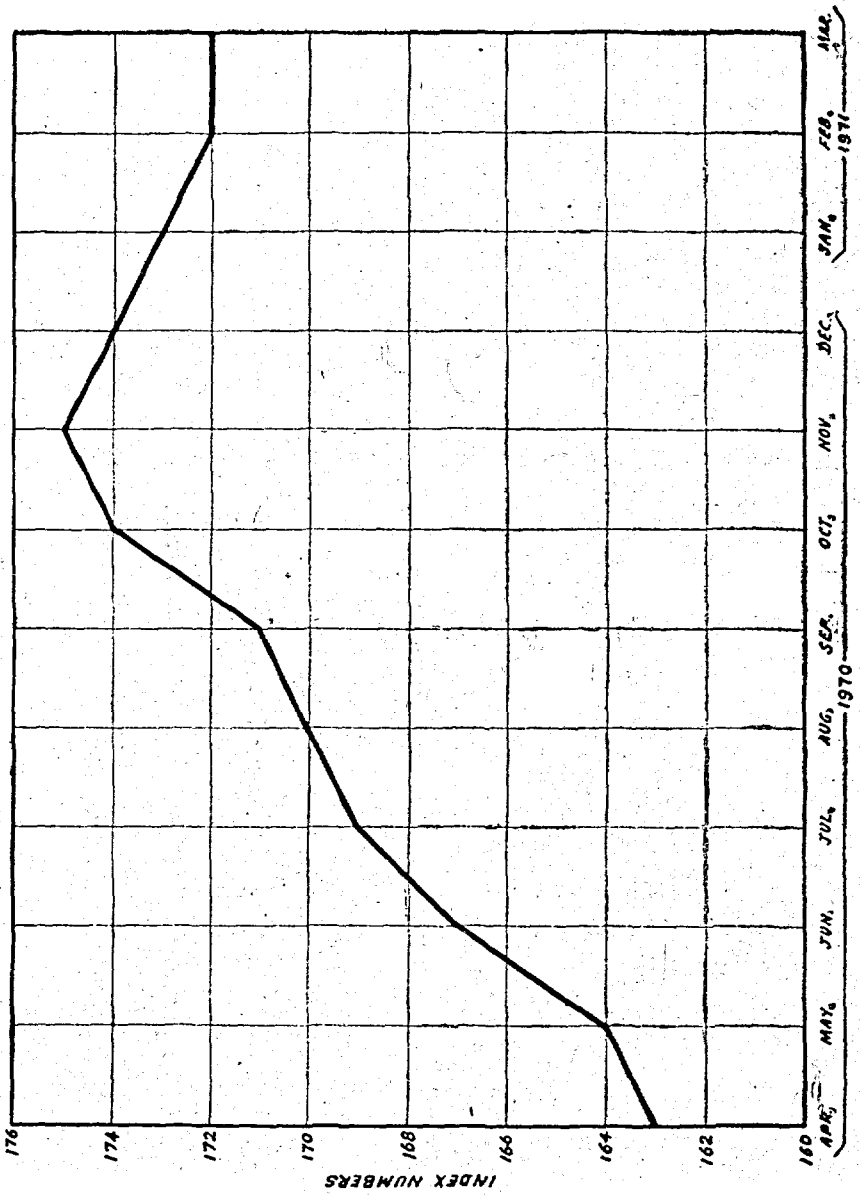
Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings

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

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

<i>Details of pendency, receipt and disposal.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madras.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madurai.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Thanja- vur.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Number of cases pending on 1st April 1970.	31	49	49
2 Number of cases received during the year.	9	12	10

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR MADRAS CITY
[BASE 1-1960 = 100]



<i>Details of pendency, receipt and disposal.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madras.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madurai.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Thanja- vur.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3 Total for disposal ..	40	61	65
4 Number of cases disposed of.	19	21	21
5 Balance on 31st March 1971.	21	40	44

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

Cost of living index

Cost of living index numbers applicable to employees in employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 were compiled and declared by the Director of Statistics under Section 2 (d) of the Act in respect of Madras City with 1960 as base, for Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore with 1935-36 as base and for Nagercoil with August 1939 as base upto September 1970. Since October 1970, the index numbers for Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil have been compiled and published on 1960 base and for Madurai and Coimbatore, the index numbers are published on 1960 base as received from Director of Labour Bureau, Simla. However, for the purpose of comparison, the derived index numbers were also published.

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

Madras City.—The consumer price index numbers for Madras City with 1960 as base or 100 advanced steadily from 163 in April 1970 to the peak of 175 in November 1970. Thereafter, it gradually declined and stood at 172 in March 1971.

Cuddalore.—The cost of living index number for Cuddalore with 1935-36 as base or 100 generally advanced from 812 in April 1970 to 890 in December 1970. Thereafter, it declined and stood at 834 in March 1971.

Tiruchirappalli.—The cost of living index number for Tiruchirappalli generally advanced from 799 in April 1970 to 854 in January 1971. Thereafter, it declined to 810 in March 1971.

Madurai.—The cost of living index number for Madurai with 1935-36 as base generally increased from 755 in April 1970 to 841 in October 1970. Thereafter, it gradually declined and stood at 827 in March 1971.

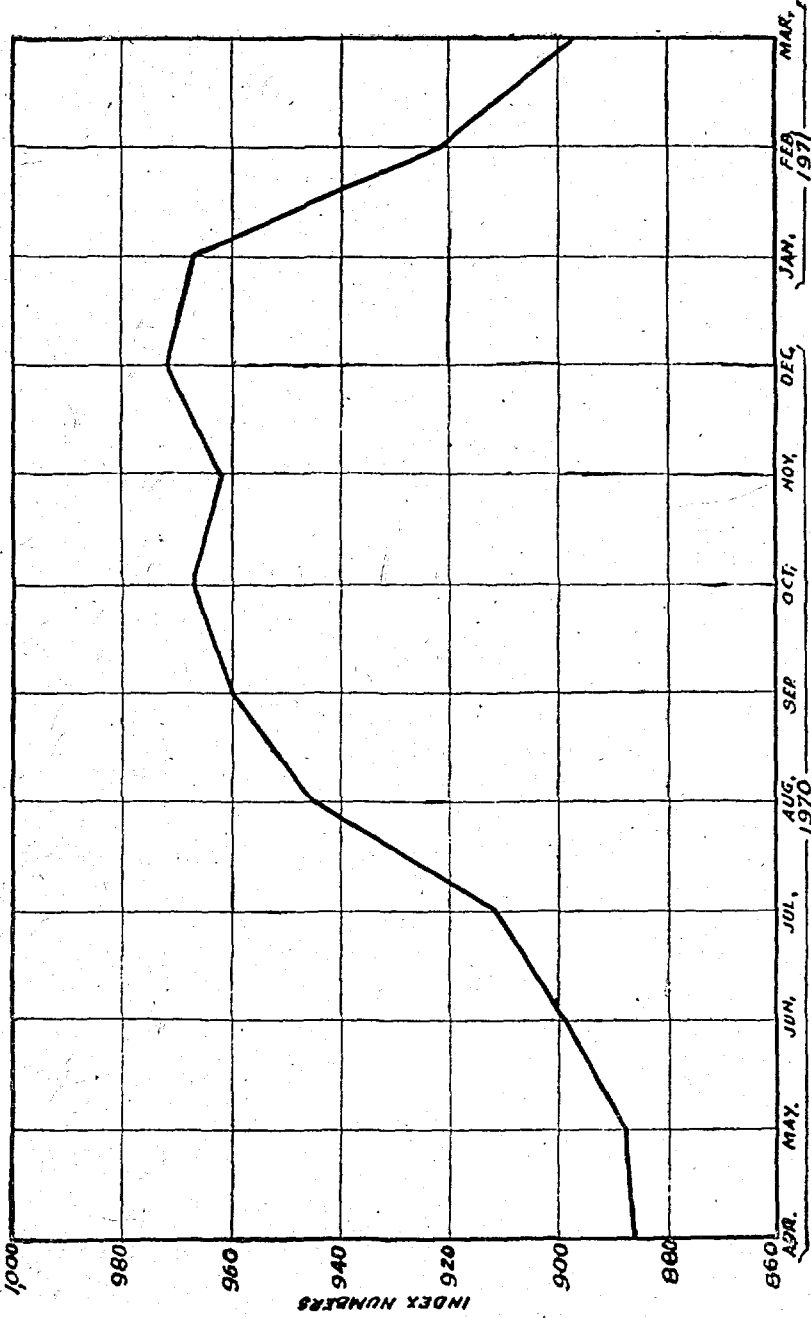
Coimbatore.—The cost of living index number for Coimbatore with 1935-36 as base generally advanced from 781 in April 1970 to 857 in January 1971. Thereafter, it declined to 847 in March 1971.

Nagercoil.—The cost of living index number for Nagercoil with August 1939 as base generally advanced from 886 in April 1970 to 972 in December 1970. Thereafter, it declined and stood at 897 in March 1971.

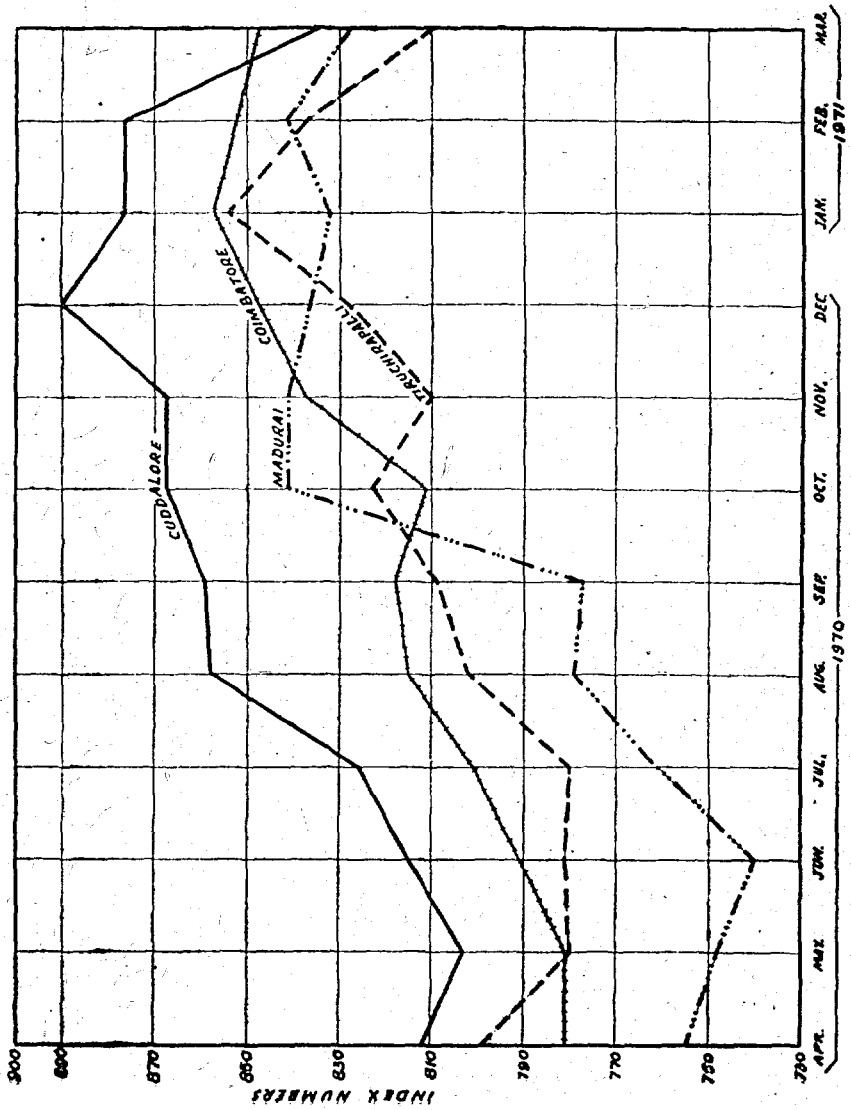
THE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES
IN TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR 1970-71.

Period.	(Base : 1960=100).		(Base : Year ended June 1936=100). (Base : August 1939=100).			
	Madras city.	Cudda- lore.	Tiruchi- rappalli.	Madurai.	Coimba- tore.	Nager- coil.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1970.						
April	163	812	799	755	781	886
May	164	803	780	748	781	888
June	167	815	781	740	791	899
July	169	826	780	761	801	912
August	170	858	802	779	815	945
September ..	171	859	809	777	818	960
October	174	867	823	841	811	967
November ..	175	867	810	841	837	962
December ..	174	890	828	836	847	972

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR NAGERCOIL
(BASE: AUGUST 1939=100)



COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU
 [BASE = YEAR ENDED JUNE 1954 = 100]



THE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES
IN TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR 1970-71.

(Base : 1960 = 100).

(Base : Year ended June 1936 = 100).

(Base : August 1939 = 100).

Period.	Madras city.	Cudda- lore.	Tiruchi- rappalli.	Madurai.	Coimba- lore.	Nager- coil.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971.						
January ..	173	876	854	832	857	967
February ..	172	876	837	841	852	922
March ..	172	834	810	827	847	897

Prices Statistics.

Index number of wholesale prices of Foodgrains and Commercial Products in Tamil Nadu.—The index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu is compiled separately by two Groups, namely (i) "Foodgrains" and (ii) "Commercial products." The "Foodgrains group" consists of paddy, rice, wheat, cholam, cumbu and ragi while the group "Commercial products" covers dhall, chillies, pepper, turmeric, cane-jaggery, palm-jaggery, sugar, groundnut (machine shelled), gingelly, castor, coconuts, ghee, gingelly oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, coir yarn, cotton lint, cotton seed, tobacco, arecanuts, cashewnuts, tanned cow hides, tanned goat and sheep skins, with the prices on 21st August 1939 as base or 100. The index numbers were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

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

During the year 1970-71 the index number of wholesale prices of Foodgrains in Tamil Nadu showed generally an increasing trend. The index number which stood at 957 in April 1970 fluctuated during the year and remained at 936 in March 1971.

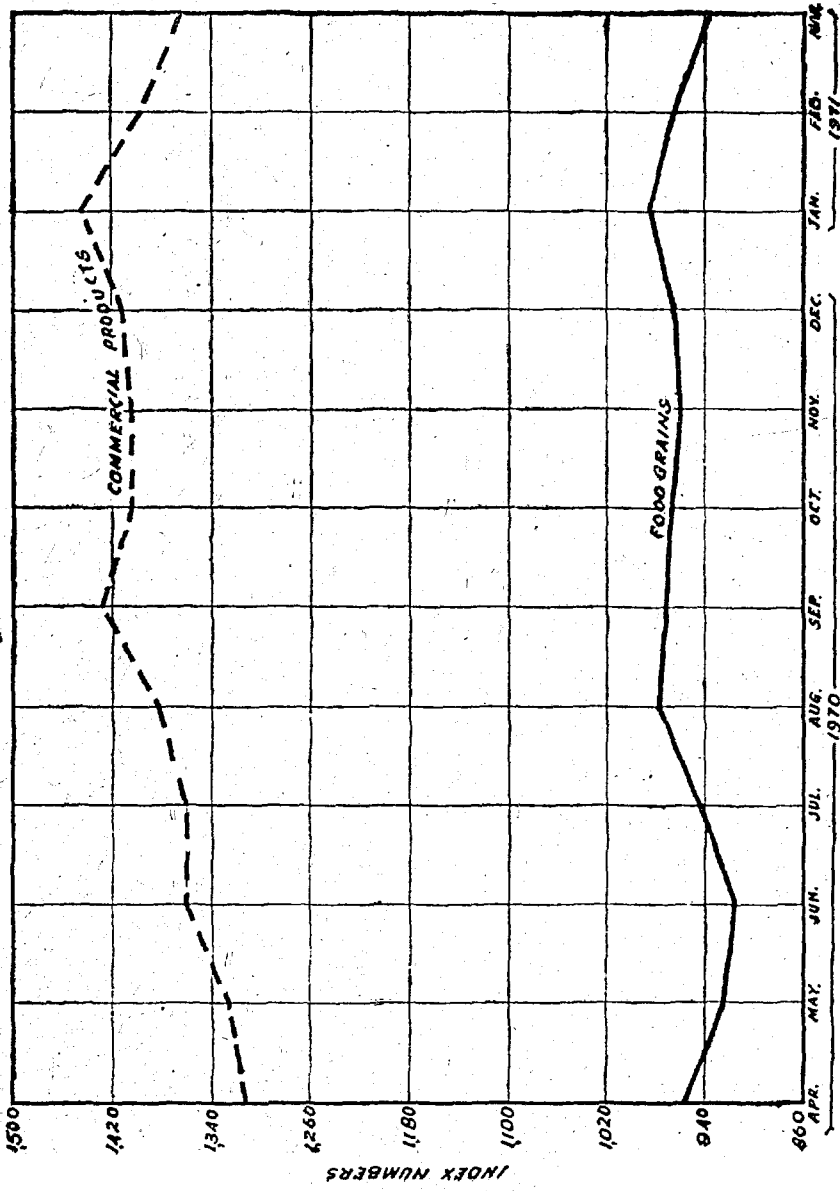
The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products advanced gradually from 1,312 in the month of April 1970 to 1,363 in March 1971.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU.

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

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Foodgrains.</i>	<i>Commercial products.</i>	<i>Composite index.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970.			
April	957	1312	1156
May	925	1325	1149
June	916	1360	1164
July	944	1360	1176
August	977	1382	1203
September	970	1428	1226
October	966	1404	1212
November	961	1404	1208
December	965	1413	1260
1971.			
January	985	1445	1242
February	966	1397	1207
March	986	1363	1175

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU.
 (BASE PRICES W.R.T. AUGUST 1939 = 100)



CHAPTER VIII

POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Police

The strength of the Tamil Nadu Police as on 31st March 1971 (excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police companies) was as follows :—

(i) Gazetted	206
(ii) Non-Gazetted	36,581

(Including constables).

The volume of property crime including murder for the year 1970-71 was 20,429 cases as against 24,523 for 1969-70 recording a decrease by 4,094 cases or 16·7 per cent. The decrease is common to all the districts except Kanyakumari. Details of the crimes committed under various heads are furnished below :—

<i>Head of crime.</i>	1970-71.	1969-70.
1 Murder	845	789
2 Dacoity	9	33
3 Robbery	84	115
4 House-breaking	6,293	7,451
5 Major theft	11,742	14,117
6 Minor theft	352	487
7 Cattle theft	1,104	1,531
Total ..	20,429	24,523

1. *Murder.*—An increase by 56 cases or 7·1 per cent was recorded under this head when compared to the previous year. Sexual jealousy, domestic quarrels, disputes over property and

factions continued to be the predominant motives for the murder. The incidence was heavy in Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts.

2. *Dacoity*.—Only 9 cases were reported during the year as against 33 cases during the previous year with a decrease of 24 cases or 72·7 per cent. The appreciable decrease in the incidence of crimes under this head is a common feature in all the districts.

3. *Robbery*.—84 cases were reported during the year as against 115 in the previous year, recording a decrease by 31 cases or 27·0 per cent.

4. *House-Breaking*.—6,293 cases were reported during the year as against 7,451 in the previous year recording a decrease by 1,158 cases or 15·5 per cent. The incidence was comparatively heavy in Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Chingleput East, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot Districts.

5. *Major theft*.—There was an appreciable decrease of crime by 16·8 per cent during the year when compared to the previous year.

6. *Minor theft*.—Crime under this head recorded a decrease by 27·7 per cent.

7. *Cattle theft*.—Crime under this head recorded a decrease by 27·9 per cent.

Of the 20,429 cases reported during the year, 12,383 cases ended in conviction and 2,474 cases were pending trial in courts at the end of the financial year. The percentage of detection works out to 60·6 on the basis of convicted cases and 72·7 on the basis of convicted and pending trial cases.

Security cases.—20,774 persons were proceeded against during the year under sections 109 and 110 I.P.C. as against 20,737 during 1969-70. Of them, 16,109 were bound over during the year as against 15,776 in the previous year. Mostly, local criminals were active in the districts.

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

(1) South Arcot district—

- (a) Singarathope 25th April 1970.
 (b) Neyveli township 2nd May 1970.
 (c) Neyveli township 3rd May 1970.

(2) Chingleput West—

- Chunampet 2nd March 1971.

(3) Madurai North—

- (a) Silvarapatti 11th September 1970.

(4) Tirunelveli—

- (a) Tirunelveli Junction 20th May 1970.

(5) Coimbatore—

- Perumanallur 19th June 1970.

(6) North Arcot—

- Ranipet 5th May 1970.

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

- (1) North Arcot district. 14th June 1970 .. Ambur Police Station.
 (2) Thanjavur .. 15th June 1970. Sevur village.
 (3) Coimbatore 15th and 19th June 1970. Perumanallur.
 (4) Chingleput district (a) 15th August 1970. Avadi.
 (b) 9th December 1970. Jain College, Meenambakkam.
 (5) Madras .. (a) 8th December 1970. Secretariat.
 (b) 9th December 1970. New College, Royapettah.

Juvenile delinquency.—1,349 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,252 in the previous year. There are 29 Boys' Clubs in the State and they are functioning satisfactorily.

Prohibition.—2,84,094 cases were detected during 1970-71 as against 2,50,828 in 1969-70 registering an increase by 33,266 cases or 13.3 per cent. Centres of illicit distillation received the constant attention of the District and Range Mobile Parties and the Prohibition Act was enforced satisfactorily in all the districts.

Habitual Offenders Act.—There were 1,287 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1970-71 as against 1,311 at the end of 1969-70. Prosecutions were launched in 167 instances. There was no change in Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Battalions during the year.

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

The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund which came into existence in July 1957 for the amelioration of the conditions of all Non-Gazetted Police Officials continued to function satisfactorily. From the Official year 1969-70, the Government of Tamil Nadu have increased the maximum limit of the matching grant from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per year. Later, the Government have treated the matching grant of Rs. 1 lakh as outright grant without any restriction. During the year 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 1,09,339.54 was sanctioned from the fund towards Medical Relief, Family Relief, discretionary grants, reading room grants and other welfare activities. Besides, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was granted as loan to the construction of a Police Club at Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5,000 to the North Arcot Armed Reserve Amenities Fund to renovate the building for the North Vellore Women Industrial Co-operative Society, Vellore. A sum of Rs. 52,100 was sanctioned towards scholarships. Another sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned towards scholarship from the Centenary Scholarship Fund to the children of Non-Gazetted Police Officers.

During the year 1969-70, the establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre at Tondiarpet, Madras City for 750 beggars suffering from Leprosy at a cost of Rs. 10,59,000 was sanctioned. This centre has not yet been opened for want of suitable site and buildings. Steps have been taken by the Commissioner of Police, Madras to acquire a site, etc.

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

- 1 Chief Minister's Police Medal for One Police Constable, gallantry. Two Inspectors of Police (C.I.D.) and one Sub-Inspector of Police (Intelligence Section).
- 2 Chief Minister's Police Medal for 20 Officers, 2 Police outstanding services. Constables and 2 Head Constables.

There are three dog squads functioning in the State—One at Madras City, one at Madurai town and the remaining one at Coimbatore town. There is a proposal to set up another Dog Squad at Tiruchirappalli. Six Alsatian pups have been imported from the German Democratic Republic.

There are 13 Static and 43 Sub-Divisional Radio stations, 20 T.P. Stations, 4 V. H.F. Stations, 5 City control rooms and 7 Flood emergency stations attached to the Tamil Nadu Police Radio network. All the District Headquarters are linked with Madras which has 4 control Stations known as Central Range, Southern Range, Western Range and Northern Range Control Stations. Besides the wireless stations mentioned above, there are M.C.P. Radio network, Malabar Special Police Radio network and Special Armed Police Radio network.

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

- (1) Madras City.
- (2) Lower Anicut.

- (3) Grand Anicut.
- (4) Thanjavur.
- (5) Bhavanisagar.
- (6) Tekkady.
- (7) Mettur.

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

District Intelligence Bureaux.—The District Intelligence Bureaux functioned satisfactorily in collecting and disseminating information about crime and criminals and the State M.O.B. maintained close liaison with them. The Head Constables trained in Finger and Foot Print work and the Scientific Assistants were of help in the investigation of professional crime. In 308 instances, culprits were located through the scene of crim prints during 1970-71 as against 358 in the previous year.

The following sports events took place during the year :—

(i) State Police Duty Meet was held at Madras from 22nd August 1970 to 26th August 1970.

(ii) State Police Aquatic Meet was held at Madras from 10th July 1970 to 11th July 1970.

(iii) The XV All-India Police Duty Meet was held at Simla from 10th to 17th November 1970. Twenty-three Police contingents from almost all the States and Union Territories took part in the Meet. The Tamil Nadu Police contingent consisting of 58 members took part in all the competitions.

The Tamil Nadu Police Team won as many as 6 Gold, 9 Silver and 4 Bronze medals besides winning 9 trophies and 36 prizes. The Tamil Nadu Police team annexed the Championship for the third year in succession in "Scientific Aids to Investigation" competition.

(iv) State Police Annual Sports were held at Madras from 14th to 18th December 1970.

(v) The Medal Parade was held on 18th December 1970.

The Police Department participated in the 15th National Exhibition and Health Festival 1970 held from 5th June 1970 to 19th July 1970 in Tirunelveli Municipality.

The Tamil Nadu Police Commission which was constituted in December 1969 to go into the conditions of service, duties, responsibility and modernisation, etc., of Police Forces under the Chairmanship of Thiru R. A. Gopaldaswami, I.C.S., submitted its report to Government on 7th January 1971.

The Police maintained Law and Order well and their morale continued to be excellent throughout the year.

Madras City Police

The strength of the Madras City Police as on 31st March, 1971 excluding the Commissioner was as follows :—

(i) Gazetted—22.

(ii) Non-Gazetted—5,427.

The Commissioner of Police was assisted during the year by 5 Deputy Commissioners of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police (Home Guards), 14 Assistant Commissioners of Police and two Personal Assistants (Ministerial).

The total number of cognizable crimes reported under the Indian Penal Code Sections excluding those under Special and Local Laws during the year 1970-71 was 9,603 as against 9,391 in 1969-70. Even though the overall level of incidence of crime showed little fluctuation, it was kept well under control throughout the year in spite of the prevailing adverse economic conditions caused by the continued high cost of living and a general increase in population due to the large number of habitations that have

been springing up in several parts of the City. Of the 9,603 cases reported during the year and 4,215 cases pending at the commencement of the year, 6,619 cases were disposed of as detailed below :—

(i) Number of cases that ended in conviction	5,476
(ii) Number of cases that ended in discharge and acquittal.	193
(iii) Number of cases that were not detected	950
(iv) Total	6,619
(v) Percentage of detection	84.5

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

Class of Offence.	1970-71.	1969-70.
1 Murder	25	16
2 Dacoity	..	..
3 Robbery	..	2
4 House-breaking	159	163
5 Theft	4,635	5,181
6 Cattle Theft	56	51
	-----	-----
	4,875	5,418
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Murder.—There were 25 cases of murder as against 16 cases during the previous year. There was one case of murder for gain during the year. The other cases related to Sexual causes, enmity, petty quarrels, etc.

Dacoity.—There was no case of dacoity during the year.

Robbery.—There was no case of robbery during the year as against 2 in the previous year.

House-breaking.—There were 159 cases of house-breaking during the year as against 163 cases during the previous year. The average amount of property lost per case in the year was Rs. 1,222.50 as against Rs. 859 during the previous year. The incidence of Crime under this head showed a decrease during the

year 1970-71 when compared with that in the year 1969-70. The decrease can be attributed to the systematic and analytical study of each pattern of crime made out from week to week with reference to factors influencing each pattern of crime and the counter-measures taken towards the prevention and detection of crimes.

Thefts.—Four thousand six hundred and thirty-five cases were reported during the year of which 3,642 cases were true cases. This figure includes 329 cases of cycle thefts, 83 cases of children Jewel thefts and 114 cases of pocket picking.

Cattle theft.—Fifty-six cases of cattle theft were reported during the year.

Infanticide.—Eleven cases of infanticide were reported during the year 1970-71 as against 23 cases reported during the previous year. The reason for such type of offence is social stigma, domestic unhappiness, poverty, etc.

Riots.—One hundred and twenty-four cases of rioting were reported during the year as against 56 cases during the previous year.

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

Accidental Deaths.—Three hundred and six cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year as against 344 during the previous year.

Drunkenness.—During the year, 73,676 cases were charged in all heads under the Prohibition Act as against 74,986 cases during the previous year. Of the 73,676 cases, 70,180 cases ended in conviction. The enforcement of Prohibition Act continued to engage considerable portion of the time and energy of the City Police Force. The City Police and the raiding parties raided constantly and effectively in the border villages and the gateways to Madras City to detect cases of transport of foreign liquor and to stop its flow into City. The Act is enforced effectively. Details

of cases charged and convictions given for drunkenness during the year are given below :—

	Number of cases charged.		Number of persons convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Madras City	67,458	6,218	64,533	5,647

Juvenile delinquency.—Juvenile delinquency has decreased during the year. The number of juveniles rounded up during the year under the various offences was 9,660 as against 16,795 during the previous year. 9,660 Juveniles were placed before the court as against 13,777 during the previous year for delinquency as well as for destitution. Of the 9,660 juveniles, 281 were committed to Institutional care, 1,149 were restored to parents or guardians and 49 were placed on probation. The number of juveniles rounded up under some special laws is furnished below :—

Nature of offences.	1970-71.	1969-70.
(i) Gambling	1,479	1,834
(ii) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.	24	95
(iii) Begging	62	295
	1,565	2,224

The Juvenile Aid Police Unit attached to Madras City Police had played its part in restoring vagrant, recalcitrant children and in committing the destitutes to destitute homes according to their age, etc., through juvenile Courts. During the year, this unit has restored 1,149 juveniles to their parents or guardians as against 1,053 during the previous year.

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

Prevention.—Twenty-six thousand and seventy-six persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 22,669 persons in the previous year.

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

	1970-71.	1969-70.
(i) Total number of accidents	5,838	4,410
(ii) Number of fatal accidents	169	175
(iii) Number of persons killed	176	180
(iv) Number of persons injured	4,294	3,988

Traffic Control.—The volume of traffic in the city continued to increase steadily. Vigorous propoganda for educating the public and motorists on “Road Safety” continued throughout the year. Children from various schools continued to come for training in road safety in the Children’s Traffic Games Park. During the year 2,570 children and 254 teachers have been trained in this park.

The Mobile Court is functioning satisfactorily. Speed traps were regularly held for checking overspeeding by motorists. 12,592 cases of over speeding were detected during the year as against 14,815 cases during the previous year. 1,389 cases of overspeeding were put up as against 2,465 cases during the previous year. A regular drive was maintained against cyclists riding without lights, going abreast and riding doubles and other offences and as a result, 40,817 cases were charged during the year as against 47,353 cases in the previous year.

There were 3,671 taxis, 393 Autorickshaws and 21 Omni buses running in the City. The number of vehicles registered under the Tamil Nadu Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, as on 31st March 1971 was as follows :—

(i) Cycle rickshaws	2,094
(ii) Hand pulled rickshaws	2,048
(iii) Jutkas	286
(iv) Single bullock carts	184
(v) Hand carts	8,493

Home Guards.—The City Home Guards Organisation commenced functioning from 9th March 1963. The present strength of the Men Home Guards on rolls is 3,622 while it is 192 on the Women side. They have been divided into nine divisions excluding the Women's Wing. This unit was utilized for doing social and public functions in addition to regular police. The organisation is functioning satisfactorily.

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

Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory continued to function (with the Chemistry Division in the Revenue Board buildings and the other divisions in the new buildings adjacent to Police Headquarters buildings) under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

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

				<i>Number of cases received.</i>	<i>Number of articles received</i>
1. Biology	..	..	..	50	296
2. Physics	..	..	..	156	6,586
3. Chemistry	..	..	..	6,636	10,528
4. Ballistics *	..	..	..	73	319
5. Documents	..	..	..	240	17,460

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

The Indian Police Service Probationers visited the Laboratory on 23rd July 1970. III Batch Customs Officers who visited the Laboratory on 17th August 1970 were given training. Thiru V. Ramarajan, Probationery Assistant Commandant was also

given training in the Laboratory. One D.I.B. Inspector was given training in various divisions of the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory from 18th September 1970 to 1st October 1970. Fifteen members of School of Social Work visited the Laboratory. Assistant Directors of Income-tax Department who visited the Laboratory on 7th November 1970 were also given training. The Police Officers of Police Training College, Vellore also visited the Laboratory during the year under review. Certain D.I.B. Head Constables were also given training in Foot Print during the year.

The Officers of this department delivered lectures to the Police Officers undergoing refresher courses at Vellore.

Chemical Examiner's Laboratory

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratory is a separate and independent Laboratory. The details of the work done in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory during the year are furnished below :—

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Cases pending at the beginning of the year.</i>	<i>Cases received during the year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Toxicology (Five Units).	2,277	4,303	6,580	6,180	400
2. Stains	..	932	932	932	..
3. Miscellaneous Medico-Legal.	..	34	34	34	..
4. Explosives Chemico-Legal.	5	8	13	13	..
5. Miscellaneous Chemico-Legal.	..	14	14	14	..

Government sanctioned the creation of a reception section consisting of one Scientific Assistant, Grade I, one Technician and one Junior Laboratory Assistant in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory. This Reception Unit started functioning from 2nd June 1970. The Assistant Director was deputed to Canada to undergo training in Forensic Sciences under Technical Assistant Component of United National Development Programme 1970 under Colombo Plan in September 1970. The Director, Chemical Examiner's Laboratory attended the seminar on the application of Science and Medicine to the Administration of Law at New Delhi on 12th and 13th December 1970.

Prisons

The total number of jails in the State during the year under report was as follows :—

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

Population and Accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of the State excluding Sub-Jails during the year was 16,498.

Prohibition Prisoners.—There were 3,705 convicted prisoners under the Madras Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year. 17,590 prisoners were admitted by direct committals and 4,418 prisoners by recommittal after having been released on bail transfer etc. 22,393 prisoners were discharged leaving 3,320 prisoners at the end of the year under report.

Prison Offences.—During the year, 481 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of the said 481 offences, 423 offences were dealt with by the Superintendents while the remaining offences were dealt with by the court.

Escapes and Recaptures.—There were 22 escapes during the year under report. All but 6 of the escapes were from outside the jail. Of those, three were from the Central Jail, Cuddalore, three from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, four from the Central Jail, Madras, five from the Central Jail, Madurai, four from the Central Jail, Salem, one from the Central Jail, Vellore and others from the Borstal School, Pudukkottai. The prisoners who escaped from the above jails have been recaptured except one from the Central Jail, Cuddalore, one from the Central Jail, Madras, two from the Central Jail, Salem, one from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and one from the Borstal School, Pudukkottai. The uncaptured prisoners are still at large.

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

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

Education.—Literary education under the adult education scheme was given to selected prisoners in all jails. Six prisoners appeared for the Tamil Vidwan examination and two came out successful. Ten prisoners appeared for the Matriculation examination and three came out successful. Eight prisoners appeared for the Hindi examination and 3 came out successful. Nine prisoners appeared for the Tailoring examination and four came out successful.

Library.—Libraries continued to be attached to all jails and the prisoners were admitted to make free use of the books available. The number of books in the jail libraries at the beginning of the year was 10,721. Seven hundred and seventy-seven books costing Rs. 2,349.56 were purchased during the year. Two hundred and seventy-four books were condemned during the year leaving 11,224 books at the end of the year. Books from the local library authorities were also made available for prisoners.

Moral and religious lectures.—Religious and moral lectures were imparted by honorary visiting lecturers and by members of the teaching staff. There were 536 visits by Hindu Religious Lecturers, 827 visits by Christian Lecturers and 277 visits by Muslim

Religious Lecturers during the year. The amount incurred towards the payment of conveyance allowance to Religious Lecturers during the year under report was Rs. 2,307.

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

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

Advisory Board Scheme.—The Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of prisoners in jails considered the cases of 704 prisoners during the year. The Boards recommended the cases of 137 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 372 cases not recommended by the Boards, but required to be sent to Government under the rules, were submitted to Government. There were 142 cases in which orders of Government were awaited at the beginning of the year. Government ordered the release of 228 prisoners and directed the resubmission of 302 cases after some time. Orders of Government in respect of 77 cases were awaited at the end of the year.

Borstal School—(i) *Population.*—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 183 inmates.

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

Nine inmates appeared for the Tailoring examination. The results are awaited.

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

Inmates were given training according to their aptitudes.

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

(v) *Discharge on licence.*—The Visiting Committee of the Borstal School, Pudukottai, met twice during the year for considering the release of inmates under the licence scheme. On the recommendation of the Committee, 5 inmates were discharged during the year under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925.

(vi) *Offences and punishments.*—The number of offences committed by inmates which merited punishment was 57. The conduct of the inmate on the whole was satisfactory. Two inmates escaped from outside the institution during the year, of whom, one was recaptured and another is still at large.

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

Finance.—The total expenditure on the department excluding the outlay on jail buildings and the amounts paid for imported articles amounted to Rs. 2,52,56,116.10.

The total receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 56,68,402.69.

Probation Branch.

The Probation Branch of the Jail Department functioned directly under the Chief Probation Superintendent and continued to work satisfactorily during the year. There are 57 Probation Officers. Details regarding the number of enquiries made and the number of persons placed under supervision are furnished below:—

- (i) Total number of enquiries made during the year . . . 20,292
- (ii) Total number of persons placed under supervision 5,296
- (iii) Total number of visits made by the Probation Officers 43,788

(iv) Number of wards to whom employment was secured.	315
(v) Number of persons rehabilitated successfully	844
(vi) Total receipts during the year	.. .. .
(vii) Total expenditure during the year	Rs. 6,27,400

Approved Schools.

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

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

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

There are Reception Homes for Boys and Girls for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation of their cases. There are two Government Reception Homes—one in Madras and the other at Palayamcottai in Tirunelveli district. The latter was opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Besides these two Government Reception Homes, there are six private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. In addition to these independent Reception Homes, there are two Reception Homes for Boys functioning

as annexe to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government aided Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras for children below 3 years of age.

There are two long stay After-Care institutions. The After-Care Home for Women, Vellore is intended to give shelter and further training to the discharges from the Correctional Institutions, viz., Girls' Approved Schools, Government Vigilance Institutions etc. There is an Industrial Unit attached to the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore to impart training to the inmates of the Home in Garments and Holdall-making. The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy discharges from Approved Schools and imparts training in Blacksmithing and Book-binding at present.

There is a residential school solely for the children of Burma and Ceylon Repatriates at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district. The Home is intended for both boys and girls.

The Government Special Home for unattached Women among Burma Repatriates at Mathur in Tiruchy District is solely intended for the admission of women among Burma Repatriates who have none to support. This Home is intended for accommodating 300 inmates at a time. The admissions are made by the Department of Rehabilitation and the Director of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service. The inmates are taught some useful crafts such as tailoring and mat-weaving with which they can earn their livelihood when they leave the institution. Women below 30 years attend adult education classes and those between 30 to 50 years attend tailoring and mat-weaving. The children of the inmates attend the Nursery section.

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

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

Description.	Reception Homes.	After Care Home for Women, Vellore	After Care Home for Boys Chingleput.	School Home for the children of Burma Repatriate, Madurai.	Special Homes for the women attached Burma Repatriate Madurai.	Child Welfare Home's Thanjavur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Boys. + Girls.	(6)	(7)
1 Number of inmates on 1st April 1970.	704	69	49	651 + 516	72	32
2 Number admitted during the year.	7,839	53	46	1,572 + 1,171	46	5
3 Total	<u>8,543</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>2,223 + 1,686</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>37</u>
4 Number discharged during the year.	7,951	58	40	1,613 + 1,162	62	..
5 Number of inmates on 31st March 1971.	592	64	..	610 + 524	56	37
6 Daily average strength.	653	68	52	..	68	37

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

The Psychology Study Circles in all the Government Approved Schools met every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and to evolve suitable treatment training programmes for each of them. The problem cases were also taken up and studied by the Circle and special attention was paid to such cases as advised by the Psychologists. The Psychologists also attended the meetings of these study circles whenever they visited the institutions and offered their guidance and help to the custodial and

teaching staff in the schools. Hardened types of pupils continued to be kept under the personal observation and treatment of the Psychologists.

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

All the pupils in the Approved Schools except those in the Junior Approved Schools for mentally defective boys and girls under Bala Vihar, Madras and the Children below 5 years in the Junior Approved School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the Junior Approved School under Bala Mandir, Madras are given general education up to VIII Standard. Those who have already attained higher standards of education than that provided for in the schools before their admission and who showed aptitude for further studies were admitted in the local High Schools as day scholars with the Government Scholarships as usual. 53 pupils are continuing their studies in High Schools in IX, X and XI standards. The Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput has been elevated to a full-fledged High School with IX to XI standards.

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

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal Work, Blacksmithing, Book-Binding, Mat-weaving, Masonry, Gardening and Agriculture, Dairy Farm, Poultry Keeping, Embroidery Work, Music, etc. Band Music is also taught to the boys in all the Government Approved Schools for Boys.

There were adequate facilities provided for the pupils for their daily physical exercises and games with a view to maintain good health and physique of the pupils. Periodical excursions to places of historical importance and educational value were as usual arranged during the period.

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

(1) Receipts	.. .. .	1,49,472
(2) Expenditure	.. .. .	47,37,646

Several distinguished persons who visited the approved schools and Homes during the year had commended their activities.

Vigilance Institutions

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

1. Rescue Homes,
2. Vigilance Homes and
3. Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.

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

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

There are three Rescue Homes in the State, two solely maintained by the Government—One in Madras and the other at Tiruchirappalli and the third managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli District. The Private Institution is purely a non-statutory institution solely intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies.

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

There are two Vigilance Homes in the State. Of the two, one is a Government institution in Madras City and the other is a private one functioning under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai; with Government aid.

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

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

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

	<i>Rescue Homes.</i>	<i>Vigilance Homes.</i>
	(1)	(2)
1. Number on 1st April 1970 . . .	92	174
2. Number admitted during the year.	93	53
3. Total	185	227

	<i>Rescue Homes.</i>	<i>Vigilance Homes.</i>
	(1)	(2)
4. Number discharged during the year.	97	87
5. Balance on 31st March 1971 . . .	88	140
6. Daily average strength . . .	89	168

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

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

There is a special scheme (Stri Sadana Special School) with eight standards recognised by the Education Department for the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Madras. The medium of instruction is Tamil. The girls who have passed the eight standard in the Stri Sadana Special School continue their education either in the Lady Willington High School or take up the condensed course of study for S.S.L.C. Out of the 3 inmates attending the condensed course of S.S.L.C, 2 came out successful. Similarly, out of 17 inmates who were studying in different classes (IX to XI) in Lady Willington High School, three came out successful. Out of four pupils appeared for S.S.L.C. from Lady Willington High School, three came out successful. Out of four pupils appeared from Lady Willington High School, three came out successful.

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

There is a Special School with five standards in the Vigilance Home under the Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai. There are two Secondary Grade Teachers in this institution. Classes are regularly conducted according to the individual standard of education under Basic-cum-Adult Education method.

Vocational Training is imparted to the inmates of Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras in Weaving, Tailoring, Embroidery, Needle-work, Music and Toy-making besides general education. The amounts realized in the industrial section during the year are given below :—

	RS.	P.
(i) Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras.	13,463	30
(ii) Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli.	562	39

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

	RS.	P.
(i) Receipts	16,156	24
(ii) Expenditure	3,88,259	00

As usual, the students of Social Work visited the institutions in connection with their field work.

The institutions continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

Fire Services

The number of fire stations functioning in the State continued to be 58. Of the 58 fire stations, 12 fire stations are in Madras City.

The following statement shows the statistics of fire, emergency calls and false alarms received and dealt with by the fire stations in the State :—

(1) Total number of fire calls—4,835

(i) Serious fires	32
(ii) Medium fires	109
(iii) Small fires	4,163
(iv) Emergency calls	470
(v) False alarms	61
Total ..	4,835

(2) Number of actual fires in Urban areas—1,836

(i) Serious fires	25
(ii) Medium fires	9
(iii) Small fires	1,802
Total ..	1,836

(3) Number of actual fires in rural areas—2,468

(i) Serious fires	23
(ii) Medium fires	84
(iii) Small fires	2,361
Total ..	2,468

(4) Approximate value of property damaged	Rs. 84.44 lakhs.
(5) Approximate value of property saved	382.15 ..
(6) Number of human lives lost	61
(7) Number of persons injured	470

The total number of ambulances continued to be 56. Details of the calls attended by these ambulances are given below :—

(i) Total number of calls	13,746
(ii) Number of indigent and other free calls.	722
(iii) Number of paid calls	13,024
(iv) Amount of fire charges realized	Rs. 1,97,494.15.

The total number of stand-by and pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 187 and a total sum of Rs. 45,087 was realized as charges.

There is only one emergency breakdown van in the service and it is attached to Madras City Division. It is fitted with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles. It responded to a total of 143 calls during the financial year, for which, a total sum of Rs. 8,572 was realized as hire charges.

This department maintains a workshop at Madras for attending to major repairs to departmental vehicles, equipment etc.

In each of the seven Divisional Headquarters, a Mobile Repair Squad is maintained to attend to the normal repairs to the vehicles in the Division. Statistics of jobs undertaken by the workshop and the Mobile Repairs Squads during the year are given below :—

	<i>Total number of jobs.</i>	<i>Value of jobs done.</i>
		RS.
(1) Workshop	171	70,602.02
(2) Mobile Repair Squads	507	57,351.17

Four courses of training in all, three for firemen recruits and one for officers of this department were conducted at the State Training School during the year in which 116 Firemen and 11 Officers were given training. Elementary training in Fire fighting was given at the State Training School and at the Fire Stations to 76 persons. Of these, 36 persons either belonged to private firms or Fire Brigades. A total sum of Rs. 1,355 was realized as fees for the training given in the above institutions. Officers of this department were also deputed to impart training in elementary fire fighting to the members of the Prosperity Brigade.

Thiru A. Raphael, Deputy Director of Fire Service (Retired) was awarded the Distinguished Service Award for 1970 by the Rotary Club of Madras. Thiru M.A.S. Mohajir, Director of Fire Services was awarded the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for distinguished service. Thiru S. Munusami, Station Fire Officer, Madras City was awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Service. Thiru M.S. Subramaniam, Divisional Fire Officer, was awarded the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding service in the year 1970. During the year, 579 subordinates were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 4,024.

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation founded in 1962 is intended to give succour to the members of the force who are in distress and for promoting the welfare of the personnel. The number of persons on the rolls of the fund at the end of the year was 2,466. A sum of Rs. 4,453-65 was collected from them towards subscription. A matching grant of Rs. 3,886 was sanctioned by the Government to the fund during the year. The cash value relief granted to the members of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 13,949-50.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics recorded during the calendar years 1970 and 1969 are as follows:—

	1970.	1969.
(1) Birth rate	27.2	28.72
	(Per thousand of estimated Mid- year popula- tion.)	
(2) Death rate	10.5	11.36
	(Per thousand of estimated Mid- year popula- tion.)	
(3) Still birth rate	18.9	17.55
	(Per 1,000 live and still births.)	
(4) Maternity Mortality Rate.	2.6	2.88
	(Per 1,000 live and still births.)	
(5) Infant Mortality Rate	61.4	62.54
	(Per 1,000 live births.)	

The following schemes are under effective implementation for the improvement of vital statistics in the State:—

- (1) Sample Registration Scheme.
- (2) Model Registration Scheme.
- (3) Training of Primary Registrars.

(4) Mechanical Compilation.

(5) Strengthening of the vital statistics at—

(a) District level.

(b) Eight Major Municipalities.

(c) Corporation of Madras.

(1) *Sample Registration Scheme*.—The scheme aims at calculating reliable estimates of Birth and Death rates in the rural areas of the State by means of continuous registration continued with surveys once in six months. The scheme is in operation in 150 units at random.

(2) *Model Registration Scheme*.—The aim of the scheme is to find out the most probable cause of death through post-mortem study of the facts and circumstances of death as revealed from the memory of the household. Returns are being received every month from the Medical Officers of 34 Primary Health Centres where the scheme is in operation and they are consolidated at the State Headquarters and sent to Registrar-General, India, every month.

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

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

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

(b) *Eight Major Municipalities with a population of 1 to 5 lakhs*.—Statistical Assistants have been appointed in eight Major Municipalities, viz., Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore,

Salem, Vellore, Nagercoil and Tuticorin to improve the registration system in these Municipalities. The scheme of International classification of deaths is being implemented in the aforesaid eight districts.

(c) *Corporation of Madras.*—The staff appointed for the improvement of vital statistics in the Corporation of Madras continued to do their best for improvement of vital statistics registration system in the City. The deaths that are medically certified are classified according to International classification of cause of death.

Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births and deaths.—The number of births and deaths of foreigners registered under the several Acts for which returns have been filed, is as follows:—

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of births.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Municipal Acts	24	11
2 Cantonment Act, 1924 .. .. .	..	2
3 Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, (Act III of 1899).	..	2
4 Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (Central Act VI of 1886).	..	1
Total for the year ..	24	16

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

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of Marriages registered.</i>
1 The Indian Christian Marriage Act (Act XV of 1872).	12,331
2 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (Act III of 1936).	..
3 The Special Marriage Act (Act XLIII of 1954) ..	418
4 The Hindu Marriage Act (Act XXV of 1955) ..	2,049

General.—Copies of entries of deaths of 16 aliens were received from the registering authorities and reports of these deaths were forwarded to the Consular Offices through the State Government. Copies of entries of births and deaths of British Subjects were also forwarded to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, every quarter through the State Government. Copies of entries of marriages of British Subjects were forwarded to the Registrar-General of India, New Delhi.

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

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>The Special Marriage Act, 1954.</i>	<i>The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of searches conducted ..	126	269
2 Number of copies granted ..	411	1,608
3 Receipts under the Act	Rs 7,189-30	Rs. 13,956-00

During the year 1970-71, the work done under the Special Marriage Act recorded a slight fall when compared to the previous year while there is an increase in the work done under the Hindu Marriage Act over the previous year. This is evidently due to the parties having recourse to the Hindu Marriage Act, which is simpler in procedure. Measures to popularise the registration of marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act are under consideration and it is expected that in the coming year, more work will be done under the Act.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme which has taken deep roots in Tamil Nadu and which has registered a significant progress has been intensified further to reduce the birth rate.

Sterilisation.—There are at present 641 approved Family Planning Surgeries (both Government and private) including 45 full-Time Static Units and 14 Mobile Units. During the year 1970-71, 72,030 Sterilisation operations have been performed. The heartening feature of the programme now is that more number of women are coming forward to undergo sterilisation operation. Most of the Tubectomy operations have been performed at the Government Hospitals immediately after delivery.

Many hospitals do not have enough Maternity beds to take the Tubectomy cases as in-patients. Provisions exist under Family Planning Programme for the construction of Tubectomy Wards in the Government Hospitals at the rate of one bed for two Tubectomy operations per month. Accordingly, construction of 20 bedded Tubectomy Ward in each of the following five Government Medical Institutions has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1-10 lakhs each.

1. Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras-5.

2. Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras-8.

3. Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
4. Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.
5. Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil, Kanya-kumari district.

The construction work in the above five Government Medical Institutions was in various stages of progress at the end of the year.

Conventional Contraceptives.—There were 71,657 users of Conventional Contraceptives during the year 1970-71.

I.U.C.D.—Women Medical Officers are given 'In-Service' training for a period of 30 days at the Regional Family Planning Training Centres, Egmore, Salem and Gandhigram about the technique of IUCD insertions. IUCD insertions are done only by the trained Women Medical Officers after careful examination of the mothers under perfect aseptic conditions. During the year 1970-71, 53,596 IUCD insertions have been done. IUCD programme is gaining momentum year after year.

Re-organised Family Planning Programmes.—The Director of Health Services and Family Planning is in over-all charge of the State Family Planning Bureau and is responsible for the implementation of the Family Planning Programme throughout Tamil Nadu. The Deputy Director of Health Services and Family Planning (Family Planning) is in direct charge of the State Family Planning Bureau and he is assisted by three Assistant Directors (Family Planning) (IUCD and Training) and (Inspection) Deputy Director of Health Services and Family Planning (Family Planning Publicity), Assistant Director of (Demography) other officers and staff.

There are 13 District Family Planning Bureaux organised during 1968. Each Bureau is headed by a District Family Planning Maternity and Child Health Officer who is in the rank of Civil Surgeon. District Family Planning Maternity and Child



HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU ADDRESSING A FAMILY PLANNING FORTNIGHT MEETING IN SAIDAPET DURING DECEMBER 1970.

Health Officer is assisted by Mass Education and Information Officer, District Extension Educators, Medical and Para-Medical Staff, Administrative Officer and Statistical Assistant.

In Madras City, there is a District Family Planning Officer-in-charge of District Family Planning Bureau under the Corporation of Madras.

Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres under Reorganised Family Planning Programme.—There are 374 blocks in Tamil Nadu. Reorganised Family Planning Programme has been extended to all 374 blocks (reorganised Primary Health Centres). For each reorganised block, one Extension Educator, one Computer, one Store-Keeper-cum-Clerk one A.N.M., one Lady Health Visitor, Four Family Planning Health Inspectors (one for every 20,000 population) have been sanctioned. These Rural Family Planning Centres have sub-centres at the rate of one for every 10,000 population. One A. N. M. is posted to each sub-centre. There are 1,870 sub-centres in 374 blocks under Reorganised Family Planning Programme.

Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.—Under the State Government, there are 15 Family Planning Clinics, one in each district except Dharmapuri and three in Madras City. The Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres in the districts are attached to the District Headquarters Hospitals and in the City of Madras, they are attached to three Maternity Hospitals, viz., Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras-5, and Government R. S. R. M. Lying-in-Hospital, Madras. So far, Government have sanctioned the opening of 31 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres in Government Medical Institutions (inclusive of one Urban Family Welfare Planning Centre for Regional Family Planning Centre, Egmore).

Under Local Bodies, 24 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres are run by the Corporation of Madras while 37 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres are run by 20 Municipalities.

Under Voluntary Organisations, there are 14 Family Welfare Planning Centres (inclusive of one Rural Family Welfare Planning Centre run by Avvai Rural Medical Service, Gandhigram) 9 centres are run in Madras, 2 in the Nilgiris district, one in Madurai district, one in Tiruchirapalli district and one in Coimbatore district.

Construction of Buildings.—At each reorganised Primary Health Centre, buildings are constructed for Rural Family Welfare Planning Centre and also quarters for Women Medical Officer, Block Extension Educator, Lady Health Visitors, Computer, etc., at a cost of Rs. 75,000. For each sub-centre, building for one A.N.M. is constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,000. Government have accorded sanction already for the construction of buildings for 374 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and 1,395 sub-centres under Reorganised Family Planning Programme. Preliminary steps have been taken to start construction work in 650 places. Construction work in some of 374 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and 1,395 sub-centres was in various stages of progress at the end of the year.

Regional Family Planning Training Centres.—There are three Regional Family Planning Training Centres in Tamil Nadu. Two Training Centres are run by Government, one at Madras, another at Salem and one Training Centre at Gandhigram, Madurai district which is run by the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning. Number of persons trained during 1970-71 in these Regional Family Planning Training Centers was 1,559.

The Government of India provide 100 per cent assistance for the construction of buildings for the Family Planning Training Centres. In October 1968, the Government sanctioned the construction of buildings for the Family Planning Training Centre at Egmore at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The work has been completed. A sum of Rs. 7.4 lakhs has been incurred for the work. The Government have sanctioned the construction of buildings for the Family Planning Training Centres at Salem and Gandhigram at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs and Rs. 4,665 lakhs respectively.

Post Partum Programme.—The aim of this programme is to intensify or initiate Family Planning activity in large Maternity Hospitals when a woman booked herself for confinement in such institutions. The hospitals selected for the implementation of this Programme have to participate fully in the teaching programme on Family Planning for under-graduates, post-graduates, Nurses and other para-medical staff. Post Partum Programme is being implemented in 10 Government hospitals. (Four in Madras City, one in Thanjavur, one in Coimbatore, one in Tirunelveli, one in Salem, one in Nagercoil and one in Madurai.)

Pilot Projects in oral Contraception.—The oral pill programme first introduced in Tamil Nadu in two District Headquarters Hospitals, Coimbatore and Vellore and in Family Welfare Planning Centre, Saidapet, has been extended to 23 institutions including Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning and Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres run by Madurai Municipality.

Immunisation of Expectant Mothers, Infants and Pre-school Age Children against D. P. T.—Under this programme, Triple Vaccine, Tetanus Toxoids, Vitamin liquid, etc., are supplied by the Government of India free of cost. It has been proposed to give immunisation to 3,20,000 infants and one lakh of expectant mothers during 1970-71.

Education and Publicity.—The success of Family Planning Programme depends largely upon the voluntary participation of the people and this can be achieved only through education, motivation and creating awareness in the minds of people to adopt the *Small Family Norm*. Education of masses about Family Planning is done through several media, such as Wall paintings, Drama and Villupattu, Bus Boards, Exhibition, Cinema slides, All India Radio Broadcast, Seminars, Orientation Training Camps, Group Discussions, Family Planning Advertisements, films, etc. The post of Family Planning Publicity Officer has been redesignated as Deputy Director of Health Services and Family Planning (Family Planning Publicity). He is in charge of Mass Education and media activities. He is attached to State Family Planning

Bureau and he is assisted by a Health Education Officer, Editor, Assistant Editor and Artist-cum-Photographer. At the City level, one Mass Education and Information Officer is attached to the State Family Planning Bureau.

At the District level, one Mass Education and Information Officer is posted for each district to look after education programme. He is attached to the District Extension Educators (one male and one female). At the peripheral level, there is a Block Extension Educator. All these officers are responsible for educating the masses on Family Planning through the several media.

Off-set Printing Press.—The Off-set Printing Press (Family Planning) is attached to the State Family Planning Bureau. Printing Press and necessary accessories have been received from Sweden as a gift. 13 lakhs of pamphlets (Demy 1×3 size) are being printed and distributed through District Family Planning Maternity and Child Health Officers, District Health Officers and District Medical Officers and 7 lakhs of the pamphlets through Post Offices. Forms, Registers, Posters and Folders carrying the message of Family Planning are also printed and distributed.

Budget and Expenditure.—The total Fourth Plan outlay tentatively fixed by the Government of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 29,22.01 lakhs (1969-74). The expenditure incurred on Family Planning during 1970-71 was Rs. 361.65 lakhs. The total allocation made by the Government of India for the year 1970-71 was Rs.301.64 lakhs.

Control of Communicable Diseases.

One of the main functions of the Public Health Department is to control the spreading of dangerous diseases like Cholera, Small-pox, Plague, etc., and the department has made splendid progress in this regard.

Cholera.—During the year, there were 1,011 cases of attack and 203 cases of death in the State. All preventive measures were taken.

Small-Pox.—There were only five cases of attack during the year and there was no death. The vaccination work was carried out intensively by both the regular Public Health Staff and by the National Small-Pox Eradication Staff.

Plague.—The State was free from Plague during the year. However, routine preventive measures were taken.

The Mobile Epidemic Units, Epidemic Control Units and the Cholera Combat team continued to function.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—During the year, active and passive surveillance operations were carried out in Non-maintenance phase areas with concurrent vigilant activities in Maintenance phase areas as per the pattern laid down by Government of India. Training courses including demonstrations and lectures on Epidemiology, Entomology, Parasitology, etc., were conducted at the Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras for the benefit of the Field Assistants, Laboratory Assistants of the National Malaria Eradication Programme Units, Health Visitors and also for students coming from various Medical Colleges and Institutions and other Voluntary agencies.

National Filaria Control Programme.—The Four National Filaria Control Units in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur and North Arcot continued to function satisfactorily during the year. Routine anti-filariasis measures such as anti-larval operations with Mosquito control and oil spraying in all the areas of the units supplemented by minor engineering measures were carried out. Night blood surveys were carried out among the school going children of age groups 5 to 15 years in selected places of the areas of the Units.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—This programme is functioning in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Madurai with three units manned by three Health Inspectors and under the direction of a special Health Officer for the programme stationed at Dindigul.

Guinea-worm Eradication Programme.—This programme is functioning in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except the districts of Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris. The main object of the programme is to eliminate the Guinea-worm vector by the ‘Cyclops’ from the drinking water sources of the endemic villages with D.D.T. 50 per cent water wettable powder.

National Small-Pox Eradication Programme.—The fifth year consolidation phase of National Small-Pox Eradication programme came to a close by 31st December 1970 and the sixth year consolidation phase started functioning from 1st January 1971. Intensive mass vaccination was in full swing during the year.

Immunisation Programme.—The programme is carried out through the agencies of Primary Health Centres. The Children of the age Group 0 to 5 years are taken up for immunisation with triple vaccination and concentration is being laid on children under one year of age.

Kala-Azar Control Scheme.—This scheme is functioning with a unit at Ramanathapuram headed by an Entomological Assistant and assisted by three Health Inspectors, a Laboratory Assistant and 15 Field Assistants. The main work is to survey the endemic portions of Ramanathapuram district for Kala-Azar cases and collection of sand flies to determine the prevalence and density of the Vector species. The detected Kala-Azar patients are taken to nearby Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres for treatment.

Maternity and Child Health Services.—During the year, the Maternity and Child Health Services both in Rural and Urban

areas were continued effectively. Nineteen main centres with four sub-centres attached to each continued to render useful services during the year. The District Health Officers are in-charge of the scheme at District level while Municipal Health Officers are in charge of the scheme at Municipal level. One hundred and five candidates recruited during 1968-69 and 1969-70 under Integrated course and twenty-six candidates recruited under regular course are continuing the Health Visitor's Training. 38 and 55 candidates were recruited under regular and Integrated courses respectively during the year. These candidates also continued their Health Visitors Training. Nearly 4,000 students in the schools covered under 12 selected Primary Health Centres have been examined and out of them, nearly 206 students were referred for specialized treatment in the nearest hospitals.

Primary Health Centres.—At the beginning of the year, there were 349 Primary Health Centres in the State. During the year, 26 Primary Health Centres were opened. The total number of Primary Health Centres on 31st March 1971 was 375. Construction of Dispensary buildings and staff-quarters for 28 Primary Health Centres is in progress. At present, 196 Primary Health Centres and 633 sub-centres have been assisted by UNICEF. Transportation facilities have been provided by the UNICEF for 200 primary Health Centres. The Primary Health centres have been provided with essential life saving drugs to meet the growing needs of the local public. They have been provided with microscopic and other facilities for staining purposes.

The UNICEF assisted Maternity and Child Health Programme was continued during the year.

Enforcement of the Food Adulteration Act.—Samples of food under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act were continued to be taken during the year by local bodies to check the practice for Food Adulteration.

Environmental Sanitation in Elementary Schools.—A budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made towards the provision of sanitary facilities including latrine-cum-urinal and water supply arrangements in 30 Panchayat Union Schools in Chingleput, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Madurai districts for the year 1970-71. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Research-cum-Action Project while the remaining amount was allotted to the Director of Rural Development. Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for extending the scheme in 120 schools at the rate of 10 schools in each district except Kanyakumari. The scheme is making good progress.

Health Education Bureau.—On the eve of World Health Day a folder on the theme of the day, i.e., “Early detection of cancer saves lives” was brought out in Tamil and distributed through the departmental and voluntary agencies in the State. Madras Health Education was prepared as a special number on “Early detection of cancer saves lives.” The two Journals “Madras Health Education” and “Arogya Margam” had ceased to be published from 1st July 1970 in accordance with the decision of the Government to incorporate these Journals in Tamil Arasu, the new Journal of the Government.

The Mobile Exhibition Unit attached to the Health Education Bureau was deputed to fourteen places to exhibit film shows in Health subjects. The film library continued to issue films to voluntary and other agencies free of cost.

Nutrition Laboratory.—The Nutrition Laboratory analysed diets from various institutions, Government Hostels, Hospitals and Hotels. Necessary instructions were issued to the institutions concerned to improve the quality and quantity of the food. The Laboratory worked out a balanced diet with cost for different people. “The Modern Bread” prepared by the Modern Bakeries was analysed and found to contain rich proteins. The Laboratory is trying to prepare a recipe, a side dish by name “Keeraikoottu” consisting of ground nut oil, gingelly oil cake, greens, onions, etc., to be

served along with the midday meals distributed among school children. The Laboratory continued the nutrient Analysis work of the Foreshore Estate Government Servants. It also conducted a Socio-Economic Survey during the year. The Survey had brought to light that as the income increased, the consumption of Fat, iron, minerals and total calories also increased. Besides analytical work, the Laboratory is concentrating on Health Education through exhibitions and seminars by means of demonstrations, film shows and pamphlets. The Laboratory participated in the exhibition held in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Red Cross Society. It also participated in the Seminar on Pre-school children arranged at Rajaji Hall.

Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee.—The area of the Health Unit, Poonamallee is 39 square miles and it covers 39 villages.

The Maternity and Child Health Services is a branch of Health Unit which plays a vital role in the Welfare of mothers and children. Almost all expectant mothers are registered for pre-natal advice and education ensuring proper skilled care during the delivery. The services of the qualified midwives are provided for the expectant mothers. The Health unit is also taking active part in controlling the rapid growth of population. Necessary education on Family Planning is being given to the Public. The Health unit is also taking part in other important Public Health activities such as Sanitation, Water Supply, Drainage and control of communicable diseases. Health Education is being imparted extensively. 2,195 trainees were trained at Orientation Training Centre at Poonamallee during the year.

Public Health Engineering and Municipal works

The year 1970-71 marks the ninth year of working of this department since its formation. This department is placed in charge of Investigation, Design, Execution and Maintenance of Urban Water Supply and Drainage Projects in the State (other than the Corporation of Madras).

The Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works continued to hold both the administrative and technical control of this Department assisted by five Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles (viz.) three Execution Circles with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and two Investigation and Design Circles with headquarters at Madras and Madurai, one Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Health, one Deputy Chief Engineer (Planning), with other technical and non-technical personnel in his office. One Design Division with an Executive Engineer and other technical staff with headquarters at Madras was sanctioned by the Government to assist the Chief Engineer, Public Health in the scrutiny of preparation of Plans and Estimates. One Research Division with an Executive Engineer and other technical staff with headquarters at Madras was sanctioned by the Government to assist the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering for conducting experimental studies for the treatment and disposal of the trade wastes.

The three Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore exercised control over the execution and maintenance of all urban water supply and drainage works in the Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats (with population of more than 10,000) in the State with their jurisdiction spread over in the Districts listed below :—

A. Madras Public Health Engineering Circle—

1. Madras;
2. North Arcot;
3. South Arcot;
4. Chingleput;
5. Thanjavur;
6. Dharmapuri (up to 31st October 1970) and
7. Salem (up to 31st October 1970).

B. Madurai Public Health Engineering Circle—

1. Madurai;
2. Tiruchirappalli;
3. Ramanathapuram;
4. Tirunelveli; and
5. Kanyakumari.

C. Coimbatore Public Health Engineering Circle—

1. Coimbatore;
2. The Nilgiris;
3. Salem (from 1st November 1970); and
4. Dharmapuri (from 1st November 1970).

The two Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering, Investigation and Design Circles at Madras and Madurai were in charge of the Investigation and Designs of schemes in the State with their jurisdiction spread over in the districts listed below :—

A. Madras Investigation and Design Circle—

1. Madras;
2. North Arcot;
3. South Arcot;
4. Chingleput;
5. Salem;
6. Dharmapuri;
7. Thanjavur ; and
8. Tiruchirappalli.

B. Madurai Investigation and Design Circle—

1. Madurai;
2. Ramanathapuram;
3. Tirunelveli;
4. Kanyakumari;
5. Coimbatore; and
6. The Nilgris.

During the year under review, Government accorded administrative approval to 24 new Water Supply Projects. Investigation was in progress for 57 water supply and 13 Drainage Projects. The Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles, submitted to the Chief Engineer for technical sanction, detailed plans and estimates for 36 water supply projects and 2 Drainage Schemes in stages, the total estimated cost being Rs. 7,13.91 lakhs. The Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works accorded technical sanction to detailed plans and estimates for 56 water supply and drainage projects, the total estimated cost of which was Rs. 6,59.373 lakhs. The Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles accorded technical sanction to estimates for 28 water supply projects and 19 minor miscellaneous works, the total estimated cost being Rs. 31.14 lakhs.

During the year under review, 75 Water Supply Projects (both new and improvements to existing schemes) and 10 Drainage Projects were under execution. Under the Loan assistance offered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India on the basis of two third loan by Life Insurance Corporation and one third loan by Government of Tamil Nadu, 50 Water Supply Schemes and 4 Drainage Projects were sanctioned by Government at a total estimated cost of Rs. 19,20.27 lakhs.

To carry out the duties of the Inspecting Officer of the Grant-in-aid Water Supply and Drainage Works of the Corporation of Madras the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Execution Circle, Madras is assisted by 2 Assistant Engineers (Public Health), one for Water Supply and the other for Drainage Works.

Medical Department.

The following new medical institutions were sanctioned by the Government during the year 1970-71 :—

(a) *Rural Dispensaries—*

(1) Rural Dispensary at Kilkuppam in Arcot block of North Arcot District.



CHIEF MINISTER ON ARRIVAL AT THE CHITTARANJAN
MOBILE HOSPITAL, GUMMIDIPOONDI.



CHIEF MINISTER AND HEALTH MINISTER GOING ROUND
THE CAMP (CHITTARANJAN MOBILE HOSPITAL).

(2) Rural Dispensary at Kuppammalpatti in Kodaikanal block of Madurai District.

(3) Rural Dispensary at Tiruloki in Thiruppanandal block of Thanjavur District.

(4) Rural Dispensary at Kallathu in Usilampatti block of Madurai District.

(5) Rural Dispensary at Amarpoondi in Palani block of Madurai District.

(6) Rural Dispensary at Thenparanadu in Tiruchirappalli District.

(7) Rural Dispensary at Manathal in Salem District.

(8) Rural Dispensary at Maruthipatti in Harur block of Dharmapuri District.

(9) Rural Dispensary at S.S. Kottai in Singampuneri block of Ramanathapuram District.

(10) Rural Dispensary at Tirur in Chingleput District.

(11) Rural Dispensary in Thiruppirambiam of Thanjavur District.

(12) Rural Dispensary at Athamanpalayam in North Arcot District.

(13) Rural Dispensary at Perumbakkam in South Arcot District.

(14) Rural Dispensary at Kallur in Chingleput District.

(15) Rural Dispensary at Sankarapuram in Madurai District.

(b) *Panchayat Union Dispensaries—*

(1) Panchayat Union Dispensary at Vellianai in Thanthoni block of Tiruchirappalli District.

(2) Panchayat Union Dispensary at Ammapet in Ammapet block of Coimbatore District.

(c) *Government Hospitals—*

(1) Five bedded Government Hospital at Oddanchatram in Madurai District.

(2) Government Dispensary at Thirukkannapuram in Thanjavur District.

The following Rural Dispensaries or Panchayat Union Dispensaries were provincialized during the year :—

(1) Rural Dispensary at Kalavai in Timiri block of North Arcot District.

(2) Rural Dispensary at Sadurangapattinam (Sadras) in Chingleput District.

(3) Panchayat Union Dispensary at Tiruppuvanam in Ramanathapuram District.

The following were the additional wards or the additional beds sanctioned during the year in the existing medical institutions :

<i>Name of the Medical Institutions.</i>	<i>Nature of additional ward sanctioned.</i>	<i>Number of beds or additional beds sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Panchayat Union Dispensary at Alwarthirunagari.	Maternity ward	..
Government Hospital, Thiruthurai-poondi.	..	24
Government Hospital, Tindivanam.	..	32
Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.	..	20
Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	..	44
Government Hospital, Ponneri	8

Sanction was accorded during the year for the following minor building works towards improvements of hospitals at the District Headquarters, Taluk Headquarters and other places.

District Headquarters.—Provision of a passenger-cum-bed lift at a cost of Rs. 76,200 for the District Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

Taluk Headquarters.

(1) Construction of a Children Ward of 8 beds at Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam.

(2) Construction of Wards of 80 beds at a cost of Rs. 2.60 lakhs at Government Hospital, Erode.

(3) Construction of Wards of 30 beds at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs at Government Hospital, Pattukottai.

(4) Construction of an infectious disease Ward of 10 beds at Government Hospital, Palani.

(5) Construction of a Maternity Block at Rs. 12,000 at Government Hospital, Tirumangalam.

(6) Construction of a Ward of 32 beds, labour-cum-operation theatre, out-patient block, etc., at Government Hospital Namakkal at a cost of Rs. 6.80 lakhs.

(7) Construction of Labour-cum-Operation theatre at Government Hospital, Tiruvannamalai at a cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

(8) Construction of an X-Ray block at Government Hospital, Villupuram at a cost of Rs. 37,000.

(9) Construction of a Ward of 12 beds at Government Hospital, Palladam at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(10) Construction of a Ward of 8 beds at a cost of Rs. 42,000 at Government Hospital, Omalur.

(11) Construction of an out-patient block at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs and a ward of 32 beds at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs at Government Hospital, Mannargudi.

(12) Construction of X-Ray Block at a cost of Rs. 37,000 at Government Hospital, Attur.

(13) Construction of X-Ray Block at a cost of Rs. 37,000 at Government Hospital, Sivaganga.

(14) Construction of X-Ray Block at a cost of Rs. 37,000 at Government Hospital, Tirumangalam.

(15) Construction of a clinical laboratory at Government Hospital, Tirupathur in North Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 17,000.

(16) Construction of a Mortuary Block at a cost of Rs. 15,000 at Government Hospital, Usilampatti.

(17) Construction of a Ward of 8 beds at a cost of Rs. 45,000 at Government Hospital, Kallakurichi.

(18) Construction of a Tuberculosis Ward of 12 beds in the Government Yennarkay Rajarathinam Hospital, Sivakasi.

(19) Construction of a Ward of 32 beds with a Labour-cum-Operation theatre at a cost of Rs. 2.65 lakhs at the Government Hospital, Cheyyar.

(20) Construction of a Children Ward of 10 beds at Palani.

Other Places :

(1) Construction of a Ward of 12 beds at a cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs at Government Hospital, Jalakandapuram, Salem district.

(2) Construction of a maternity Ward of 10 beds at Government Hospital, Valavanur, South Arcot district.

(3) Construction of a ward of 6 beds with minor operation theatre at a cost of Rs. 50,000 at Government Hospital Jallipatti, Coimbatore district.

(4) Construction of a Mortuary Block at Government Papayee Achee Hospital, Valayapathi, Tiruchirappalli district at a cost of Rs. 15,200.

(5) Construction of 32 bedded ward at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs at Government Dispensary, Peravoorani, Thanjavur district.

(6) Construction of an additional ward at Government Hospital, Kumarapalayam, utilizing the donation of Thiru S.S. Mari Chettiar Trust.

(7) Construction of a ward of 8 beds at a cost of Rs. 48,000 at Government Hospital, Watrap, Ramanathapuram district.

As regards major building works the details have been given under public works in Chapter XIV.

Tuberculosis control Programme is being taken up as a National Programme. Its aim is to reduce the pool of infection as expeditiously as possible by detecting all infectious cases and providing them with effective treatment besides providing B.C.G. Vaccination to children. An organisation for comprehensive T.B. Service has been developed and this is known as the District T. B. Programme. In all the districts of Tamil Nadu, this programme has been implemented.

Diagnostic and Treatment activities.—

(a) Number of X-Ray (Chest) Examination done during the year—2,81,572.

(b) Number of Sputum Examinations done during the year—1,80,103.

(c) Number of new T. B. cases diagnosed and put on treatment during the year—63,131.

(d) Number of persons who completed their course of treatment during the year—10,920.

(e) Number of T. B. cases getting domiciliary treatment at the end of the year—72,048.

Under preventive measure, the B.C.G. Teams administer B.C.G. vaccination to all the eligibles in the 0 to 20 age group of population in each district, thus offering protection against Tuberculosis. These teams also cover all the schools starting from Primary Schools and do B. C. G. vaccination to the pupils. The following statistics will show at a glance the details of B. C. G. Vaccinations done during the year—

(a) Number of persons registered for B. C. G. Vaccination—29,35,482.

(b) Number of persons given direct B. C. G. Vaccination other than new Borns—9,84,697.

(c) Number of new borns vaccinated—55,347.

(d) Number tested—2,08,988.

(e) Number of Negative vaccinations—6,615.

The National Leprosy Control Programme has been in operation in this State during the year. There were 14 Government Leprosy Control Units, eight Government Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, 78 Survey Education and Treatment Units and two Training Centres. Leprosy Control Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 1969-70. During 1970-71, Government sanctioned two Government Leprosy Control Units and upgrading of the Leprosy Subsidiary Centre, Perambalur, into that of a Leprosy Control Unit.

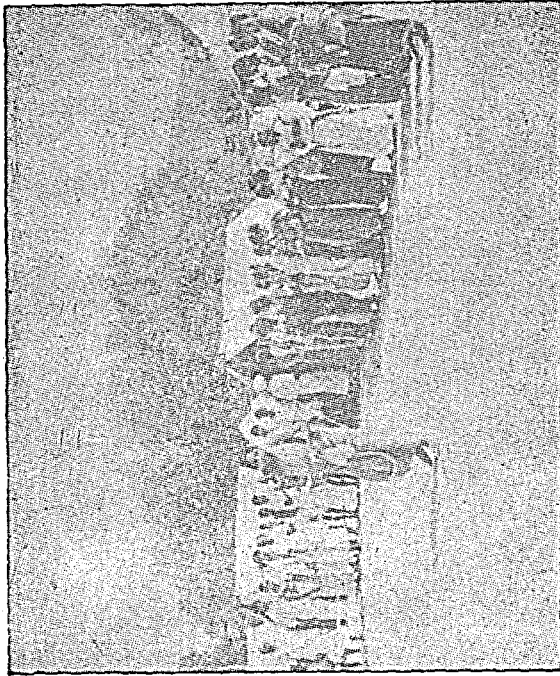
Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme continued to function satisfactorily in all the implemented areas in this State. During the year 1970-71, the Government have extended the medical benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme to the family members of the insured persons at Tuticorin and Vickramasingapuram area in Tirunelveli district from 13th July 1970. This scheme has also been implemented during this year in the following areas from the dates indicated against each—

(1) Adjoining industrial area outside the municipal limits of Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram district—27th September 1970.

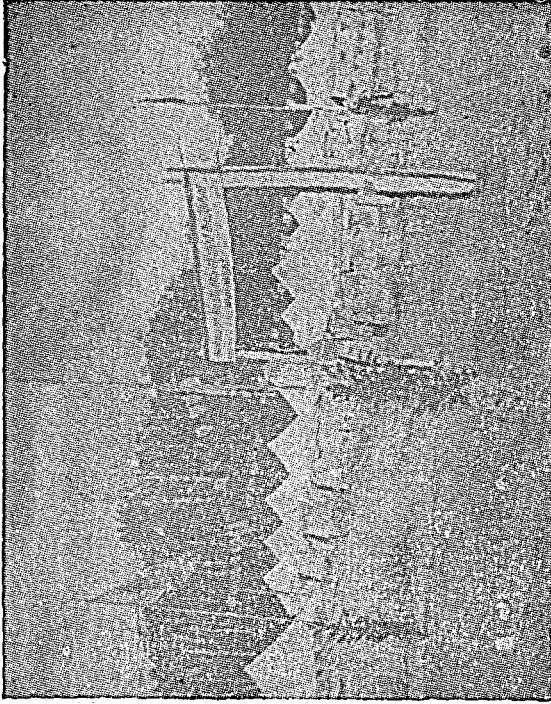
(2) Nellikuppam and Vadalur in South Arcot district—1st November 1970.

For the convenience of Insured persons and their family members who reside in Meenjur and Ponneri areas a 1,000 Type Family Unit State Insurance Dispensary was opened at Meenjur with effect from 13th January 1971 by bifurcating the E. S. I. Dispensary at Thiruvottiyur.

The medical benefits under the E. S. I. Scheme have been extended to the family members of Insured persons in Nellikuppam and Vadalur areas in South Arcot district with effect from 31st January 1971. Expanded Medical care less hospitalisation facilities have been provided to the family members of insured persons in these areas with effect from the above date.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOBILE TRAINING-CUM-SERVICE CENTRE AT NATHAN (MADURAI DISTRICT) ATTACHED TO THE MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI.



A VIEW OF THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT OF THE CAMP.

Medical Education.

The following institutions are under the control of the Director of Medical Education.

- (i) Teaching Hospitals—18.
- (ii) Institutes—8.
- (iii) Medical Colleges—8 (1015 seats).

During the year, the newly organised and sanctioned certificate course in the principles of Hygiene and Public Health was started in the Madras Medical College, Madras.

The following Research enquiries were carried out during the year in the same College :—

(1) Tetracycline labelling of bone growth from birth to adulthood and from adulthood to old-age under the auspices of the Madras State Research Committee.

(2) A study of arbor vital cerebelli in man under the auspices of M.S.R.C.

(3) Studies on the Human Placenta (under the auspices of the M.S.R.C.).

(4) A study of the bladder nerves in the human female.

(5) Reontgenographic studies of Petro-Mastoid part of the Human Temporal bone.

(6) Surface area of corpus callosum in the South Indian Brains.

(7) The Neurones and pattern of arterial supply in the Human Gall bladder.

The following papers were published :—

(i) "Accessory optic foramen" by Dr. M. M. Cooper Director, Institute of Anatomy, Madras Medical College in the Madras Medical College Journal.

(ii) Morphological Studies on the tyymus of Echidna by Dr. Mrs. Saratha Kathiresan in the Indian Journal of Medical Research.

At the 19th Annual Conference of the Anatomical Society of India held at Allahabad from 28th to 30th December 1970, the following papers were read by Dr. M. M. Cooper, Director, Institute of Anatomy.

(1) Quadripes contracture-Blood supply to Vastus Intermedius.

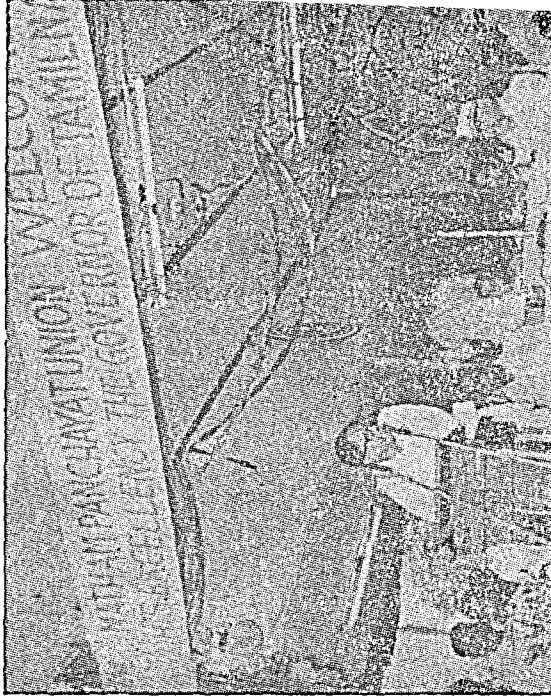
(2) Seminar on Training of post graduates in Anatomy. At the conference at Bangalore to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of Discovery of X-Rays by Roentgen, Organised by Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, in October 1970, Dr. P. Munuswamy, Thiru T.M.B. Nedungadi and Dr. A. Gajraj, Director and Professor read a paper on "Evolution of the X-Ray tubes through 75 years".

The following research projects were undertaken during the year by the Dental department of the Madras Medical College :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Under Dr. D. G. Miglani,
Professor of Periodontia. | Search for a suitable
peri-ontal Dressing
under Tamil Nadu State
Research Committee. |
| 2. Under Dr. C. S. Prasad
(Lecturer in Dental Surgery)
(Periodontia). | Epidemiology of oral Cal-
culus under Tamil Nadu
State Research Committee. |
| 3. Under Dr. Mohamed Rahama-
thullah, Lecturer in Dental
Surgery (Radiology). | Incidence of Congenital
Dental anomalies (Ano-
dontia and Supernumerary
teeth) in Madras City
School Children. |



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU
INAUGURATED THE MOBILE TRAINING-CUM-
SERVICE CENTRE AT NATHAN (ATTACHED TO
THE MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE,
MADURAI) UNDER THE PRESIDEN-
SHIP OF THE HONOURABLE
MINISTER FOR HEALTH,
TAMIL NADU.



HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR HEALTH,
ADDRESSING THE GATHERING.



THE BLOOD BANK WAS OPENED IN THE INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, EGMORE, MADRAS-8 IN NOVEMBER 1970. THE PICTURE SHOWS THE HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR HEALTH LOOKING ON AT A 'BLEEDING' OF A VOLUNTARY DONOR-A-DOCTOR ON THE DAY OF INAUGURATION OF THE BLOOD BANK.

A Research Scheme under Indian Council of Medical Research on Metabolic disorders associated with mental retardation was continued during the year in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras. The new building constructed to house the out-patient services was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 30th December 1970.

A full time Blood Bank sanctioned to the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Egmore, Madras, was inaugurated by the Minister for Health on 24th November 1970. The surgical unit sanctioned to this hospital started functioning from 26th December 1970.

A Hypertension clinic started functioning from December 1970 in the Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.

A panel of Inspectors of Pharmacy Council of India inspected the B. Pharmacy Course of the Madurai Medical College and the Final B. Pharmacy University Examination held in April 1970. The final year students were taken on study tour visiting Pharmaceutical industries and medicinal firms in places like Madras, Delhi, Jammu, Kashmir, Bombay and Poona.

The U.S. Government have sanctioned a comprehensive Glaucoma centre for the department of Ophthalmology of the Madurai Medical College under P. L. 480 Grant. Nutritional Rehabilitation Unit and a small biochemical unit have started functioning from the year in the said College with the grant from the Royal Commonwealth Society for the blind, London. The Third Medical Exhibition was conducted successfully by the staff and students of the college during September 1970.

The Government have sanctioned the construction of a Women's hostel block for 27 Women students at a cost of Rs. 2,70,000 for the Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput

The following Inspectors of the Indian Medical Council visited the above Medical College and the Teaching Hospital on the dates noted against each :--

(1) Dr. C. N. Chandra Chud, M.B., F.R.C.S. (G), M.R.C.P. (Edin.)
Poona—16th December 1970.

(2) Dr. C. N. Francis, M.B.B.S., Ph.D.—21st December 1970.

(3) Professor Mrs. Kamala Achari, M.B.B.S., M.S., F.I.C.S.
(U.S.A.) FRCOG (LOND)—26th December, 1970.

(4) Dr. Y. B. Mangrulkar, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (ENG)
DTM (L.POOL)—28th December 1970.

The Government have sanctioned the instruction of post partum service and the construction of a surgical theatre with minimum of 1215 Sq. feet and a 20 bedded Tubectomy Ward in the Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital.

Dr. K. Bhaskar Rao, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Madurai Medical College was deputed to the United States of America to attend the Scientific Programme on the study of Reproduction and conception control during May 1970. He also visited England, Japan and Singapore for similar study.

Dr. G. Venkataswamy, Professor of Ophthalmology of the aforesaid college visited the German Democratic Republic for a period of 4 months from April 1970 on study tour. He also visited England.

Dr. S. Vembar, Associate Reader in Pharmacology was deputed to the United Kingdom to undergo advance training in Pharmacology.

Mental Hospital.

The sanctioned accommodation for the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, is 1,800. The daily average population during the year was 1,724.

Details regarding admission and discharge of patients during a year are given below:—

(1)	<i>Number of patients.</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. Number on 1st April 1970.	1,177	586	1,763
2. Number admitted during the year.	1,027	450	1,477
3. Total	2,204	1,036	3,240
4. Number discharged during the year—			
(i) Recovered	352	38	390
(ii) Improved	615	363	978
(iii) Not improved but discharged against Medical advice.	16	9	25
(iv) Otherwise discharged.	14	3	17
(v) Died	82	21	103
5. Number on 31st March 1971.	1,125	602	1,727
6. Age group details of patients admitted during the year 1970-71—			
(1) Below 20 years	65	45	110
(2) Between 20 to 40.	713	294	1,007
(3) Between 40 to 60	232	97	329
(4) Above 60 years	17	14	31
Total	1,027	450	1,477

7. Principle types of illness.

- (i) Schizophrenia.
- (ii) Manic depressive Psychosis.
- (iii) Paranoid and paranoid states.
- (iv) Psychosis with Cerebral arterio scleriosis.
- (v) Alcholic Psychosis.
- (vi) Psychosis with other demonstrable etiology.
- (vii) Mental deficiency.

8. Number of cases of suicides—Nil.

9. Number of cases of successful escapes from the hospital, if any—Nil.

10. Details regarding entertainments held in the hospital :

- (i) Film shows—36.
- (ii) Bajans—22.
- (iii) Variety entertainments—22.
- (iv) Celebrations of important festivals—7.
- (v) Religious Talks—9.

The average number of patients who attended the entertainments was 325.

The details of the major items produced during the year in different therapy centres are as follows :—

Weaving	..	..	..	41,990 yards of cloth and 1,586 hanks were produced.
Spinning	..	..	..	1,071 hanks were spun.
Book binding	..	..	..	797 volumes of case sheets 741 numbers of medical journals and 470 numbers of miscellaneous binding works were done in this section.

Korai Mat Weaving . . . 3,453 numbers of Korai mats were manufactured during the year.

Gardening 15,081 K.Gs. of vegetables were produced in the area lying inside the Hospital compound.

Embroidery and Knitting. Female patients are engaged in this work. The uniforms of female patients are stitched by female patients. They have produced the following saleable articles during the year :—

Pillow covers ..	49
Fancy Towels small.	27
Towel Twisting big.	123
Towel Twisting small.	69
Table cloth ..	7
Cushion covers ..	6
Tray cloth	2

The following research works were undertaken during the year :—

(i) Neuro-metabolic disorders associated with Mental Retardation.

(ii) Clinical trial on the drug "Trifluoperidol".

(iii) Amnesia in criminal patients.

(iv) Comparative study of Thiothixene with Eskazine on chronic and acute Schizophrenics.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

The King Institute, Guindy, comprises the following five departments :—

1. Small Pox Vaccine.
2. Diagnostic.
3. Blood Bank.

4. Department of Anti-toxin.

5. Department of Biological Control.

The Institute mainly functions as an institution to produce life-saving drugs like sera and Vaccine and to undertake Bacteriological Examinations. It caters to the needs of the entire State of Tamil Nadu and also to the needs of other States as and when demands are received from them. It also serves as a Training Centre for Laboratory Technicians for private candidates as well as service candidates and also offers Post Graduates Training in M.Sc. Microbiology, etc. There is also a Central Blood Bank functioning in the Institute which offers training to Medical Officers in Blood transfusion and resuscitation work and functions as a source of supply of Freeze dried plasma R.H. Tests and Haematological tests are conducted. Blood is collected by the Mobile Blood Bank Team of this Institute from the inmates of the Central Jails in various districts of the State. The Blood Team is also deputed to collect blood from voluntary blood donors with the help of Blood Donors' Club of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras.

International certificates on preventive inoculations of Small Pox, Cholera, T.A.B., Yellow-fever, etc., are also issued to travellers.

The cost of manufacture of drugs like Sera and Vaccines at King Institute, Guindy, during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 14,88,764. Details of the demand and supply of these drugs during the above period are given below :—

	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Supply.</i>
1. <i>Small Pox Vaccine—</i>		
Freeze Dried Small Pox Vaccine.	10.4 million doses.	9.8 million doses.
2. <i>Diagnostic Department—</i>		
(a) Prophylactic Vaccine Section:	(i) Cholera Vaccine	34,54,271 c.c.
	34,08,499 c.c.	
	(ii) T.A.B. Vaccine	1,03,718 c.c.
	1,08,067 c.c.	

2. *Diagnostic Department*—cont.

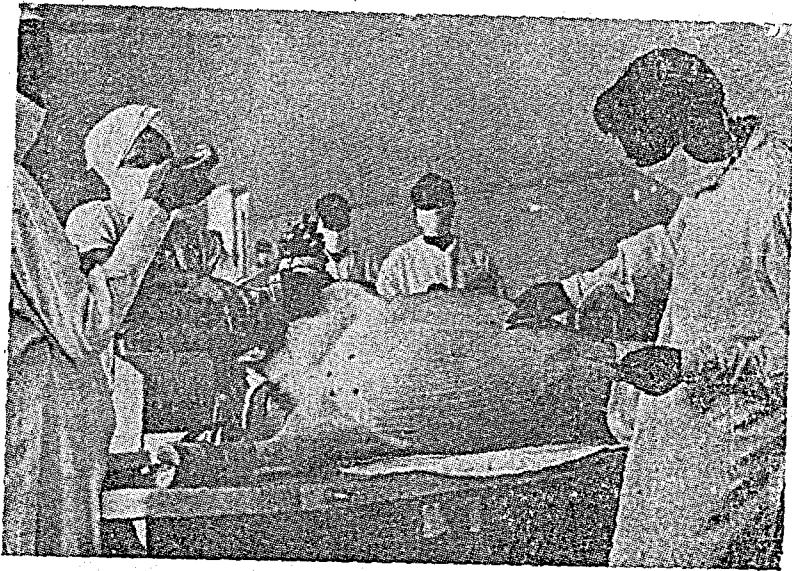
	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Supply.</i>
(b) Therapeutic Section	(a) Stock Vaccine. 9,356 doses.	7, 318 doses.
	(b) Bacterial suspension 3,18,260 c.c.	3,07,325 c.c.
	(c) High Titre Sera 1976 × 1 c.c.	1292 × 1 c.c.
	(d) Auto- genous Vaccine 676 doses.	676 doses.
	(e) Old Tuber- culin for Mantoux test 14,205 doses.	13,607 doses.
(c) Seriology Section	(i) Kahn anti- gen 2,315 c.c.	2,020 c.c.
	(ii) Bullock heart Extract 810 c.c.	667 c.c.
	(iii) 1 per cent Cholesterol Solution 400 c.c.	202 c.c.
	(iv) Antisheep amboceptor 36 c.c.	29 c.c.
3. <i>Central Blood Bank</i> —		
(i) Blood Group Sera	42,170 × $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. ampoules.	40,088 × $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. ampoules.

	Demand.	Supply.
3. <i>Central Blood Bank—cont.</i>		
(ii) Freeze Dried Plasma	420 bottles.	481 bottles.
(iii) Wet Plasma—		
(a) 250 c.c.	579 bottles.	579 bottles.
(b) 500 c.c.	119 bottles.	119 bottles.
4. <i>Anti-Toxin Department—</i>		
(a) Anti-Tetanus Serum (Prophy- lactic)	7,25,000 ampoules.	5,47,528 ampoules.
(b) Anti-Tetanus Serum (Cura- tive) (10,000 I.U.)	1,00,000 ampoules.	84,147 ampoules.
(c) Tetanus Toxoid	1,50,000 .	1,31,915 × 1 ml. ampoules.
(d) Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum . . 10,000 I.U./dose	3,650 ampoules.	3,265 ampoules.
5. <i>Department of Biological Control—</i>		
(a) Solutions in ampoules	30 lakhs.	10.65 lakhs.
(b) Solutions in bottles	4.5 lakhs.	1.14 lakhs.

The net income derived by the Institute during the year was Rs. 91,38,945.

The following statement shows the target fixed for the year 1970-71 and the achievements up to the end of March 1971:—

	Target fixed.	Achievements.
1. Sterile solutions		
(i) 20 lakhs ampoules.	11.9 lakhs ampoules.	
(ii) 1.25 lakhs bottles.	1.34 lakhs bottles.	
2. Anti-toxin Sera—		
(i) A.T.S.P. 1,500 I.U.	2,00,000 doses.	1,58,680 doses.
(ii) A.G.G.S. 10,000 I.U. per vial.	2,400 vials.	3,334 vials.



PRODUCTION OF FREEZE DRIED SMALL POX VACCINE AT
KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY, MAD

	<i>Target fixed.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
(iii) Tetanus Toxoid 1 c.c.	1,00,000 doses.	1,39,250 doses.
(iv) Small Pox Vaccine ..	10.4 million doses.	9.8 million doses.

No target has been fixed for Auto Vaccine, Prophylactic Vaccines Therapeutic Vaccines and Blood Bank Products. Hence production was made in these cases with reference to demand.

The number of tests conducted or specimens examined during the year under the following categories was as follows:—

	<i>Number of specimens examined.</i>
1. Blood for V.D.R.L. Tests	14,818
2. Blood for Khan Test	15,129
3. Blood for W.R. Test	3,544
4. C.S.F. for V.D.R.L. Test	242
5. C.S.F. for Langes Test	247
6. Paul-Bunnell Test in Blood	2
7. Rose Waller Test in Blood	21
8. Male Frog Test	3,216
	specimens of urine.
9. Haematological Test	2,846
10. R. H. Test	357

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANERY AND CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural Education

The Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Madurai continued to impart agricultural education leading to B.Sc. Agr. culture degree. The in-take capacity of students in the colleges was 162 and 80 respectively. In order to give theoretical background and practical knowledge in modern agriculture to young men, agricultural schools were started in fourteen places with a capacity of 20 trainees in each school.

The admissions for the I M.Sc. (Ag.) and Ph. D. Courses were made during the year. Sixty four students for the M.Sc. (Ag.) Course and five students for Ph. D. Course were admitted.

Agricultural Research

The importance of agricultural research in its varied branches has been recognised and research work is being done at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and 41 Research Stations and Centres affiliated to the institution. A sum of Rs. 7.96 lakhs had been spent in 1970-71 on soil testing laboratories.

Soil testing laboratories have been established (i) to assess the available nutrients in the soil for plant growth (ii) to recommend needed quantities of plant nutrients to get profitable increased return from crops and (iii) to determine specific adverse soil condition like alkalinity or salinity and to suggest suitable measures for their amelioration. There are 11 soil testing laboratories in

Tamil Nadu and they are functioning at the following Centres serving different districts of Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and Intensive Agricultural District Programme and other areas.

<i>Centres.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>
1. Coimbatore	Coimbatore.
2. Aduthurai	Thanjavur.
3. Koilpatti	Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.
4. Cuddalore	South Arcot.
5. Madurai	Madurai.
6. Melalathur	North Arcot.
7. Kancheepuram	Chingleput and Madras.
8. Salem	Salem and Dharmapurai.
9. Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirappalli.
10. Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram.
11. Ootacamund	The Nilgiris..

Three Mobile Soil Testing Units proposed to be allotted by the Government of India will be attached to the stationary laboratories at Coimbatore, Madurai and Koilpatti. Each Laboratory except the one at Aduthurai analyses about 15,000 soil samples per annum apart from water samples while the laboratory at Aduthurai handles about 48,000 soil samples per annum apart from water samples. The total number of samples analysed during 1970-71 was 2,18,871.

Intensive Agricultural district Programme (Package Programme), Thanjavur

The object of the scheme is to undertake Intensive Agricultural Development with package of improved practices to cover the area under Paddy in Thanjavur District which will result in stepping up the acre yield from 1320 lbs. to 1650 lbs. in terms of rice in a period of 5 years. The essential feature of the scheme is

to prepare "Individual Farm Plans" for supply of the full requirements of the farm and thus enhance its production. Each farmer is helped to draw up a plan for increasing yield in his farm and achieving the plan target. The coverage is 13.14 lakhs acres. Starting with a coverage of 20 per cent of the cultivated areas in 23 Development Blocks during 1960, the programme now covers all the thirty-six Blocks in the district and is implemented over an area of 16.75 lakhs acres. During 1970-71, an area of 16.75 lakhs acres by Farm Plans has been covered at a cost of Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

In addition to technical guidance, the following incentives are also made available to the farmers :—

(i) Intensive education to farmers in better farming techniques through scientific demonstrations;

(ii) Adequate and timely supply of credit to the farmers to purchase the production requisites both in cash and kind;

(iii) Strengthening of transport arrangements to ensure the mobility of staff and supplies;

(iv) Marketing and other services through Co-operative Societies;

(v) Job orientation training for Technical staff and Block and Village Training Course; and

(vi) Increasing the number of godowns to provide supplies and marketing facilities within bullock cart distance.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in Tamil Nadu in the year 1965-66. It is now being implemented in the four districts of Madurai, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The Programme was extended to Tiruchirappalli district during the year 1970-71. These districts have been selected as they have relatively larger areas under assured irrigation.

two Assistant Seed Certification Officers at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and 24 Seed Certification Assistants. The Certification staff inspect the seed production areas three or four times to find out whether the crop is free from off-types. The harvest, drying, cleaning, seiving and bagging are also supervised by the Certification staff to ensure the quality of seeds.

The foundation seeds produced by the State Seed Farms and the Secondary Seeds (Certified Seeds) produced by the private seed growers are subject to rigid supervision both in cultivation and processing stage and quality seeds which conform to the standards fixed under the Seed Act, 1966 alone are certified for distribution.

The Certification Agency collects Certification charges from the seed growers at the rates fixed by the Government. The Seeds Testing Laboratory at Coimbatore is notified under the Seeds Act, 1966 as State Seeds Laboratory for testing seed samples. The upper subordinates drafted for certification work are given six weeks training in seed certification. Besides Certification staff, the seed growers and the seed farm ryots will be given training in seed production techniques.

The certification agency is functioning with the twin objects of (1) quality control of the improved seeds offered to the growers for cultivation and (2) building up seed trade in the private and co-operative sector which will ultimately take up the production of grower seed and relieve the State Agency of this work. With the development of the trade, it is expected that the major quantity of the seeds handled by the department is likely to be transferred to the Seed Trade.

Farmers' Training and Education

The main object of the farmers' training is to link up the programme of production inputs with the technical know-how through a well-organized training programme of institutional field and informal voluntary groups to enable the most efficient handling

of the inputs secured at great cost. The scheme is designed to link up the High Yielding Varieties Programme with the well planned systematic training programme of the farm families (Farmers farm women and young farmers).

There were six training centres in the State during the year one each at Bhavani Sagar, Ranipet, Aduthurai, Koilpatti, Madurai and Tindivanam. The following courses were conducted by the training centres during the year for the benefit of the farm families.—

- (i) Short courses for farmers.
- (ii) Short courses for farm women.
- (iii) Institutional courses for convenors of discussion groups.
- (iv) Production-cum-demonstration training camps.
- (v) Farmers Farm Women Discussion Groups.

An expenditure of Rs. 4.35 lakhs was incurred during the year for implementing the Farmers' Training Programme.

Agricultural Information Unit

The Agricultural Information Unit has been shouldering the job of propaganda and publicity of the agricultural research findings. Agricultural Exhibition is one of the media through which information regarding the new techniques in agriculture is diffused to the agriculturists who form the bulk of the visitors to the Exhibition. This unit participated in the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Teynampet and the Exhibition arranged at Children's Theatre in connection with the Second All-India Higher Agricultural Production Convention. This department participated in the pageantry procession held on 26th January 1971 and won the second prize.

An Agricultural News letter, a montly collection of Agricultural News in Tamil is being published from this Unit from July 1970. Attractive and illustrative cover pages are prepared for this booklet from the silkscreen section of this unit. Two-thousand-five

hundred copies of this Agricultural News letter containing information on latest improved strains of various crops and seasonal agricultural advices on collective aspects have been issued to progressive farmers every month free of cost. In addition to the Coverage for the News letter, silk-screen posters and sketches for cover pages for various publications, were prepared by this Unit.

This department attends to furnishing feature articles to the agricultural programmes of the All-India Radio. In addition, various questions on agriculture from Radio Rural Forms are answered through Radio.

The propaganda van of this unit makes extensive tours in the development blocks of this State to conduct film shows in rural areas.

Maram Valarppu Vizha

Maram valarppu vizha or the festival of forests is celebrated throughout the State every year during the month of July to instil in people a spirit of love for trees. The festival lasts for a week. Tree planting is undertaken on a large scale during this week in towns and villages, the ryots and others being provided with free supply of seeds and saplings. The object of "Maram Valarppu Vizha" is also to stress the benefits derived from planting trees and the need for preserving them against damage or destruction by men or animals. Fifty three lakhs ninteen thousand and nine trees, seedlings and cuttings were planted during the Maram Valarppu Vizha week and special week celebrated during the year.

Agricultural Engineering

(i) *Tractor Hiring Scheme.*—The scheme envisages the reclamation of virgin lands and current fallows in order to raise the overall yield of crops and to augment food production. To achieve this, the department is hiring out crawler tractors and wheel type tractors. The rates charged are far below the economic

rates. The departmental fleet strength consists of 141 crawler tractors and 46 wheel type tractors. The departmental units are also hired out for non-agricultural purposes for which double the normal rates are collected.

The particulars of targets and achievements during the year were as follows :—

	Target.	Achievement.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Levelling	9,733	11,682
Mechanised cultivation	20,000	35,051

During the year, sanction was accorded for the establishment of a Tractor Workshop at Vellore. This workshop will start functioning shortly.

To meet the increased departmental need of crawler tractors, Government have sanctioned the purchase of 16 crawler tractors. Eight tractors out of 16 have already been received while the remaining eight tractors are expected to be received shortly.

(ii) *Scheme for research testing and training centre in improved agricultural implements at Coimbatore.*—The object of the scheme is to conduct research on various agricultural implements such as seed drill, maize shellers, ground-nut diggers, etc., as per the directions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. The scheme is fully financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Centre is functioning at Coimbatore under the control of one Research Engineer in the cadre of Divisional Engineer (Agricultural Engineering).

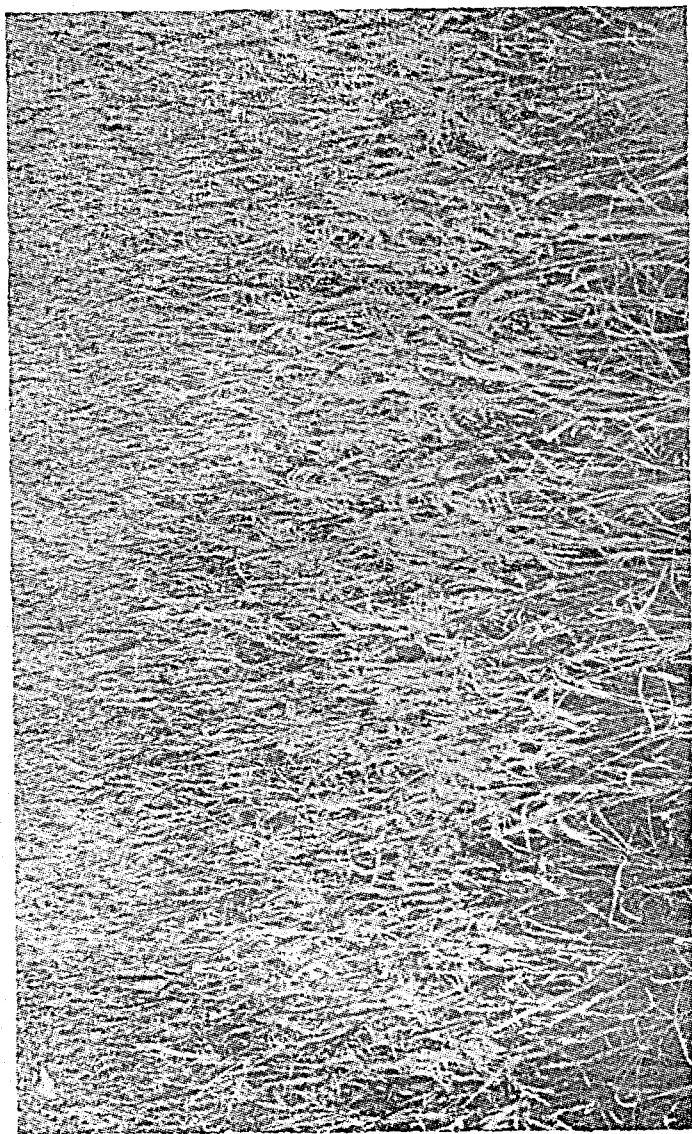
(iii) *Scheme for the Design and Fabricating Suitable Seed Processing Equipment (Crop Driers) at Coimbatore.*—The object of the scheme is to evolve suitable driers either electrical or oil fixed for operation in the fields or in the thrashing floors. As the practice of drying paddy, chillies, ground-nut and maize with the sun has got its own limitations and difficulties

limitations and difficulties during the monsoon time, there is dire necessity to evolve suitable crop driers for the above commercial as well as food crops. The scheme is functioning at Coimbatore since August 1969 under the control of one Divisional Engineers (Agricultural Engineering).

(iv) *Agricultural Engineering Workshops.*—The Agricultural Engineering Workshop at Washermenpet, Madras-21 caters to the needs of all the District Officers of the State who attend to the engineering activities of the Agricultural Department. Several spare parts for power drilling equipment, tractor and bulldozers which were hitherto imported are now manufactured for supply to the departmental units. Costly spares such as Jack shafts for drills and sprocket wheels, dozer blades, roller assemblies and track pin are also now manufactured. This institution has been able to manufacture within the last two years 168 units at a total cost of Rs. 19.11 lakhs. The manufacture of two trailer mounted percussion drills of a total value of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was another achievement of this workshop. Another step forward in the direction of manufacturing track mounted percussion drills has also been sponsored and a good measure of progress has been achieved. So far, five of the six track mounted units have already come out of the assembly lines and is ready for work. The manufacture of these costly power drills in the workshop has resulted in the savings of Foreign Exchange of about 3 lakhs per unit.

Crop Development Schemes.

(i) *High Yielding Varieties Programme.*—The High Yielding Varieties Programme was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1966-67 in a small extent of 5.28 lakh acres with a view to bring about a rapid maximisation of agricultural production from crops especially rice and hybrid millets. New varieties with high yield potentials like ADT. 27, Co. 25, Co. 29, IR. 8, IR. 5, IR. 20, IR. 22 and hybrid millets like HB. 1, HB. 3, HB 4 Cumbu, CSH. 1 Cholam and Hybrid Maize have been popularised by intensive education through various audio visual aids including the radio and farmers training



KARUNA ' CROP IN EARHEADS.

centres besides conducting large scale demonstrations on farmer's fields. This programme achieved spectacular success during the subsequent years resulting in rapid break through in agricultural production. Revolutionary changes have been brought about in the cultivation practices, increased use of manures and in cropping pattern of Tamil Nadu agriculture. It is gratifying to note that rice production in Tamil Nadu which was of the order of 35.24 lakh tonnes during 1965-66 has been increased to 45.32 lakh tonnes in 1969-70.

The programme was implemented in an area of 12.80 lakh acres during the year 1967-68 and in an area of 17.10 lakh acres during the year 1968-69. It is a matter for great satisfaction that even this target was not only fully reached but also exceeded due to favourable seasonal conditions and the intensive extension efforts of the Agriculture Department. The coverage of area during the year 1970-71 was 49.11 lakh acres.

As a result of implementing the High Yielding Varieties Programme, the production of rice in the State has gone upto 53.03 lakh tonnes during 1970-71 compared to 45.32 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. The target and achievement during 1970-71 were as follows:—

<i>Serial number and name of the strains.</i>	<i>(AREA IN LAKH ACRES.)</i>	
	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>I. Paddy—</i>		
IR. 8	16.03	18.48
IR. 5	2.22	3.30
ADT. 27	6.54	7.99
Co. 25	8.48	9.85
Co. 29	4.23	5.06
Jaya .. .. .	..	0.04
Padma .. .. .	..	0.02
Karuna .. .. .	..	0.19
Total	37.50	44.93

		(Area in lakh acres.)	
Serial number and name of the strains.		Target.	Achievement.
(1)		(2)	(3)
<i>II. Millets—</i>			
HB. 1 Cumbu	.. ..	1.98	1.62
HB. 3 Cumbu	.. ..	..	0.49
HB. 4 Cumbu	.. ..	..	0.05
CSH. 1 Cholam	.. ..	0.30	0.29
Swarna Sorghum	.. ..	..	0.08
Hybrid Maize	.. ..	0.22	0.32
Total		2.50	2.85

III. HB. 3 Cumbu Crash Programme. 1.50 1.33

(ii) *Navarai Crash Programme.*—The special programme was first introduced in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput during 1970-71 with the aim to increase the food production by maximum utilisation of irrigation sources available during Navarai season. Special arrangements were also made for the availability of credit facilities to farmers for successful implementation of this programme. Spectacular achievements were also recorded under this. The achievements of 49.11 lakh acres under High Yielding Varieties Programme include the Navarai Crash Programme also.

(iii) *Cotton Development including package Programme.*—The object of the scheme is to increase the Cotton Production from 4.35 lakh bales to 5.35 lakh bales during the Fourth-Five Year Plan. The following three schemes are now in operation in the State of Tamil Nadu :—

(a) Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme operated in all the Districts except The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari ;

(b) Package Programme (State sponsored) in selected winter irrigated Cotton areas in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli;

(c) Package Programme (sponsored by the Centre) in the selected areas of Coimbatore District.

(a) *Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme*.—In this scheme, the entire rainfed and the irrigated cotton (outside package) are being tackled in respect of Extensive cultivation and Double Cropping, wherever possible. Intensive cultivation which consists of coverage under improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection and improved agronomic practices are also attended to. During the year, an area of 4.76 lakh acres was covered under improved cotton seeds. A quantity of 26,361 quintals of cotton seeds have been distributed during the year.

(b) *Cotton Package Programme (State)*.—Under this scheme, it was proposed to cover an area of 1.96 lakh acres under all items of improvement. Winter and Summer sowings were completed and an area of 2.02 lakh acres has been covered under improved seeds with a quantity of 14,484 quintals of seeds. A quantity of 3,755 tonnes of Potash was distributed. 1,825 tonnes of Dusts and wettable powders and 7,38,176 number of tins and tubes were distributed for carrying out the plant protection measures in package areas.

(c) *Cotton Package Programme (Central)*.—Centrally sponsored package units are in operation at Erode and Pollachi from 1968-69 and it concentrates on winter irrigated cambodia. This scheme covers an area of 60,000 acres under different fields of improvement. The programmed area has been fully covered under all items of improvement.

(iv) *Sugarcane Development Scheme including Road Works in Sugar Factory areas*.—The object of the scheme is (i) to increase per acre yield of cane by adoption of improved agronomic practices and laying out manurial demonstrations to step up production potential and (ii) to improve the roads in and around Sugar Factory

areas. In the Sugarcane Development Scheme including package, the financial achievement during the year 1970-71 was 97 per cent of the target. On the physical side, the target was as follows:—

- (1) Area to be covered—2.60 lakh acres.
- (2) Production in terms of Gur—9.46 lakh tonnes.

As regards sugarcane Road Development in and around Sugar Factory areas, new roads to a length of 46 K.Ms. at a cost of Rs. 31.50 lakhs were formed during the year 1970-71.

(v) *Oilseeds Development Scheme.*—The Oilseeds Development Scheme is implemented in all areas of Tamil Nadu from 1961-62. The object of the scheme is to step up the production of oilseeds to the level of 13.00 lakh tonnes at the end of Fourth Plan period as against annual base level production of 10.00 lakh tonnes. Improved measures are being taken under the scheme to augment the production of oilseeds. Zonal Nucleus Seed Farms are run in private holdings, Government lands and leased lands with a total area of 1,100 acres. The seeds are multiplied in primary, secondary and tertiary seed farms. A target of 0.62 lakh tonnes of oilseeds has been fixed under the scheme additional production at the end of 1970-71.

The target and achievement under the scheme during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achieve- ment.</i>
	(IN ACRES.)	(IN ACRES.)
I.—		
1 Extension of area by reclamation and replacement of other crops (Groundnut).	24,74,000	21,95,693
2 Extension of area by double cropping (Groundnut).	4,79,000	4,16,464
3 Extension of area by mixed and border cropping (Gingelly).	2,75,000	2,83,219
4 Mixed and border cropping (Castor).	27,000	36,035

	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achieve- ment.</i>
	(IN ACRES.)	(IN ACRES.)
<i>II. Seed distribution—</i>		
1 Groundnut	9,95,000	11,31,451
2 Gingelly	1,74,000	1,71,843
3 Castor	1,53,000	1,48,945

	(IN BAGS.)	(IN BAGS.)
<i>III. Seed procurement—</i>		
1 Groundnut	35,000	32,106
2 Groundnut (Tertiary)	50,000	10,919

<i>IV. Subsidized demonstration—</i>		
1 Groundnut (Rainfed)	180	174
2 Groundnut (Irrigated)	120	151

(vi) *Cashew Development.*—The object of the scheme is to extend cultivation of cashew over an area of 20,000 acres of non-forest land during the Fourth Plan period. Of this 10,000 acres will be covered under the general Cashew Development Scheme implemented throughout the State and 10,000 acres under special scheme for Cashew Development in East Ramanathapuram by sanctioning long-term loans. An area of 4,343 acres was covered in 1970-71 and a sum of Rs. 5.98 lakhs was disbursed as loans.

(vii) *Cashew and Coconut Development Scheme in Tirunelveli district.*—The object of the scheme is to cover a total area of 8,750 acres in Cashew in Fourth Plan period (5,000 acres in Cashew and

3,750 acres under Coconut in coastal areas of Tirunelveli district by sanctioning long-term loans. The achievements made in 1969-70 and 1970-71 were as follows:—

	1969-70.	1970-71.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
(i) Coconut	807	752
(ii) Cashew	1,002	1,010

A sum of Rs.2.29 lakhs under coconut and a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs under cashew were disbursed as loan.

(viii) *Coconut Development Scheme.*—(a) There are 19 Nursery centres functioning in the State at present with a capacity of 7.47 lakh seedlings every year to cater to the demands of the individuals Panchayats, etc., for quality seedlings. Seednuts are produced from marked mother palms. During 1970-71, 7.68 lakh seedlings were distributed.

(b) Intensive propaganda is being done for adoption of improved agronomic practices and plant protection measures and application of fertilizers to step up production. Manurial and cultural demonstrations are conducted. Sprayers suitable for spraying coconut are given at 50 per cent cost. One hundred sprayers were distributed and 300 demonstration plots were laid during the year.

(ix) *Horticultural Development Scheme.*—The scheme envisages (i) the execution of area under fruit cultivation, to increase fruit production by issue of long-term loans for fruit growers and rendering free technical advice to them on problems of fruit production and (ii) intensifying production of banana in existing areas by adopting a package of practices. The achievements during 1969-70 and 1970-71 were as follows:—

	1969-70.	1970-71.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
(a) New plantation .. .	1,535	1,679
(b) Banana package .. .	18,057	21,452

(x) *Model Orchard-cum-Nurseries.*—The object of the scheme is to establish Orchards which will serve as Visual demonstration centres for scientific cultivation of Horticultural crops and to cater to the need of the Orchardists, fruit growers and the general public in the matter of supply of quality planting material. There are nine Orchard-cum-Nurseries in the State in the following places :—

1. Attur.
2. Kudappattu.
3. Marungulam.
4. Kodaikanal.
5. Poovansai.
6. Courtallam.
7. Periyakulam.
8. Thimmapuram.
9. Coonoor.

During 1970-71, the target under this item was one and achievement nil.

(xi) *Arecanut Development Scheme.*—The object of the scheme is to raise and distribute quality arecanut seedlings to meet the demand of existing as well as prospective growers in the State on regional basis through the establishment of nurseries at five places viz. Courtallam, Kanyakumari, Kallar, Gudalur and Periyakulam. During 1970-71, 59,000 seedlings and 20 sprayers were distributed at a cost of Rs. 0.06 lakh.

(xii) *Tobacco Development Schemes including Package.*—The following four Tobacco Development Schemes were operated by the Department during the year :—

- (a) Comprehensive Scheme for Tobacco Development.
- (b) Tobacco Package Programme in Coimbatore district.
- (c) Centrally-sponsored scheme for F.C.V. Tobacco Development in Tamil Nadu.

(d) *Scheme for Exploratory trials on Cigar Filler Tobacco in new areas of Tamil Nadu.*

The progress made during the year 1970-71 under the scheme was as follows :—

(1) 20 Exploratory Trial Plots were laid.

(2) An extent of 210 acres was covered by Cigar Filler Tobacco and this area had due plant protection and fertilizer application.

(3) 6.3 Kgs. of seeds were distributed.

(4) 200 nursery demonstrations were laid.

(5) 15 composite demonstrations were laid.

(xiii) *Minor Plantation Crops—(1) Cocoa Development Scheme.—*The Scheme envisages the development of Cocoa in suitable tracts where these plantation crops could be taken up along with banana for shade. Three Pilot Centres are run by the Department at (1) Pechiparai in Kanyakumari District, (2) Papanasam in Tirunelveli District and (3) Mangalam Combu in Madurai District to serve as visual demonstration centres to attract the estate owners to adopt improved techniques of raising. The cocoa followed up by the department growers are provided with loan facilities at Rs. 300 per acre besides supply of quality seedlings raised in the Departmental Centres. The ryots are guided on the improved practices, timely and judicious application of fertilizers and manures, plant protection measures etc. The area covered under the scheme during the year was 15 acres.

(2) *Cardamom Development Scheme.—*The main object of the scheme is to raise and supply disease-free and quality seedlings for further propagation and to step up production and increase in area. Under this scheme, there were originally two nurseries one at Courtallam in Tirunelveli District and the other at Mangalam Combu in Madurai District. But the nursery at Mangalam Combu was closed on 31st March 1970 and it was shifted to Kollj

Hills in Salem District. Quality seedlings are raised in these nurseries and distributed to ryots at minimum cost. The following are the target and achievement under Cardamom :—

	Target.	Achievement.
(a) Distribution of Cardamom Seedlings (Nos.).	20,000	14,000
(b) Area to be covered	25 acres.	14 acres.

(3) *Pepper Development Scheme.*—Under this scheme, the Pepper Nurseries at Gudalur in the Nilgiris District and Pechaparai in Kanyakumari District continued to produce quality pepper cuttings and to distribute to the growers. Hybrid Pepper cuttings from Kerala were obtained and raised in the nurseries and supplied to growers. Plant protection measures were advocated and demonstration plots were laid to publicise the improved practices to be adopted and the performance of Hybrid Pepper cuttings. Plant protection equipments were also supplied to growers at concessional rate. The achievements during the year were as follows :—

	Target.	Achievement.
(a) Number of seedlings to be distributed—		
Pepper	40,000	45,000
(b) Area to be covered—		
Pepper	50 acres.	79 acres.

(iv) *Urban area Scheme.*—The scheme aims at distribution of vegetable seeds and fruit seedlings and garden implements to the ryots in Municipal areas and public institutions in the Municipal limits at subsidised rate in order to encourage them to take up the vegetable and kitchen gardening in the house compounds and

school compounds, where sufficient space is available. Since the scheme was sanctioned by Government very late (that is at the end of November 1970) much headway could not be made under the Scheme. However, a sum of Rs. 0.60 lakh was spent during the year 1970-71 (up to 31st March 1971) as against the budget provision of Rs. 0.71 lakh.

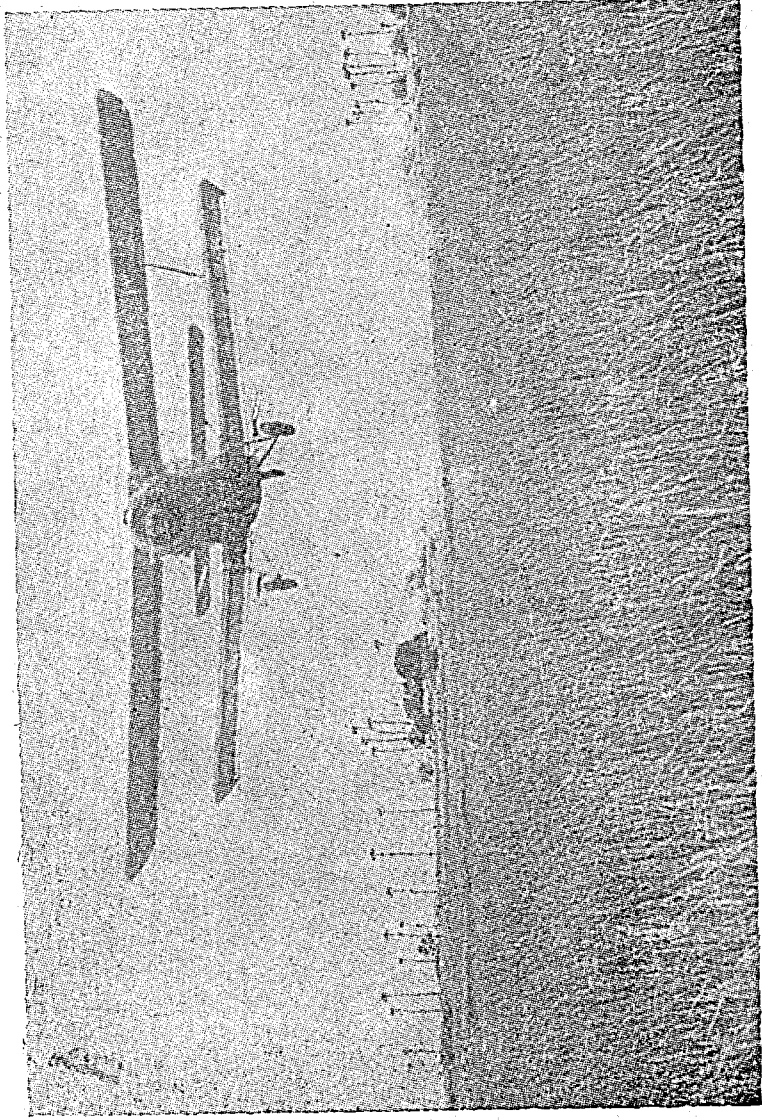
The achievement made during the year was as follows :—

1. Fruit Seedlings distribution	18,000 Nos.
Seeds distributed	2,800 Kgs.
2. Implements distributed—	
(1) Spades	13,000 Nos.
(2) Hand hoes	600 Nos.
(3) Hose cans	250 Nos.
(4) Garden shears	55 Nos.
(5) Garden rakes	25 Nos.

(xv) *Scheme for increasing the production of vegetables.*—The main object of the scheme is to increase the production of vegetables in the various centres of the State including bungalow compounds of city vegetable growers by distributing the improved quality seeds for coverage of existing area under vegetables. Besides laying demonstration plots, advocating improved methods and practices followed to obtain better yield and with a view to bring new area under cultivation, short-term loans at the rate of Rs. 120 per acre are sanctioned up to the limit of Rs. 240 per individual.

(xvi) *Scheme for the development of Sweet Potatoes.*—The scheme for the development of Sweet Potatoes is in operation in the Districts of Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. Under this scheme, the growers are provided with loan assistance and necessary technical advice by the Departmental staff.

(xvii) *Scheme for the development of Potato cultivation.*—This scheme continued to be in force during the year in Kodaikanal Hills and in Hosur Taluk of Dharmapuri District. Large scale



AERIAL SPRAYING ON PADDY AT KANCHEEPURAM.

propaganda was done besides taking adequate plant protection measures. Composite demonstrations were laid explaining the importance and benefit of package of practices.

(xviii) *Production of Pulses.*—The scheme aims at stepping up production of pulses for achieving self-sufficiency in the requirements of pulses by encouraging the cultivators to increase the area under pulses and also to raise improved strains of pulses. The progress made during the year under this scheme was as follows :—

Procurement in Seeds—

	M.T.
Primary	50
Secondary	93

Plant Protection Schemes

To undertake plant protection measures, plant protection chemicals, sprayers and dusters are distributed at subsidised cost.

Pesticide Testing Laboratories.—To ensure the quality of Plant Protection Chemicals, Pesticides Testing Laboratories have been established at Coimbatore, Kovilpatti, Aduthurai, Kancheepuram and Madurai. During 1970-71, an area of 73.83 lakh acres under food crops was covered.

Plant Protection Equipments—Eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-two hand operated sprayers and 1,171 dusters were distributed to the ryots through Panchayat Unions at a net cost of Rs. 64.01 lakhs.

Aerial Spraying.—The aerial spraying of insecticides on food and other crops which is the quickest method among the Pest control measures was first introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1961. The scheme was first implemented in Pollachi Agricultural Division. Mass scale spraying is being done by using Helicopters. In view of the good results obtained, aerial spraying of pesticides has become an annual feature since 1961-62. Government of India are extending financial assistance on operational charges to the

tune of Rs. 28 lakhs for an endemic area of 4 lakh acres. This is in addition to the overall plan targets. The expenditure incurred on the coverage of fallow lands and certain per centage of the amount incurred on spraying on other crops is met by the State Government.

Rat Control.—Since rats cause considerable damage both in the field and in the godowns, there is an imperative need for keeping the rat population at the minimum to save valuable foodgrains. 2.03 tonnes of Zinc Phosphide have been distributed during the year to arrest the growth of rat.

Weed Control.—Till 1969-70, there were no weedicides approved by the department. But in January 1971, the weedicides "Rogue and Stam P 34" have been approved by the department. In order to popularize the Chemical method of weed control in an organised manner, a weedicides Seminar was conducted in April 1971.

Manures and Fertilisers

(a) *Pilot Scheme for the production of Green Manure Seeds.*—In addition to the production of seeds in private holdings, panchayats were selected and granted loan assistance for the purpose of producing quality seeds. They were also granted a long-term loan of Rs. 5,500 each for sinking a well and installing a pumpset. A short-term loan of Rs. 1,000 towards cultivation advance was also granted. The services of demonstration maistries were also made available free of cost to the panchayats selected.

The sanction of loan to the Panchayat under the pilot scheme for production of green manure seeds by the panchayats had been deferred during 1968-69 as per Government Memo. No. 63523/F1/2/68-2, Agriculture, dated 6th August 1968. It was also decided to defer the scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period so as to concentrate more attention on the existing centres. Hence no provision has been made in Fourth Five-Year Plan

(b) *Development of Local Manurial Resources.*—The object of the scheme is to utilise all the available rural wastes and convert them into good quality compost manures. For this purpose, all the 374 blocks have each been provided with one trained Compost Development Inspector. In each block, about 100 farmers were also trained so that they could be used as a medium for demonstrating improved methods of compost development. Maintenance of compost yards by individuals and panchayats is also encouraged.

A physical target of 71 lakhs of M.T. was fixed for 1970-71 and the achievement during the year was 75.99 lakhs of M.T. A quantity of 48.68 lakhs of M.T. was distributed during the year 1970-71.

(c) *Night Soil Compost Scheme.*—The object of the scheme is to provide facilities to Village Panchayats to utilise the refuse materials including night soil available in the village for the purpose of composting as in the case of local bodies. For this purpose, Panchayats with a population of 2,000 to 4,000 were granted loan upto a maximum of Rs. 3,600. But the grant of loan was deferred from 1968-69 in G.O. Ms. No. 2229, Agriculture, dated 22nd July 1968. But the sanction of subsidy claims of the Panchayats which are implementing the scheme are being permitted. The subsidy is being paid at the rate of 25 per cent of the net recurring cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 in each case.

On the physical side, a target of 3.00 lakhs of Metric Tonn was fixed for 1970-71. The achievement during the year 1970-71 was 2.41 lakhs of Metric Tonne. During the year 1970-71, a quantity of 1.18 lakhs of Metric Tonne, was distributed.

The shortfall in the production was mainly due to non-availability of sufficient raw materials. A majority of the panchayats had not produced the raw materials to targetted level. However, efforts are being made to induce panchayats to evince better interest in implementing the scheme and thus increase the level of production.

On the financial side, only subsidy was sanctioned. During the year 1970-71, a target of Re. 1 lakh was fixed. As sufficient subsidy claims had not been forthcoming from the Panchayats in time, a reduced provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh was made in the Revised Estimate for 1970-71. The achievement during the year 1970-71 was 0.74 lakh.

(c) *Urban Compost Scheme.*—The object of the scheme is to utilise all the town wastes for production of good quality compost on scientific basis with the help of local bodies such as Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Township Committees. They are granted loan assistance for the purchase of sites, lorries, general improvements etc., for compost production and they are also granted subsidies at 25 per cent of the recurring cost of the actual loss, whichever is less, in cases, if any, in the sale of compost.

A target of 8.00 lakhs of M.T. was fixed for the year 1970-71. The achievement during the year 1970-71 was 6.73 lakhs of M.T. During the year 1970-71, a quantity of 16.89 lakhs of M.T. was distributed.

The shortfall in the production of compost was mainly due to want of sufficient raw materials coupled with the poor interest on the part of certain local bodies.

During the year 1970-71, loans to the tune of Rs. 6 lakhs were proposed for sanction to the local bodies to encourage compost production. A reduced Revised Estimate provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs for loans to local bodies and a provision of Re. 0.25 lakh towards subsidy was made in respect of the above scheme. The actuals for the year 1970-71 in respect of loans and subsidy were Rs. 4.921 lakhs and Re. 0.251 lakh respectively.

State Seed Farms

The number of State Seed Farms in the State as on 31st March 1971 was 232 as detailed below :—

	Number.	Area in acres.
(i) Acquired units	70	1,710.61
(ii) Requisitioned Units ..	29	726.16
(iii) Government Lands ..	133	3,397.63
Total ..	232	5,834.40

A sum of Rs. 20.19 lakhs was spent during the year for the State Seed Farms.

Food Production

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes intended for augmenting agricultural output :—

- (i) New Well Subsidy Scheme.
- (ii) Scheme for the distribution of chemical fertilizers ; and
- (iii) Intensive Manuring Scheme.

(i) *New Well Subsidy Scheme.*—This is a plan scheme. The maximum amount of loan that can be advanced for a well is Rs. 5,000 and it is disbursed in two equal instalments, the first instalment immediately after sanction of the loan and the second after the 1st instalment has been fully utilized on the well work. After due completion, 25 per cent of the cost of the well work subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in all areas except Talavadi Firka, is treated as subsidy. In Talavadi Firka in Coimbatore District, however, the subsidy portion is 50 per cent of the cost of work subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per well. The loanee is expected to raise food crops in not less than 1 acre for a period

of five years from the date of utilization of the well water for irrigation. This is a quick yielding scheme where the results could be achieved within a year. There is now a greater awareness in all areas of the value of wells as a means of providing water for raising of nurseries in advance before the water is released in the river system and as a means of saving crops at a later stage when there is insufficient irrigation from normal sources which will otherwise result in the failure of the crops for want of one or two wettings. Even in deltaic areas and ayacuts of canals and tanks where one crop is raised, large number of wells can, with advantage, be sunk to raise a second crop in the off season period with the aid of well water.

The Government have discontinued the financing of the Scheme with effect from 1st April 1968 except for the spill over cases. The Land Development Banks and other institutional agencies are financing the scheme with effect from 1st April 1968.

Out of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 provided for the disbursement of the II instalment of loans in respect of spill over cases of New Well Subsidy Scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was spent. During the year, 4,200 wells were completed creating irrigation potential for a minimum extent of 4,200 acres.

(ii) *Scheme for the distribution of Chemical Fertilizers.*—Scheme for the distribution of Chemical fertilizers was continued to be implemented as a State Trading Scheme during 1970-71. The supply of fertilizers was made by the Government of India through the Central Fertilizer Pool. The probable consumption of Chemical Fertilizer during the year was estimated at 1,80,000 M.T. Taking into account the quantity likely to be made available in the open market and also the stock held in the district godowns at the beginning of the year, the pool requirement for the year was estimated at 52,000 M.T. The actual consumption of Chemical fertilizers during the year 1970-71 was 1.73 lakhs M.T. out of which

the quantity of pool fertilizer was 0.33 lakh M.T. The fertilizer consumption in the State during 1970-71 registered an over all increase of about 10.8 per cent when compared to the consumption level in 1969-70.

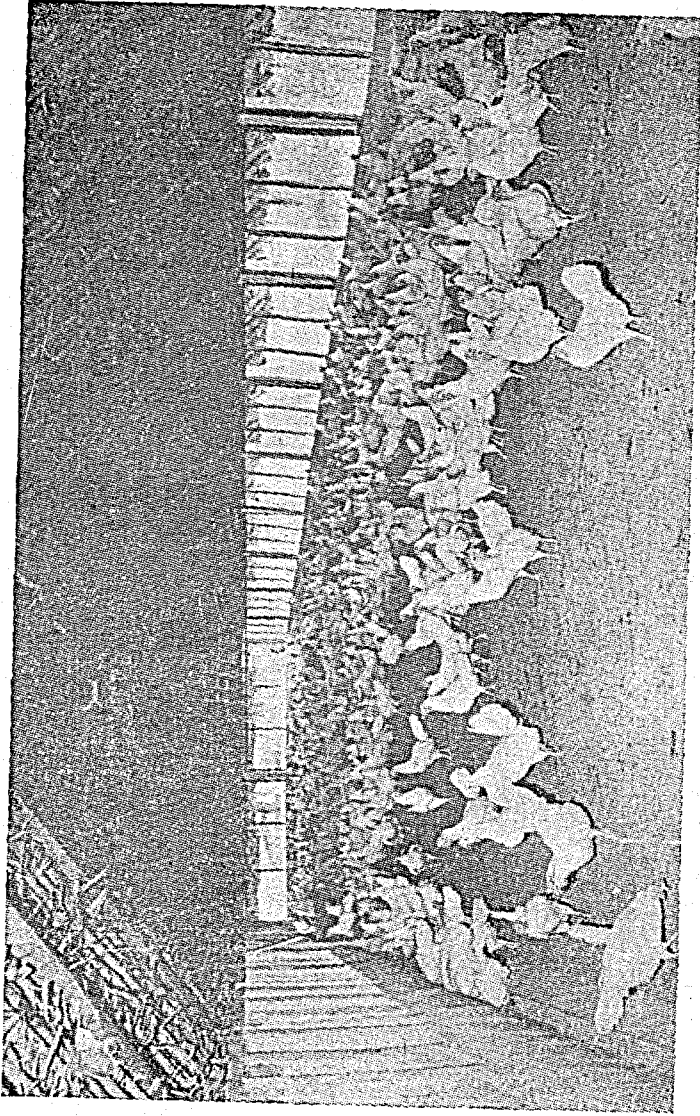
(iii) *Intensive Manuring Scheme.*—The Intensive Manuring Scheme was continued during 1970-71 in respect of food crops only. Loans were granted under this scheme in kind to supplement the institutional credit made available through co-operatives. The scheme was implemented in all districts except Madras in all areas including those covered by the Full Finance Scheme. The loans were granted to all farmers including those participating in the High Yielding Varieties Programme irrespective of whether they were members of Co-operative Societies or not. The grant of the Intensive Manuring Scheme loans under the High Yielding Varieties Programme was, however, confined to those who were not able to raise loans from the societies on account of some defect or other in the working of the societies to be evidenced by a certificate from the Extension Officer (Co-operation) concerned. The loans under this scheme were disbursed by the Block Development Officers and the Special Deputy Tahsildars concerned. The grant of loan was subject to the condition that a loanee should not be allowed to draw loan both from the Government and from the Co-operative Society for the same purpose and also that persons already in overdues either to the Government in respect of earlier Intensive Manuring Scheme Loans or the Co-operative Society, should not be granted fresh loans. The farmer getting Intensive Manuring Scheme loan was given freedom to purchase the fertilizer according to his choice. The rate of interest charged on the loans granted under the scheme was 7 per cent per annum and 8 per cent on the overdue instalments. The rate of interest charged on the loans granted to the High Yielding Varieties Programme farmers was 7.8 per cent as in the case of the loans granted by the Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 538.32 lakhs was disbursed as loans under the Intensive Manuring Scheme including the amount disbursed under the High Yielding Varieties Programme.

Animal Husbandry

During last year (1969-70), the Animal Husbandry Department was bifurcated into two departments—One for Animal Husbandry under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras and the other for Veterinary Education and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras. The Bifurcated Animal Husbandry Department was also re-organised on regional basis. In the Re-organised set up, the work of the Animal Husbandry Department has been divided on territorial basis with Six Regional Deputy Directors of Animal Husbandry to guide all the Animal Husbandry activities and control all the Animal Husbandry Officers and Units within their respective regions, under the over-all control, supervision and direction of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras. The six Deputy Directors are in the following regions :—(1) Madras, (2) Vellore, (3) Coimbatore, (4) Tirunelveli, (5) Madurai and (6) Thanjavur. Under each of the Deputy Director (except the Deputy Director, Madras) there are three Specialists one for poultry, one for livestock and one for disease investigation work. There are 59 Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry who are incharge of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Work within their respective jurisdiction.

Contagious Diseases.—In the control of Rinderpest among cattle, the Rinderpest Officer, Madras, continued to take necessary steps through the checkpoints to prevent the ingress of Rinderpest and to conduct mass vaccination in all the districts. There were 36 Veterinary hospitals (35 under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry and one attached to the Madras Veterinary College, Madras) and 466 Veterinary dispensaries functioning at the beginning of the year. The Corporation of Madras continued to maintain five Veterinary Dispensaries in different localities of the city on the usual terms and conditions. There are 13 clinical laboratories in the State to facilitate diagnosis of diseases.

Livestock Development.—In order to produce productive stock of pedigree cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry and to make them



POULTRY HOUSE CONTAINING 1,000 LAYERS D.W.F., ORATHANAD.

available for distribution to the public there are in all 10 Livestock Farms in the State.

(1) <i>District Livestock Farm, Hosur.—</i>		
(i) Strength of Cattle	890	
(ii) Strength of Poultry	14,057	
(iii) Strength of Sheep	958	
(iv) Strength of Pigs	285	
(2) <i>Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.—</i>		
(i) Strength of Cattle	634	
(ii) Strength of Sheep	588	
(iii) Strength of Pigs	111	
(iv) Strength of Birds in Poultry section	4,986	
(3) <i>District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.—</i>		
(i) Strength of Cattle	1,097	
(ii) Strength of Sheep	1,127	
(iii) Strength of Pigs	136	
(iv) Strength of Birds in Poultry section	2,658	
(4) <i>District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.—</i>		
(i) Strength of Cattle	1,111	
(ii) Strength of Pigs	97	
(iii) Strength of Birds in Poultry section	11,008	
(5) <i>District Livestock Farm, Tirunelveli at Abishekapatti.—</i>		
(i) Strength of Cattle	234	
(ii) Strength of Sheep	1,595	
(iii) Strength of Pigs	126	
(iv) Strength of Birds in Poultry section	2,422	
(6) <i>District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund.—</i>		
Strength of Jersey cross cattle	190	

(7) *Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi.*—As the farm is proposed to be shifted in view of location of the Central Buffalo Breeding Farm, the admission of cows for salvage has been suspended from 25th September 1970.

Strength of Pigs	25
(8) <i>Sheep Farm, Sattur.</i> —	
(i) Strength of Sheep	1,336
(ii) Strength of Birds in Poultry Section ..	7,336
(9) <i>Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem.</i> —	
(i) Strength of Sheep	1,200
(ii) Strength of Birds in Poultry Section ..	6,203
(10) <i>Poultry Farm, Kattupakkam.</i> —	
Strength of poultry	12,362

Poultry Development.—There were 32 Poultry Extension centres at the end of the year.

Goshala Development Scheme.—There were 20 Ghoshalas functioning in the State during the year.

Under the various schemes both for artificial insemination and natural services 1,068 bulls are maintained. There are 1,918 sub-centres in the re-organised set up.

The Departmental Officers of Animal Husbandry continued mass propaganda on various items of livestock development by way of conducting cattle shows and film shows and distributed prizes for best animals in their jurisdiction

Director of Veterinary Education and Research

The Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College is incharge of the Madras Veterinary College and Regional Post-Graduates Institute for both under Graduate and Post-Graduate Education and Research.

He is also in-charge of the following units transferred from the control of Director of Animal Husbandry with effect from 1st December 1969.—

(1) Institute of Preventive Medicine, Ranipet including Research Projects a undertaken in the Institute.

(2) Poultry Research Section, Teynampet, Madras-35.

(3) Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund.

(4) Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam.

B.V.Sc. Degree Integrated Course.—The number of admission to the B.V.Sc. (Integrated—Revised), Degree course was 136 and as usual the selection of candidates was made by a Committee constituted by the Government. The 136 seats were filled as detailed below :—

(1) Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu	..	134
(2) Candidates deputed by Government of India (from Andamans).		2
		<hr/> 136 <hr/>

M.V.Sc. Degree Course.—As usual, the selection of candidates was made by a Committee. 31 Candidates were selected as detailed below :—

Tamil Nadu	.. .. .	21
		(One discontinued).
Andhra Pradesh	.. .. .	3
		(One discontinued).
Kerala	.. .. .	3
Gujarat	.. .. .	3
Orissa	.. .. .	1
		<hr/> 31—2 = 20 <hr/>

Flaying Course.—A Flaying School is attached to the Madras Veterinary College to impart training in Scientific methods of Flaying.

In Madras Veterinary College and in Villupuram Auxillary Flaying Centre, 25 candidates appeared for the examination and completed the course successfully.

Scholarships and Stipends.—Out of the 718 students on roll as on 31st March 1971, 535 students were in receipt of scholarships from different sources as indicated below. (Some of the students are in receipt of more than one scholarship.)

<i>Serial number and Name of Scholarship.</i>	<i>Number of students who received the scholarship.</i>
1. State Scholarships (Backward Classes Department).	284
2. Government of India Scholarships (Harijan Welfare Department).	60
3. Loans under the Madras Educational Rules, 1962.	157
4. Indian Council of Agricultural Research Merit-Scholarship (Government of India).	8
5. Collegé Scholarship	12
6. National Loan Scholarship	12
7. National Scholarship	1
8. Director of Public Instruction, Pondicherry.	1
Total ..	535

In addition, 216 students were sanctioned refund of Tution fees under Madras Educational Rules, 1962. Except the students getting loan under Madras Educational Rules, 1962, all students are eligible for free concession in addition to the above scholarship.

For the Post-Graduate courses, the Government of Tamil Nadu encourages the students by sanctioning study leave to them with average pay and allowances of Rs. 100 p.m. for 5 students and scholarships of Rs. 150 each per mensem for 17 students every year. 14 candidates received Indian Council of Agricultural Research Fellowships to the tune of Rs. 200 per mensem each.

Training.—As per regulations governing the B.V.Sc. Degree course, the students of the different classes were afforded clinical training in the hospital units of this College and practical farm training at the different farms, viz. Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, District Livestock Farms, Orathanad and Pudukottai.

The Madras Veterinary College Hospital.—The Veterinary Hospital (Viz. Small Animal Clinic and Large Animal Clinic) attached to this College is one of the doors through which the college is at the services of growing and appreciative clientele in the City and its nearby surrounding areas for the expert and efficient service it renders. The number of cases treated in the different Units of the clinics of the Hospital and the number of operations performed during the year are given below :—

<i>Units.</i>	<i>Large Animal Clinic.</i>	<i>Small Animal Clinic.</i>
(a) Medical	6,174	20,688
(b) Surgical	2,907	3,668
(c) Gynaecology and Obstetrics ..	4,002	..
	<hr/> 13,083	<hr/> 24,356
<i>Operations.—</i>		
(a) Major	579	99
(b) Minor	649	562
(c) Castrations	43	90
	<hr/> 1,274	<hr/> 751

In addition to the treatment of cases in the respective wards where the pre-final and final year students were given training in hospital work, practical classes were conducted for the final year students.

As usual, the final year students were taken on an Educational tour to the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, where classes were conducted for practical demonstration of various activities.

Clinical Laboratory.—The Clinical Laboratory continued to function as a separate diagnostic Laboratory for the hospital section under the overall control of the Professor of Preventive Medicine. The Laboratory furnished Haematological results and Urine examination results in addition to routine blood smear examination and other clinical materials.

Artificial Insemination Unit.—The Artificial Insemination Centre which is attached to the Animal Genetics and Obstetrics Departments made 86 collections from Breeding bulls and they were used to inseminate 1,210 cows and 833 she-buffaloes.

Poultry Husbandry.—A poultry field laboratory is maintained in this college for research and laboratory instruction work for students and it is attached to the Hygiene Department.

Egg Production.—The total number of eggs produced during the year was 1,73,799.

Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.—The Institute manufactures biological products to prevent and treat cattle diseases and supplies them to other States besides meeting the demand of the State of Tamil Nadu. During the year 1970-71, the institute's achievement was marked in that it produced about 70 lakhs of Rinderpest Vaccine and 100 lakhs of Ranikhet Disease Vaccine and arrested the incidence of Rinderpest to a considerable extent in Tamil Nadu.

During the year, 23 biological products were produced and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was realized by sale of biological products to other States and private parties.

Livestock.—During the year 480 buffalo Calves, 60 white calves, 126 sheep and lambs 3,565 goats and 102 cross-bred bull calves were purchased for manufacture and test of different biological products experiment and research in the Institute. Sixty-five buffalo calves, 26 white calves, 63 sheep and lambs 3,471 goats and 61 cross-bred bull calves were either killed or died during the course of manufacture of biological products experiments and tests, 388 buffalo calves, 50 white calves, 59 sheep and lambs 127 goats and 8 cross-bred bull calves were disposed of on the completion of tests and experiments.

Poultry Extension Centre.—The poultry extension centre continued to function up to 14th November 1969 and it was closed down with effect from 15th November 1969. A small unit of birds is being maintained to have a continuity of supply of eggs and birds for the production of poultry vaccines.

Experiments and Researches (i) Experiments.—During the year experiments were conducted on diseases such as Anthrax, Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Brucellosis, Ranikhet Diseases, Sheep Pox, etc.

(ii) *Researches.*—The following researches were also conducted:—

- (1) Studies on Disorder of Genitalia of Poultry.
- (2) Tissue Changes in Guinea Pigs infected with Brucellosis.
- (3) Salmonellosis in Rabbits.
- (4) Sheep Pneumonia Scheme.
- (5) Salmonellosis scheme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Poultry Research Station, Teynampet.—The Poultry Research Station, Teynampet is concerned with the Research work on Poultry. Out of 25,395 birds, 17,551 birds were disposed of leaving a balance of 7,844 birds at the end of the year.

Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund.—The breeding policy laid down for this farm is breeding of Nilgiri Sheep with Merino rams and the progeny further graded up to obtain second generation and third generation, etc. Interbreeding at second generation is being carried out.

The stock of sheep at the end of the year was 1,686 consisting of different breeds.

Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam.—The Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam was started on 12th September 1957 for Research and Development of Mutton breed of sheep.

1. (a) *Sheep Section.*—The strength at the beginning of the year was 1,137 while the strength at the end of the year was 788.

(b) *Piggery Section.*—The strength at the beginning of the year was 272 while the strength at the end of the year was 213.

(c) *Cattle Section.*—The strength of white Cattle at the beginning of the year was 21 while the strength at the end of the year was 22.

The strength of Black Cattle at the beginning of the year was 24 while the strength at the end of the year was 55.

2. *Dairy Unit.*—The strength at the beginning of the year was 9 animals while the strength at the end of the year was 20 animals.

Dairying and Milk Supply.

During the year 1970-71, the Dairy Development Department continued to lay special emphasis on the need to augment the milk collection from rural areas to ensure a dependable source of

subsidiary income to the rural community and also to ensure supply of good milk at reasonable prices to the cities. To achieve these objectives, the two major Departmental Milk Projects—one at Madras and the other at Madurai and a number of dairies owned and operated by Co-operative Milk Supply Societies/Unions played a significant role.

(i) *Central Dairy, Madhavaram.*—The Central Dairy has been designed to handle 50,000 litres of milk. A significant feature of the procurement programme of the Madras Dairy and Milk Project was the receipt of 14.94 lakh litres of Milk from Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. This source was exploited mostly on an experimental basis since the supply within the State had considerably dwindled and the commitment already made for supply of milk to the citizens of Madras had to be met.

During the year, a quantity of 136.46 lakh litres of milk was procured by Madras Dairy and Milk Project.

As in the previous years, milk was sold only to registered consumers against cards purchased for a month in advance and also to bulk consumers such as Hospital, Commercial Institutions and for marriages, etc., on special bookings. During important festivals, however, the surplus milk was sold in cash to the general public.

In August 1970, certain changes were made in the pattern of supply and the departmental projects have been selling standardized milk with 4.5 per cent Fat and 8.5 per cent S.N.F. Toned Milk with 3 per cent Fat and 8.5 per cent S.N.F., and Double Toned Milk with 1.5 per cent Fat and 9 per cent S.N.F. The intention is, that during surplus season between December and May, fresh milk will be utilized and sold with the above mentioned composition while during the rest of the year butter oil and milk powder will be utilized to maintain the level of supply as well as composition. With the change in the pattern of supply, the selling price of milk in

the Madras Dairy and Milk Project was also marginally adjusted with effect from 16th August 1970. The selling price per litre prevailed during the year was as follows:—

Kind of milk.	Retail Price to Public.		Hospital Co-operative Canteen and Non-Commercial Institutions.		Hotel and Commercial Institutions.		Special order for marriage.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.
Buffalo Milk upto 15th August 1970.	1	24	1	32	1	40	2	00
Cow Milk	1	04	1	12	1	20	1	75
Standardized Milk from 16th August 1970.	1	30	1	40	1	40	2	00
Toned Milk	1	00	1	12	1	12	1	50
Double Toned Milk	0	70	..	..	..	..	..	..

Being a Government undertaking, the project has an obligation to supply milk at reasonable prices and as such the selling prices are far below the open market prices. In relation to costs, the prices for Toned milk and Double toned milk involve an element of subsidy.

During the year, there was an increase in supply in Madras Dairy and Milk Project and this may be ascribed to the implementation of the "Operation Flood" scheme with the assistance obtained from World Food Programme.

The "Operation Flood" scheme mainly aims at increasing the supply of milk from the Dairy initially with skimmed milk powder and butter oil supplied under World Food Programme to be replaced later by increased local procurement. The Madras Dairy and Milk Project received its first consignment of World Food Programme commodities under the "Operation Flood" during August 1970 and up to 31st March 1971, 424.71 metric tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 101.14 metric tonnes of butter oil were received. Steps were taken during the year to improve milk production and to increase the capacity of the Dairy to handle the additional quantities contemplated under the scheme.

During the year, the chilling plant at Sathuvacheri was ordered to be converted into a Pasteurisation plant at a total cost of Rs. 7.56 lakhs. A second Dairy at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs has also been sanctioned by Government near Guindy to cater to the needs of the public in and around Guindy area.

As on 31st March 1971, there were 187 milk depots in Madras City. The average quantity of milk distributed per day during the year was 57,600 litres.

A sum of Rs. 1,39,82,000 was incurred towards the purchase of milk and a sum of Rs. 2,16,08,355.58 was derived from the sale of milk, etc.

(ii) *Milk Colony, Madhavaram.*—The colony provides accommodation for 4,000 milch animals. Facilities such as residential accommodation for the owners of the Cattle, Veterinary aid, breeding, salvage of dry animals and loan assistance for purchase of animals are also extended. Government ordered the waiver of collection of accommodation charges for a period of one year from 1st June 1970 to the licensees who supplied 40 litres of buffalo milk or 50 litres of Cows' milk keeping the milch animals. They also ordered the waiver of licence fees and occupation charges (2 Paise plus 3 Paise) respectively per animal (per day) in respect of heifer calves of more than one year maintained by licensees. Despite the above concessions, the City cattle owners had not moved to the Colony as expected. The colony was therefore utilized only to a limited extent.

The total number of licensees and the number of cattle in the colony were as follows:—

	Number of licensees.	Cows.		Buffaloës.		Total.
		Milch.	Dry.	Milch.	Dry.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
As on 1st April 1970.	54	375	67	146	56	644
As on 31st March 1971.	40	349	79	76	27	531

Milk received from the licensees during the year was paid at Rs. 1-16 per litre for buffalo milk and Re. 1-00 per litre for cow's milk. During the period from 1st June 1970 to 30th November 1970, an additional 6 paise per litre was also paid as an incentive for the lean months.

(iii) *Government Dairy Farm, Madhavaram.*—The Government Dairy Farm which was started in the year 1966 continued to function during the year in the nature of demonstration unit to exhibit the advantage of cross breed cattle. The number of cattle maintained in the farm is furnished below:—

	Nos.
As on 1st April 1970	398
As on 31st March 1971	400

The total quantity of milk produced in Government Dairy Farm during the year was 6.61 lakh litres while the value of milk so produced amounted to Rs. 6.96 lakhs.

(iv) *Madurai Milk Project.*—The UNICEF-aided Madurai Milk Project which has a capacity of 50,000 litres a day and which was commissioned in 1967 continued to progress during the year with 3 chilling centres at Srivilliputhur, Virudhunagar and Dindigul attached to it and instantaneous coolers were installed at various

places in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts. As on 31st March 1971, there were 58 milk depots serving 25,200 families. The average quantity of milk distributed per day during the year was 17,800 litres. During the year, the Madurai Milk Project manufactured the following by-products out of milk :—

Butter	.. .. .	..	34,211.40 Kgs.
Ghee	.....	..	18,295.19 Kgs.

The following were the selling prices (per litre) which prevailed during the year in Madurai Milk Project :—

Kind of milk.	Retail price to Public and Government Hospital.		Government institutions and Co-operative Canteens.		Hotels and Commercial institutions.		Bulk supply on special bookings.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.
Standardized milk ..	1	16	1	24	1	30	1	40
Toned milk	1	00	1	04	1	12	1	36
Double Toned milk ..	0	70	0	70	..	..	..	..

The prices paid to the milk produced from the rural areas in different regions had not undergone any change.

A sum of Rs. 44,64,000 was incurred towards the purchase of milk and a sum of Rs. 83,46,195.99 was derived from the sale of milk etc.

The purchase price of milk per litre during the year was as follows :—

	<i>Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot.</i>	<i>Erode.</i>	<i>Madurai.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>In per cent.</i>	PAISE.	PAISE.	PAISE.
<i>Buffaloe Milk S.N.F.</i>			
<i>9 per cent Fat—</i>			
5 to 5.9	82	78	82
6 to 6.4	86	82	86
6.5 to 6.9	90	86	94
7 and above ..	94	90	94
<i>Cows' milk, S.N.F. 8.5 per cent Fat—</i>			
3 to 3.4	70	64	70
3.5 to 3.9	74	68	74
4 and above ...	78	72	78

Computed cattle feed was manufactured during the year making use of the feed grains made available under the World Food Programme and was supplied to the Rural Co-operative Societies which supplied milk both to the Madras and Madurai Project and to the licensees in Madhavaram Milk Colony at a price considerably cheaper than the market feed of similar nutritive value. The following statement will indicate the quantity of computed cattle feed produced and sold to owners of milk cattle in the milk shed areas of Madurai and Madras Projects.

Quantity of Computed Cattle Feed (in metric tonnes).—

Year.	Madras:		Madurai.	
	Produced.	Sold.	Produced:	Sold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1970-71 ..	1,299.608	1,288.558	423.050	407.930

Co-operation.—The collection of milk for the Madras Dairy and Milk Project is wholly obtained from the Milk Supply Co-operative Societies/Unions in the rural areas. A significant feature of Dairy Development is the linking of the various Milk Projects and Co-operative Dairies in a grid so that after meeting the local demand, the dairies can send their surplus to major urban projects like Madras and Madurai Projects. There are 8 Milk Pasteurisation Units in the co-operative sector. There were 23 Co-operative Unions and 2,588 societies at the end of March 1971 of which 1,406 societies were dormant.

A sum of Rs. 21.99 lakhs was granted as loans to Unions and Societies for purchase of cattle. Another sum of Rs. 3.65 lakhs was granted by way of share capital assistance to 50 societies. A sum of Rs. 0.33 lakh was granted to a society for establishment as a salvage farm. A sum of Rs. 4.44 lakhs was granted to 14 societies for purchase of vehicles, coolers, etc. Another sum of Rs. 0.04 lakh was granted to a society by way of Managerial subsidy while a sum of Rs. 0.33 lakh was granted to two societies for employment of managerial staff.

During the year, the assistance offered by the CARE Organisation to the Milk Supply Co-operative Societies in Kanchcepuram Circle by way of milk handling equipment at the collection points, construction of cattle sheds, etc., was accepted by the Government. The CARE Organisation had selected 5 societies for assistance involving a grant of Rs. 19,500 to each society.

Co-operation.

The total expenditure on State Schemes coming under co-operation for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 72.39 lakhs, against the original budget provision of Rs. 74.45 lakhs. There was some short fall in individual schemes such as revitalisation of credit societies, installation of cold storage plant, etc. The reasons for such short fall have been given under the respective schemes.

Co-operative Credit.—It was programmed to select 300 potentially viable societies under revitalisation schemes to meet the cost of staff employed by them, to assist central co-operative banks in opening 50 additional branches and to sanction financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy to co-operative societies for construction of 40 office-cum-godown-cum-service sheds. It was also proposed to supply credit to the extent of Rs. 55.00 crores by way of Short Term and Medium Term loans and Rs. 19.00 crores by way of long term loans during the year. Against the target of 300 societies to be selected for assistance, 214 potentially viable societies were selected under the revitalisation scheme and they were given managerial subsidy. The short fall was due to the difficulties experienced in conforming to the conditions prescribed by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The Central Co-operative Banks opened 52 branches during the year. Government approved the scheme of sanctioning assistance to 80 societies for construction of godown-cum-office buildings and they were given loan assistance of Rs. 12,500 each towards the construction of the buildings. Government contributed to the Special B.D.R. of the primary societies and central co-operative banks to the extent of Rs. 3.08 lakhs and Rs. 0.38 lakh respectively. A sum of Rs. 0.08 lakh was given as subsidy to the Pudukkottai Central Co-operative Bank towards managerial staff. A sum of Rs. 1.65 lakhs was disbursed to the Primary Land Development Banks towards the cost of supervisors employed by them for the implementation of various Minor Irrigation Schemes and Agricultural Refinance Corporation assisted schemes. During the year, fifty new Land Development Banks were formed. The co-operatives in the State supplied short term and medium

term credit to the extent of Rs. 44.23 and Rs. 19.37 crores respectively, besides a sum of Rs. 3.29 crores issued as loans under Minor Irrigation and Non-Minor Irrigation Agricultural Refinance Corporation assisted schemes by the Land Development Banks in 1970-71.

The State Government participated in the share capital of the credit co-operatives during the year as indicated below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Central Co-operative Bank	37.55
Village Credit Societies and Agricultural Banks ..	29.67
Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Land Development Bank.	125.00
Primary Land Development Banks -- .. .	17.58
Central House Mortgage Society -- .. .	20.00
Urban Banks	0.85

During the year, a sum of Rs. 27.12 lakhs was spent under the credit schemes.

Co-operative Marketing.—The programme for the year was to give share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to the co-operative marketing societies and sanction of loan assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh to co-operative marketing societies for purchase of motor lorries. It was also proposed to give contribution to the price fluctuation fund of the co-operative marketing societies to enable them to make out-right purchase of agricultural produce and give assistance to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for the installation of a cold storage plant.

During the year, Government participated in the share capital of the co-operative marketing societies and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Financial assistance by way of loan to the extent of Rs. 1.00 lakh was given to co-operative marketing societies for purchase of lorries. Marketing societies were also assisted for meeting the cost of grading equipment and grading staff to the extent of Rs. 0.28

lakh. Government contributed a sum of Rs. 0.52 lakh to the price fluctuation fund of co-operative marketing societies. Government also assisted the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation with Rs. 0.38 lakh towards the establishment of promotional and assessment cell and Rs. 0.13 lakh for the maintenance of common cadre of marketing personnel.

It was programmed to market agricultural produce of the value of Rs. 27.00 crores. The co-operatives handled agricultural produce to the value of Rs. 19.78 crores. Consequent on the decontrol of foodgrains, the co-operative did not undertake the purchase of paddy which is the main crop in the State except to the extent required to feed the rice mills owned by them. Hence there was shortfall in the marketing of agricultural produce.

A sum of Rs. 13.91 lakhs was spent for co-operative marketing schemes.

Co-operative processing.—During the year, it was proposed to give financial assistance by way of share capital and loan to select co-operative marketing societies to meet the capital cost of units for processing tapioca, pineapple and cashewnut. It was also proposed to give subsidy to co-operative marketing societies which have installed processing plants to employ the required staff.

Financial assistance by way of share capital was given to two co-operative marketing societies towards the block cost of pineapple and cashewnut processing units and by way of loan to co-operative marketing societies towards the cost of tapioca processing unit. Financial assistance by way of subsidy was given to co-operative marketing societies which installed processing plants.

A sum of Rs. 4.63 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Co-operative Education and Training.—The schemes relating to co-operative education and training were implemented through the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras. The co-operative training institutes continued to train personnel for the departments as well as for the co-operative institutions. The Tamil

Nadu Co-operative Union which is in charge of publicity and propaganda conducted essay and oratorical competitions, maintained a mobile van for the purpose of propaganda and celebrated the All India Co-operative Week. One Joint Registrar and one Deputy Registrar were deputed to the Administrative staff college, Hyderabad, for Production Management course and to the Vaikuntha Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, Poona for the General Manager's Training respectively.

A sum of Rs. 1.04 lakhs was spent under this scheme in 1970-71.

Consumers' Co-operation.—The Programme for the year covered the participation in the share capital of select primary stores and provision of loan assistance to co-operative wholesale stores for purchase of trucks, construction of godown and towards share capital, besides providing assistance to co-operative wholesale stores for setting up modern retail units and to the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies for starting consumer industries.

During the year, financial assistance by way of share capital and loan was given to the co-operative wholesale stores and district co-operative supply and marketing societies for setting up of eleven modern retail units. Financial assistance by way of share capital was given to the Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari and Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies for setting up consumer industries (Stationary units). Financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy was given to the Kanyakumari and South Arcot District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and the Thanjavur Co-operative wholesale Stores towards construction of godown and for purchase of lorries. The Government also participated in the share capital of select primary stores and in the Tirunelveli Co-operative Super Market besides giving managerial subsidy to the societies.

A sum of Rs. 19.75 lakhs was spent on consumers' scheme.

Among the miscellaneous types of societies, labour contract co-operative societies were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 0.86 lakh towards capital, share capital and for purchase of implements. A sum of Rs. 0.14 lakh was given to a salt society.

Strengthening of organisational set up.—During the year, a sum of Rs. 5.02 lakhs was spent towards the cost of staff provided for the implementation of the High Yielding Varieties Programme and Agricultural Refinance Corporation Schemes.

Minor Irrigation—New well subsidy scheme.—Under this scheme, subsidy was given on completion of wells at 25 per cent of the loan taken subject to a maximum of Rs. 500. A sum of Rs. 25.46 lakhs was spent under this scheme during the year.

During the year, it was proposed to contribute a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs to the ordinary debentures to be floated by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank for its normal programme. Against this, the State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 202.60 lakhs.

Ayacut Development Programme.—Apart from the normal lending programme, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank is implementing special development schemes with the assistance of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation such as land reclamation, well sinking, rubber plantation, coconut plantation, etc. It was proposed to contribute to the special development debentures floated by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank for the above schemes to the extent of Rs. 53.00 lakhs. Against this, a sum of Rs. 45.26 lakhs was contributed to the special development debentures floated by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank in 1970-71.

A Project Report for Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tamil Nadu providing for sinking of new wells, filter points and tube wells improvement to existing wells, installation of pumpsets, reclamation of land and land drainage schemes, supply of tractors and well drilling equipment and consultancy services was under the consideration of the International Development Association (World Bank). The estimated cost of this Project was Thirty-five million Dollars.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was contributed to the Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund maintained by the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank.

Corporation Sponsored Schemes.—(i). *Large sized export oriented processing units.*—Under the liberalised financial assistance schemes sponsored by the National Co-operative Development Corporation, the State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs to the share capital of the seven co-operative marketing societies which installed rice mills. Besides, they have contributed a sum of Rs. 23.01 lakhs to the share capital of Co-operative Marketing Societies working modern rice mills to serve as margin money for the borrowings from the financing banks for the purchase of paddy to feed the mills.

(ii). *Margin money to co-operative marketing societies for chemical fertilizers.*—In order to undertake the chemical fertiliser business and to have margin money for the business, the State Government have provided a share capital of Rs. 43.00 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation in 1970-71.

(iii). *Formulation Unit for Pesticides and Insecticides.*—For assistance by way of share capital, loan and subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1.17 lakhs were given to the Thudiyalur Co-operative Agricultural Services Limited for the setting up of a formulation unit for pesticides and insecticides.

(iv). *Granular Fertilizer Plant.*—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation was provided with the loan assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the setting up of a Granular Fertilizer Plant.

Tractors service/repair Centre.—Assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.92 lakh was given to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation towards the cost of construction of a tractor service station at Mannargudi in Thanjavur district. Besides, a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was given to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation to enable it to take shares in India Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Limited.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

Primary Education

There were 31,881 Primary and Middle Schools (including Basic Schools) in the State as on 1st August 1970 with 64,63,000 pupil studying in the age group 6—14. (One lakh sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight teachers were serving during the year, of which, one lakh sixty one thousand one hundred and seventy-two teachers are trained teachers.)

Additional enrolment.—(i) *Additional enrolment of pupils of the age group 6—11.*—A scheme for enrolment in elementary schools of 1.5 lakhs of pupils of the age group 6—11 and the appointment of 3,000 additional teachers (Secondary grade 700, Elementary grade 2,300) was implemented during 1970-71.

(ii) *Enrolment of pupils of the age group 11—14.*—A scheme for the enrolment of 1.10 lakhs of pupils of the age group 11—14 in elementary and secondary schools and the appointment of 2,100 Secondary Grade teachers for the purpose was also implemented during 1970-71.

Midday Meals Scheme.—The scheme for the supply of Midday meals to needy children studying in elementary schools was continued during the year 1970-71 also. The number of schools in which this scheme was in operation on 31st March 1971 was 30,683 and the number of pupils fed was 18.00 lakhs. The scheme was also in vogue on a purely voluntary basis in Secondary Schools, the number of pupils fed in those schools being 13,146. A sum of Rs. 196 lakhs was paid as Midday Meals Grant during the year.

CARE Programme.—The CARE Organisation of America did laudable work during the year by providing Wheat, Oil, etc. During

the year, the following CARE commodities were distributed for use in the school meal centres :

	Lbs.	Value in Crores. Rs.
Bulgar Wheat	83,54,400	2.18
Blended Food	2,63,11,650	2.22
Salad Oil	70,99,533	1.24
	3,67,65,583	5.64

The latest amenity provided to the school children with the help of CARE is (i) the provision of a Central Kitchen where food is cooked under hygienic conditions and transported to the surrounding schools and (ii) the establishment of a central farm to produce the food grains and vegetables needed for the meals. During 1970-71, Government sanctioned 30 central kitchens of which, the construction work of 25 kitchens was commenced. In order to improve the system of distribution of CARE commodities, CARE offered to construct 10 Regional Godowns in this State to store the CARE commodities and to distribute them to Midday Meals Centres. Of the 10 godowns mentioned above, construction work is nearing completion in respect of six godowns.

Supply of Free Uniform to Children.—(In addition to providing a meal, it was felt necessary to give clothes to the needy, particularly the girls to enable them to attend the schools.) So far, 13.58 lakhs of uniforms, valued at Rs. 88.27 lakhs have been distributed to poor children free of cost. The Uniforms were supplied by schools by their voluntary effort and by means of public donations. The provision of free uniforms to the needy has stimulated other pupils to attend schools in uniforms.

Free supply of Books and Slates.—Free supply of Books and Slates was made during the year to the pupils of Standards I to III who came under Midday Meals Scheme. Poor pupils in Standard I were supplied with slates free of cost while pupils in standard III were supplied with Arithmetic Books free of cost.

Number of Text-Books supplied free—

	LAKHS.
Tamil for Standard I	3.59
Tamil for Standard II	3.50
Tamil and Arithmetic for Standard III.	3.09
Number of Slates supplied free for Standard I.	3.54

Secondary Education.

As on 1st August 1970, there were 2,035 Secondary Schools with a strength of 14,86,241 pupils (including post Basic Schools, Central Schools, Matriculation Schools and Anglo-Indian Schools).

Number of High Schools as on 1st August 1970:—

(1)	Union Govern- ment.	A. Government Wing.	B. Government Wing.	Municipal.	Aided.	Un-Aided.	Total.
	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
High School for Boys.	13	122	1,367	88	592	10	3,192
High School for Girls.	..	46	109	36	237	15	443
	<u>13</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2,635</u>

In the above schools, there were 57,756 teachers working. In addition to the opening of High Schools in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu, Schools have been established to cater to the different needs and requirements of the people of the State. There are 44 Anglo-Indian Schools with English as the medium of instruction with a strength of 27,330 pupils. Besides, there are 17 oriental Schools with special emphasis on learning of Indian Languages, 20 Matriculation schools affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Madurai and 3 post-Basic Schools and 15 Central Schools established by the Directorate of Central Schools Organisation of the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Languages.—The medium of instruction now in vogue in most of the schools is Tamil and there is provision for the teaching in mother tongue for linguistic minorities in Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu, Kannada, Gujarathi etc. English is taught from standard III to all children according to the “Structural Method” of teaching.

Revision of Syllabi.—In December 1970, the Government constituted committees for preparing revised syllabi for the entire school course. The Committees are engaged in the revision of the syllabus

Enrolment of pupils of the age group 11—14.—Sanction was accorded for the employment of 2,100 Secondary Grade teachers for the additional enrolment of 1-10 lakhs of pupils.)

(*Qualitative Improvement of Teaching.*—The scheme for the improvement of teaching of Core subjects, strengthening the teaching of science subjects, improving the library, Science workshops, etc., were continued to be implemented. These Schemes will shortly cover all the schools.)

The number of Schools which were benefited by the Schemes for the Improvement of Teaching Science during 1970-71 is as shown below :—

A. Government	2	} 66
B. Government (Board)	..	..	49
Aided	..	..	13
Municipal	...	..	2

The value of the grant for each High School was Rs. 40,000.

Mobile Science Laboratory Scheme.—The CARE, Administration donated for the benefit of the High Schools in Tamil Nadu two mobile science Laboratories from out of the unspent money left out of the sum paid by the Government towards administrative costs.) The scheme is being tried as a Pilot Project in 40 High Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities in the taluks of Mayuram, Sirkali, Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Nannilam,

Mannargudi, Pattukottai and Orthanad Taluks of Thanjavur Revenue District, each van covering 20 Schools per visit. Each mobile Science Laboratory consists of a jeep truck towing a trailer containing all the equipments necessary for Science Electives including Physical Science portions in General Science.

(Madras English Language Teaching Campaign.—The Residential Intensive Courses of four weeks duration to train teachers in English for Standards V to VIII was conducted during the year 1970-71. One thousand five hundred and eleven teachers were trained.)

To ensure effective follow up work, Government have also sanctioned the scheme of re-training of all the Deputy Inspectors of this State at the Regional Institute of English South India, Bangalore on three weeks course under a phased programme. About 142 Deputy Inspectors have been trained during the year. Since it was felt that it would take three or four years for the completion of the above training programme, three days Orientation Courses were organized for all the Deputy Inspectors in the new methods of teaching English. In this process, such of the Deputy Inspectors who have not undergone the training at the Bangalore Institute were covered under the above Crash programme.

State Institute of Education.—With a view to improving school education, a number of workshops, seminars and refresher courses for teachers were conducted by the Institute. The Institute continues to publish the monthly periodical “Tamilagakalvi”

During the year, the Institute also published the following:—

- (a) Teaching aid and activities for Tamil Standards I—VIII.
- (b) Workbook in Arithmetic for Standards III and IV.
- (c) Research Project on wastage in 10 schools of Sriperumpudur Range.

The Institute continued to render a number of services to the primary schools in the Extension area like distribution of teaching aids, holding of book exhibitions, loan of library books, holding of film shows, organisation of visits to the school, etc.

(*Audio-Visual Education.*—The State Film Library as usual lent films to Educational Institutions during the year and 3,346 film shows were conducted.)

As in the previous years, the Department continued its efforts to encourage the schools to equip themselves with a set of minimum equipment consisting of 16 m.m. Film Projectors, 35 m.m. Filmstrip Projects and Radio Sets. During the year, 16 schools were equipped with 16 m.m. Sound Projectors, 2 schools were equipped with 35 m.m. Filmstrip Projectors and 3 schools with Radios.

(*Education of Physically or mentally handicapped children.*—There were 24 institutions for the handicapped children in Tamil Nadu during the year. The Government school for the Blind, Poona-mallee has up to Standard XI and the pupils are presented for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination at the end of the course. The school for the Blind and Deaf, Teynampet has also Standard XI and internal examination is conducted for the Deaf Children at the end of the school course.)

In addition to general education, special attention is paid in these institutions to vocational training in crafts like rattan work, wood work, mat-weaving and in the cases of those other than blind needle-work and dress-making are also taught.

(*Home for Children.*—There were 362 Homes for children in the State during 1970-71. The total number of inmates who stayed in those Homes during 1970-71 were 58,304.)

(*Parent-Teacher Associations.*—Parent-Teacher Associations have been formed in schools under all Managements including Secondary Schools. There is a State Parent-Teacher Association and District Branches are being formed to take the message of Parent-Teacher Co-operation and to organize such associations.)

(*School Improvement Conference.*—In order to enable the munificent Public with charitable disposition to contribute their mite in the field of school improvement, a people's movement has been

organised and implemented by the Director of School Education, which has made much headway in collecting contributions (meant for improving the schools.) As many as 32 conferences were held during the year making the total of such conferences so far held as 474. Donations to the value of Rs. 18-23 crores have so far been collected by these conferences. This displays the abiding zeal and the profound interest people have evinced in the cause of school education.

(*Physical Education.*—During the year, Republic Day sports and games competitions were held at District, Divisional and State level for boys and at the District and State level for girls.) Silver medals for the winners in Games and Athletics at District level (Boys and Girls) for the Champions at Divisional level (Boys) and for the winners and runners up at State level including champions (Boys and Girls) were awarded in connection with the competitions. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,12,000 to meet the expenditure at all the three levels.

The District and Divisional Level competitions were conducted during the months of October and November respectively. The State Level Tournaments were conducted at Madras during the third week of January 1971.

Children's Rally was also conducted to mark the occasion of the Republic Day on 26th January 1971. Nearly 2,000 children from Elementary Schools located within the city participated in the Rally. Thirumathi Dhayalu Karunanidhi presided over the Rally and distributed the Bishnuram Medhi Shield and Thiru M. Muthuswamy Shield to the winners and runners up respectively. Mylapore Range was adjudged as first in the Rally.

(*School Games Federation of India.*—Tamil Nadu participated in the winter meet conducted by the School Games Federation of India. The Tamil Nadu Team could not participate in the Autumn meet for want of air concession from Calcutta to Agartala. Tamil Nadu participated in Basket-ball and Table-Tennis (Boys and Girls) during November 1970 and in the winter meet conducted at

Trivandrum.) Tamil Nadu participated in Volley-Ball (Boys) and Hockey (Boys and Girls) during December 1970. A sum of Rs. 17,000 was sanctioned to meet the expenditure on Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance to the teams which participated in the School Games Federation of India Competitions.

Children's Rally on 14th November 1970.—The Indian Council for Child Welfare conducted the Children's Rally at Nehru Stadium on 14th November 1970. The students of all Elementary Schools and Secondary Schools (Boys and Girls) in Madras City including Anglo-Indian Schools participated in the Rally. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 as grant for the conduct of the Rally.

Welfare of Teachers—(i) Teachers' Home.—A Teachers' Home was started first at Vellore with the hearty co-operation and efforts of about 25,000 teachers. The building was purchased at a cost of Rs. 95,000 from the contributions of teachers and it was remodelled at a cost of Rs. 50,000. This will give an incentive to the teachers of other districts to emulate the achievement of the teachers of North Arcot District.

(ii) Service conditions of Aided School Teachers.—In 1969, the Government constituted a committee to go into all questions relating to aided Elementary and Secondary Schools. The committee submitted its report to the Government in February 1971. A number of benefits have been extended to the teachers of aided schools by way of bringing them on a par with teachers in Government and Local Body Service. Teachers retiring from Aided and Local Body Schools on or after 2nd October 1970 were made eligible for pension and gratuity under the Liberalized Pension Scheme applicable to State Government Servants. The following concessions have also been extended to the teachers of Aided Schools during the year:—

(a) Free medical treatment

(b) Payment of House Rent Allowance at the rates applicable to local body teachers;

(c) Payment of City Compensatory Allowance to the employees in Madras City and adjoining areas and in Madurai;

(d) payment of Festival Advances and Advances towards purchase of handloom Cloth to all teachers from the Provident Fund accumulations of the persons concerned subject to a limit of 50 per cent of the accumulations at their credit;

(e) payment of marriage loans not exceeding Rs. 500 recoverable in 60 instalments;

(f) payment of winter allowance to employees hailing from notified hill area for four winter months; and

(g) payment of hill allowance at 20 per cent in the pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 80 per cent.

(iii) *State Award*.—90 Elementary School teachers and 90 High School teachers at the rate of two for each Educational District have been selected for State Award for the year 1968-69 taking into consideration the meritorious service rendered by the teacher. Each award consists of a silver medal, certificate of merit and cash prize of Rs. 200. The function was held in the lawns of the Director's Office in which the Chief Minister and the Minister for Education participated. The Governor distributed the prizes to teachers.

National Award.—Six Primary School teachers and three Secondary School teachers were selected for National Award which consists of a certificate of merit and cash prize of Rs. 500 each. The awards were made in a function organized by Government of India in Delhi on 5th September 1970 on the Teacher's Day.

National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare.—The National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare was set up in 1962 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The total collection made up to 31st March 1971 was Rs. 31,66,092.18 which included a sum of Rs. 5,31,707.89 so far collected in respect of the Teacher's Day 1970. So far 1,294 applications have been considered and aid sanctioned and disbursed to 957 persons (lump-sum to 528 persons and recurring to 529 persons) including 100 persons sanctioned both recurring and non-recurring. The total amount disbursed so far is Rs. 0,98,114.20.

Collegiate Education

The Director of Collegiate Education is the administrative Head of the Department of Collegiate Education.

The number of Universities in Tamil Nadu continued to be 2 during the year.

To meet the growing demand for Collegiate Education, Government started 4 new Arts Colleges under their management. Of these, one is for women and 3 for men. 16 aided colleges were also started by private agencies during the year. With the opening of 20 colleges in the year 1970-71, the total number of Arts Colleges in the State has increased to 161. Ayyappa Arts College, Aloor, Kanyakumari District which was opened during 1969-70 has been converted into women's college with effect from 1970-71. The opening of new colleges as well as opening of additional sections helped to meet the demand for admission to a considerable extent.

The rush for admission to the P.U.C. in 1970-71 continued to be fairly heavy on the whole, particularly in thickly populated urban areas in Tamil Nadu and the facilities available on the whole, were adequate to meet the demand. The Universities in the State permitted the colleges (both Government and aided) wherever necessary to open additional sections subject to availability of accommodation, etc., or admission of more number of students, wherever instructional facilities for the increased number were considered inadequate. These measures as well as the opening of 20 new colleges in the State helped to meet the demand for admission to a considerable extent. The total number of seats in the P.U.C. in all the colleges is about 74,899.

Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in the P.U.C. (Humanities) Course from 1966-67, in the B.A. Course from 1967-68 and in the P.U.C. (Science subjects) from 1968-69. With a view to encourage the students who had studied Science in the P.U.C. in Tamil Medium to continue their studies at the degree level in the same medium, Tamil was

introduced in B.Sc. degree course in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology during the year 1969-70. In four Government Arts Colleges in the Madras City, provision has been made for teaching in both media (Tamil and English) in the five major subjects in which the colleges are affiliated in the B.Sc. degree course. The existing sanctioned strength in each of the five subjects was retained and divided equally between Tamil and English medium section.

In three Government Colleges in the mofussil, viz., Coimbatore, Ooty and Ponneri, such parallel sections in both media are run in the five major subjects in which these colleges are affiliated. The same position was continued during 1969-70 also. The number of students in the Tamil medium section in P.U.C., B.A. and B.Sc., during 1970-71 were 20,638, 4,027 and 2,282 respectively as against 19,502, 3,739 and 1,900 during 1969-70.

The phased programme of introducing Tamil as medium of instruction in Science subjects at B.Sc. level necessitated the publication of suitable Text Books in Tamil. Twenty-five books in Tamil intended for B.Sc. course at the third year degree level have been prepared and sent to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society for printing and publication and they have been released. In order to enable the teachers to teach the Science subjects in B.Sc. in Tamil, an Orientation Course for college teachers teaching these subjects in B.Sc. degree courses was conducted at Madurai under the auspices of the Madurai University. The total number of teachers benefited by this course was 262.

The total number of training colleges in the State continued to be 23, i.e., Government 7 and aided 16. The total number of scholars in training colleges is 2,882. (Boys 1,694 and girls 1,188).

During the year, degree courses were opened in three Government colleges and additional degree courses in five Government colleges.

The evening courses were first opened in 1965-66. During 1970-71, evening courses were opened in the undermentioned colleges:—

1. Presidency College, Madras .. (1) B.A. (History).
(2) B.A. (Economics).
(3) B.A. (Politics).
2. Government College for Men P.U.C.
(Kumbakonam).
3. Periyar E.V.R. College, Trichy. P.U.C.
4. Government Arts College, Dhar- P.U.C.
mapuri.
5. Government Arts College, Ooty. P.U.C.
6. Government Arts College for P.U.C.
Women, North Madras.
7. Arignar Anna Government Arts P.U.C.
College for Men, Namakkal.

The additional evening courses were introduced in the following colleges:—

1. Government College, Salem .. B.A. (Br. XII) English
Language Literature
B.A. (Br. XII
Tamil Language)
Literature.
2. Muthurangam Government .. B.A. (History) Major.
Arts College, Vellore.

The total number of evening colleges as on 31st March 1971 were 20 out of which evening courses are offered at P.U.C. level in 7 colleges and in other 13 colleges evening courses are offered both at P.U.C. and degree levels.

National Cadet Corps in the colleges which was revived from October 1969, is continued under the following conditions:—

- (1) Candidates will be trained by means of English words of command.

(2) Hindi equivalents will be taught so that the cadets would be able to participate efficiently in parades in either language.

(3) Participation in the N.C.C. will be on a voluntary basis.

During the year, 450 scholars were selected (as against 571 scholars during 1969-70) for the award of scholarships under the Government of India National Scholarships Scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 16.69 lakhs was incurred towards sanction of fresh and renewal of scholarships.

Under the "National Scholarships Scheme" for the children of school teachers, 185 students have been sanctioned scholarships both fresh and renewal with an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs. The total number of scholarships, fresh and renewal granted under the 'National Loan Scholarship Scheme' during the year and the amount disbursed are as follows:—

	<i>Number of scholarships sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount disbursed.</i>
		LAKHS.
Fresh	1,211	9.02
Renewals	3,977	30.16
Total	5,188	39.18

The number of scholarships tenable for each year under the scheme of scholarships to children of Freedom Fighters is as follows:—

P.U.C.	36
Degree classes	60 (twenty scholarships in each of the first year to third year of the three-year degree course).
B.T.	3

The children of Burma Repatriates and Ceylon Repatriates are awarded financial assistance for study in Arts and professional courses as in previous years. The State Government have introduced a scheme called "State Collegiate Scholarship Scheme".

Under this scheme, students studying in post-matric courses in Arts and Science groups are selected for the award on the basis of merit-cum-means. Only students whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 are eligible for this award. The total number of awards available under this scheme is 376. With effect from the year 1969-70, the State Government have introduced a scheme for the award of scholarships for the following categories of physically handicapped students of the age-group 16 to 30 who are studying in post-matriculation courses in this State:—

- (a) Orthopaedically handicapped.
- (b) The blind.
- (c) The deaf.

During 1970-71, an expenditure of Rs. 57,000 has been incurred.

The grant of scholarship to the children of the Defence Service personnel for their post-matric studies is being continued.

From the academic year 1969-70, no tuition fees are levied from any students studying P.U.C. irrespective of the annual income or community of parents or guardians subject to the condition that the eligible students should be either natives of Tamil Nadu or domiciled therein.

Thirty-five aided colleges have applied for the assistance towards the purchase of science articles, books and furniture during the year. Of this, Government have approved 15 schemes and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 98,946.

Legal Education.

The Department of Legal Studies, which was created in 1953 with the purpose of upgrading Legal Education, continued to strive for this purpose. The first batch of the students of the newly introduced B.G.L. Law course appeared for the B.G.L. Degree examination in April 1971. There were eight sections in first year and seven sections in second year B.G.L. course and two sections in B.L. classes. There were 700 students in the first year B.G.L. Degree and 650 students in the second year B.G.L. Degree course and 160 students

in B.L. course during the year. The students who had undergone the Law course under old regulation and who have appeared for the F.E. Examination but could not come out successful in the above examinations were also permitted to join the II B.G.L. class so as to enable those students to make up the attendance and to appear for B.L. (Old regulation) during this year.

Apart from these classes conducted during the day time for the first year degree course, instructions for Post-Graduate Diploma group II (Company Law, Insurance and Banking) and M.L. courses in Branch III (Crimes and Torts) and Branch IV (Contracts and Mercantile Law) were also imparted in this college. The total students who have undergone Post-Graduate Diploma and M.L. courses were 60 and 30 respectively.

Evening Law courses for I B.G.L. and II B.G.L. Degree were also conducted in this college. The total strength of the first and second B.G.L. courses were 160 and 170 respectively. There were four sections, i.e., two sections each in each of the first and second year for the evening Law course.

Technical Education

(The expansion of technical education during the three plan periods had been remarkable in Tamil Nadu.) The State which had only 5 Engineering Colleges and 6 Polytechnics before the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan has now 12 Engineering Colleges (including the autonomous institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Madras Institute of Technology, Madras, etc.), 25 Polytechnics for Men (3 Polytechnics for Women), 7 Special Institutions, (14 Technical High Schools and one Technical Teachers Training Institute at Madras.) But the unavoidable delay in the execution of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the resultant recession in industry did affect the tempo of development bringing to fore the problem of unemployment among the technical personnel. Proposals for further expansion had, therefore, to be shelved, lest it should aggravate the situation. Instead, Plans were formulated to consolidate the Institutions already established and to improve.

the quality of technical education imparted in these institutions. The intake of students in the Engineering Colleges in the State reduced to 1,000 with effect from 1968-69 is, however, being kept up. The consolidation of the existing institutions has been mainly by way of providing additional instructional facilities. Besides, measures such as the introduction of elective subjects in narrow fields of specialisation under the major branches of Engineering like Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, introduction of job-oriented diversified courses, etc., were taken to ease the growing unemployment problem in the State.

The following are the courses that were introduced in the institutions noted against each (during the year 1970-71).

Post-Graduate Diploma course in Traffic Engineering.	College of Engineering Guindy, Madras-25.
Under-Graduate course in Electronics and Communication Engineering.	Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Architectural Assistantship (Sandwich type).	Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
Diploma course in Instrument Technology.	Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.)
Part-time Diploma course in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering.	Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.
Sugar Technology (Sandwich course).	Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20.
Film Direction, Screen Play Writing, Film Editing and Film Acting.	Institute of Film Technology, Madras-20.
Post-Diploma Course—	
Cinematography, Sound Recording Engineering and Film Processing.	Institute of Film Technology, Madras-20.

Besides, the Incentive Scheme for providing employment to the unemployed diploma-holders initially introduced at the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai has been extended to other institutions

as well. Another Scheme known as the "Earn While You Learn" has also been introduced at the Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli and Central Polytechnic, Madras. Under this scheme, the students of the final year Mechanical Engineering diploma course and the final year boys of the Technical High School execute job orders utilising the machinery and equipments available in the Institution and thus earn a few rupees for their expenses. The scheme not only helps them to develop their skill in the operation and maintenance of equipments machinery and doing the jobs independently but also relieves the parents of the financial burden in educating their boys. Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Surgical Instrument Factory, Nandambakkam, etc., encourage the scheme by giving necessary job orders and the required raw materials. In addition, the Government of Tamil Nadu have, with a view to provide succour to the unemployed, sanctioned a special Training Scheme for the immediate absorption of 3000 degree and diploma-holders in the departments under their control, out of which, the Directorate of Technical Education department has been allotted 50 degree-holders and 100 diploma holders. The training is for 2 years during which the degree holders are paid Rs. 250 per mensem and the diploma holders Rs. 150 per mensem.

Another salient feature of the year is the institution of annual awards for the best project works done by the students of the Engineering Colleges. The awards are payable to a group of students, who prepare and present best project reports and adjudged by a committee constituted for the purpose. The awards consist of one First Prize of Rs. 2,000, one Second Prize of Rs. 1,000, one Third Prize of Rs. 500 and seven Consolation Prizes of Rs. 100 each and in addition, a rolling shield of the value of Rs. 800 to be given to the institution which produces a large number of projects of acceptable standard. Thiru G. R. Damodaran, the sponsor of the scheme, donated Rs. 5000 to meet the expenditure on the award of the above prizes in the first year, while the expenditure for the subsequent years is being borne by the Government. The P. S. G. College of Technology, Coimbatore bagged the first rolling shield.

The Scheme provides an opportunity to the students to comprehend a particular problem, apply the knowledge he has acquired and find a solution. This has also helped to stimulate in them creative genius and thus improve and sharpen his faculty.

Government Examinations

During 1970, S.S.L.C. Public Examination was held in April and October. Details regarding the number of centres, number of candidates registered, appeared and declared eligible are given below.

	April 1970.	October 1970.
1 Number of centres in which conducted.	1,116	177
2 Number of candidates registered.	1,97,154	35,568
3 Number of candidates appeared.	1,91,853	33,572
4 Number of candidates appeared taking subjects qualifying for admission to the University courses.	1,85,587	26,179
5 Number of candidates declared eligible.	1,03,974	8,192

Government have issued orders directing (1) that the conduct of certificate course examination in Commerce subject hitherto done by the Commissioner for Government Examinations shall be done by the Director of Technical Education, Guindy with effect from October 1970 and (2) that the revised procedure introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 68, Education, dated 19th January 1971 be followed while conducting the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting.

The Connemara Public Library

The Connemara Public Library named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras during 1886-1891 and constructed in Anglo-Italian Style was opened formally on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of the Government of Madras. With effect from 1st April 1950, it became the State Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. With effect from 10th September, 1955, this library was declared as one of the three Public Libraries in India which will get all materials published in India on or after 20th May 1954 under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 as amended. It also serves as UNESCO Information Centre with effect from 15th September 1965. It is also a depository centre for publications of United Nations Organization and its specialized agencies and organs. An institute of Library Service has been started with effect from 21st March 1966 temporarily for training the Local Library Authority Personnel in Library Science.

At present, the Library receives 5,011 periodicals and 279 News papers. The library is manned by 59 persons and remains open for 9½ hours from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on all days except Friday and nine other holidays in a year. It accommodates 250 readers at a time. It publishes "The Madras State Bibliography of Children's Literature" in Tamil Monthly List from January 1963 and Tamil Nadu State Bibliography Tamil Monthly list from July 1964.

Details regarding the stock, number of members, etc., are furnished below :—

1 Number of Members on 31st March 1971.	7,851
2 Average number of visitors per month during the year.	7,678
3 Stock on 31st March 1971 ..	2,21,851
4 Average number of Books lent per month.	10,364
5 Average number of books consulted per month.	36,423.

Public Library Service

Public Library Service in the Tamil Nadu State is governed by the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948 and the rules framed thereunder. Under the provisions of the Act, a Local Library Authority comprising members elected by local bodies as well as those nominated by the Director of Public Libraries, Madras is constituted for each Revenue District. In the case of Madras City the nomination of Members is done by the Government. Each Local Library Authority has a Chairman elected from among its members while the District Educational Officer at the Head quarters of the Revenue District is its Secretary. The Chairman is the Executive Authority and the Secretary is responsible for the Administration of the Local Library Authority.

The Director of Public Libraries is responsible for Superintending and controlling the work of all Local Library Authorities under the Act.

These Local Library Authorities render free Library Service to the Public by opening a District Central Library at the District Headquarters, a Branch Library for each town or a locality with a population of over 5,000 and a delivery station for each village or a locality having a population between 1,000 to 5,000 or for each group of three continuous hamlets, i.e., localities with a population of below 1,000.

The District Central Libraries are affiliated to the State Central Library, i.e., Connemara Public Library, Madras and can borrow books in bulk from the State Central Library for use of readers in the District Central Libraries. Similarly, the District Central Libraries feed the Branch Libraries by lending books from their stock. Books from the Branch Libraries are distributed to the Delivery stations and periodically taken back and replaced by fresh supplies.

When the *District Central Library* is required to be manned by a trained Librarian with a diploma in Library Science, the Branch Libraries are usually manned by Librarians with certificate in Library Science. The delivery stations are generally looked after by Local Elementary School teachers who are employed on Part-time basis on a remuneration of Rs. 10 per mensem. The Librarians are responsible for the upkeep of the Libraries and the maintenance of the relevant registers.

The certificate course in Library Science is conducted for non-graduates in the Madras and Madurai Universities and also in the Connemara Public Library.

The District Central Libraries are inspected by the Special Officer for Libraries, Office of the Director of the Public Libraries, Madras and the Branch Libraries are inspected by the Librarian, District Central Library or the Superintendent of Libraries in the District where such a post exists.

In a majority of these libraries open access system is being followed and Readers have free access to the books. Those who desire to take books for home reading are required to enroll themselves as members by paying the requisite caution deposit. Apart from this, Library Service is also rendered through Mobile Library van in Madras, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Madurai Districts and through Tri-cycles in Chingloput, Salem and Tirunelveli Districts.

Local Library Authorities have also introduced the following special schemes for the spread of library service in the District.—

1. Home Delivery of books for Women and Children.
2. Library Service for School Children.
3. Library Service for Tourists.
4. Library Service for Prisoners in Jail.
5. Library Service for Police Personnel.
6. Hospital Library Service.

Each Local Library Authority has a library fund of its own from which all its expenses are met. This fund is built up from the Library cess levied in the form of a surcharge on the property tax or house tax levied in such areas as are Governed by the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 or The Tamil Nadu Local Boards Act, 1920 or the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 as the case may be, at the rate of 3 paise for every whole rupee in the property tax so levied an equal sum contributed by the State Government from the State Revenues besides miscellaneous receipts such as subscription, fines and other amounts collected by the Local Library Authorities.

As most of the Local Library Authorities have reached the limit of their financial resources, Government have come forward to permit them to open Libraries under Plan scheme and to meet the recurring and non-recurring items of expenditure in the first year from the State funds and also the recurring expenditure in the subsequent years. The non-recurring expenditure in subsequent years, if any, has to be met from the funds of the Local Library Authority. Though the expenditure on maintenance of these libraries is met from the State Funds, they are fully under the Administrative Control of the Local Library Authorities concerned.

Besides the Libraries opened by the Local Library Authorities there are libraries functioning under various managements such as Panchayat Boards, Gramasangams, Private Associations, Co-operative Societies and Municipalities. The libraries under those managements except those under the Municipalities are given grants from State Funds every year. These libraries are accorded recognition in the list of aided libraries by the District Educational Officers who are Secretaries of Local Library Authorities. The scale of aid is as follows :—

1. Gramasangam Libraries.—Rs. 25 per mensem.
2. Panchayat Libraries.—Rs. 40 per mensem.
3. Private Libraries and Libraries under Co-operative Societies.—Rs. 95 per mensem.

The Statistical data as on 31st March 1971 regarding the Libraries is furnished below :—

Number of Libraries.—

State Central Library—Connemara Public Library, Madras.

Libraries under the Local Library Authorities.—

District Central Libraries.—12.

Branch Libraries.—1,427.

Delivery Stations.—2,149.

The Madras Public Libraries Act has not yet been extended to the Kanyakumari District. As such, there is no Local Library Authority for this District. However, the Libraries under other managements in this district are given aid from the State Funds.

Government Museums

The Government Museums Madras participated in the vanamahotsava celebrations in September, 1970 and the Wild Life Week in October 1970. Popular lectures, film shows, special exhibitions and conducted school visits organised at the Museums attracted a large concourse of visitors during the year.

The Director delivered a lecture on “Habits and Ecology of Insectivores”. Thiru S.N. Nair, Lecturer M.S. University of Baroda delivered a lecture on “Natural History of Museums in U. S. A.” Another lecture was delivered by Thiru T. S. Sundaram, Lecturer Minerva College on “Museums and Green Revolution”. Professor T. Balakrishnan Nair (Retd.), D. P. I., Pondicherry delivered a lecture on “Know this of the Madras Museum—a few notable collections”.

The scheme of popular lecture by the museum Staff on museum subjects for the benefit of the college students and scholars was continued during the year and lectures on the following subjects were delivered:

1. The story of Indian Coins.
2. Tribal Art.
3. Building Stones.
4. Wild life and Sanctuaries.
5. Nataraja in Art and Literature.
6. Woods for Carving.
7. Plants in Steel.

The Director participated in the 8th Mesuem Camp held at Jaipur in December 1970 and delivered a lecture on 'Children's Museums and their Educational Activities.' The Director inaugurated the exhibition of paintings and graphics organised by the Hyderabad Art Society and the Andhra Pradesh Lalit Kala Academy on 16th March 1971.

As in previous years, there were a number of additions to the various galleries of the Museum.

The Hon'ble Minister for Cultural Affairs of Orissa visited the Museum on 4th June 1970 and he was received by the Director of Museums. He was taken round the various galleries of the Museum and the Exhibits were explained to him. The Director and the Gallery Guides received the members of the Soviet Cultural Troupe on 26th September 1970 and the Vice Chancellor of the Ghana University on 30th September 1970 and took them round the various galleries of the Museum. The Director also received the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare of Nagaland on 3rd October 1970 and the Japanese Goodwill Mission on 28th October 1970. The Director served as the Liaison Officer for the visits of the two Soviet Artists, Mr. Populasky and Mr. Narimpakov from 17th to 23rd September 1970 and Dr. Lubor Hajek, Director of the Department of Oriental Arts, Prague on 27th and 28th October, 1970. The Director also received Mr. Oliver Lony, Director-General.

G.A.T.T., Geneva on 21st November 1970 and his wife Mrs. Long on 19th November 1970 and Mr. Tandberg, *Secretary General*, Royal Ministry of Education and Member, Board of National Museum, Ethnography, Stockholm on 25th November 1970.

The Director of Museums published an article on "Curious Clues to determine age in animals" in the weekly magazine of "The Hindu", dated 19th May 1970 and another article on "The Valuable Role of Zoos in Wild Life Studies" in the *Weekly Magazine* of "The Hindu", dated 27th September 1970. He also contributed articles on "Museums in Germany and Netherlands—Some Observations" and Children's Section of the Madras Government Museum" to the *Studies in Museology* a journal published by the Department of Museology in the Baroda University. The Assistant Director of Museums also contributed an illustrated article on "Garuda in Indian coins to the Weekly Magazine of "The Hindu".

Thiru Siyaramamurthy, Director of National Museum, New Delhi, Thiru Baktha of Films Division Calcutta, Messrs. Reek, Researcher in Textiles in U.S.A., Raman of the Census Department, Madras, Thiru Agurtha of Honkong, Miss. Jaya Appaswamy of Lalithkala Academy, New Delhi, P. R. Srinivasan, Epigraphist Mysore, Mr. K. J. Khandalwala, Chairman of Lalithkala Academy, New Delhi and Ronald Martonsmith of Toronto were given facilities to pursue their research in different branches of Archaeology.

A dry aquarium with a descriptive label was added to the children's gallery of the Museum. A wooden show case was made for the G.D.R. Train model and arrangements were made for the demonstration of the working models of the train and the telephone set daily to the visiting public.

Government Museum, Pudukottai.—The walls and pillars have been painted with a coat of electric green distemper and light grey distemper to a height of five feet from the bottom. Two

slides sloping cases containing four boxes of Pudukottai Minerals in each have been repainted in yellow colour. The lighting arrangement to the Western Corner of the Geology Gallery was completed. The bottom portions of the show cases were touched with new paint. The two specimens *Studeriotos Mirabilis* (contracted) and *Studeriotos Mirabilis* (expanded) which were identified by the Director of Museums, Madras were mounted and exhibited in the gallery with suitable labels. Six damaged butter flies and four damaged beetles were replaced by newly collected specimens. The diorama case of common birds was completely touched and repainted. The herons were provided with a newly made pedestal. The skeleton specimens of Pelican and crow were brought to the eye level. The Leopard Specimen was displayed in the newly made show case.

The membrane and the strings of the percussion and stringed instruments were cleaned and given a protective coating. The cracked "Indigenous dolls of Pudukkottai" were repaired. The pre-historic swords lances, boomerangs and spikes were given preservative treatment. About 16 books were added to the library making up the total to 1,352. The required assistance to build up school museums have been afforded to schools as usual at their request by supplying them with relevant information about the methods of collection, their preservation and display. The teachers accompanying the students have been given training in the method of explaining the museum exhibits to the school children.

National Art Gallery

Five paintings of the Mughal School which are on show in the sloping case were renovated. Two paintings entitled "Bamboo Grove" and "Wild Ducks" both by Thiru K. Madhava Menon were renovated and redisplayed. The Special Committee for National Art Gallery which met on 14th October, 1970 recommended the purchase of selected paintings offered by the artistes. The wooden panels containing wood carvings and metallic trays were re-painted and the exhibits were rearranged.

Tamil Nadu Archives

The Director of Archives inspected from the archival point of view, Dr. U. V. Swaminath Iyer Library, Thiruvannamipuram on 22nd December 1970 and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras on 26th December 1970. He also submitted his inspection reports to Government. He also submitted a report to Government on the improvements to be made in the Central Record Branch in respect of buildings, arrangements and preparation of records, etc., as required by the Government.

Eighteen members of the public consulted the printed specifications preserved in the Archives.

Dr. A.R. Kulkarni, Professor and Head of the Department of History, Poona University visited this Archives to study Thanjavur Raj records and Thanjavur Collectorate records which are in Modi script.

The students of the Bachelor of Library Science, Madras University and Mysore University visited this Archives as part of their observational study.

During the year, the following records were transferred to this office for safe custody and preservation:—

- 1 The confidential and non-confidential records of the Secretariat Department covering the period 1962-67.
- 2 Board of Revenue (L.R.) The court of wards, 1959.
Board of Revenue (C.T.) and Board of Revenue F.P.
- 3 Board of Revenue (S.E.) 1957 to 1958
- 4 Director of Agriculture 20 bundles.
- 5 Chief Conservator of Forests 6 bundles.
- 6 Specifications 601.
- 7 Strong Almirah Documents 12,683

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The total number of requisitions received for records and information during the year was more than 38,450. Of these, 807 cases involved searches. More than 39,420 records were furnished to Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Board of Revenue (Both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh). The number of records restored during the year was 58,050.

Systematic dusting, airing, fumigation with para-dichlor benzene, etc., of the records were continued. Napthalene bricks were purchased and kept on the racks to prevent the attack of records pests. More than 1,41,200 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and about 1,877 Volumes, books, registers, etc., were stitched or bound. Besides, 600 miscellaneous items of work like pad repairing, stitching Government orders, etc., were attended to.

During the year, the work of preparing compendiums on important subjects connected with Public Administration was continued.

The third meeting of the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records was held at the conference Hall of the Tamil Nadu Archives on 22nd January 1971 under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. Varadarajan, Vice-Chancellor of Madurai University. It was decided at the meeting that a detailed scheme for writing "History of Tamil Nadu" might be prepared by the Director of Archives in consultation with Dr. M. Varadarajan, Dr. N. Subramaniam and Thiru N. Murugesu Mudaliar.

During the year, more than 5,517 books, periodicals, etc., were transferred from the Secretariat and other Government Offices to the Library of this Office. About 15 books were purchased during the year. The Office became a Member of the Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta during the year.

Forty-Seven Research Scholars were permitted to consult the records during the year. Of these, 6 were foreigners including 2 from U.S.A. - 19 from other States in India and the rest belonging to Tamil Nadu.

Archaeology

The Department of Archaeology is engaged in the following items of work :—

- (1) Publication of Books and Monographs relating to Archaeological Monuments.
- (2) Copying and Publication of Inscriptions of Tamil Nadu.
- (3) Conservation of Monuments.
- (4) Exploration and Excavation.
- (5) Preservation of State Ancient Monuments such as Thirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai.

A small printing unit has been installed for printing guide books, monographs of ancient monuments and inscriptions. Five thousand copies of a brochure on Thirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai were printed and released for sale during the year. Printing of inscriptions relating to Kanyakumari district which has been taken up during the year is in progress.

The Department has jurisdiction throughout Tamil Nadu for conservation of monuments. During the year, the conservation work of the following monuments and temples was completed.

- 1 Siva temple at Kooram—Chingleput District.
- 2 Twin temples at Kizhaiyur.
- 3 Fencing of Laden Koil at Anamalai.
- 4 Chandraprabha temple at Thiruparuthikundram.
- 5 Construction of a shed for installing idols at sengamedu near Gengaikondacholapuram.
- 6 Swastika wells at Tiruvellarai.

The Excavation at Pallavamedu, Kancheepuram was taken up during the year and trenches were put up. The antiquities collected at Vasuvasamudram were cleaned examined and selected.

A list of books on pre-history of Tamil Nadu and Kaveri pattinam excavation was prepared.

This department has a Photographic Section for taking photographs of monuments, important sculptures, excavations, other events and other matters of Archaeological interest. Prints are made for scholars and institutions. Thirty-five m.m. camera and 16 m.m. projector have been purchased for use in this department.

This department is exhibiting photos and monuments and other relics. Periodical lectures by eminent scholars are also arranged for the benefit of the scholars and the public.

CHAPTER XII.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

Irrigation

Details regarding the opening dates of the various reservoirs in the State for irrigation during the year are given below :—

<i>Name of reservoir or system.</i>	<i>Date of opening.</i>
1. Mettur Reservoir	24th June 1970.
2. Periyar System double crop area.	1st June 1970.
3. Kodayar System	15th June 1970.
4. Kanyakumari Branch Canal (Neyyar Irrigation Project).	22nd May 1970.
5. Mettur Canals	1st September 1970.
6. New Kattalai High Level Canal.	Do.
Pullambadi Canal	Do.
8. Lower Bhavani Canal	Do.
9. Amaravathi Canal	1st August 1970.
10. Krishnagiri Reservoir	1st July 1970.
11. Sathanur Canal	7th July 1970.
12. Periyar Single crop area ..	5th September 1970.
13. Tirumangalam Canal of Vaigai Reservoir System.	15th September 1970.
14. Gomukhi Canal	20th September 1970.
15. Manimukthanadhi Canal ..	15th September 1970.
16. Manjalar Reservoir	1st October 1970.
17. Vidur Reservoir	15th October 1970.
18. Pattanamkal	1st November 1970.
19. Periyar New Extension Area ..	5th November 1970.
20. Sathanur Reservoir	1st January 1971.

Details of the works completed and in progress during the year are furnished below :—

I. Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 733 lakhs).—The scheme contemplates the formation of two dams across two chittars, raising the F.R.L. of Pechiparai and Perunchani dams and interlinking the two reservoirs across the chittars. The Project will benefit an area of 47,000 acres, of which, 17,000 acres lie in Radhapuram Sub-taluk and will enable the raising of dry crops. The works are under different stages of progress.

1. *Chittar Dam I.*

(a) *Construction of Earth Dam across Chittar I.*—Works completed. Electrification of Dam site is in progress.

(b) *Feeder Canal and cross masonry works.*—Work has been completed in all respects.

2. *Chittar Dam II.*

(a) *Earth Dam.*—Work completed in all respects except electrification at dam site and black topping of road surface.

(b) *River Sluice.*—Work completed except for hoisting arrangements for the regular gates, which are in progress.

Pechiparai Dam.

1. *Raising the F.R.L. and strengthening of Pechiparai Dam.*—Work completed in all respects.

2. *Forming Horticultural garden in the rear of the Dam.*—Raising of garden has been completed. General maintenance of garden has been done.

3. *Providing emergency shutters with gantry for the L.B.C. of Pechiparai Dam.*—All civil works have been completed.

Perunchani Dam.

(1) *Construction of surplus regulator.*—All the works have been completed.

(2) *Forming approach road to several estates of Chittar Dam-II.*—Earthen embankment has been formed for about 12,200 feet. Three, out of eleven culverts to be built, have been completed.

II. *Gatana Nadhi Scheme*—(Estimated cost Rs. 153 lakhs).—The scheme contemplates the construction of a reservoir of 350 M. C.ft. capacity on the Gatana River. The scheme is intended for stabilizing the existing ayacut of 7,112 acres besides bringing under irrigation an additional area of 1,000 acres in two seasons. Excavation of cut off trench has been completed for the entire length of the dam from L.S. 9 to L.S. 3,970. Formation of earth dam has been completed from L.S.o. to L.S. 1,900. Formation of filter rock toe and toe drains has been completed from L.S.o. to L.S. 1,950 and from L.S. 2,250 to L.S. 3,970. The Vada'kuru'v'apathu Channel head sluice was completed and water was let down for irrigation. Tower head room is nearing completion for Arasapathu Channel head sluice. All other items have been completed and water is let down for irrigation. All other items pertaining to sluices have been completed and the river is diverted through the sluice.

III. *Ramanadhi Reservoir Scheme*—(Estimated cost Rs. 95.70 lakhs).—The scheme comprises a reservoir of 150 M. C.ft. capacity on the Ramanadhi, a sub-tributary of Thambaraparani river. The scheme aims at giving assured supply to about 30 per cent of the existing ayacut of 4,179 acres served by the river which suffer for want of wetting at crucial periods to reap a good harvest. In addition to stabilizing the existing ayacut, a new area of 500 acres in Ambasamudram taluk will be brought under cultivation.

Earth work excavation in cut off trench from L. S. 400 to 2,650 has been completed. Diversion of Vadakal and Thenkal has been completed to dispose of the flood waters. Formation of filter has been completed. Excavation of foundation for the spill way has been completed. Concreting for foundation front and rear aprons

and stilling basin has been done. Still beams and liners have been fixed in position. Rear cut off has been completed. The Thenkal Sluice and Kallakal Sluice are in various stages of progress.

IV. *Thandarai Anicut Scheme*—(Estimated cost Rs. 51.81 lakhs).—The scheme contemplates the construction of an anicut across Cheyyar near Thandarai village and excavation of a left side supply Channel with a head sluice at the left flank of the anicut to feed the Dusi Mamandur Tank and 15 other tanks which are not at present getting sufficient supply both from their own catchment area and from Palar Anicut System. Tenders have been called for anicut works and other works are in various stages of progress.

V. *Manimukthanadhi Scheme*—(Estimated cost Rs. 106 lakhs).—The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir of 728 M.C. ft. capacity across the river Manimukthanadhi in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and excavation of a right side channel $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. It aims at assured supply to nearly 250 acres of existing wet irrigation and for conversion of 4,000 acres of dry lands into wet.

VI. *Restoration of Nandan Channel*—(Estimated cost Rs. 48 lakhs).—This is one of the medium irrigation schemes taken up during the year. Reinvestigation of the scheme has been taken up and completed for a length of 12.50 km. out of 37 km. Plans and estimates for this reach are under preparation. Tenders have been called for for the excavation of the work for the first 4 km.

VII. *Modernising Vaigai Channel*—(Estimated cost Rs. 433 lakhs).—There are more than 100 channels taking off from the river Vaigai feeding 414 tanks with an ayacut of 1,32,000 acres. Most of these have no head sluices and consequently, the flows are uncontrolled. All these works are proposed to be modernised under this scheme. This scheme provides for construction of regulator for (i) Varahanur about 2 miles from Madurai and (ii) Parthibanu about 8 miles from Manamadurai. The work is under various stages of progress.

VIII. *Modernising Thanjavur Channels.*—The scheme estimate for Rs. 49·00 crores is under examination by Central Water and Power Commission. However, under pilot study, estimates for modernising 51 channels have been sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 104·00 lakhs. These channels have been taken up for execution and are in various stages of progress. Improvements to Manniyar by way of strengthening and bringing the banks to standards are also in progress.

IX. *Ponnaniar Scheme.*—(Estimated cost Rs. 43·14 lakhs).—The scheme contemplates the construction of a Reservoir across Ponnaniar in Manaparai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The scheme is intended to benefit 1,830 acres of new ayacut and stabilize irrigation for 271 acres in Manaparai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The work is under various stages of progress.

X. *Chinnar Scheme.*—(Estimated cost Rs. 118·25 lakhs)—Preliminary work on key trench and cut off trench and top soil removal are in progress.

XI. *Drainage Scheme in Cauvery Delta.*—Under the drainage scheme in the Cauvery Delta, 19 works costing Rs. 52·00 lakhs have been sanctioned and taken up for execution. The work is in various stages of progress.

XII. *Karuppanadhi Scheme.*—(Estimated cost Rs. 154 lakhs).—Preliminary works such as clearing site and detailed survey for earth and masonry dams are nearing completion. Detailed site surveys for surplus arrangements and river sluice are being taken for finalising the designs.

XIII. *Pilavukkal Scheme.*—(Estimated cost Rs. 83·16 lakhs).—The scheme contemplates construction of two reservoirs one across Periyar river and the other across Kovilar river in Srivilliputhur taluk of Ramanathapuram district. The work is in various stages of progress.

XIV. Improvements to Buckingham Canal.—The scheme is intended for better maintenance of Buckingham Canal. Spill over Third Plan works have been completed. Indent has been placed for the sand pump for Cooum Improvements Scheme. Wharf for 300 feet length at Chintadripet in the margin of Cooum has been completed. Petty works such as office building and compound wall are in progress. Cement concrete lining in reach M. 3/0 to 3/5 of South Buckingham Canal has been completed. Roads at Wood Wharf and Shell Wharf in the North Buckingham canal have been completed.

XV. Improvements to Cooum.—The scheme envisages comprehensive improvements to the Cooum river within Madras City limits in order to make it clean, neat, tidy, navigable and a panoramic beauty spot of the City. The work has been taken up for execution in three stages and it is in various stages of progress.

Central Design Office.—Designs and Drawings for the major schemes such as Gatna, Ramanadhi, Modernising Vaigai Channels, Chittar Dam, etc., have been prepared. The drawing branch scrutinizes also the technical references received from (1) Soil Mechanics and Research Division, (2) Irrigation Research Division, Poondi, (3) Gauging Division, (4) Marine Works Division and (5) Fishing Harbour Division, Tuticorin. It also scrutinizes and offers comments on papers of technical interest received from various National Institutions such as Central Water and Power Commission, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Indian Standards Institution, National Buildings Organisation, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, etc.

Soil Mechanic and Research Division.—A large number of water samples were tested for use in Engineering Structures Foundation Problems and testing of construction materials against specifications were studied. Equipments manufactured in the workshops were sent to the concerned Institutions in India. Corrosive properties of the soil and sub-soil water samples collected along the alignment of the pipeline of the Tuticorin and water-supply schemes were evaluated. Ennore sand (Indian Standard sand)

was processed and supplied to different organisations in the country. The following five grant-in-aid schemes sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power were continued :—

- (1) Sub-soil flow studies,
- (2) Standardization of Surki and other Pozzolanic materials.
- (3) Principles of concrete mix-designs and
- (4) Experimental methods of stress analysis.

Tests such as Mechanical analysis, Alterberg limits compaction, uncombined compressive strength, etc., were done in deciding the suitability of soil for embankment construction.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.—The Irrigation Research Station continued its research activities during the year and achieved considerable progress in its research work.

Gaugings Division.—This Division scrutinized the joint work for the joint Gaugings conducted across power channels at Sivamudram and Shinsha. The New Irrigation Era, Volume No. XII, Issue No. 2 has been prepared and sent for printing. The printing of Water Year Book for Palar Basin at Palar Anicut is in progress. The Water Year Book of Cauvery at Mettur is under compilation. Triennial joint gaugings across low level channel at Krishnarajasagar were conducted with Mysore Party.

The achievements under Special Minor Irrigation Programme and De-silting-cum-Reclamation Schemes during the year are furnished below :—

	<i>Special Minor Irrigation Programme.</i>	<i>Desilting- cum- Reclama- tion Schemes.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Number of works completed ..	923	19
(2) Area benefited—		
(a) Stabilization, Acres	94,232	4,605
(b) New and Gap Acres	21,980	699

	<i>Special Minor Irrigation Programme.</i>	<i>Desilting- cum- Reclama- tion Schemes.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(3) Area relieved from submersion . . .	5,177	250
(4) Additional Fund Production Tons.	87,288	3,066
(5) Expenditure incurred. (RUPEES IN LAKHS).	290.37	21.21

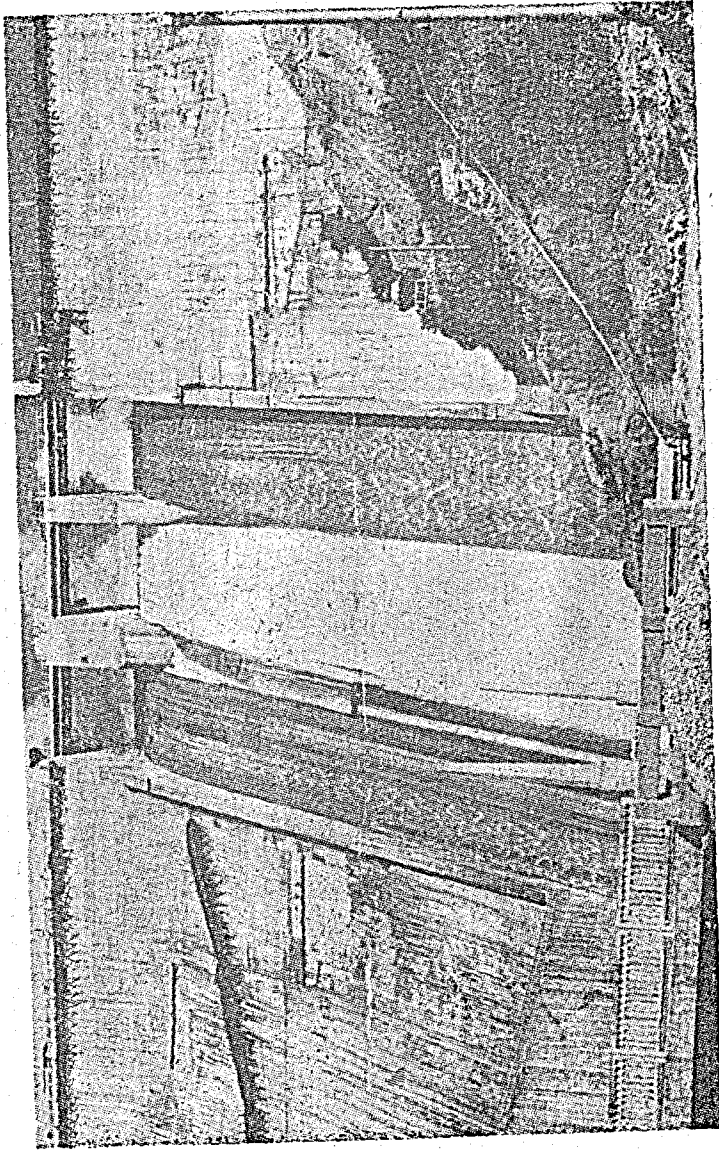
Parambikulam-Aliyar Project

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose and multi-valley Project which contemplates the utilization of water and power resources of the Inter-State rivers in the Western Ghats of India for the benefit of Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. The Project is designed for the provision of irrigation facilities for about 2,40,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore district in addition to stabilizing and augmenting the requirements of irrigation in Chittur area of Kerala State and also producing Hydro-Electric power to an extent of 1,85,000 K.W. The Project seeks to integrate eight west flowing rivers by constructing reservoirs and diversion works across them and inter-connecting them by means of tunnels. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 6,753 lakhs.

The progress made in the execution of the important components of this Project is briefly set out below:—

Nirar Weir and Tunnel.—The work connected with the weir and tunnel are in progress.

Sholayar Dam.—A dam across the sholayar river within Tamil Nadu is being constructed for storing the surplus flows in the river after meeting the requirements of the Kerala Sholayar Reservoir



D/S VIEW OF SHOLAYAR DAM (NEARING COMPLETION)—NOVEMBER 1970.

lower down and also to divert the flows received from the Nirar Valley above. This will be the highest dam in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project—the height being 345 feet. The work has been practically completed. Spillway gates are being erected.

Sholayar Power tunnel :—Mining of this inter-connecting tunnel (8,300 feet long) between Sholayar and Parambikulam Valleys has been completed. Lining of these reaches originally contemplated (1,150 feet length) has been completed. Lining work in the additional reaches at entry and at exit totalling to a length of about 2,500 feet as suggested by the Geologist, Government of India has been completed. Lining the balance length in the entire length of the tunnel has been completed. Other appurtenant works like the control shafts for main tunnel and by pass tunnel have also been completed. Water for testing power House II has also been allowed by the end of March 1971. All works relating to Parambikulam Dam, Parambikulam Tunnel, Tuna'adavu Dam, Sarkarpathy Tunnel, Aliyar Dam, Thirumurthy Dam and Contour Canal have been completed.

Peruvaripallam Dam :—The work is in progress.

Tekkadi Dam :—As per the Inter-State Agreement with the Government of Kerala during May 1970, this dam has been proposed to be omitted.

Canals :—(i) The Parambikulam Main Canal which takes off from the Thirumurthy Reservoir is the largest canal in the system. It serves an extent of about 1,83,000 acres.

(ii) The Udumalpet Canal which takes off from the Parambikulam Main Canal serves an extent of 18,500 acres.

(iii) The Aliyar Feeder Canal and Sethumadai Canal which take off from the tail race of the Sarkarpathy Power House serve an ayacut of 9,560 acres. The Vettaikaranpudur canal and Pollachi

canal serve an extent of 35,000 acres. The upper Reservoir across upper odai serves an extent of 6,060 acres. The following canals were thrown open for irrigation during the year:—

	<i>Ayacut thrown open in acres.</i>
1. Parambikulam Main Canal—	
(M.18/7 to 30/3)	42,779
(M. 30/3 to 54/7)	30,079
(M. 54/7 to 70/5)	28,650
2. Pollachi canal	23,725
3. Vettaikaranpudur Canal Zone 'A'	5,891
4. Aliyar Feeder Channel	4,653
5. Sethumadai Canal	4,971
6. Upper Reservoir	6,060
7. High Level Canal of Thirumurthy Dam	750

Electricity—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is in charge of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the State.

The Tamil Nadu Power Grid as on 31st March 1971 comprised fifteen hydro stations and four thermal stations including Neyveli inter-connected by a net work of 110 K.V. and 230 K.V. lines and operated as one system. All the power stations are owned by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board except the Neyveli Thermal Station which is owned and operated by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Mysore and Kerala Power Grids have been inter-connected with the Madras Grid through 230 K.V. lines and the surplus power exchanged between these States.

Out of the total installed capacity of 1,965 M.W., 1,114 M.W. capacity (i.e.) 57 per cent was from Hydro, 251 M.W. capacity (i.e.) 13 per cent was from Board's Thermal Stations and the balance 600 M.W. capacity (i.e.) 30 per cent was from Neyveli Thermal Station.

The Thermal Projects of the Board received fairly regular supplies of coal during the year and were able to operate satisfactorily.

The year 1970-71 was the second year of the Fourth Five-year Plan and was very significant in the Power development of Tamil Nadu with the achievements of the targets under Generation, Transmission and Rural Electrification.

The year saw the successful implementation and commissioning of the Kodayar Power House No. 1 with a single unit of 60 M.W. capacity and the Sholayar Power House No. II with a single unit of 25 M.W. and the second unit of 60 M.W. capacity under Ennore Thermal Scheme.

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli (under Central Sector) have increased the installed capacity of Neyveli Thermal Station from 500 M.W. to 600 M.W. during the year.

An installed capacity of 145 M.W. was also added during the year increasing the installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid from 1,220 M.W. to 1,365 at the end of the March 1971 registering an increase of 12 per cent over last year. This excludes installed capacity of 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station under Central Sector.

The aggregate Power demand which was 1,116 M.W. last year rose to 1,155 M.W. this year.

The power generated during the year in all the power Houses including Power purchased from Neyveli, Mysore and Kerala was 6,189 million units.

Out of the total of 6,189 millions units generated and purchased during the year, the power generated by all the Hydro stations form 49.2 per cent, the power generated by the Thermal Stations of the Board from nine per cent power purchased from the neighbouring States (Mysore, Andhra and Kerala) form 17.2 per cent. The average daily power generated including the power purchased works out to 13.9 millions units.

The storage position of the reservoirs was satisfactory and there was no power cut during the year. No restrictions were imposed.

At the instance of the State Government, the Board had launched on a massive Rural Electrification Programme with a target to electrify all the villages and hamlets by 1972 and connect up at least 3.4 lakhs pumpsets additionally during the IV Plan period.

Electricity was extended to 10,016 villages and hamlets in 1970-71. There were about 42,229 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of Electricity at the end of the year.

During the year, 57,641 agricultural pumpsets were connected to power in Board's area. The total number of pumpsets connected to power at the end of the year was 5,30,044 which includes 1,627 agricultural pumpsets connected up in Licensees' areas as on 31st March 1971.

During the year, the power consumed in Tamil Nadu was 5,058 million K.W.hours. The power consumed by H.T. loads form 60.3 per cent of the total and the L.T. loads form 39.7 per cent of the total power sales in the State. The industrial load consumed the maximum power 50.0 per cent of the total and the next comes agriculture 24.3 per cent of the total. The balance of power is mainly supplied to the bulk supply received by the licensees and other States 11.1 per cent of the total, domestic supply 4.9 per cent of the total and commercial supply 6.0 per cent of the total.

The total power sales during the year was 5,058 million K.W. hours, which include 113 million K.W. hours of energy sold to other States. The details of power supplied to other States are as follows.

	<i>Million Units.</i>
(1) Kerala State Electricity Board	12
(2) Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	7
(3) Pondicherry Electricity Department	94
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The per capita consumption rose from 120 units in 1969-70 to 123 units in 1970-71.

About 1.6 lakhs of consumers were given supply during the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of 1970-71 to 18 lakhs in Board's area besides 3.4 lakhs of consumers served by licensees as on 31st March 1971. The total connected load of the Board as on 31st March 1971 was about 3,975 M.W.

The Madras Power Grid covers all the districts of the State. There were thirteen distribution systems at the end of the year which include a new distribution system, viz., Erode Electricity System formed during the year.

Three thousand two hundred and fifty extra high tension and high tension lines and 17,370 Kms. of L.T. lines were energised during the year bringing the total to 55,300 K.M. and 1,38,750 K.M. respectively at the end of the year in the Board's area.

Five new S.S. were commissioned in 1970-71. There were 240 extra high tension and high tension S.S. in the State at the end of the year.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two distribution transformers with an aggregate capacity of 1,96,932 KVA were energised during the year bringing the total to 27,422 with capacity of 21,43,745 KVA as on 31st March 1971 in Board's area.

The financial particulars, viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses before meeting depreciation on other reserves, interest on loans, etc., as per revenue accounts for 1970-71 and like capital during the year were as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Gross Revenue	6,152.14
Revenue expenses (Before meeting reserves and interest charges).	3,766.41
Capital expenditure	4,048.61

The demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes is on the increase. To meet this ever increasing demand, 8 continuing schemes and 13 new schemes were included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74). A total provision of Rs. 16,978.57 lakhs has been made during the Fourth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 8,269.81 lakhs has been spent till the 31st March 1971.

Electrical Inspectorate

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State excluding the Electrical Works of the Central Government and those in mines and oil-fields. He is also the Ex-Officio President of the Electrical Wiremen, Supervisors and Contractors Licensing Board and the Board of Examinations for Cinema Operators.

There are 12 distributing electric licensees in the State, 7 of them being private licensees while the rest are local authority electrical undertakings.

No new licence or sanction under Section 28 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910 was granted and no licensee undertaking was acquired during the year.

No new loan was granted to any licensee for rural or agricultural electrification work in the State during the period under review.

Annuities due on the loans already sanctioned were paid by the licensees without arrears.

No subsidy was paid during the year.

The following licensees have revised the rates of supply to the consumers served by them during the year:—

- (1) Coimbatore Municipality.
- (2) Thanjavur Municipality.
- (3) Pollachi Municipality.

(4) Karur Municipal Electrical Undertaking.

(5) Vellore Electric Corporation, Limited, Vellore.

(6) Nagapattinam Electric Supply Company, Limited, Nagapattinam.

(7) Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Kumbakonam.

Under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, Government have permitted the Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company, Limited, and Tinnevely-Tuticorin Electric Supply Company, Limited, to obtain cash credit facilities from the Central Bank of India for a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs respectively for a period of one year by mortgaging their fixed assets and by hypothecating the movable assets including stores as additional security to the Bank.

The Shencottah Electric Licensee was prosecuted for the non-submission of the accounts of his electrical undertaking for the year 1964-65. He has also been prosecuted for the continued failure to render accounts of his electrical undertaking for the years 1956-57 to 1963-64.

Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954.—(1) Revised proposals were submitted to the Government for amending the form of inventory of assets.

(2) On 22nd October 1970, the High Court dismissed the Writ Appeals filed by the Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation and Nagapattinam Electric Supply Company and granted leave for preferring an appeal to the Supreme Court.

(3) The South Madras Electric Supply Corporation had requested the Government to refer to arbitration certain disputed points with regard to assessment of compensation payable to Mayavaram, Mannargudi-Tiruvarur Electrical Undertaking. Accordingly, Government had appointed Thiru P. Pakkiri Mohamed, Additional District and Sessions Judge as Arbitrator.

Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.—(1) The total number of Cinemas existing as on 31st March 1971 is given below :—

(i) Permanent air-conditioned theatres	23
(ii) Other permanent theatres	656
(iii) Semi-permanent theatres	4
(iv) Touring	593
Total	<u>1,276</u>

(2) Number of Electrical Certificates issued and renewed during the year were 1,369.

(3) Cinema Operator Licence—

(i) Total number of cinema operators licence holders in the State as on 31st March 1971.	5,269
(ii) Number of fresh cinema operators licence issued during the year.	232
(iii) Number of cinema operators licences renewed during the year.	239
(iv) Number of duplicate cinema operator licences issued.	14

Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939.—An Act viz., Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty (Validation) Act, 1970 (Act 24 of 1970), had been passed to authorise the collection of any duty levied under the Repealed Act and the rules made thereunder, viz., (The Travancore-Cochin Electricity Duty Act, 1950) during the period commencing on the 1st November 1956 and ending with 31st March 1961.

Under this Act, a sum of Rs. 51,882.29 had been levied on the Shencottah Electric Licensee.

1. Total tax collected during the year was as follows :—

	RS.
One energy sold by the Electricity Board	7,01,85,630
One energy sold by the licensees	1,21,81,032
Others	18,34,732
Total	8,42,01,394

2. A sum of Rs. 4,24,580 was paid as collection charges during the year.

3. The rates of tax in force on 31st March 1971 were as follows : —

(i) H.V. Consumers—	PERCENT.
Textile Industry	30
Cement Industry	15
Energy Intensive Industry	10
H.T. Industrial consumers liable for full surcharge.	..
Non-industrial consumers liable for fuel surcharges.	10
Others	35

Note:—New Industries are exempted from the levy of tax for the first five years vide G.O. Ms. No. 2072, Public Works Department, dated 19th November 1969.

(ii) L.V. Consumers including (M.V.)—	PER CENT.
Domestic (light and fan)	10
Others	20

The following inspections have been carried out during the year.

	Number of inspections.	Number of Mandays spent on inspections.	Number of Services checked.	
			H.T.	L.T.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4 Revenue units in the Board.	82	1,635	1,101	9,21,869
2 Circle Offices in the Board.	10			
3 Licences	12			
	104			

Government had exempted the H.T. consumers from the levy of Electricity Tax for the power generated by them for a period of five years from the commencement of principal product—*Vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1201, Public Works Department, dated 18th June 1970.

ELECTRICAL LICENSING BOARD.

Name of the licensee.	Total licence holders as on 31st March 1970.	Fresh issued during the year.	Total as on 31st March 1971.	Renewal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Contractors Licence—				
A Grade	68	119	187	102
B Grade	1,087	815	1,902	1,499
2 Supervisors Competency Certificate	3,256	1,869	5,125	1,847
3 Wiremen Competency Certificate	17,933	2,953	20,886	6,286

Approval of H. V. Routes and method of construction:—

	During the year.
(i) Number of H.V. routes approved	71
(ii) Number of H.V. consumer's cases in which method of construction was approved.	586
(iii) Number of permits issued and revalidated.	335

Restriction and Control—There was no power cut during the period.

Relaxation of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.—No relaxation was granted during the period. Number of cases in which sanction was accorded during the year under section 27 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Test done in Standard Laboratory—

	During the year.
(a) R.S.S. Metres	361
(b) Commercial Metres	522
(c) Meggers	607

Test done in Standard Laboratory—cont.

	<i>During the year.</i>
(d) Fire Extinguishers (Private) } ..	1,379
(e) Fire Extinguishers (Government) }	
(f) Transformer Oil samples	57
(g) Rubber Gloves	146
(h) H.V.D.C. Tests	12
(i) Special Test	37
(j) Earth Tests	10

Electrical Accidents during 1970-71—(i) Number of accidents occurred during the year is given below :—

	<i>Number of fatal accidents.</i>	<i>Non-fatal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
During the whole year ..	196	199	395

Revenue and Expenditure—

	<i>During the year. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)</i>
<i>(a) Revenue—</i>	
(1) Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	8.86
(2) Electricity Duty Act, 1939	36.94
(3) Electricity Tax	842.01
Total ..	887.81
<i>(b) Expenditure—</i>	
(i) 13 other taxes and duties	9,19,906.26
(ii) B.I. Duty	9,913.02
(iii) B. II Tax	81,338.35
B. III C. Charges	4,24,579.80

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORT.

Tamil Nadu State Transport

The Nationalised Bus Transport in the State of Tamil Nadu which was started in December 1946 had completed its 24 years of service at the end of the year 1970-71.

During the last one decade, the Tamil Nadu State Transport department had to face a continuous problem of growing demands of travelling public both in city and in districts

There was a rapid and steady growth of population from one million in 1947 to 2.5 millions in 1970 in city and the corresponding increase in the number of travelling passengers and it was well met by this department by providing more and more buses. In spite of losses in City services, the department has been taking all possible steps to meet the demands of the travelling public by introducing standee buses, trailers, double deckers and other peak hour services. For the convenience of women going to offices, schools and colleges, the department runs "Women Specials" on all important routes both during the morning and evening peak hours.

Operation.—Some of the highlights of the activities of the operational wing of this department during the year 1970-71 are given below :—

	<i>City.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Express.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Fleet strength as on 31st March 1971.	1,029	901	158	2,088
2. Schedules to be operated.	902	786	152	1,840
3. Percentage of bus utilisation in 1970-71.	87.6	87.2	96.3	88.1
4. Number of routes as on 31st March 1971.	253	411	62	726

5. Total k.m. operated by the Department in 1970-71.	1559.70 lakhs.
6. Average distance covered by Tamilnadu State Transport department buses per day during the year.	4.27 lakhs. k.m.
7. Total number of passengers travelled ..	54.58 crores.
8. Average number of passengers travelled per day.	14.95 lakhs.
9. Total revenue towards traffic	1539.60 lakhs.
10. Average revenue towards traffic per day ..	4.22 lakhs.

Express Services.—The first long distance Express service with superior type of accommodation was started in August 1959 between Madras and Bangalore. It was based on the policy that all routes exceeding 120 miles should be exclusively operated by the department and to-day all the headquarters of district and even commercially important towns in other States are linked by the express services operated by this department.

Nationalisation of Bus Routes.—In view of the nationalisation programme of the Government introduced in 1967, all routes over 75 miles or 120 k.m.s., all routes touching Madras City and all routes in Kanyakumari District are being taken up by this Department under a phased programme. Based on this policy, 473 services were taken over by Government up to 31st March 1971 and 301 services are yet to be taken over during the years to come.

Workshops and Depots.—The activities of the department are spread over the entire State and in order to have maintenance facilities at all important places, workshops and depots were constructed. The department has two well-equipped workshops, one at Chromepet and the other at Nagercoil for the purpose of body-building and attending to major repairs. In addition to these, there are 9 depots and 4 sub-depots in the city, 6 depots and 17 sub-depots in the district for attending to daily maintenance.

Total number of new bus bodies built in 1970-71 was—323.

Administration.—The Director is in overall control of this department. In order to streamline and strengthen the administration of the Tamil Nadu State Transport department, it was divided into four regions as Madras Region, Salem Region, Tiruchirappalli Region and Kanyakumari Region—each under the control of one Joint Director.

At the headquarters office, the Director is assisted by a Joint Director (Administration) on the general administration side, a Chief Engineer on Technical side, an Executive Engineer on Civil Engineering side, a Public Relations Officer on Public Relation side and a Labour Welfare Officer on the Labour Welfare side.

The following are the salient features of the ameliorative measures taken by this department for the welfare of labour:—

(a) *Compassionate Relief Fund.*—This is for meeting the funeral expenses in case of death of an employee or any member of his family. The actual amount disbursed during 1970-71 was Rs. 4,565 for 200 persons.

(b) *Relief in the event of natural calamities.*—This is intended for meeting unexpected damage caused to houses or huts of employees due to heavy rain or fire. The total amount disbursed during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 2,340 and 117 persons were the recipients of the financial relief.

(c) *Medical concessions.*—Free medical treatment is given to the employees in the dispensaries run by this department and N.G.O. certificates are issued for such treatment in any other Government hospital. The total number of N.G.O. certificates issued in 1970-71 was 1,600.

(d) *Fair Price Shops.*—With a view to supply essential commodities to the employees at a reasonable price and on credit-basis the department runs fair price shops. The number of employees who got benefit through this departmental fair price shops in 1970-71 was 2,472.

(e) *Co-operative Society*.—There is a Co-operative Credit and Thrift Society for this department. There were 5,596 members as on 1st April 1970. During the year 1970-71, 7,749 personal loans were granted to the tune of Rs. 48.69 lakhs.

(i) *Recreation Club*.—In each depot, there is a recreation club. There is a central club also in the main office. The club provides reading facilities and sports materials for players and arranges for the participation of the players in all important matches.

The total amount sanctioned during 1970-71 for this purpose was Rs. 8,000

Public Relations.—The Public Relations Officer is looking after all matters connected with the welfare of the travelling public such as private hire of buses, receipt and disposal of public complaints, suggestions and lost properties. Some of the important items of work attended to by the Public Relations Officer during 1970-71 were as follows :—

1 Private hire of buses in 1970-71	54
Total earnings	Rs. 39,123.60
2 Number of Public complaints received about misbehaviour of drivers and conductors.	312
3 Number of lost properties received in 1970-71	486
4 Number of suggestions received in 1970-71	648
5 Number of suggestions complied with in 1970-71	319

Motor Vehicles Administration

A Member of the Board of Revenue continued to be the Transport Commissioner, assisted by three Deputy Transport Commissioners, two Assistant Secretaries and a Senior Accounts Officer. One of the Deputy Transport Commissioners was exclusively in charge of the work relating to registration of vehicles, issue of permits and licensing of drivers and conductors in respect of nationalised bus transport.

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal and the Additional State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to function as full time officers. During the year, Government sanctioned one post of Departmental Representative to the State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the grade of Regional Transport Officer to appear on behalf of the department and place the facts of the case before the State Transport Appellate Tribunal at its hearings. The existing post of the Secretary to State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the grade of Regional Transport Officer was down graded to that of a Joint Regional Transport Officer.

At the district level, the Commissioner of Police, continued to be the Regional Transport Authority for Madras City with the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing), as the Secretary, while in the mofussil, the Collectors continued to be the Regional Transport Authorities with Regional Transport Officers of the district concerned as their Secretaries. The Assistant Commissioner, Madras, who was originally appointed to look after the work relating to the collection of tax and to assist the Commissioner of Police in the administration of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules was appointed as Additional Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Madras.

During the year, the Engineering Cell of this department was revived with 2 posts of Assistant Engineers (Motor Vehicles). One of the 2 Assistant Engineers was placed in-charge of the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. The other Assistant Engineer with headquarters at Madras has jurisdiction over the rest of the State. With the appointment of the Assistant Engineers, the inspection part of the work relating to the approval of type designs of trailers, which was hitherto being done by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Transport department was entrusted to the Assistant Engineer (Motor Vehicles), Madras. In addition, 2 posts of Joint Regional Transport Officers, one for the district of Salem and the other for the district of South Arcot, were

sanctioned during the year. Excepting these additions there is no change either in the administrative set up or in the powers and functions of the Officers of this Department.

Grant of permits for stage carriages.—(a) Additional bus transport facilities continued to be provided wherever necessary—

(i) by grant of permits for new routes and for additional buses on the existing routes;

(ii) by increasing the number of trips performed by the buses and by extension of the existing routes; and

(iii) by replacement of existing buses by buses of larger seating capacity.

(b) A new type of bus was introduced in Madras City during the year with provision for lesser number of seated passengers and greater number of standing passengers with a view to clear peak hours traffic. Accommodation for ladies on the left side and for men on the right side with iron-railing partition was a welcome feature of these new type buses.

Goods Vehicles.—State-wide permits for public carriers and private carriers continued to be issued liberally. There has been an increase of 882 public carriers. The number of zonal permits valid in 5 Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Maharashtra, otherwise known as Composite Permits, was increased from 200 to 300 for each State. The Tamil Nadu Lorry Owners' Federation represented to Government against this increase on the ground that their interest was already affected by operation of lorries of other reciprocating States in this State. Taking their feeling into consideration, Government decided to keep in abeyance for some time their earlier order approving the increase. The Inter-State Transport Commission was informed accordingly. The permit laden weight of the lorries covered by the Zonal permits was, however, raised from 15 tons to 16 tons. The question of construction of a truck terminal for Madras City is under study by a Study Group appointed by Government for the purpose.

Contract Carriages.—State-wide permits for ordinary taxis and tourist taxis continued to be issued liberally in the interest of the tourists. To ensure maximum comfort for tourists, new Ambassador cars and imported cars had preference in the matter of issuing Tourist Taxi permits. The Government continued to make quarterly allotment of cars for plying as taxis and tourist taxis from their special quota. During the year, the Government ordered that the number of passengers to be carried in Ambassador Cars licensed to ply as tourist taxis and Ambassador Cars permitted to ply as ordinary taxis in Madras City be raised from 4 to 5 without any increase in the rate of the fare in order to meet the convenience of the travelling public. With this, the process of allowing one extra passenger in the taxis of all make in all places in the State was complete.

The number of auto-rickshaws in Madras City was raised from 300 to 500. The rates of fare of auto-rickshaws have been revised as follows :—

1. For each K.M.—25 paise
2. Minimum charges—50 paise.
3. Detention charges—Paise 5 for each five minutes.

The rates of fare for Baby and Medium Taxis :

1. For each K. M.—50 paise.
2. Minimum charges.—Re. 1.
3. Detention charges—10 paise for every five minutes waiting.

The following figures will show at a glance the extent to which there has been increase in the number of contract carriages during the year :—

	Number on 1st April 1970.	Number on 1st April 1971.	Increase or decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Taxis	7,651	8,188	+ 537
2 Omnibuses	370	248	- 122
3 Luxury Coaches	26	32	+ 6
4 Tourist Taxis	509	760	+ 251
5 Auto-rickshaws	1,605	1,896	+ 291

The fall in the number of Omnibuses may be ascribed to the constant check by the executive staff and the steps taken by the Transport Staff to impress upon the omnibus operators that they will not be allowed to run the omnibuses as stage carriages in competition with the regular buses.

Advisory Bodies and Conferences.—There was a meeting of the State Transport Advisory Committee, Madras during the quarter ending 30th September 1970. The half-yearly meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee and the Greater Madras Road Development Committee were convened during the quarter ending 31st March 1971. A number of useful suggestions and recommendations were made by the committees. They are at different stages of examination and implementation. During the year, there were two inter-State Conferences, one between the Transport Commissioners of Tamil Nadu and Mysore and the other between the Transport Commissioners of Tamil Nadu and Kerala at which, inter-state problems were discussed and decision arrived at. There was a conference of the Regional Transport Officers, one at Madras and the other at Tiruchirappalli presided over by the Honourable Minister for Works and Transport.

Taxation.—During the year, there was an increase in the rate of tax payable under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 in respect of buses plying on mofussil routes by Rs. 10 per seat per quarter with effect from 1st July 1970. The increased rates were Rs. 60 in respect of buses with a daily permitted mileage not exceeding 270 K.Ms. and Rs. 65 in respect of buses with daily permitted mileage in excess of 270 K.Ms. There was a similar increase of Rs. 10 per seat per quarter in respect of buses plying on inter-State routes also. There was no increase in respect of town service buses.

Maximum permit laden weight of lorries and trailers was increased from 12 tons to 15 tons with effect from 1st July 1970. Consequently, the taxation schedule was also revised providing for

levy of tax in respect of vehicles with permit laden weight in excess of 12 tons in a graded scale. There was also corresponding increase in the rate of tax payable for short term licences.

The Lorry Owners' Federation objected to the increase in the rate of quarterly tax. They were about to strike. As the Government conceded their demand to some extent, the threatened strike was averted. There was also a move on the part of bus operators to strike as a protest against the increase in the rate of tax. The Government issued an Ordinance and the strike did not materialise.

As regards omnibuses, the rate of tax was raised from Rs. 30 per seat per quarter to Rs. 50 per seat per quarter from 1st July 1969. It was again raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 from 1st April 1970. The tax in respect of Tourist Luxury Coaches was, however, allowed to be the same i.e., Rs. 50. Some of the operators of omnibuses filed writ petitions in the High Court of Tamil Nadu against the increase of tax. The High Court allowed their writ petitions observing that the increase was illegal. Government have filed an appeal to Supreme Court against this judgment. In the meantime, the Government increased the rate of tax from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per seat per quarter from the quarter commencing from 1st July 1971. The additional revenue to Government on account of the above increase of tax will be about Rs. 45 lakhs per year.

Under reciprocal agreement between Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the concession of single point tax under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was hitherto available only for buses plying on pucca permits. On and from 1st April 1970, this single point tax concession was extended to the route buses of the State Transport Undertaking of both States covered by temporary permits also.

During the year, Government permitted the increase in the number of Zonal Tourists Taxis from 20 to 100. Action to implement this increase is being taken in consultation with the other reciprocating States in the South Zone viz., Kerala, Mysore and

Andhra Pradesh. The following statement will show at a glance the position of reciprocal agreement on single point tax between the States of Tamil Nadu and adjoining States :—

(1)	Madras based.			Other State.		
	Public carriers.	Private carriers.	Contract carriages.	Public carriers.	Private carriers.	Contract carriages.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras- Andhra.	2,000	100	100 tourist taxis.	2,000	100	100 tourist taxis.
Madras- Mysore.	1,000	50	100 tourist taxis.	1,000	50	100 tourist taxis.
Madras- Kerala.	800	75	250 Ordinary taxis. 100 tourist taxis.	800	75	250 Ordinary taxis. 100 tourist taxis.
Madras- Pondicherry	4 : 1	4 : 1	No limit.	4 : 1	4 : 1	No limit.

An agreement has been entered into between the Transport Commissioners of Tamil Nadu and Mysore to fix a quota of 50 ordinary taxis to ply between the two States on single point tax. Another agreement has been entered into between the Transport Commissioners of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for allowing 100 ordinary taxis, 50 tourist taxis and 50 oil tankers to ply between the two States on single point tax. The following inter-State proposals are also under active consideration :—

(a) Proposal to increase the present strength of public carriers from 1,000 to 1,100 for each State of Tamil Nadu and Mysore to ply on single point tax.

(b) Proposal for increasing the present strength of public carriers from 800 to 900 for each State to ply between Tamil Nadu and Kerala on single point tax.

(c) proposal to increase the present quota of 250 ordinary taxis to 350 for each State to ply between Tamil Nadu and Kerala on single point tax.

Enforcement.—The Flying Squad and other regular staff meant for enforcement work continued to do useful work detecting cases of tax evasion and other offences. Special mass checks of vehicles were also organised and conducted periodically. During the year 1970-71, the squad has checked in all 58,887 vehicles and detected 6,154 major irregularities including 267 cases of overload in stage carriages. An amount of Rs. 2.31 lakhs was realised as a result of mass checks during the year both by impounding the vehicles and compounding the offences.

Revenue and expenditure.—There has been an increase in the rate of tax as detailed under the head "Taxation". A fee of Rs. 100 was prescribed for replacement of vehicles of other States under rule 285-A (2) for the first time. The revenue receipt for 1970-71 was Rs. 21.81 crores as against Rs. 19.46 crores for the previous year (1969-70). The increase in 1970-71 was Rs. 2.35 crores. The expenditure for 1970-71 was Rs. 39.73 lakhs as against Rs. 38.47 lakhs for the previous year (1969). The increase in the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1.26 lakhs.

The vehicular position at a glance is as follows:—

As on.	Stage carriages.	Goods Vehicles.		Contract carriages.	Other Transport Vehicles.	Total.
		Public carriers.	Private carriers.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st April 1970 ..	7,846	12,593	2,863	10,161	1,840	35,303
1st April 1971 ..	8,192	13,475	2,969	11,124	2,216	37,976

There is an all round increase in the number of vehicles of all categories indicating a general growth of motor transport industry.

Purchase of vehicles for Government Departments.—The Transport Commissioner continued to be the authority for the purchase of motor vehicles for different Government Departments at the rate contract price approved by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. The value of vehicles purchased during the year is Rs. 153 lakhs as against Rs. 114 lakhs for the previous year.

General.—A number of provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 were amended by the Central Act 56 of 1969 and in a majority of the cases, the amended provisions came into force during 1970-71. This new Amendment Act contemplated the constitution of only one State Transport Appellate Tribunal unit and also of the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities with more than one Member. As it was found in actual experience that the constitution of Transport Authorities with a single official is working satisfactorily, the Government decided to continue the *status quo* by amending suitably the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act by the Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 4 of 1971. The Ordinance was subsequently replaced by an Act. Consequent on the renaming of the Madras State as Tamil Nadu, New Registration Marks 'TM' and 'TN' have been introduced allowing the erstwhile Registration Marks 'MS' and 'MD' to be retained by the old vehicles. In short, the progress achieved during the year in the matter of provision of transport facilities, revenue realisation and enforcement was impressive and compared favourably with the achievements during the previous years. The Department expects to do better in the years to come.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is functioning as a separate wing under the Director of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department on commercial basis. The first phase of the re-organisation scheme (i.e.), purchase of special tools and accessories, sanction of additional staff and the creation of Central Purchase and Storage Unit and the second phase pertaining to the strengthening of the workshops have been implemented. A new building to house the Central Workshop, Madras at Velachery is being

completed and the workshops will be moved to Velachery very shortly. At Madurai, construction work has been taken up and it is under progress. In Thanjavur, improvements have been made to the existing buildings. At Salem, a new building has already been completed and the administrative wing has moved in. The Government have sanctioned the establishment of six Service Stations at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. Service Stations have already been opened at Tirunelveli and Cuddalore. Action is being taken to procure suitable accommodation on rental basis at other Stations.

The details of jobs undertaken under various categories of repairs during the year 1970-71 are as follows :—

(i) Major repairs	...	...	...	...	...	314
(ii) Second line repairs	...	...	...	...	...	2,263
(iii) Minor jobs	...	...	...	...	...	7,512
(iv) Servicing	...	...	...	...	...	3,224

The workshops at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem continued to supply petrol, oil and lubricants to Government Departmental Vehicles through Indian Oil Corporation Pumps.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit has made bulk purchases and stocked spare parts to meet the demands of four workshops and other departments. The total cost of spare parts purchased and supplied is furnished below :—

	RS.
Value of spare parts and accessories purchased during the year 1970-71	13,94,958.92
Value of spare parts and accessories supplied to Assistant Engineers of MVMO and other departmental Officers	14,44,383.47

Supply of tyres and tubes to the various Government Departments continue to be made under Rate Contract basis. Urgent demands are also met from the stock held by Central Purchase and Stores Unit purchased from the fund of Rs. 3 lakhs sanctioned by the Government.

Batteries are supplied at competitive rates through reputed firms like Lucas Indian Service Limited, Madras, General Electrical Company of India and Amco Batteries Limited, Madras. Similarly, facilities are available for getting the tyres of motor vehicles retreaded or recapped at approved companies at competitive rates. The Government vehicles are also repaired in the approved private workshops at reasonable rates whenever the workshops have no spare capacity.

The activities of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation have increased considerably and its importance is being keenly felt by all Government Departments.

The Organisation is working on profitable basis as seen from the figures furnished below—

	RS.
(i) Earnings for the period 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971	62,33,605.00
(ii) Expenditure for the period 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971	60,86,622.00
(iii) Profit	<u>1,46,983.00</u>



NEUROLOGY BLOCK OF THE MADRAS
MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

Public Works

The main function of the Building Wing of the Public Works Department is to fulfil the requirements of most of the State Government Departments in respect of their building needs.

The Building Branch is responsible for planning, designing and construction of buildings according to the requirements of the various departments. Besides this, it undertakes on an agency basis, construction of buildings for Central Government Departments and other quasi-Government organisations in special cases. The maintenance of the State Government buildings is also vested with the Public Works Department.

Medical.—The buildings required for hospitals and other medical institutions constitute a major portion of the work of the Public Works Department and the outlay on these buildings as per the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 was Rs. 403.999 lakhs. The construction of buildings for the three Medical Colleges started at Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore under a phased programme has been completed.

The construction of a hostel block for the Coimbatore Medical College at a cost of Rs. 8.75 lakhs, construction of a second floor over the Pathology block in the Coimbatore Medical College at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and construction of a second floor over Block II in Tirunelveli Medical College at a cost of Rs. 5.35 lakhs are nearing completion. The existing Medical Colleges and the Hospitals attached to them are also being expanded to meet the increase in need of the various institutions. An eight-storeyed Cardiology Block in the Government General Hospital at Madras at a total cost of Rs. 17.70 lakhs has been completed during the year. A multi-storeyed building for a Neurology block in the General Hospital, Madras at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been completed.

In the Government Royapettah Hospital, a five-storeyed building to accommodate the Orthopaedic Ward, X-ray block, etc., at a cost of Rs. 9.85 lakhs has been completed.

With a view to giving due encouragement to the Indian System of Medicine, construction of 100 bedded hospital for Indian System of Medicine at Arumbakkam at a cost of Rs. 8.18 lakhs has been completed during this year.

The Pathology and Bacteriology block, Kilpauk Medical College at a cost of Rs. 6.60 lakhs has been completed. The construction of an Out-Patient block for acute cases in Government Mental Hospital, Madras at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has also been completed.

The construction of an Out-patient Block for accommodating the operation theatre in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras at a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs and the construction of a Mother's Museum in the Institute of Child Health and Children's Hospital, Egmore, Madras at a cost of Rs. 2.78 lakhs and the construction of Labour-cum-Operation theatre in R. M. Hospital at Thanjavur at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs are in progress.

The following works have been sanctioned by the Government during 1970-71 and arrangements are being taken to start the works :—

1. Construction of a second floor over the Women's Hostel in the Coimbatore Medical College—Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

2. Construction of Isolation block in the Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras—Rs. 2.80 lakhs.

3. Construction of three floors over the Pathology and Bacteriology block in Kilpauk Medical College—Rs. 8.50 lakhs.

4. Construction of a hostel block for women students in the Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput—Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

5. Construction of four additional wards with a bed strength of 104 in the Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram—Rs. 5.36 lakhs.



NEW PSYCHIATRIC OUT-PATIENT SERVICES BUILDING OF
GOVERNMENT MENTAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS-10, WAS
DECLARED OPEN BY HONOURABLE THIRU
M. KARUNANIDHI, CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL
NADU ON 31ST DECEMBER 1970.

6. Construction of a new 'C' block ward and Leprosy ward for 16 beds for female patients in Government Mental Hospital, Madras—Rs. 3.96 lakhs.

7. Construction of additional buildings for the Tirunelveli Medical College—Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

8. Thirty-two bedded hospital at Cumbum—Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

9. Construction of additional buildings for Government Hospital at Udumalpet—Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

New buildings for the construction of 32 bedded hospital at Singampuneri at a cost of Rs. 9.90 lakhs, construction of 32 bedded hospital, at Sriperumbudur at a cost of Rs. 9.70 lakhs and upgrading Government dispensary at Jayankondan into Taluk Headquarters hospital at a cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs have been completed during this year.

Apart from the above completed works, the construction of buildings for a 32 bedded hospital at Bhavani at a cost of Rs. 7.73 lakhs, 30 bedded ward in the Government Sait Memorial Hospital, Ootacamund at a cost of Rs. 3.80 lakhs, 104 bedded Government Hospital at Tambaram at a cost of Rs. 11,96,500, 32 bedded Government Hospital, Theni at a cost of Rs. 8,64,500, 50 bedded Government Hospital at Devakottai at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, additional buildings for Government Hospital at Kadayanallur at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs and 32 bedded ward in the Government Hospital, Peravurani at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs are nearing completion.

The construction of buildings for the Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute at Kancheepuram at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the construction of new buildings for the Government Hospital at Ambur at a cost of Rs. 4.30 lakhs, 70 bedded Government Hospital at Tiruvarur at a cost of Rs. 10.90 lakhs, 38 bedded Government Hospital at Tirupathur at a cost of Rs. 10.10 lakhs, construction of additional buildings for the Government Hospital at Namakkal at a cost of Rs. 6.80 lakhs and the construction of 50 bedded Government Hospital at Keelakarai at a cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs are in progress.

Family Planning Clinics and Primary Health Centres.—

In the year 1968, Forty-five Family Planning Centres have been sanctioned each costing Rs. 92,000. Buildings at 30 places have been completed and in 11 places works are in progress at various stages of construction. They will be completed early.

Seventy-eight Family Planning Centres have been sanctioned in the year 1969, each costing Rs. 75,000. Buildings at nine places have been completed and in 62 places works are in progress at various stages.

Government have sanctioned 251 Family Planning Centres in the year 1970, each costing Rs. 75,000. At four places, the work has been completed and in 144 centres, works are in progress.

Sanction has also been accorded in the year 1970 for 28.92 lakhs for the construction of 241 Family Planning Sub-Centres. Out of these, in 61 places, works have been completed and works in 104 places are in progress. Construction of Family Planning Sub-Centres at 911 places have also been sanctioned for Rs. 109.32 lakhs in the year 1970.

Out of 40 Primary Health Centres sanctioned in the year 1970 at a cost of Rs. 72 lakhs, three centres have been completed and in 23 places, works are in progress.

In addition to these centres, the construction of tubectomy wards, sterilisation wards, post-mortem wards and surgical theatres and operation theatres for Family Planning has also been sanctioned in Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai, Government Women and Children Hospital, Madras, Government K. G. Hospital, Madras, Government Headquarters Hospital at Nagercoil, Salem, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, Government K.M.C. Hospital, Madras, Government R. S. R. M. Hospital, Madras, Government R. M. Hospital, Thanjavur and Government Hospitals at Peravurani and Ootacamund for total cost of Rs. 18.06 lakhs.

Family Planning Training Centres at Madras and Salem have also been sanctioned for Rs. 10.5 lakhs. The centre, at Madras stands almost completed.]

Agriculture.—In the Agricultural College, Madurai, a second hostel building at a cost of Rs. 13.90 lakhs has been completed and put to use. A gas house at a cost of Rs. 5.65 lakhs and staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 2.02 lakhs required for the Madurai Agricultural College are in progress and nearing completion.

Staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the Coimbatore Agricultural College have been taken up and completed. A galss-house in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been taken up for execution and is in progress. The laboratory buildings for the establishment of the soil survey laboratory at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 3.15 lakhs have been taken up for execution during this year and are in progress.

The Soil Testing Laboratory at Gudiyatham costing Rs. 1.10 lakhs, Farmers' Training Centre at Navlock costing Rs. 1.00 lakh, office building and workshop at Sivaganga costing Rs. 1.54 lakhs are completed. A shed at Agricultural Implements Workshop at Tiruvarur costing Rs. 1.40 lakhs is nearing completion. A Research Centre for hill bananas in Pannaikadu village in Periyakulam taluk costing Rs. 1.07 lakhs is in progress. A farmers' training centre at Coimbatore costing Rs. 1.64 lakhs has been taken up for execution and is in progress.

The buildings for the establishment of Kalaingar Karunanidhi Adaptive Research Centre at Kudumiamalai in Tiruchirappalli district are to be taken up for execution.

Animal Husbandry.—The following important works have been completed :—

1. Reconstruction of cattle sheds in the Cattle Farm at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 1,57,000.
2. Construction of a veterinary hospital at Chingleput at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

3. Improvements to the Livestock farm at Korukkai at a cost of Rs. 2.73 lakhs.

4. Construction of buildings for the wool analysis laboratory at the Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund at a cost of Rs. 71,500 and

5. Construction of building for Brooder House for Baby chicks in the Livestock Research Station at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 1,79,000.

Sanction has also been accorded for the following works :—

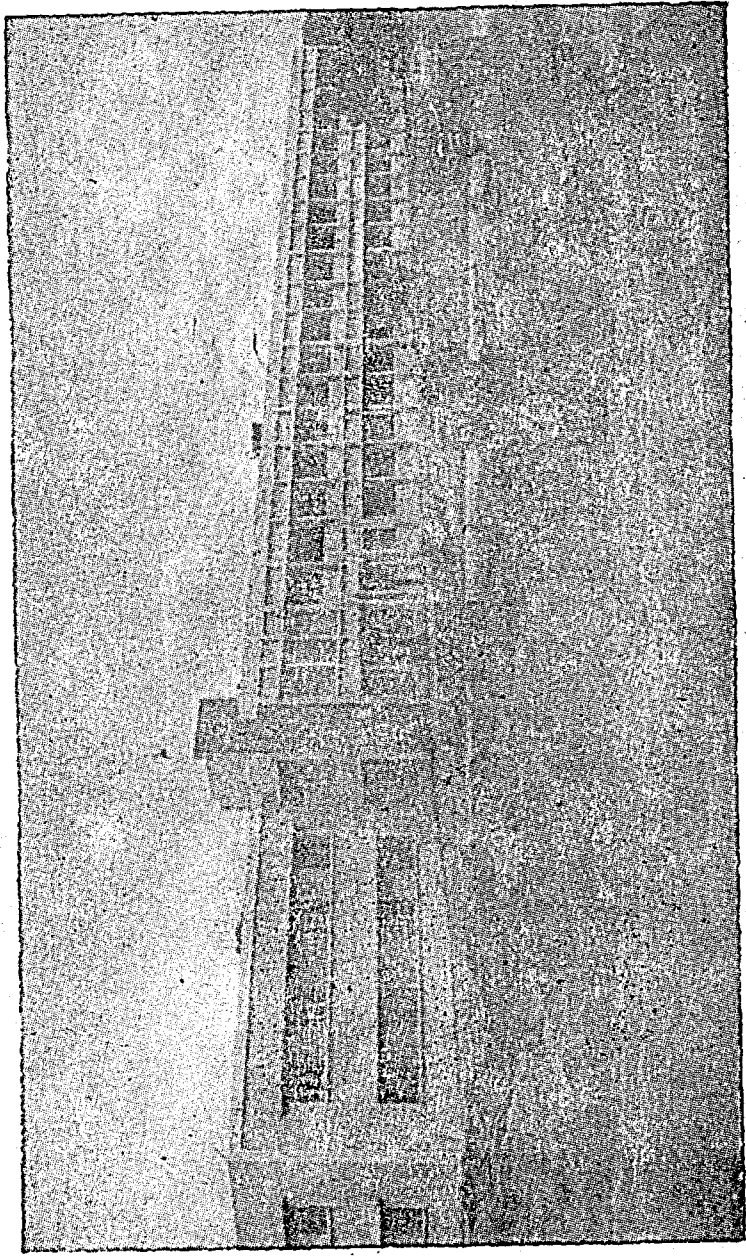
1. Construction of a building for vaccine production and research in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive medicine at Ranipet at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs.

2. Construction of a building for the Artificial Insemination Laboratory in the Madras Veterinary College, Madras at a cost of Rs. 90,000.

These works are to be taken up for execution shortly, after fixing the agency.

The work of provision of High Tension supply to the Madras Veterinary College at a cost of Rs. 1,58,000 is nearing completion.

Fisheries.—The construction of buildings and fish ponds in State Fish Farms at Vidur, Sathanur, Krishnagiri, Manjalar and Manimuttar costing Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been completed. The construction of fish ponds at Gomukhi and Bhavanisagar costing Rs. 4 lakhs has been completed as contemplated in the original sanction. Some additional items for these fish ponds are to be taken up for execution. The construction of fish ponds in the State Fish Farm at Thirumoorthy Reservoir and Vaigai Dam costing Rs. 1.01 lakhs has been taken up and completed. The fish ponds at Avalanche Upper Dam and Tiruchirappalli costing Rs. 1.46 lakhs are in progress.



FRONT VIEW OF GOVERNMENT MI JHRANGAM ARTS COLLEGE AT VELLORE.

To rehabilitate the fishermen affected by the establishment of the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant, One hundred and eighty-one houses at a cost of Rs. 2.715 lakhs have been completed and occupied by the Fishermen. The construction of 70 houses for the Fishermen at Ammanpattinam at a cost of Rs. 2.629 lakhs is nearing completion.

The buildings required for shifting the Marina Boat Building yard to Royapuram at a cost of Rs. 4.215 lakhs have been completed and put to use.

Education.—The following college buildings have been completed during the year 1970-71.

1. Government Arts College at Thiruvannamalai (Ground floor).
2. Government Arts College at Krishnagiri.
3. Government Arts College at Rasipuram.
4. Government Arts College at Namakkal.
5. Government Arts College for Women at Thanjavur.
6. Additional Buildings for the Law College, Madras.
7. Additional Block for the Government Meenakshi College for Women, Madurai.
8. First floor over Chemistry Block, E. V. R. College, Tiruchirappalli.

The following College Buildings are in progress:—

1. Government Arts College at Thiruvannamalai (First floor).
2. Government Training College, Katpadi.
3. Additional Block of Buildings for Queen Mary's College, Madras.
4. Government Training College, Kumarapalayam.
5. Government Arts College at Thiruvarur.

6. Government Arts College at Musiri.
7. Government Arts College at Pudukkottai.
8. Government Arts College at Dharmapuri.

The hostel buildings for Government Arts College at Gudiyatham, Kumbakonam (Women) and Karur are in progress while those at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli have been completed.

Hostel buildings for the Government Arts College at Cheyyar and the Central College of Karnatic Music, Madras, are nearing completion.

Administrative sanction for the following works has also been issued and preliminary arrangements are being completed :—

1. Science Block for Arignar Anna Government Arts College, Cheyyar.
2. Rani Annadurai Government Arts College, Tirunelveli.
3. Construction of additional buildings for Government Arts College for Women, Kumbakonam.

The following school buildings have been completed :—

1. Government High School at Urur, Adyar.
2. Government High School at Kariungal.
3. Government High School at Wallajabad.
4. Government High School at Kunrathur.

The following school buildings are in progress :—

1. Government Secondary and Training School at Vellore.
2. Government High School, Bhavanisagar.
3. Government High School, Egmore.
4. Basic Training School, Periyur; and
5. Anjugam Muthuvelar High School at Thirukkuvalai.

Harijan Welfare.—Under this scheme, construction of hostels for boys and girls and school buildings are taken up in various places.

A hostel building for girls at Palayamcottai at a cost of Rs. 2.75 lakhs, a hostel building for Scheduled Tribes at Athanavoor for Rs. 1.18 lakhs and Harijan Boys Hostel for Government Arts College at Salem for Rs. 2.65 lakhs have been completed.

Construction of Government Hostel for girls at Valparai for Rs. 2.05 lakhs and a Government High School at Tiruthalayoor in Tiruchirappalli district for Rs. 3.03 lakhs are in progress and nearing completion.

Construction of Government Tribal Boys Hostel at Muthukurichy, Salem for Rs. 2.15 lakhs is in progress. The construction of a building for the Government hostel for tribal girls at Arumbavur for Rs. 1.97 lakhs is proposed to be taken up shortly.

Construction of a hostel building for Marava (Denotified Tribes) Students at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli district for Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been completed and a hostel building for denotified tribes students at Kamudi in Ramanathapuram district for Rs. 2.27 lakhs is proposed to be taken up shortly.

Police Housing Scheme.—Under the Police Housing Scheme, about 7,500 quarters for Police Subordinate staff have been completed so far and handed over to the Police Department. During the year 1970-71 itself, about 240 quarters have been completed and handed over. About 750 quarters are in various stages of progress in various places in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. Funds earmarked for Police housing scheme for 1970-71 were Rs. 47.174 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year was about Rs. 45 lakhs.

General Administration.—The construction of buildings for housing the records of the Board of Revenue at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been completed. Construction of a Tourists Bungalow at Kanyakumari and Tiruchendur has been completed. The construction of a L.I.G. Rest House at Yercaud sanctioned by Government for Rs. 2.25 lakhs has to be taken up.

Administration of Justice.—The work of reconstruction of buildings in the District Munsiff Court at Karur for Rs. 4.18 lakhs has been completed. The construction of buildings for various courts in Madurai sanctioned for Rs. 35 lakhs has also been completed. The construction of a building to house all criminal courts in Tiruchirappalli sanctioned for Rs. 5.62 lakhs and the construction of additional Law Chambers for Rs. 9.86 lakhs at Madras are to be taken up early.

Municipal Administration.—The Municipal Office Buildings at Arni, Tiruvottiyur, Tiruvellore and Tambaram costing about Rs. 2.5 lakhs, Rs. 1.74 lakhs, Rs. 2.28 lakhs and Rs. 1.80 lakhs respectively have been completed and handed over. The daily Market building at Thillainagar in Tiruchirappalli costing about Rs. 3.25 lakhs, Passenger Waiting Shed and Bus Park at Kancheepuram costing about Rs. 2.27 lakhs and the Municipal market building at Vellore costing about Rs. 6.61 lakhs have also been completed and handed over during the year. The reconstruction of the Kamaraj Vegetable Market at Thanjavur is nearing completion at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

Land Revenue.—The construction of quarters for Collector and Superintendent of Police at Kancheepuram at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.91 lakhs has been completed. The construction of buildings for Taluk Office at Orathanadu sanctioned by Government for Rs. 2.24 lakhs is in progress.

Jails.—The construction of buildings for the Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls at Purasawalkam, Madras at a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is in progress. The first stage work of conversion of Dry type latrines into F.O.L. in the Central Jail, Madras is in progress. The work of providing Flush-out latrine in the Central Jails at Palayamecottai and Coimbatore is nearing completion while at the Central Jail, Vellore, the work is in progress.

Public Works.—The construction of a R.T. O. Office Building at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs has been completed. One bungalow at Adyar for accommodation of Ministers has been completed. The construction of a Circuit House with 5 Suites at Thanjavur sanctioned by Government for Rs. 2.00 lakhs is nearing completion. The construction of six storeyed buildings for Office at Hood Wharf area at Madras for Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed to be taken up.

Miscellaneous Departments.—All the works connected with the repairs and renovation of the Mandapam Camp buildings to receive and accommodate the Ceylon Repatriates has been completed except black topping of Road and the overhead tank.

The construction of a Commercial Tax Office building at Salem is in progress. The construction of Commercial Tax Office building at Tiruchirappalli is to be taken up.

The construction of Special Care and Rehabilitation Homes for Leprous beggars at Paranur, Ulundurpet and Bargur has been taken up.

Government of India Buildings.—The works pertaining to the Small Arms Project at Tiruchirappalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.738 crores was entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution and the work was started

in March, 1964. A major portion of the works of the Project has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 5,37,24,667 has been incurred so far on the above works. Works to the tune of Rs. 3.14 lakhs are under execution during the current year and works to the tune of about Rs. 30 lakhs are programmed to be completed in the next financial year.

Cuddalore Port Development Scheme.—Cuddalore Port Development Scheme was sanctioned in 1968 as a centrally-sponsored scheme at a cost of Rs. 115.24 lakhs. The main object of this scheme is to establish a stabilised mouth to have an uninterrupted traffic.

This work consists of the following sub-works :—

1. River Training works ;
2. Shore Protection works ;
3. Construction of RCC Jetty and monolith ;
4. Erection of sand pump ;
5. Construction of Southern Breakwater ; and
6. Capital Dredging.

The river training works have been completed except the gaps left for navigation in South bank of Uppanar and North bank of Panavanar. The Southern breakwater and RCC Jetty including monolith upto 416 feet have already been completed. The shore protection works, erection of sand pump and further work in the RCC Jetty are in good progress.

Capital dredging is being carried out by the Port Department.

A Revised Estimate for Rs. 191.00 lakhs has been submitted to the Government for approval. The expenditure during 1970-71 was Rs. 115.58 lakhs.

Port Trusts

I. Madras Port Trust.—The revenue receipts for the period 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971 amounted to Rs. 1,169.71 lakhs.

The expenditure for the above period including interest on Government loans, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington and Dutch Financiers amounted to Rs. 852.46 lakhs. This excludes contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs to Capital Account, Rs. 15 lakhs to Pension Fund, Rs. 5 lakhs to General Insurance Fund, Rs. 1 lakh to Welfare Fund Account and Repayment of loans to Government, I.B.R.D. and Dutch Financiers amounting to Rs. 76.81 lakhs.

The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 20,31,00,165. The outstanding balances to I.B.R.D. and Dutch Financiers were Rs. 4,23,57,787 and Rs. 1,53,47,424 respectively.

The balances in the Trust's Reserve Funds at the end of the Financial year 1971 were as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<i>(a) General Reserve Fund Account—</i>	
(i) Government Securities (book value) ..	165.69
(ii) Short-term deposits	41.79
(iii) Cash in Bank	0.11
	207.59
<i>(b) General Insurance Fund Account—</i>	
(i) Government Securities (book value) ..	30.78
(ii) Short-term deposits	17.75
(iii) Cash in Bank	0.58
	49.11

Imports and Exports.—The total tonnage of traffic handled at Madras Port during the financial year ended 31st March 1971 was 6,948,000 tonnes as against 6,440,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of the previous year with an increase of 8 per cent. Both imports and exports during this period account for the increase in the total traffic.

Exports during the year were 3,179,000 as against 2,904,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of the previous year with an increase of 9 per cent. Export of iron ore accounts for this increase during the financial year under review. 2,210,000 tonnes of ores were exported during the year under review as against 2,144,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in export of ores works out to 3 per cent.

Imports during this year were 3,769,000 tonnes as against 3,536,000 tonnes during the previous year with an increase of 7 per cent. Import of fertilizers, iron and steel (manufacture) and other cargoes (including oil) account for the overall increase inspite of the significant fall in the volume of foodgrains and coal handled during this year. Import of coal during the year ended 31st March 1971 was 15,000 tonnes as against 156,000 tonnes handled during the previous year registering a decrease of 90 per cent. 731,000 tonnes of foodgrains were handled during this period compared to 9,33,000 tonnes of last year, which shows a decrease of 22 per cent. The import of fertilizers during this year has increased considerably by 36 per cent. The import of iron and steel (manufactured) during 1970-71 has increased considerably by 116 per cent compared to that of the quantity handled during 1969-70.

For the first time, a ship carried a full load of general and other cargoes exported from Madras to Japan. S.S. Koroton which sailed on 23rd July 1970 carried 4,000 tonnes of oil cake, 4,000 tonnes of scrap iron, 2,500 tonnes granite stones and 500 tonnes of general cargo to Japan. The export of granite stones was also a notable single largest consignment.

Record handling of cargo.—The trade that passed through this Port during the year 1970-71 hit an all time record—the tonnage handled being 69,50,948 tonnes. The main commodities which contributed to this remarkable high figure are oil and iron ore.

The total traffic handled during the month of August 1970, viz., 7,34,855 tonnes is also the highest for any month.

Shipping.—The particulars regarding different classes of vessels that entered and cleared the Port during the year are given below:—

<i>Serial number and description of the vessels.</i>	<i>1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971.</i>
1. Foreign	832
2. Foreign straits	33
3. Coasting	95
4. Government vessels	84
5. Sailing vessels .. .. .	..
	1,044

Vessels of the following nationalities which seldom call at this Port arrived during the year:—

Formosan, Somalian, Kuwaiti, Maldivian, Malaysian, Singaporean, Phillipino, Mauritian, Cyprist, Canadian, Spanish, French and Bahamas.

s.t. *Western Hunter* was the largest cargo vessel with a gross tonnage of 41,033 tonnes to arrive on 10th July 1970. She was also the longest vessel with 860' in length. She had the longest beam of 104' 6" to enter the Jawahar Dock on 10th July 1970.

m.t. *Statue of liberty* was the largest tanker with a gross tonnage of 22,610 tonnes which arrived on 4th April 1970.

Largest ore carrier with gross tonnage of 24,365 tonnes was *Chennai Sadhanai* which arrived here on 2nd June 1970.

Deepest draft vessel to be berthed was m.t. *Angi* with 36' 1" forward and 36' 1" aft. which arrived on 2nd February 1971.

Construction works.—The following works are in progress:—

- I. (i) Construction of break waters—Eastern and Northern.
- (ii) Construction of a reclamation wall with pitched revetment.
- (iii) Construction of an oil jetty.
- (iv) Dredging and reclamation.
- (v) Construction of a northern bund to retain the reclaimed fill.
- (vi) Laying of pipe lines.

II. *Ore handling Scheme.*—The project of erection of a mechanical ore handling plant to export 5 million tonnes of ore has been taken up. The rated capacity of the plant will be 8,000 tonnes per hour. Tenders for various components have been received and recommendations for award of contract for reclaimers and stackers have been sent for the sanction of the Government. This scheme is programmed to be completed by the end of 1973.

III. *Other construction works.*—(A) Construction of a multi-storeyed building for Madras Dock Labour Board has been taken up for execution by Port Trust as deposit work. The construction consists of one basement floor, ground floor and 4 other floors. The work is being carried out on contract and about 65 per cent of the work is completed.

B. Construction of additional 60 units of Type I Quarters at Tondiarpet for Madras Dock Labour Board has been taken up for execution by Port Trust as Deposit work. Each building is a three-storeyed block consisting of 12 units. The work is being carried out on contract and about 50 per cent of the work is completed.

IV. *Other Major Plan Schemes.*—(1) Orders have been placed on Messrs. Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta for the supply of one No. Twin Screw Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger of 2,000 ton capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 264 lakhs. The construction of Dredger is nearing completion.

(2) One No. 200 ton Twin Screw Steel Water Barge was purchased from Messrs. Rajbhagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 11 80,000. The barge has already been put into commission.

(3) Orders have been placed on Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta for the supply of 2 Nos. Single Screw Kort Nozzle Dock Tugs at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,19,50,000. The construction of tugs is in progress.

(4) Tug 'Venkat' was imported from Singapore during the year 1970-71 at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakhs.

(5) One No. Diesel Pilot launch viz., 'Karthik' has been constructed departmentally at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.33 lakhs.

II. *Tuticorin Port Trust Board.*—The port of Tuticorin continues to rank first in trade among all the minor and intermediate Ports in India.

The Port is administrated by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board constituted under the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1924) under the Tamil Nadu State Government. The Board consists of 17 trustees including Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Chairman and 5 Trustees are appointed by Government and eleven trustees are elected from the various trade interests connected with the Port. The Vice-Chairman is elected from among the Trustees.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the year amounted to Rs. 23,25,248.

The total imports for the year amounted to 3,02,569½ tonnes and the revenue collected was Rs. 4,98,180-55.

The total exports for the year amounted to 3,02,028 tonnes and the revenue collected was Rs. 5,39,100-05.

During the year, 181 steamers of 1,601,255 cubic metres and 757 sailing vessels of 3,19,025 cubic metres called at this port. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 2,20,646-79.

During the year, 12 passengers embarked while 16 passengers disembarked.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

A Fire Service Unit is being maintained round-the-clock by the Tuticorin Port Trust.

A second-class wireless station is working round the clock at the Port.

The Dredger was engaged in deepening the boat channel and also alongside the wharves. Three numbers 100 Ton Mud Punts and 3 Nos. 300 Ton Dumb Barges were used for receiving dredged silt from Dredger.

The departmental Water Barge 'Tambarapani' is in good condition and supplied water to ships visiting the port.

M.T. "Mannar" M.T. "Veera Cholan" M.T. "Veera Pandian" and M.C. "Commorin" at the Port are in good working condition. The diesel Launch "Veera Cheran" and the Reclamation Plant "Korkai" are in good condition.

The signal station continued to work efficiently. Facilities for signalling to vessels in the anchorage by means of Morse Signalling are available through out day and night. The Hare Island Light House and Flag Staff are maintained in efficient condition. Besides V.H.F. facilities are provided at the port for communication between ships and shore.

The Buoys Moorings and Beacons are being maintained in good manner.

The National Maritime Day was celebrated on 5th April 1971 in a befitting manner under the Chairmanship of the Sub-Collector, Tuticorin and Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust.

The Study Group No. II of the Estimates Committee consisting of eleven members and three Secretaries visited the Port on 26th June 1970. The Estimates Committee of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly visited the Port on 17th November 1970.

Minor Ports

There are nine minor ports and three intermediate ports in Tamil Nadu.

All labour at Minor Ports in Tamil Nadu was declared as Public Utility service for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 during the year 1970. The Out-ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1825 was extended to the port of Veppolodai during the year.

Details of important works in progress and completed during the year are given below :

<i>Names of Schemes.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>	<i>Stage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
1. Construction of Break waters and river training works for Cuddalore Port Development Scheme.	115.24 lakhs.	Work in progress.

Details of passenger traffic during the year in the Ports of "Nagapattinam" and "Rameswaram" are given below :—

<i>Name of the Port.</i>	<i>Arrived.</i>	<i>Sailed.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Nagapattinam	12,988½	7,568
(ii) Rameswaram	28,234½	19,149½

At Rameswaram, a bi-weekly ferry service between Thalaimannar and Rameswaram is operated.

The weather in all the ports was normal during the year.

The State Port Officer, Madras was permitted to attend (i) the second meeting of the Committee for the selection of a site for the location of permanent pier for the Indo-Ceylon Ferry Service and (ii) the 15th Technical Advisory Committee meeting of Tuticorin Harbour Project at New Delhi.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board was constituted in April 1961 under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1961). It has State-wide jurisdiction with three Housing Units at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. The Madras Housing Unit which functioned as a separate unit in the Madras City has been merged with the State Housing Board, consequent on the reorganisation of the Board effected on 1st October 1967. The Board, which is a statutory body and which consists of members drawn from various departments, is planning and co-ordinating the housing activities of the State. The schemes implemented by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board are briefly as follows :—

I. Low-Income Group Housing Schemes :

	<i>Number of houses completed.</i>
<i>Coimbatore District—</i>	
Out of 50 houses sanctioned at Kovaipudur in Coimbatore District at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.74 lakhs.	9
<i>Tiruchirappalli District—</i>	
Tiruppapuliur	56 (Hire-purchase)
Salai Road	168 (Rental).
Neighbourhood Schemes	38 (Hire-Purchase)
Varaganeri	30 (Rental).

*Number of
houses
completed.*

Madras City—

At Besant Nagar	24 Blocks.
K. Pudur Part I, Batch C	44 flats.
K. Pudur Part I, Batch D	44 flats.
K. Pudur Part I, 4 in 1 type Batch C ..	44 flats hire purchase.
K. Pudur Part I, 4 in 1 type Batch D.	44 flats hire purchase.

I. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:

Coimbatore District—

(a) Out of 30 houses sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.13 lakhs .	10
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Tiruchirappalli District—

(b) Neighbourhood Schemes	30(Hire-purchase)*
Salai Road	42

Madurai District—

(c) Madurai East Neighbourhood Schemes.	32 flats.
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Madras City—

(d) K. Pudur, Part I, Batch A	44 flats.
(e) K. Pudur, Part I, Batch B	44 flats.
(f) K. Pudur, Part I	16 flats.
(g) K. Pudur, Part I, Batch C	44 flats.
(h) K. Pudur, Part I, Batch D	44 flats.
(i) K. Pudur, Part I, 4 in 1 type hire-purchase.	4 flats.
(j) K. Pudur Part II	36 flats.
(k) Indira Nagar	36 flats.
(l) Besant Nagar	33 blocks.

Number of
houses
completed.

III. Slum Improvement/Clearance Schemes:

Coimbatore District—

Lingai Goundar Thottam 40 tenements.

Tiruchirappalli District—

Peechankulam 391 tenements.

Kalamandai 64 tenements.

North Rehani (Thanjavur, Parts I and II). 130 tenements.

Madras City—

K. Pudur Part II, Subedar Garden .. 281 tenements.

IV. Tamil Nadu Union Rental Housing Scheme :—

Tiruchirappalli District—

Sengulam 360

Kajamalai Phase I and II 306

Varaganeri 48

Thanjavur—

N.T.T. Schemes, Phase I and II .. 216

South Arcot District—

Devanampattinam 60 tenements.

Vridachalam, Phase I and II 60 tenements.

Coimbatore District—

Nammakkal 36 flats one roomed, 16 two roomed, 8 three roomed.

Madurai District—

Madurai, Phase II 16

*Number of
houses
completed.*

Vellore—

Shenbakkam—

One roomed type	20
Small two roomed type	8
Two roomed type	4

Chavadi site—

One roomed type	24
Small two roomed type	16

Arani Road—

Small two roomed type	16
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C.T.O's Compound—

Small two roomed type	20
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Cheyyar	32 (One roomed flats).
	20 (Two roomed flats).
	8 (Three roomed flats).
Kancheepuram	116 (One roomed flats).
	44 (Two roomed flats).

Madras City—

Four storeyed rental flats at Peters Road. 160 flats.

Judicial Quarters:—Tiruchirappalli Judicial Quarters and Revenue Quarters.—In pursuance of the orders issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1589, Revenue, dated 26th May 1970 and G. O. Ms. No. 4 (Housing), dated 2nd January 1970, the work of construction of residential quarters for Judicial Officers and Revenue Officers were entrusted to Tamil Nadu Housing Board and it was proposed to construct 87 numbers of Judicial quarters and 46 numbers of Revenue Quarters (Totally 133) in the jurisdiction of Tiruchirappalli Unit.

	(1)	Judicial.	Revenue.
		(2)	(3)
1. Tiruchirappalli District	--	29	18
2. Thanjavur District	.. --	31	17
3. South Arcot District	27	11
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		87	46
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Total estimated ceiling cost for this scheme of 133 individual houses is Rs. 23.50 lakhs. Out of this, 56 numbers of Judicial quarters (Tiruchirappalli 24, Thanjavur 9 and South Arcot 23) and 18 numbers of Revenue Quarters (Tiruchirappalli 4, Thanjavur 7 and South Arcot 7) were started in the year 1970-71. The rest of the quarters will be started in 1971-72.

Coimbatore Judicial Quarters and Revenue Quarters.—In G.O. Ms. No. 54, dated 2nd January 1970 and 1589, dated 26th May 1970, a scheme for constructing quarters to Judicial Officers and

Revenue Officials in the City and Taluk Centres was sanctioned and the work has already been started in the following places :—

Place.	Quarters to judicial officers.	Completed.	Quarters to R.D.O.s.	Quarters to Tahsildars.	Quarters to C.T.O.s.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coimbatore	11	7	1	1	1
Pollachi	2	2	..	1	1
Palladam	1	1	..	..	..
Tiruppur	2	2	..	1	..
Gobichettipalayam ..	2	2	1	1	..
Erode .. ..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharapuram	2	2	..	..	..
Udumalpet	2	..	..	1	..
Mettupalayam	1	1	..	..	..
Perundurai	1	1	..	..	..

Salem District.—Salem Judge's Bungalow Compound (Total Houses 426 at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.38 lakhs).

Out of 426 numbers of flats sanctioned to State Government employees, 148 flats have already been completed. Works for 60 more flats are under various stages of construction and will be completed in the year 1971-72.

Namakkal (Total flats 60 numbers at an estimated cost of Rs 6.58 lakhs)—All the 36 flats of one roomed, 16 two roomed and 8 three roomed flats have been completed during the year.

Mettur.—A scheme to construct 60 numbers of (one roomed, two roomed and 3 roomed) flats to State Government employees at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.85 lakhs has been sanctioned. The work has been taken up for execution and it is in progress.

Quarters to Judicial and Revenue Officers in Salem district.—Under this scheme the works for construction of quarters to Judicial and Revenue Officers have been commenced and are in progress.

Place.	<i>Quarters to Judicial Officers.</i>	<i>Completed.</i>	<i>Quarters to R.D.Os.</i>	<i>Quarters to Tahildars.</i>	<i>Quarters to C.T.Os.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Salem	12	9	1	1	1
Namakkal	2	2	..	1	..
Tiruchengode	1	1	..	1	..
Omalur	1	..	..	1	..
Attur	1	..	..	1	..
Sankari	1	..	1	1	..
Rasipuram	1	1	..	1	..
Mettur .. ..	..	..	1	1	..
	19	13	3	8	1

The work of construction of quarters to Judicial Officers at Salem and Namakkal has been completed while it is in progress in other places.

The Nilgiris district.—In the following places, works have been commenced during the year and are in progress.

(1)	Quarters to Judicial Officers.	Quarters to Tahsildars.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ootacamund	1	1
Coonoor	1	1
Cuddalore .. .. .	..	1
	<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

Dharmapuri district.—A scheme to construct 112 numbers of rental flats to State Government employees at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.65 lakhs in Krishnagiri has been sanctioned. The work will be taken up for execution after getting the land for construction.

Quarters to Judicial Officers and Revenue Officials in Dharmapuri district.—The work relating to the construction of quarters to Judicial Officers and Revenue Officials has been commenced in the following places and is in progress:—

(1)	Quarters to Judicial Officers.	Quarters to Tahsildars.	Quarters to C.T.Os.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dharmapuri	2	1	1
Hosur	2	1	..
Harur	1	1	..
Krishnagiri	2	1	..
Denkanikottai .. .. .	..	1	..
Uthankarai .. .. .	..	1	..
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

North Arcot district—

Serial number and place.	Sub-Magistrate.	District Munsif.	A.F.C.M.	S.D.M.	Sub-Judge.	Magistrate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Vellore	2	2	1	..	2	1
2 Ambur	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 Gudiyatham	1	..	..	..	..	..
4 Vaniambadi	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Thirupathur	2	1	..	1	1	..
6 Chengam	1	..	..	..	..	..
7 Tiruvannamalai	1	2	..	..	..	..
8 Polur	1	..	..	..	..	..
9 Wandiwash	1	..	..	..	..	..
10 Cheyyar	1	..	..	1	..	..
11 Arni	1	..	..	..	..	..
12 Walajah	1	..	..	..	..	..
13 Ranipet .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14 Sholingur .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 Arkonam	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	7	1	2	3	1

Chingleput district—

Serial number and place.	Sub-Magistrate.	District Munsif.	A.F.C.M.	S.D.M.	Sub-Judge.	District Magistrate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Chingleput	1	1	..	..	2	1
2 Maduranthagam	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kancheepuram	1	1	..	..	1	..
4 Poonamallee	1	2	..	1	..	..
5 Thiruvellore	1	1	1	..	..	..
6 Thiruthani	1	1	..	..	..	..
7 Ponneri	1	..	..	..	..	..
8 Thiruvothiyur	1	..	..	..	..	..
9 Saidapet	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	6	1	1	3	1

Revenue Officers Quarters.—In G.O. Ms. No. 1589, dated 28th May 1970, Government approved a scheme for construction of quarters for the Revenue Officers in the entire State for Rs. 52.86 lakhs. According to the above scheme, quarters are to be constructed in the following places in North Arcot and Chingleput districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,61,750.

North Arcot district—

<i>Serial number and place.</i>	<i>R.O.</i>	<i>C.T.O.</i>	<i>Tahsildar.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Vellore .. ..	..	1	1
2 Ranipet	1	..	..
3 Wallajapet .. ..	..	..	1
4 Arcot .. ..	..	..	1
5 Gudiatham .. ..	..	..	1
6 Ambur .. ..	..	..	..
7 Vaniambadi .. ..	..	..	1
8 Thirupathur .. ..	..	..	1
9 Chengam .. ..	..	..	1
10 Polur .. ..	..	..	1
11 Cheyyar	1	..	1
12 Arani .. ..	..	..	1
13 Thiruvannamalai	1	..	1
14 Wandiwash .. ..	..	..	1
15 Arakonam .. ..	..	..	1
16 Sholingur .. ..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	1	13

Chingleput District—

<i>Serial number and place.</i>	<i>R.O.</i>	<i>C.T.O.</i>	<i>Tahsildar</i>
1 Kancheepuram ..	1	1	1
2 Chingleput .. ..	..	..	1
3 Maduranthagam ..	..	..	1
4 Sriperumbudur ..	..	..	1
5 Thiruvellore	1	..	1
6 Ponneri .. ..	..	..	1
7 Thiruthani .. ..	..	..	1
8 Thiruvothiur.. ..	..	..	..
9 Saidapet	1	..	1
10 Poonamallee .. ..	..	..	..
11 Madras City .. ..	..	5	5
Total ..	3	6	13

V. *Ancillary Services :—Coimbatore District.*—Under this scheme, a Community Hall and shops have been constructed in the various scheme areas and let on rent.

(1) Singanallur—One Community Hall and four shops.

(2) Perur Road—18 shops.

The work of construction of 12 shops in Slaughter House area and Balan Thottam is also in progress.

VI. *Other Works :—(a) Quarters to ex-servicemen, Kovaipudur, Coimbatore district.*—The Coimbatore unit has undertaken to construct 70 houses at Kovaipudur for ex-servicemen during the year and the work in respect of 54 houses is in progress. A scheme

to construct 200 Nos. of 3 storeyed tenements to Police officials in the Kovaipudur neighbourhood schemes has been sanctioned and the work will be taken up during 1971-72.

(b) *Katpadi Electricity Board Employees' Scheme*.—The employees of the Katpadi Electricity Board formed a housing society and requested the Tamil Nadu Housing Board to construct houses. The Housing Board has also decided to take up this scheme. Accordingly, a scheme for developing the area at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been prepared and sent to the Housing Board for acquiring about 15 acres of land adjacent to Katpadi Extension for the construction of individual houses to Electricity Board employees at Katpadi.

(c) *B. and C. Mill Employees' Scheme*.—B. and C. Mill employees formed a housing society and they have taken about 11 acres of land in Vyasarpadi area from the Housing Board for construction of houses. The Housing Board has decided to implement the scheme.

(d) *Korattur Neighbourhood Scheme—Phase I*.—The area is situated along the Madras-Trivellore High Road and adjacent to the Lucas T.V.S. Factory. The area of the scheme is 178 acres. Formation of roads, laying water supply mains and drainage and construction of culverts are being done side by side.

(e) *Korattur Neighbourhood Scheme—Phase II*.—The scheme area lies on the western side of Anna Nagar Scheme. The extent of the area is about 450 acres. Acquisition of lands is in progress.

VII. *Cellular Concrete Plant*.—In pursuance of the economic co-operation between the Government of India and the Government of Polish People's Republic, an agreement was signed between the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Messrs. Cekop of Poland on 23rd September, 1966 for the establishment of a Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore near Madras. A letter of authority for Rs. 1.04 crores has been issued by the Government of India, Ministry of

Finance with Polish Bank for the purpose. The Government of India have agreed on the basis of original estimate of Rs. 230 lakhs to provide necessary loan assistance for this project outside the State Plan ceiling. The revised cost of the plant is estimated at Rs. 365 lakhs and the Government of India have been addressed for their approval. The foreign exchange involved is about Rs. 115 lakhs. Railway siding is in progress. Foundations and supply of equipment for Lime Shaft Kiln has been completed. Erection of Kiln is to be taken up. Lime-stone Quarry has been acquired. All machineries from Poland have been supplied and about 80 per cent of the erection work has been completed. Tenders have been settled for steam lines, Pneumatic lines, Electrical installations and Oil system. The lime shaft is expected to be commissioned by June 1971 and the main Plant is expected to go into trial production by November 1971. Regular Production is expected to commence within six weeks after the trial production. A sum of Rs. 2,36.52 lakhs has been spent by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board till 1970-71 including Polish Credit for machineries, etc. A sum of Rs. 245 lakhs has been received from Government of India so far as loan for this project. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimate for 1971-72 by the Government of India for disbursement to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

VIII. *Brick Plant.*—A proposal to start a Mechanised Brick Plant by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board with the collaboration of Chechoslovakia was considered. A letter of credit was also opened for Rs. 18 lakhs with the suppliers towards the cost of machinery. The investment cost of the Project is around Rs. 98.30 lakhs and the foreign exchange involved is Rs. 21.09 lakhs. It has been decided to transfer the plant to the Industries Department. However the machineries will be imported by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and passed on to that Department.

IX. *Public Loan.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu authorised the Tamil Nadu Housing Board to float a public loan to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs during 1970-71 for issuing stock certificate

and promissory notes. The State Government guaranteed the payment of interest and the principal on the stock certificates and promissory notes. The loan floated during January 1971 was over subscribed.

The main impediment in carrying out the ambitious programme under various schemes is the paucity of adequate funds. The funds for the schemes are too low compared to actual requirements. Taking into account, the financial implications of the various schemes, at least Rs. 10 crores will be required for expenditure every year for another 10 years and this will help to fulfil, to a considerable extent, the requirements of houses. Proposals for allocating Rs. 23.00 crores from revolving fund were forwarded to the Government of India to increase the tempo under the various housing programmes in the State. As the Government of India had expressed their inability to sanction the above sum in full due to paucity of funds and called for a revised proposal assigning the priority to most important schemes, a revised proposal consisting of six schemes costing Rs. 9.85 crores was forwarded to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited. But the Corporation has agreed to finance only one scheme costing Rs. 177.40 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned by it. The Corporation has been addressed to approve the remaining schemes also. If the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation sanctions funds for implementing the remaining schemes the pace of progress of the ambitious schemes of the Housing Board for constructing houses can be accelerated.

Town Planning.

The Directorate of Town Planning is headed by an officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre. In these modern days, when the cities and towns are in the hectic phase of industrial development, there is a large scale influx of people from remotest rural parts to urban cities to eke out their livelihood. This has brought in its train many problems such as shortages of houses, inadequate transport facilities, congestion and the appearance of slums in the heart of

cities and towns. In order to regulate the increasing industrialisation, promotion of economic growth and modernisation of society and to meet the challenge of the swelling urban population, the Town-Planning Department has evolved a co-ordinated and comprehensive plan. A reorientation of approach to physical and land use planning was found essential to achieve economic and social objectives and goals under the National and State Plans by translating them into Physical Plans for maximisation of welfare of the community and in the process create a better environment of the people to live, work and spend their leisure time. In order to achieve this objective, the entire State was brought under viable planning regions taking into consideration, geographic, economic, social and demographic characteristics. With a view to implement this plan, the Directorate of Town Planning has been reorganised with eight regional offices which work in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the Headquarters Office at Madras. The work at the Headquarters was organised and transacted under the following five functional divisions :—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Function.</i>
1. Regional Plan ..	Guiding and co-ordinating formulation of Regional Plans.
2. Master Plan ..	Guiding and co-ordinating formulation of Master Plans for urban areas.
3. Detailed Development Plan.	Guiding and co-ordinating formulation and implementation of Detailed Development Plan in urban areas.
4. General and Research.	Guiding the work of local bodies in such matters as building regulations and street making, zoning, planning of housing neighbourhoods, and industrial estates. Undertaking research programmes on problems of immediate relevance to planning work on hand.

*Division.**Function.*

Transport and Traffic. Undertaking traffic and transport surveys for urban areas and Regions and formulating comprehensive transport plans.

Each division is headed by a qualified Town Planner, Deputy Director (Special) working under the overall supervision of the Joint Director of Town Planning and Director of Town Planning.

The jurisdictions of the eight Regional Offices have been determined after a study of the physical and socio-economic characteristics of the State and each region is a viable area for planning at the Regional level. The regions are headed by qualified Town Planners (Deputy Directors) who are responsible for guiding planning functions at the Regional, Urban and Local levels within their territorial jurisdiction.

The salient features of the Town Planning work done by the Directorate during the year were as follows :—

(i) *Regional Plans.*—Formulating of Regional Plans for all the eight viable regions was taken up. Necessary field studies have been completed and an integrated plan providing for balanced regional development is being drawn up.

(ii) *Metropolitan Regional Plan for Madras.*—A comprehensive perspective plan to cover the years 1971–1991 for Madras Metropolitan Area of which Madras city is the focus was drawn up. This plan has proposed the establishment of Satellite towns and urban nodes to channelise future growth in an orderly way. A ten year programme (1971–1981) covering all important sectors of development has also been worked out in this report.

(iii) *Satellite Towns.*—The formulation of Project reports on the three Satellite towns around Madras at Chingleput, Trivellore and Gummudipoondi which was commenced during the year was nearing finalisation.

(iv) *Metropolitan area Traffic Plan.*—A comprehensive transport and traffic study for Madras Metropolitan area was continued during the year. The study relating to identification of major corridors of movement of future traffic was completed and forwarded to the railways who are now engaged in conducting feasible studies for a rapid Transit system for Madras City.

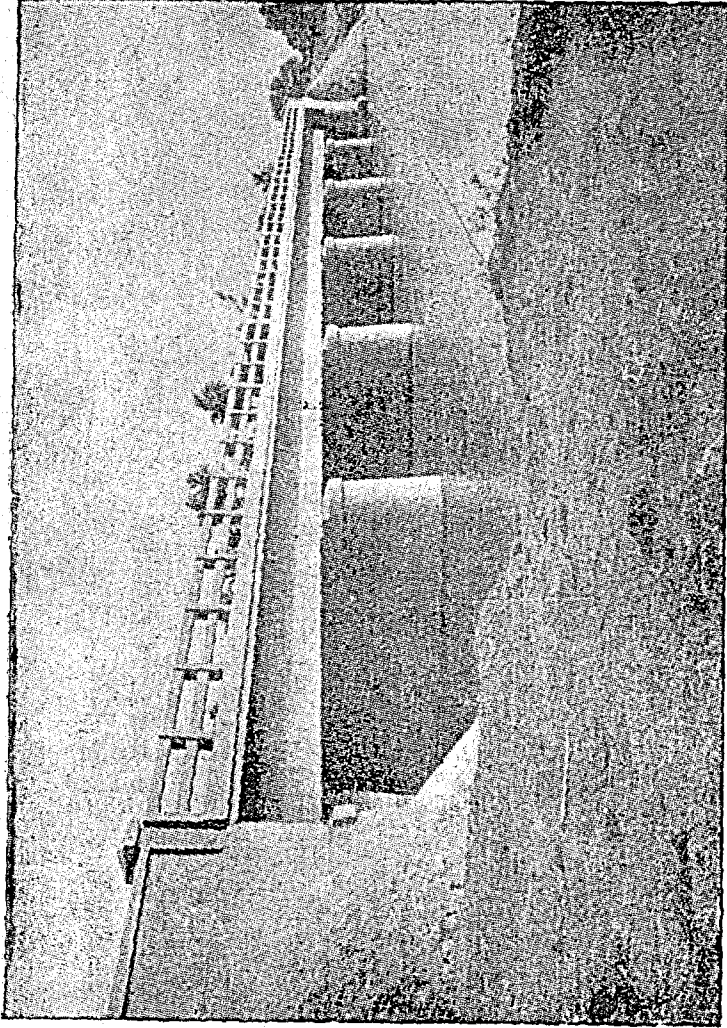
(v) *Master Plans for Urban areas.*—Formulation of master plans for eight towns, one in each region was initiated. Master plans for the following towns were under various stages of finalisation during the year, Mahabalipuram, Madurai, Tiruppattur, Karai-kudi, Namakkal, Courtallam, Tiruchirappalli and Karur.

(vi) *Development Plans.*—There were 689 Town Planning Schemes in various stages of preparation and execution by the Local Bodies in the State. During the year, detailed Town-Planning Schemes (Map No. 2 and Revisions) were prepared for eighteen areas in various towns. Loans amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs were granted for preparation and execution in respect of 38 detailed Planning Schemes.

(vii) *General and Research.*—The department undertook two research studies during the year, one on the Socio-economic condition and attitude of residents in multi-storeyed buildings at Beasant Nagar and the other on 'Location of petrol bunks in residential areas' at T. Nagar. Layouts for six neighbourhood schemes for Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Salem and 13 other housing schemes have been approved in favour of Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Civic designs for 48 schemes for Bus Stands, Community Hall, Office buildings, Shopping centres, etc., were furnished to 38 Municipal Councils and 10 Panchayats. The department had also brought out a technical bulletin 'Planning Notes' for use of staff and officers.

Highways and Rural Works.

The Highways and Rural Works Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer, 4 Regional Superintending Engineers in Charge of Circles with Headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli,



BRIDGE ACROSS VETTAR NEAR CHERI VILLAGE IN AMMAPET GOVINDAKUDI
ROAD IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT (ESTIMATE RS. 5.85 LAKHS).

Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, one Superintending Engineer in charge of Investigation and a Director in the rank of Superintending Engineer in charge of Highways Research Station. A Special Investigation Circle for National Highways Works, Salem and a Special Circle for Pamban Bridge Work also continued to function during the year.

There were 25 regular divisions, three Investigation Divisions and 23 Special Divisions each under a Divisional Engineer.

There were 110 permanent regular sub-divisions, including two transport and machinery sub-divisions, 104 Special Sub-divisions and 11 permanent investigation sub-divisions at the end of 31st March 1971.

*Rural Works :—(1) Rural Water Supply Schemes executed under National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.—*There is only one continuing scheme under this programme viz., “Manachanallur Water Supply Scheme” in Tiruchirappalli district. The work, as approved in the original sanctioned estimate, has been completed. Now second distribution line to connect the remaining streets which was not included in the main estimate is proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 59,000 from the savings available in the estimate for the main project. The expenditure incurred under this scheme upto the end of March 1971 was 1.58 lakhs.

*(2) UNICEF assisted Rural Water Supply Scheme.—*Almost all the works under the scheme have been completed.

*(3) Rural Water Supply Schemes for difficult and scarcity areas.—*No piped water supply works under this programme have been taken up for execution during the year for want of funds.

*(4) UNICEF assisted Rural Water Supply (Comprehensive) Scheme for the erection of tube wells.—*Under this programme, 8,850 tube wells are proposed to be drilled in the scarcity and cholera affected villages of the State covering all hard rock formation areas

within a period of 5 years commencing from 1971-72 with the assistance offered by UNICEF in the shape of rigs and other essential equipments. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.71 crores. The acceptance of the subsidiary plan of operation from UNICEF authorities is awaited.

The department continues to execute the works sanctioned under Development Schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc. During the year, 42 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 333.17 lakhs were sanctioned. Thirty nine bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 370.92 lakhs were also technically sanctioned during the year.

The following is the abstract of the financial achievements during the year 1970-71 :—

<i>Financial</i>	
<i>Achievements.</i>	
(RUPEES	
IN LAKHS.)	
I. State Highways	99.96
II. Other roads	49.61
III. Metropolitan Development Scheme including City Roads.	23.01
IV. Tools and Plants	4.96
V. Construction of over/under bridges in lieu of the existing level crossing.	5.02
VI. Central Road Fund Works	41.52
VII. Economic and Inter-State Importance Scheme ..	4.89

The 33rd Annual Session of the Indian Road Congress was held at Madras from 5th to 13th December 1970.

The Annual Conference of Superintending and Divisional Engineers was held in the month of March 1971. The activities of the Highways Research Station continued to be in full swing. Research was conducted in the various laboratories, viz., soils, bitumen, concrete and structure, tar aggregate, traffic, etc., to ensure consistent quality of existing materials and to design new and improved mixes with the available materials.

The transport and machinery organisation undertook as usual major repairs to plants of this department in addition to the manufacture of plants like tar boilers, drum mixes, wheelbarrows, water carts, traffic signboards, lamp posts, well curts, roller wheels, etc., and equipment required for Highways Research Station, Madras. This Organisation is also concentrating on spare parts for heavy vehicles.

The Design Division continued to be under the control of the Director, Highways Research Station, Madras. This Division comprises 3 units, viz., (1) Designs Division (2), Stock Verification Sub-division and (3) Special Sub-division for works connected with the introduction of Metric system.

The Traffic Division continued to conduct traffic survey and speed survey in Madras City and mofussil towns as usual.

CHAPTER XV

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forests

The forests were worked, as usual, for timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos and minor forest produce in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans. Special attention was bestowed on raising fast growing species to meet the increased demands of industries. Grazing was allowed on permit system on a very nominal rate. The demand for forest lands both by the sister departments and the public was on the increase, although the forest area in Tamil Nadu is below the minimum level.

Timber was sold to the public in auction and to the Railways at the prescribed schedule of rates. Departmental extraction of timber was continued. The Revenue realized during the year by way of sale of timber was Rs. 30,17,458.58.

Under Fourth Five-Year-Plan Schemes, large scale plantations yielding fuel and industrial wood were raised. Village plantations in the tankbeds and in unreserves have been raised under "Farm Forestry Schemes".

Fuel coupes were sold in auction to contractors as usual. The local demand for firewood was met mostly by the fuel coupe contractors.

The half-yearly sandalwood sale was held at Government Sandalwood depot, Satyamangalam in the months of July and December 1970. As usual, merchants from various States and General Manager, Soap and Oil Factory of Mysore Government participated in the sale. During the sale, 1,415 tonnes of Sandalwood and 639 tonnes of Sandalwood sapwood have been sold and a revenue of Rs. 1,19,12,485 and Rs. 7,71,255 respectively have been realized. Extraction of Sandalwood and retail sales of Sandalwood billets in Divisional Forest Offices were continued as usual.

Bamboo Coupes were worked as per prescriptions of the Working plans through the agency of contractors. Certain Coupes were worked departmentally for supply to paper mills. During the year, 55,432.142 tonnes of bamboos were supplied to paper mills.

Honey continued to be collected departmentally and sent to the Lac Factory at Cumbum for processing. Retail sales of honey to the public through the Divisional Forest Offices were continued. Items like Wax, Ivory, Sambhur and Deer Horns were collected departmentally. The right to collect other items of minor forest produce was sold in public auction as usual.

The progress achieved in the various development schemes up to the year 1970-71 is given below :—

(1) *Farm Forestry and fuel wood plantations*—(a) *Farm forestry*—*Village forestry*—During the year, more than 1,732 hectares were planted.

(b) *Fuel wood plantations*.—An area of 579 hectares was planted with fast growing species while a sum of Rs. 2.78 lakhs was spent.

(2) *Economic Plantations*.—(a) *Teak*.—An area of 454 hectares was planted with Teak, Red Sanders, etc.; at a cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

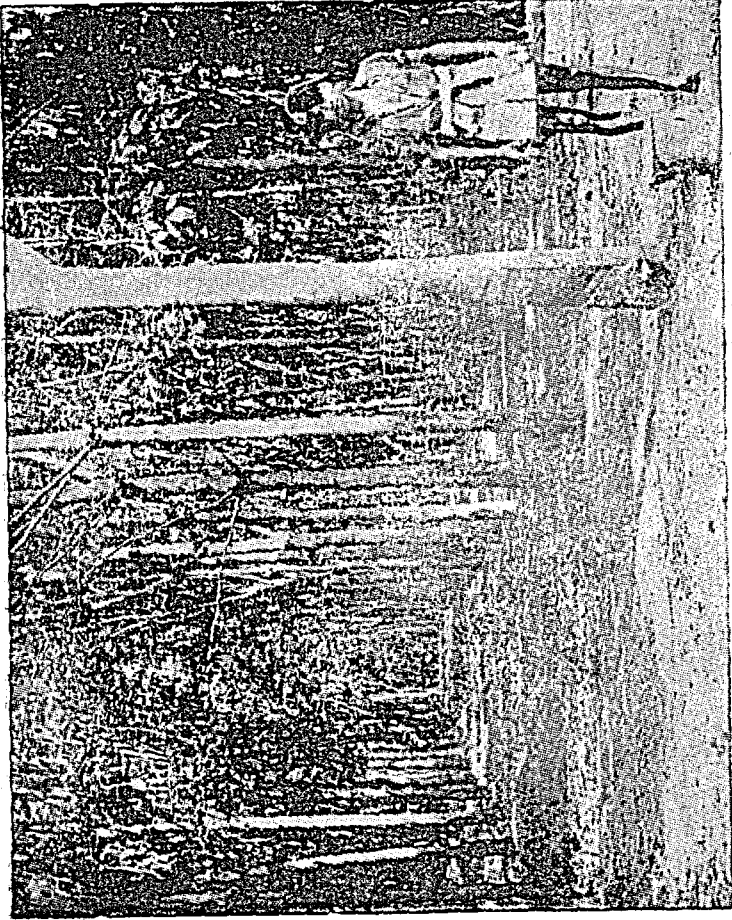
(b) *Softwood*.—An area of 298 hectares was raised with softwood at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.53 lakh.

(c) *Casurina*.—An area of 336 hectares was planted with casurina at a cost of Rs. 2.62 lakhs.

(d) *Wattle*.—An area of 1,159 hectares was planted at a cost of Rs. 5.10 lakhs.

(e) *Planting of quick growing species*.—An area of 2,616 hectares was planted with bamboos and eucalyptus at a cost of Rs. 15.47 lakhs.

(f) *Sandal*.—An area of 182 acres was planted with sandal at a cost of Rs. 1.76 lakhs.



TAPPING IN GOVERNMENT RUBBER PLANTATIONS,
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.

(g) *River, Canal and Lake Fringe Forests.*—An area of 503 hectares was planted with bamboos with teak and other hardwood plantations along the banks of rivers and canals at a cost of Rs. 2.17 lakhs.

(h) *Rubber.*—An area of 104 hectares was planted with rubber at a cost of Rs. 2.17 lakhs.

(3) *Development of Wild Life Sanctuaries.*—The object of the scheme is to improve and develop the amenities in the existing sanctuaries by constructing rest houses, canteens, roads and observation towers. A sum of Rs. 2.56 lakhs was spent during 1970-71 on the following items of work :—

(i) Improvement to roads in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

(ii) Construction of combined quarters for lorry drivers and cleaners.

(iii) Construction of overhead tank in Kargudi.

(iv) The work of re-laying midget train.

(v) Construction of Pond at Point Calimere Sanctuary and improvement to Pond in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

(vi) Digging wells at Abayaranyam Rest House at Kargudi.

(4) *Timber operations.*—This is a multipurpose scheme with the objectives of improvement in logging, improved transport facilities for timber logs and provision of follow-up training for the forest workers in basic logging techniques. Logging training centre was opened in Tirunelveli South Division and 17 workers had been trained. A sum of Rs. 0.93 lakh was spent under this head so far.

(5) *Forest Research.*—Action has been taken to open a Forest Genetic and Seed Storage Centre. A sum of Rs. 0.51 lakh was spent.

(6) *Forest Communications.*—A sum of Rs. 3.33 lakhs was spent for laying new roads in wattle plantations, bamboo and sandal areas, etc., in order to facilitate frequent inspections and also for easy extraction of forest produce.

(7) *Construction of buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 2.37 lakhs was spent for providing residential accommodation to the forest staff and for construction of rest houses.

(8) *Amenities for forest staff and labour.*—A sum of Rs. 0.71 lakh was spent for providing amenities to forest staff and labour engaged in various forest operations.

(9) *Forest publicity.*—A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh was spent for the purchase of dark room equipments, installation of hoardings, oil paintings, purchase of films, preparation of slides, purchase of projector with accessories and preparation of hoardings to kindle forest consciousness among the public and to impress upon them the necessity for preservation of forests and its wild life.

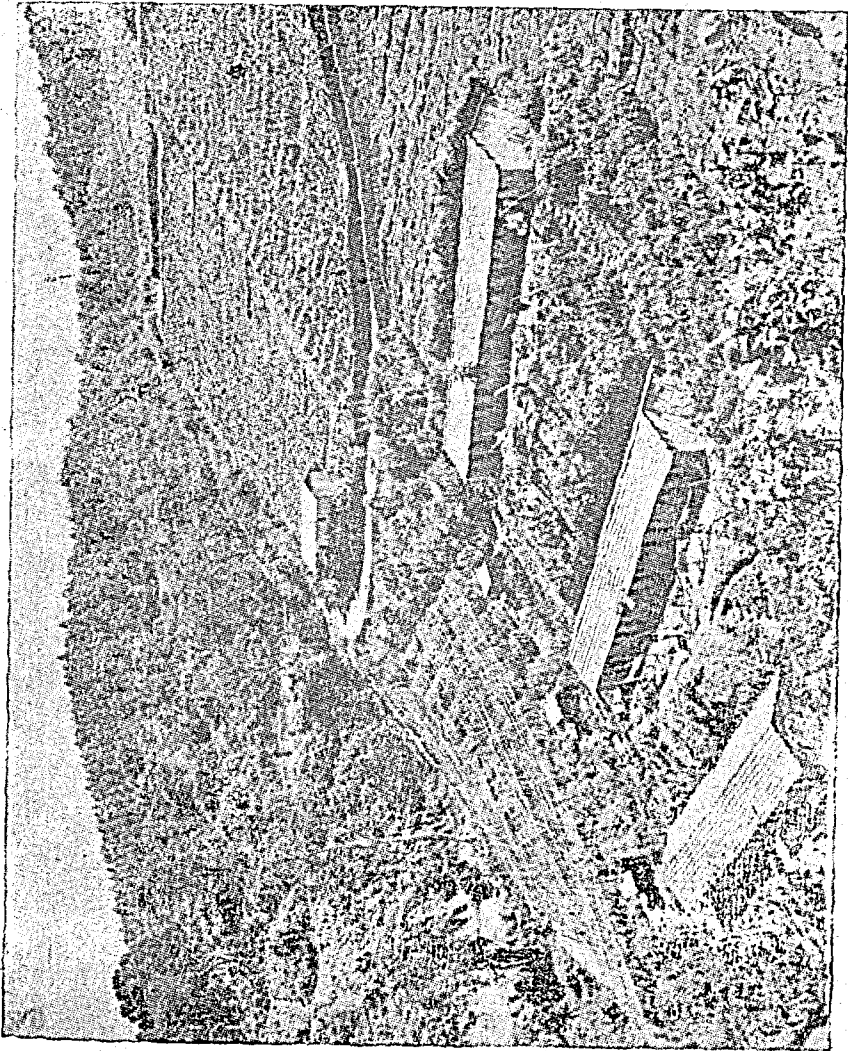
(10) *Forest protection.*—The object of the scheme is to introduce modern fire fighting equipments with a network of watch towers provided with wireless equipments and roads. A sum of Rs. 0.49 lakh was spent under this head.

(11) *Development of minor forest produce.*—An area of 219 hectares was planted with Tamarind, Soapnuts and Bursera at a cost of Rs. 0.83 lakh.

(12) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Forest Resources Survey.*—The object of the scheme is to undertake a detailed study of forest resources. Forest Resources Survey Division was formed to undertake the survey of forest Resources in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Madurai districts. A sum of Rs. 0.73 lakh was spent. So far, an area of 426 square miles in Kanyakumari district, 460 square miles in Tirunelveli district and 10 square miles in Madurai district was covered.

(13) *Soil Conservation—Centrally Sponsored Scheme—(a) Soil Conservation in Catchments of Kundah River Valley.*—Agricultural work was completed in an area of 282 hectares besides constructing 153 check dams and 94 retaining walls. A sum of Rs. 5.10 lakhs was spent.

(b) *Catchment of Mettur Reservoir.*—Agricultural works over an area of 520 hectares were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2.05 lakhs.



TEA PLANTATIONS IN GOVERNMENT TEA PROJECT, NILGIRIS.

(c) *Catchment of Vaigai Reservoir.*—Soil conservation works were carried out in an area of about 337 hectares and a sum of Rs. 2.87 lakhs had been spent.

(14) *Agricultural production—(a) Cashew Plantation in Forest areas.*—An area of 1,253 hectares was planted with cashew at a cost of Rs. 10.96 lakhs.

(b) *Lac development.*—Lac host trees was planted over 40 hectares during the year and a sum of Rs. 0.42 lakh had been spent.

Hill Tribes.—The department looks after the well-being of the hill tribes and they are employed in the various departmental works carried out in the forests. They are given forest land for cultivation without lease fee. Free grazing permits are issued for the cattle owned by them. Free meals and free clothing are supplied to the children attending the schools besides free medical aid. The right to remove the minor forest produce was leased out to the Co-operative Societies as usual at concessional rates.

The Forest Subordinates continued to render assistance to the Police to enforce prohibition.

The Tamil Nadu Forestry Training School at Vaigai Dam continued to impart training to Foresters and Forest Guards. Twenty-eight Forest Guards joined the course which commenced on 1st January 1971. Thirty Foresters continued to undergo training.

The financial position during the year was as follows :—

Revenue—3,66,08,125.

Expenditure—3,10,03,205.

Cinchona

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 26,59,161.35 were sold to export markets.

The total value of cinchona products sold during the year for internal consumption was Rs. 13,70,969.70 The total value of medicinal and essential oils sold during the year was Rs. 7,82,301.00. In addition, a sum of Rs. 2,836-51 was realised by selling miscellaneous products.

There was no new planting of cinchona during the year; supply planting to fill the vacancies and consolidation of old areas were, however, continued.

The cultivation and extraction of various medicinal oil-yielding crops were continued. An area of 62 hectares was newly planted with the above crops in addition to supply planting of 136.64 hectares to fill up the vacancies and consolidation of 61.16 hectares of old areas.

The Research Scheme on medicinal plants, which was formerly sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, continued to function for the eleventh year. The various experiments of medicinal plants planted during 1969 were continued and the data thereon were collected. Twenty-six samples of crude drugs and 188 samples of essential oils were analysed. The work on the scheme for Economic Isolation of Quinine and Quinidine Sulphate from *Cinchona febrifuge* was continued with encouraging results. Experimental trials to produce perfumary grade eucalyptus oil by fractional distillation were taken up and the results obtained were encouraging. A new method of forming an additional compound and then extracting the Citronella fraction in Benzene from *Eucalyptus Citridora* oil was successfully tried in the laboratory. The adoption of the above procedure has resulted in the isolation of 85 per cent Citronella. Trials on manufacture of commercial Cineole from *Eucalyptus* oil were conducted at the laboratory. Fractions up to 85 per cent were obtained. Trials were under way to obtain Cineole of 95.5 per cent purity without using costly chemicals.

The quantity of cinchona bark collected during the year was 4,69,452 kg.

The Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam handled the work of re-distillation, purification, standardising, analysing,

packing, etc., of the various medicinal and essential oils produced in the plantations. The details of the oils refined, tested, standardised and taken to stock are given below:—

<i>Serial number and name of oil.</i>	<i>Quantity taken to stock.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Eucalyptus I.P. Standard	2,454,000 kg.
2. Eucalyptus B.P. Standard	1,749,000 kg.
3. Geranium	814,000 kg.
4. Eucalyptus Citriodora	1,380,000 kg.
5. Citronella grass oil	2,343,000 kg.
6. Cineole	111,000 kg.
7. Camphor Oil	53,000 kg.
8. Camphor Crystals	30,000 kg.
9. Camphor tablets	3,24,985 Numbers
10. Winter green oil	18,000 kg.
11. Lemon grass oil	1,980 kg.
12. Eucalyptus Tecticornis	0,990 kg.
13. Patchouli oil	5,000 kg.

The details of cinchona bark issued for extraction in the Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona, and the drugs manufactured and taken to stock are furnished below:—

<i>Serial number and name of Raw Material/Drug.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
(1)	(2)
(a) Raw material Cinchona Bark issued for Extraction	5,28,240 kg.
(b) Drugs manufactured—	
(i) Quinine Sulphate Powder	12,434,550 kg.
(ii) Cinchona Febrifuge Powder	11,199,000 kg.
(iii) Quinine Hydrochloride Powder	7,207,000 kg.
(iv) Quinine Dihydrochloride Powder.	60,500 kg.

<i>Serial number and name of Raw Material/Drug.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
(1)	(2)
(v) Quinidine Sulphate	20,460 kg.
(vi) Mixed alkaloids A and B	62,400 kg.
(vii) Quinine Sulphate tablets	2,06,500 Numbers.

The health of labour and staff was satisfactory. Schools and creches provided in the plantations continued to function satisfactorily.

The Director continued to be the member of the Special Technical Committee constituted by the Government of India to go into the problems connected with the production of cinchona in the country.

A scheme of Research on *Eucalyptus citriodora* sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already started functioning and very useful preliminary work has been done under this scheme.

Thiru Sadiq Pasha, Honourable Minister for Public Works (Tamil Nadu), Thiru U. Vaidyanathan, Central Director of Rehabilitation, Thiru Veerendra Patel, Chief Minister of Mysore State, Thiru Ramakrishna Hedge, Finance Minister of Mysore State, Thiru N. Govindan, Speaker, Tamil Nadu State Assembly, Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Thiru C.J.W. Haines, Brooke Bond Liebig England, Thiru M. Gopala Menon, Chief Secretary, Kerala State, twenty-nine International Experts of the Plant Pathology from London, Belgium, France, etc., Professor of Plants Pathology, University of Honenheim, West Germany, Professor of Plant Pathology, University of Bonn, West Germany were some of the dignitaries, who visited the Plantations and Factories of the department during the year.

The scheme for the disposal of surplus silver oak trees (shade trees to cinchona) available in the cinchona plantations of this department was continued during this year also. A sum of Rs. 2,60,804.01 was realised by the sale of the silver oak trees during the year.

Every effort is being made to increase the production of both cinchona products and medicinal and essential oils at all levels to cope with the large demand for them.

Fisheries

The major schemes administered by the Fisheries Department are construction and supply of mechanised fishing boats on subsidised cost and on hire-purchase terms, supply of nylon fish-net twine, distribution of fish seed of economic varieties for stocking in inland water sources, stocking in and exploitation of the major reservoirs in the State, development of fisheries in Panchayats, organisation of Fishermen Co-operative Societies, provision of facilities for preservation and marketing of fish and training fishermen for manning mechanised fishing boats.

There are four boat building yards—two at Royapuram and one each at Nagapattinam and Mandapam. During the year, 186 mechanised boats were constructed.

Nylon twine to the value of Rs. 6.72 lakhs was purchased during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 92,240 was given for purchase of Nylon by Co-operative Societies and Federations.

441 lakhs fingerlings and 984 lakhs hatchlings were obtained during the year. An expenditure of 3.21 lakhs was incurred under this head.

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was disbursed as loan to Fishermen Co-operatives during the year. The ice plants at Mandapam, Rameswaram, Mettur Dam, Tuticorin, Punnakayal, Madurai, Muttom, Melankarai, Pulicat, Kovalam, Thanjavur, Thirumullaivasal, Nagapattinam and Porto Novo produced a total quantity of 886 tonnes of ice. A sum of Rs. 88,793.33 was realized as sale proceeds of ice. A sum of Rs. 10,631 was also realized as cold storage charges by the plants concerned. A total quantity of 174 tonnes

of fish and other products was stored in the cold storages. The erection of the Freezing plant at Tuticorin and ice plants at Cape Comerin, Kadapakkam, Muthupet, Sathubhavachathram, Adirama-patnam, Thoothoor and Enayamputhenthurai is in progress.

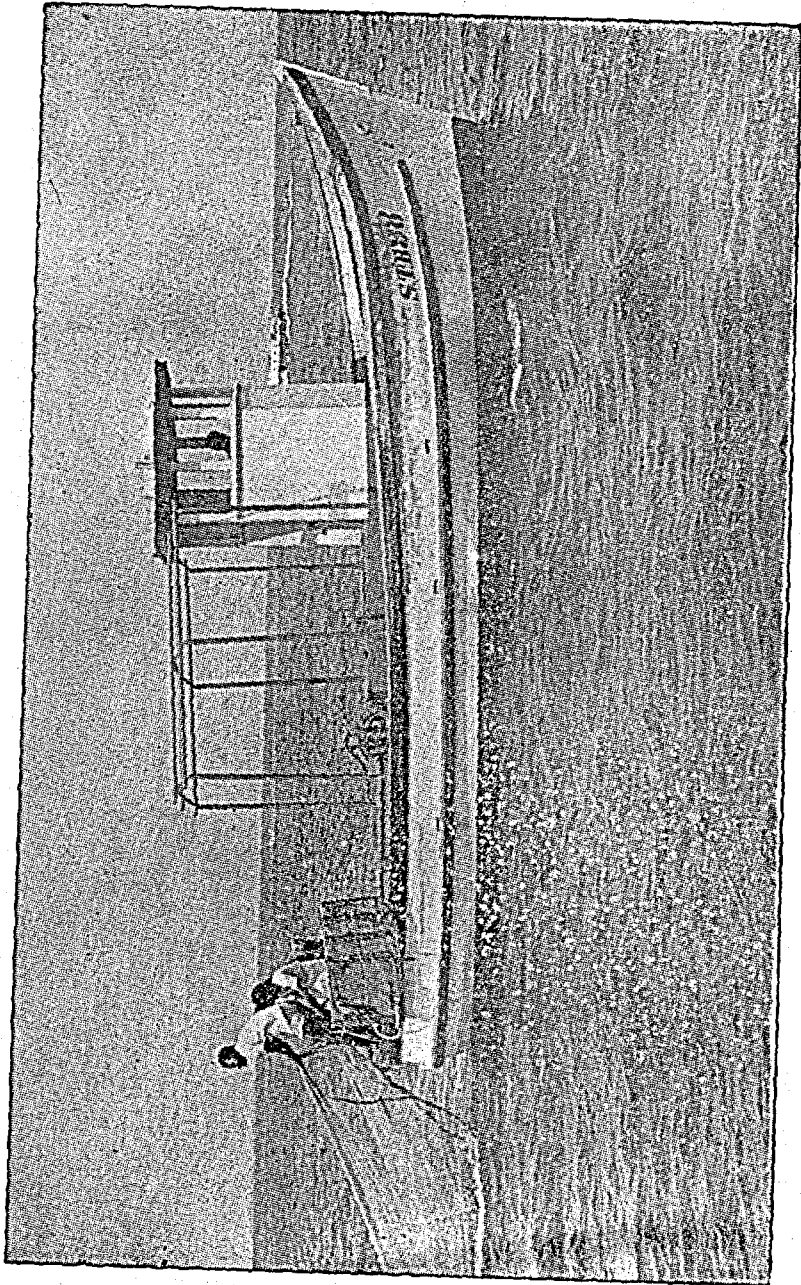
During the year, the construction of fishing harbours and jetties was continued at Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Rameswaram and Mandapam. The construction of quay wall at Mandapam has been taken up and the work is in progress.

Under the scheme of subsidy to fishermen for construction of houses, 200 houses were sanctioned. Of these 82 houses have already been completed and the remaining 118 houses are in various stages of construction. Construction of 30 houses at Tiruppalakudi has been stayed by the court due to dispute over the land.

The department has taken up 24 reservoirs in the State for fishery development and 509 tonnes of fish was landed from the reservoirs.

Chank Fisheries—(i) Tuticorin Division.—From the commencement of the Chank fishery operations from 19th December 1969 to 31st March 1971, 5,86,457 full sized, 57,418 wormed and 41,025 under-sized chanks were fished. The Kanyakumari Chank Fishery was leased out for a period of three years from 18th September 1967 at an annual rental of Rs. 16,000. 2,206 Chanks were collected by the lessee. Again, it was leased out for a period of 3 years from 2nd February 1971 at an annual rental of Rs. 9,501. The Ramanathapuram Chank Fishery had been leased out to a private party for a period of 3 years from 1st August 1967. The particulars of the Chanks collected by the lessee during the 1st quarter of the year are furnished below :—

Palk Bay	70,316	Full sized chanks.
Gulf of Mannar	7,441	Do.
Sivaganga Water	15,405	Do.



FISHING BY TRAWL NET.

(ii) *Madras Division*.—The Chank Fisheries of Thanjavur District except the portion from Point Calimere to Puthukuda was leased out to a private party for a period of 3 years from 2nd September 1967 at an annual rental of Rs. 45,111. The Chank Fisheries of South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras coast were leased out to private parties for 3 years from 2nd September 1967 at an annual lease amount of Rs. 35,001.

The Chank Fisheries of Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras were again leased out to private parties for a period of 3 years from the date of expiry of the previous lease. Action has been taken to lease out the Kanyakumari Chank Fishery for a further period of three years from 7th September 1970 which is the date of expiry of the previous lease.

During the year, the following Chanks were purchased by the department and stocked at the Chank Godown, Sethubhava-shatram :—

1. Full sized Chanks	7,644
2. Wormed Chanks	115
3. Under-sized Chanks	1,352

The three Fisheries Training Centres at Madras, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam continued to impart training to Fishermen. Three hundred and five fishermen had completed their training. Training for the departmental staff was also continued in the centre at Madras.

The erection of the Fish Meal Plant at Mandapam under the Indo-Norwegian Project Scheme was in progress.

The department continued the programme for research for conserving and developing the inland and marine Fishery resour-

The two propaganda units participated in Seminars and Exhibitions. They have conducted Film Shows on Fisheries in rural areas and distributed leaflets, brochures, booklets, etc., to the public free of cost

Geology.

During the year, the State Geology Branch of the Industries Department carried out detailed investigation for graphite, limestone and clays and several other investigations for minerals like quartz, felspar, steatite, barytes, etc.

The detailed investigation of graphite deposits of Sivaganga has been completed and it has proved the persistence of a graphite rich zone containing 15 to 20 per cent graphite for a total length of about 6 kilo metres. A number of trenches and boreholes were drilled to prove the persistence of graphite. It has been estimated that 2.5 lakhs tonnes of graphite occur in this area for a depth of 20 metres. Beneficiation tests carried out on the graphite bearing rock indicate that it would be possible to upgrade it to obtain a graphite concentrate analysing 80 to 90 per cent fixed carbon. The graphite is of the flaky type suitable for manufacture of crucibles and other industrial products. A list of graphite bearing lands has been submitted to Government for reservation.

The salient features of the investigations carried out during the year are as follows :—

The graphite investigation near Tirumangalam, Madurai district has been completed. The zone extends to a length of 1,400 metres with an average width of 20 metres while the average graphite content of the rock is only about 6 per cent. A total reserve of about 20,000 tonnes has been proved in the villages of Urappanur, Ponnangalam and Poruppumettupatti in this area.

The shell limestones near Tisiyanvilai, Tirunelveli district occurring over an area of about one square kilometre and extending up to an average depth of 5 metres have been estimated to contain 6.3 million tonnes of limestones, mostly of cement grade. This area has also been suggested for reservation.

The clays occurring underneath these shell limestones at Tisiyanvilai are being further investigated for their economic potentiality. The clays are white in colour and appear to be kaolinitic though patches of impure materials are also found within them.

In connection with the setting up of the second Unit of the Thirumazhisai Brick Unit with Czechoslovakian collaboration, an area of 75 acres of clay bearing lands was geologically investigated on the lines indicated by the Consultants. A total reserve of 1.3 million tonnes of clay suitable for tile and brick manufacture has been estimated in the area.

The limeshells occurring in the backwaters region in Markanam, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district was also investigated and a reserve of about 30,000 tonnes of shells of high grade quality containing over 92 per cent CaCO_3 has been estimated in this area. The shells are proposed to be utilised for the manufacture of chemical lime by a Departmental Unit being set up at Markanam.

The sedimentary limestones occurring near Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli district are being investigated in order to meet the requirements of the Cellular concrete Plant at the State Housing Board.

In addition to the above, quartz and felspar deposits around Bogampatti, Coimbatore district were also investigated. Large occurrences of green coloured quartzites which can be used as polished decorative stones have also been located in Satyamangalam.

The Geology Branch also carried out investigation on water supply from Groundwater resources for industrial estates and processing of applications for mineral concessions in various parts of the states. Advice on geological problems was also rendered to the Neyveli—Salem Steel Plant and other organizations.

Minor Investigations.—The following minor investigations were also carried out during the year.

The reported occurrence of oil in Konamangalam village near Nellikuppam area was explained as due to effluent seepage from the works of Parry and Company.

The cases of furrows and cracks in Tirupathur town, Ramanathapuram district on investigation was found to be due to local subsidence, which is likely to be further accentuated by dewatering of sub-soil water.

The reported occurrence of gold in the hills in the vicinity of Vellore, North Arcot was investigated. Only sporadic pyrite mineralisation was found at places. The chemical analysis of some samples collected in the area showed a very low concentration of gold.

The investigation of the occurrence of vermiculite near Sivandi, Tiruttani taluk indicated that the occurrence is of a very small extent associated with pegmatites.

The occurrence of vermiculite and apatite near Nettur, Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district was examined in detail. The surrounding areas were mapped in detail. Further examination is proposed to be undertaken.

A preliminary investigation on the concentration of heavy minerals like ilmenite, garnet monazite, zircon, etc., was taken up in the beach sands along the coastal tract between Kanyakumari and Ovari. Based on the above, a detailed examination of this region has been taken up.

A systematic survey of the area in Kalakkadu reserved forest area, Tirunelveli district was taken up and it showed that except for disseminations of graphite and sillimanite, no other economic minerals occur there.

A preliminary examination of the occurrences of graphite in Kamudhi near Manamadurai was taken up. It is proposed to examine this occurrence in detail.

The reported occurrence of lignite bed at a depth between 100 and 130 metres met within the course of drilling for ground-water by the United Nations Ground-Water Project near Uthirakkudi, Tiruchirappalli district was examined and on chemical analysis, this proved to be lignite comparable to Neyveli.

The reported occurrence of chromite and Iron ore near Panaiyapatti, Tirumayam taluk on examination showed to be magnetite.

The reported occurrence of sulphur near Vanjipalayam, Avinashi taluk showed that there was no possibility of the occurrence of sulphur in a native form. Hence this must have been placed here by a human agency.

The sulphide occurrence near Gudalur, Coimbatore taluk and district showed it to be of a localised nature.

Ground-Water investigations.—In addition to the mineral investigations mentioned above, the Geology branch carried out a number of ground-water investigations as detailed below:—

(1) Ground-Water investigation for the proposed soda ash plant near Ramanathapuram town.

(2) Ground-Water investigation to determine the potentiality for the proposed Industrial Estate for the Instruments Factory, Kathivakkam, Chingleput district.

During the year, the chemical section of the Geology branch carried out mineral rock and ground water analysis on 684 samples. Minerals like limestone, graphite, lignite, chromite, sillimanite, ilmenite, etc., were analysed.

Discussions.—Discussions were held with the officials of Government Graphite Crucible Factory, Rajahmundry in connection with the beneficiation tests for graphite samples from Sivaganga and Tirumangalam areas. A model crucible made out of Sivaganga graphite was tested at the local unit of N.M.L. and yielded fairly satisfactory results.

Assistance was rendered to the State Housing Board regarding the physical characteristics and supply of suitable limestone. The Additional State Geologist attended two meetings of the State Programming Board which were held to discuss and plan the work to be carried out by the Geological Survey of India and State Geology Branch.

Vermiculite Scheme.—The vermiculite bearing areas in Sevathur, North Arcot district have been taken possession of and a trial mine is being opened. The required items of mining equipment were also purchased and transported to the mine-site.

The construction of the building for the Exfoliation Plant at the Ambattur Industrial Estate has been completed and the building has been taken possession of.

For designing a suitable furnace for the Exfoliation plant, a Technical Committee constituted by the Director of Industries and Commerce is engaged in the task of drawing up the design and fabrication of a furnace which is of a special type. Hence, there was surrender of amount under the scheme.

Mineral Treatment Laboratory for Branch Test.—The proposal to take over the Quartz Crushing Plant at Salem from the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, with its assets and setting up the Mineral Treatment Laboratory there and using the available equipment has been approved by the Government and the terms and conditions are being drawn up in consultation with the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited. It is proposed to add mineral dressing equipments to this Unit and convert it into a laboratory where larger samples could be tested for their ore dressing characteristics. The Additional State Geologist continued to be the Chairman of the State Mining Board and Member-Secretary of the State Programming Board.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Industries and Commerce

The Department of Industries and Commerce which is headed by an officer of the I.A.S. cadre is one of the oldest departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It has a wide range of functions to perform—from the revival and resuscitation of traditional handicrafts to the promotion of modern and sophisticated small industries, from fostering the growth of Cottage Industries to the Scientific Development of Ceramics and Glass Industries, from helping to organise Industrial Co-operatives on sound lines to the concentrated efforts for the integrated development of selected areas under the Rural Industries Project Scheme, from undertaking extensive geological surveys for tapping the mineral wealth to the measures for the development of the Chemical Industry in which field the State lags behind and the implementation of a comprehensive range of schemes of assistance aimed to help the industries at various stages of development. In short, the Department is concerned with the development of the various segments of importance to the industrial economy of the State and the Country.

As the State Government is primarily responsible for the Development of Small-Scale Industries, one of the most important functions of the Department is the promotion of such industries. This, it does in a number of ways but chiefly in the form of allotment of factory space in Industrial Estates and of Developed Plots, financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act upto a maximum amount of Rs. 2 lakhs, allotment of scarce raw materials and provision of servicing and training facilities.

Industrial Estates.—The principal objective of the establishment of Industrial Estates is to encourage and promote industrial development by providing well planned factory accommodation to Small-Scale Industries with facilities of water, power, transport, communications, etc.

The Industrial Estates are of four types:—(i) Conventional Industrial Estates, (ii) Functional Industrial Estates, (iii) Ancillary Industrial Estates and (iv) Co-operative and Private Industrial Estates.

(i) *Conventional Industrial Estates*.—These are estates designed to meet the requirements of a variety of industries. During the year, there were 24 such estates while two other estates were in the process of being set up. In these 24 estates, 492 factory units of various sizes had been constructed and all but eight of them had been allotted. The subsidised rent collected ranged from five paise to fifteen paise per square foot.

Preliminary work for the construction of more units at Karur, Erode, Pettai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Mettur was in progress. A policy decision to allot the units in all the new estates including Functional Industrial Estates proposed to be established on a hire-purchase basis was taken by the Government during the year under review.

(ii) *Functional Industrial Estates*.—Certain industries like Leather, Ceramics, Electronics, etc., require some special facilities which might not be possible for individual units in the Conventional Estates to provide. Hence Functional Industrial Estates have been established to meet the requirements of a group of industries falling under the same category. Upto the end of March 1971, sanction had been accorded for the construction of 150 Units in seven Functional Estates meant for Leather, Ceramics, Electrical Industries, Food and Fruit based Industries, Electronics and Instruments Industries and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Fifty-seven Units had already been constructed in six estates of which 38 had been allotted.

(iii) *Ancillary Industrial Estates*.—The establishment of large Industrial projects in the various parts of the State had been responsible for the emergence of a large number of Small-Scale Industries as feeder units and in order to meet the requirements of such industries, Ancillary Industrial Estates have been established. An estate for locating small-scale industries for the manufacture of

different components, parts and stores required for the Heavy Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli has been established at Tiruverumbur. Sanction had been accorded for the construction of ten units and all the ten units had been constructed and allotted. The subsidised rent collected was only eight paise per square foot.

Another Ancillary Estate to house small units for catering to the requirements of Ceramics Complex had been established at Vadalur. Sanction had been accorded for the construction of six units, of which, four units had already been constructed and allotted and the subsidised rent collected was only 5 paise per square foot. Sanction had also been accorded for the establishment of such an estate with six units at Ootacamund for the benefit of the small Units coming forward to meet the needs of Hindusthan Photo Films. But the scheme could not be implemented as the Hindustan Photo Films Limited was reluctant to have an Ancillary Estate exclusive for their industry.

(iv) *Co-operative and Private Industrial Estates.*—Two private and five co-operative estates had been established in the State with the financial assistance of the State Government. Sanction had been accorded for the construction of 345 Units, of which, 187 Units had been constructed and 159 allotted.

Developed Plots Estates.—The scheme envisages acquisition of suitable sites around the industrial areas of the State and developing them by providing roads, electricity, water, sewage, railway siding facilities, etc., and allotting them to large, medium and small-scale industries for constructing their own factory buildings and commencing production. Upto the end of March 1971, a total area of 3,371.11 acres had been acquired in seven areas (Ambattur, Guindy, Madurai, Mettur, Ranipet, Tiruchirappalli and Tiruvellore), 3,032.69 acres of them developed and 582.73 acres allotted at Ambattur (498.19 acres), Guindy (46.58 acres) Madurai (20.64 acres) and Mettur (17.31 acres). It is proposed to extend the scheme to Tuticorin, Arkonam, Kancheepuram, Salem and Manali during the Fourth Plan period.

Financial Assistance.—Under the State aid to Industries Act, 1922, the first of its kind in India, financial assistance is extended to deserving industries upto a maximum amount of Rs. 2 lakhs. From 1956-57 to 1969-70, a total sum of Rs. 3.73 crores had been advanced as loan to 39,643 cases. During 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 31.67 lakhs was disbursed as loan to 1,744 cases.

Imports and Controls (i) Iron and Steel.—According to the policy of the Joint Plant Committee that distribution of 20 per cent of the prime quality and 90 per cent of the defectives received in the stock yards of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Madras and Tata Iron and Steel Company, Madras, should be made to the small-scale industries, a quantity of 584,220 M. tonnes allotted by the former and 65,004 M. tonnes allotted by the latter were distributed to the small-scale industries in Tamil Nadu upto 31st March 1971 through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation.

The indents for pig iron received from the foundries were recommended to the Joint Plant Committee, Calcutta. During the first quarter of 1971, 25 such indents for a total quantity of 10,600 M. tonnes were recommended.

A quantity of 1,627 M. tonnes of re-rollable scrap allotted by the Joint Plant Committee during the above period was distributed to eight re-rolling mills.

Under the system of priority allocation basis, the applications of M/s. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation for a quantity of 24,073 metric tonnes and 21,043 metric tonnes of both flat and non-flat items were sponsored by the Director of Industries and Commerce. Further, 22 applications of private small-scale industries having a work order to the extent of 2,598 metric tonnes were also sponsored.

Capacity certificates were issued to the private small-scale industries to enable them to procure materials from M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited, and Tata Iron and Steel Company.

(ii) *Natural Raw Rubber*.—The Small-Scale Industrial Units which are engaged in the manufacture of rubber products approach this department for the issue of 'no objection' certificates to procure natural raw rubber from the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala. During the year 1970-71, six such certificates were issued.

(iii) *End use Certificates*.—These certificates are required to be furnished to the Collector of Customs, Madras, for the imported raw materials for which duty concession is allowed and availed by the Small-Scale Industries. Twenty-eight firms were provided with the end use certificates during 1970-71.

(iv) *Import of Capital Goods*.—Eighty-four Essentiality Certificates for importing machinery to the value of Rs. 79,65,690 were issued to the various Small-Scale Industrial Units in Tamil Nadu during 1970-71.

(v) *Purchase of Machinery through State Trading Corporation*.—During the year, 31 Authorisation certificates to a total value of Rs. 39,081 were issued to the Small-Scale Industrial Units for procuring machinery through the State Trading Corporation.

Import of Raw Materials.—In the year 1970-71, 402 Essentiality Certificates to the tune of Rs. 91,21,033 were issued for the grant of import licences by the Joint Controller of Imports and Exports for the import of raw materials required by the Small-Scale Industrial Units in the State.

Servicing and Training Facilities.—The Common Lease Shops at Pettai and Coimbatore provide facilities which an average small industrialist cannot afford to provide for himself individually.

A Central Service and Repair Cell for Electro-Medical Equipments has been set up at Guindy with a sub-centre at Madurai. Equipped with highly sensitive appliances, these Centres are undertaking repairs of Electro-Medical Equipments of Animal Husbandry and Public Health Department clinics. Till the end of March 1971, 2,179 servicing and repairing works were undertaken. The cell at Madurai undertook 675 Servicing Jobs during the year.

The Technical Training Centre at Guindy offers training in Die Designing, Die Sinking, Machine Operation and Heat Treatment to degree and diploma holders on a stipendiary basis. This duration of the training in Die sinking is two years and it is 1-1/2 years each in respect of the other three trades. This Centre is well-equipped with a workshop and staff for imparting training. During 1970-71, 65 trainees were undergoing training in the Centre. A new building for this Centre was under construction.

Specialised training to artisans in Tool and Die making is offered at the Tool and Die making Centre at Dindigul for a period of three years. In 1970-71, 34 artisans were undergoing training on stipendiary basis, the stipend per trainee being Rs. 50 per mensem.

The Scientific Glass Training Centre at Guindy imparts training in making scientific Glass Apparatus to 20 trainees per batch.

Technical Information Sections with Library were functioning at Guindy, Madurai and Pettai and two new sections were sanctioned for establishment at Ambattur and Katpadi. The Section at Guindy is the biggest of them all and it offered reference facilities to over 10,000 persons during 1970-71.

Handicrafts.—The principal object of the handicrafts schemes is to revive and develop the ancient handicrafts of this State. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 5.69 lakhs was set apart for the Development of Handicrafts.

The Government are at present running Training Centres for the following Crafts : Stone Sculpture at Mahabalipuram, Art Metal-Ware at Swamimalai, Tambaram and Salem, Temple Car Manufacture at Nagercoil, Bell Metal-Ware at Nachiarkoil and Kancheepuram, Sunhemp Drugget manufacture at Gopalasamudram and Ayikudi in Tirunelveli district, Palmleaf products at Pudukkottai and Rameswaram, Wollen Druggets at Kolakudi, Aloe Fibre Products at Neduvayal and Lacquerware products at Cheranmahadevi. In these training centres, 157 trainees were undergoing training during 1970-71, the duration of training ranging from one year to

four years depending upon the particular craft. During 1970-71, the production and sales of Handicrafts products amounted to Rs. 3,65,471 and Rs. 3,25,676 respectively.

The Department is also running a College of Arts and Crafts at Madras and a school of Arts and Crafts at Kumbakonam where a two-year integrated course followed by a three-year Diploma course is being conducted in Painting, Sculpture and Commercial Arts. A post diploma course in Industrial Design has been started in the College of Arts and Crafts.

The production centre for polishing of Granite Stones at Krishnagiri sent samples of Granite Stones for display in the Leipzig Fair in order to get export orders.

The State Handicrafts Board was constituted by the State Government to advise on the quality, production and marketing etc., of the Handicrafts of Tamil Nadu. A Scheme for the supply of improved tools and equipment for the craftsman at subsidised rates was under implementation.

The Handicrafts products of Tamil Nadu were displayed in the Sydney Trade Fair, Australia, Frankfurt Fair, West Germany and at the Expo' 70 in Osaka, Japan. The Sun-hemp Druggets and Palmleaf products are regularly being exported to foreign markets.

The nine handicrafts Sales Emporia at Madras, Mahabalipuram, Neyveli, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem facilitate marketing of handicrafts products manufactured by Departmental Units, Co-operatives and Private Artisans and Craftsmen. The handicrafts products are manufactured by Departmental Units, Co-operatives and Private Artisans and Craftsmen. The sales turnover for the above Emporia for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 35.63 lakhs with a profit of Rs. 41,169.

The demand for Handicrafts products, both in India and abroad has been steadily increasing. With a view to have adequate stocks on hand in order to meet promptly the increased export demand, a scheme was formulated under which there would be a Central Warehouse which would purchase and stock quality handicrafts products to meet all foreign orders.

Sericulture.—With the merger of a major portion of Sericultural tract with Mysore State, consequent on the reorganisation of States, about 1,500 acres under mulberry in Talavadi, Hosur and Coonoor remained in Tamil Nadu. Due to the keen interest evinced by the Government and the propaganda work carried out by the Department, the mulberry acreage almost doubled during the plan periods. Sericultural activities were further extended to North Arcot, Salem and Tirunelveli districts. It was during the Second Plan period that most of the Sericultural Units were set up. During the three annual Plan periods, three large scale silk Farms were set up.

The Sericultural Wing of the Department is capable of meeting the routine servicing needs of the Industry. Units for the supply of material for propagation, for supply of Silkworm seed, raw silk, twisted silk are all available.

The construction of buildings for the Large Scale Silk Farm at Kolatti was completed. Mulberry was raised in an extent of 525, 150 and 40 acres of land at Kolatti, Talavadi and Masinagudi respectively. The acreage under mulberry in these large scale silk farms was proposed to be extended to 3,000 acres by the end of 1971-72.

The Gut Manufacturing Section at Coonoor was converted as a Research Extension Wing during 1969-70.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the acreage is expected to increase by 2,500 acres and the production of Silk would be of the order of 40,000 Kgs. which will be about 10 per cent of the annual consumption of the State. An expenditure of Rs. 75.87 Lakhs is envisaged in the Fourth Plan on various Sericultural Schemes.

There were 28 Sericultural Schemes.

Industrial Co-operatives.—The role played by the Industrial Co-operatives in the development of Small Scale, Cottage and Village Industries including handicrafts is a very important one and the Department of Industries and Commerce has all along been paying particular attention to the development of Industrial Co-operatives on sound lines in the State.

There were 338 Industrial Co-operative Societies at the end of March, 1970. During 1970-71, 10 new societies were registered and two Co-operative Societies were transferred from the Co-operative Department to the Department of Industries and Commerce. The expenditure on Industrial Co-operative Societies in the year 1970-71 was Rs. 39.81 lakhs (excluding the expenditure on Co-operative Industrial Estates).

There were 190 Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives, 122 Handicrafts Societies, 25 Coir Co-operatives and One Sericulture Co-operative Society. The value of Production in these Societies was of the order of Rs. 411.37 lakhs and sales amounted to Rs. 480.80 lakhs against the production and Sales of Rs. 319 lakhs and Rs. 344 lakhs respectively during 1968-69 from 367 societies.

There were eight Co-operative Tea Factories serving 3,422 small tea growers owning approximately about 9,000 acres of tea gardens. The value of production in three Tea Factories during 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 163 lakhs registering an increase of Rs. 20 lakhs over that of the previous year. These eight Co-operative Tea factories produced 10 per cent of the total quantity of tea made in the Nilgiris District. The Tea Board has sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 17.62 lakhs for setting up two new Co-operative Tea Factories.

A new Small Match Producers' Co-operative Society which was registered on 6th February 1970 started functioning from June, 1970. With this, there were 4 such Societies which sold matches worth about Rs. 150 lakhs during 1970-71.

Chemical Branch—(i) Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.—This Laboratory continued to receive various types of samples like coal, fertilisers, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals and alloys, limestones, water disinfectants, alloy steels, paints, varnishes, ink samples, etc., for analysis and during 1970-71, 1,522 samples sent by both Government Departments and Private

parties were tested. A total sum of Rs. 40,303 was collected towards fees from the private parties for the samples tested. Besides this, suitable advice was offered in respect of 315 cases relating to Chemical and allied industries referred to the laboratory by Private and Government bodies. The laboratory has a well-equipped Chemical Library to which 82 books, 43 journals and eight specifications were added to the existing stock during 1970-71.

(ii) *Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory.*—The Laboratory is fully equipped to undertake all types of physical tests. During the year, 384 samples were tested and 71 technical opinions were offered.

(iii) *Magnesium Carbonate Unit at Tuticorin.*—Under this Scheme, which was implemented during 1969-70, about 3,333 Kgs. of magnesium carbonate was produced and 2,733 Kgs. were sold to the consumers.

(iv) *Ionone Schemes at Guindy.*—The scheme was implemented during 1955-66. The Scheme envisages production of perfumery items which have attracted a large number of customers. Efforts were under way to export the flower concretes. During the year, perfumes worth about Rs. 6,350 were sold.

Apart from these, Active Carbon Unit at Vadalur, Plaster of Paris Unit at Tuticorin, Chemical Lime Unit at Marakkanam, Sodium Dichromate Unit at Wallajahpet and Potassium Chloride Unit at Tuticorin were being set up. The Regional Testing Laboratory at Madurai started functioning.

(v) *Sago Research Laboratory, Salem.*—This Laboratory which was established in 1963, is fully equipped to undertake testing of Sago and Starch to Indian Standards Institution Specifications and thus help to maintain the quality of the products manufactured. The Laboratory also undertakes testing of minerals, ores, pesticides, etc. During the year 1970-71, 164 samples of Sago and Starch and other samples were analysed.

Industrial production

Under the Scheme for collection of monthly Industrial Statistics, data such as production, labour employed, installed capacity, etc., are collected from the factories employing 20 or more workers using power and 100 or more workers not using power, on a voluntary basis for the compilation of monthly indices in industrial production and for use in the estimation of State Income.

Production particulars received from the manufacturing units of 46 select Industrial products have been processed and tabulated and the monthly indices of Industrial production in Tamil Nadu have been completed month-wise for the months January 1970 to December 1970 during the year 1970-71. The following was the average production during the year 1970 under different industries:

(Base year 1960=100.)

Industrial Code.	Average during 1970.
20. Food Manufacturing Industries	246.7
22. Tobacco Manufacturing	88.3
23. Manufacture of Textiles	136.6
30. Manufacture of Rubber Products	355.6
31. Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products	200.4
33. Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	227.0
36. Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery	306.3
37. Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances	429.7
38. Manufacture of Transport Equipments ...	149.6
39. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ...	128.9
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	232.6
General Index	182.7

Annual survey of industries in Tamil Nadu

The latest figures available in respect of Annual Survey of Industries are for the year 1968. The survey covered 5,907 factories. There was an increase of 4.33 per cent in the number of works employed during 1968 as compared to the number of works employed during the previous year.

The productive capital invested in various Manufacturing industries during the year 1968 registered an increase of 5.73 per cent over the productive capital invested during the previous year. Amount of wages paid to workers in the year 1968 also increased by 16.21 per cent.

The total value of input in 1968 showed an increase of 8.48 per cent over that of the previous year. The total value of the output also registered an increase of 7.48 per cent in 1968 over that of the previous year. In short, there was a general progress and advancement in the Industrial sector of the economy in the State during the year 1968.

Directorate of sugar ...

The Government have created a separate Directorate to look after the Sugar Industry effectively in the State. Accordingly, the Directorate of Sugar was formed in October 1969 and is functioning since that date. The organisation is headed by an Officer in the senior time-scale of I.A.S. Cadre and he is assisted by three Gazetted Officers, viz., Deputy Director of Sugar (Co-operation), Accounts Officer (Cost Accounting) and Assistant Director of Sugar. The Deputy Director (Co-operation) is a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies drafted from the Co-operative Department. In order to look after the Accounts side of the Co-operative Sugar Mills in the State, Government have created the post of Accounts Officer (Cost Accounting) which is at present held by a Chartered Accountant recruited through open competition. The Assistant Director of Sugar assists the Director of Sugar on matters relating to the administration of the Directorate.

There were 20 Sugar Mills in the State on 31st March 1971 of which 10 Mills were in the Co-operative Sector.

The Particulars of the Sugar Mills in the Co-operative Sector are as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Co-operative Sugar Mills.</i>	<i>Date of Registration.</i>	<i>Date of Starting.</i>	<i>Licensed capacity.</i>	<i>Installed capacity.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	9th November 1955.	11th November 1955.	2,200	2,200
2 Maduranthakam Co-operative Sugar Mills.	4th December 1955.	4th December 1955.	1,250	1,200
3 Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills.	9th December 1955.	13th December 1955.	1,250	1,000
4 Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills.	24th July 1960.	29th September 1960.	1,750	1,000
5 Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills.	10th May 1961.	10th November 1961.	1,250	1,250
6 National Co-operative Sugar Mills.	12th June 1961.	12th October 1961.	1,000	1,000
7 Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills.	29th August 1966.	15th December 1966.	1,250	Will be Commissioned in February 1972.
8 Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills.	29th April 1970.	14th May 1970.	1,250	} Collection of share capital from the growers is in progress.
9 Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	29th April 1970.	15th May 1970.	1,250	
10 Coimbatore Co-operative Sugar Mills.	28th January 1971.	28th January 1971.	1,250	

Of the ten Co-operative Sugar Mills referred to above, only the first 6 co-operative Sugar Mills with a total crushing capacity of 7,450 tonnes per day are under production. In the Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills at Palacode, the factory erection and Civil works have all been completed. It is expected that the new Mills will be commissioned for its trial season during February,

1972. The Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills has so far registered about 2,400 acres of cane from the members for the trial season and another 1,500 acres of cane is available in the area. The Management has planned to crush for the maiden season at least 1 lakh tonnes of cane. The other three new Co-operative Sugar Mills (viz.) Vellore, Tirupattur and Coimbatore Mills were registered and started under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. These Mills are in the formative stage and are collecting share capital from the Public. As the estimated cost of the project of each Mill is of the order of Rs. 270-280 lakhs, the Mills are required to raise share capital of Rs. 65 lakhs each eventually from the grower-members to avail from the State Government a contribution of Rs. 45 lakhs under the scheme of State Participation in the share capital on matching pattern. These Mills will approach the Central financing agencies for a term loan of Rs. 120 lakhs each to meet the cost of the project. The progress made by these Co-operative Sugar Mills in the collection of share capital including Government Contribution up to 31st December 1971 is as follows :

1. Coimbatore Co-operative Sugar Mills—13.03 lakhs.
2. Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar Mills—24.13 lakhs.
3. Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills—29.22 lakhs.

These Mills are expected to be commissioned for crushing during 1973-74 season.

As on 31st March 1971, there were 45,179 grower-members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 338.95 lakhs. Besides the growers, 31 Co-operatives and other institutions have contributed Rs. 27.15 lakhs towards share capital. The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far contributed Rs. 265.00 lakhs towards shares in the Co-operative Sugar Mills in the State.

During 1970-71 main season, the 6 Co-operative Sugar Mills under production registered 42,161 acres of cane and crushed 8,62,712 M.T. of cane. The Amaravathi and Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills, are having the special season also. The average number of crushing days was 196 during the main season and

81,040 tonnes of sugar valued at Rs. 1,37,78,000 was produced. The average yield of cane per acre was 25 tonnes and the average recovery of sugar was 9.1 per cent during the main season.

Of the 6 Mills under production, except the National Co-operative Sugar Mills, the other 5 Mills have undertaken a programme for expansion. The Kallakurichi and the Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills have actually completed the expansion of their crushing capacity during 1970-71. The other three Mills are in the midst of expansion and it is expected that their expansion will be completed during 1971-72 season. Thus, the crushing capacity of the existing 6 working Co-operative Sugar Mills will go up as against their performance in the previous years. A statement showing the progress made by the Mills in the registration of cane for 1971-72 season is furnished :

<i>Serial number and name of the Co-operative Sugar Mills.</i>	<i>Cane area required in acres.</i>	<i>Approximate Tonnage.</i>	<i>Actual Registration.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills.	16,000	4 lakhs.	11,740
2 Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills.	7,000	2 lakhs.	5,575
3 National Co-operative Sugar Mills.	5,000	1.5 lakhs.	3,907
4 Maduranthakam Co-operative Sugar Mills.	5,500	1.5 lakhs.	5,548
5 Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills.	7,500	2.0 lakhs.	5,585
6 Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills.	7,000	2.0 lakhs.	5,217

Besides this, the Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills when commissioned, will add to the over-all crushing capacity of the Co-operative Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu. In all, the sugar production by Co-operative Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu will step up during 1971-72 compared to 1970-71. On account of the prompt payment of cane dues by the Co-operative Sugar Mills to the registered growers during the last two seasons when there was acute crisis in the sugar industry, there is an increasing

confidence in the minds of the growers attached to the Co-operative Factories and that more and more members are coming forward to register their cane with the Co-operative Sugar Mills.

As a result of the accumulation of sugar stock in all the Mills and on account of slow movement and low price of sugar prevailing in the market, only 3 out of the 6 Mills under production, registered profit during the year 1968-69. The performance in the 1970-71 season was much more encouraging. The highest recovery in the State (9.9 per cent) was recorded by the National Co-operative Sugar Mills, Alanganallur.

The recent policy of decontrol of sugar announced by the Government of India showed signs of an upward trend in price and the off-take also improved. But Government of India still continues to regulate both the quantum and manner of release of stocks. The Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State are hopeful of improving their financial position in the next two years. From 1st January 1972, 60 per cent of the sugar produced are voluntarily surrendered for distribution to Public through Fair Price Shops.

The Government have appointed the Director of Sugar as the State Molasses Controller which function was till then exercised by the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition, Board of Revenue, Madras-5. Accordingly, the subjects relating to Molasses was transferred from the Board of Revenue, on 28th February 1970 and it is being attended to by this Department since then.

Molasses.—There are 15 Sugar Mills in this State which are in production—9 in the Private Sector, and 6 in the Co-operative Sector. The present normal production of molasses is about 1,50,000 M. Tonnes per year. After the 3 new Co-operative Sugar Mills go into production and after completion of the expanded capacities of the existing Sugar Mills, the production of molasses is expected to be about 2,52,000 M. Tonnes in 1973-74.

There are two distilleries in Tamil Nadu—one at Nellikuppam which consumes 20,000 M. Tonnes of molasses per year and the other at Tiruchirappalli, viz., the Tiruchirappalli Distilleries and

Chemicals Limited which consumes 70,000 M. Tonnes of molasses per year. The Tiruchirappalli Distilleries produces 3 million gallons of alcohol every year and the major portion of this production is consumed by the Chemical and Plastics, Mettur. Government have agreed in principle to the establishment of a new distillery in the Co-operative Sector with a capacity of 2 million gallons of alcohol per year. The location of the distillery is under the consideration of the Government. Sakthi Sugar Limited has also been permitted to set up a distillery with a capacity of 2 million gallons of alcohol per year.

Usually, a quantity of 10 per cent of the total production of molasses in each Mill was being allotted for free sales. But as per the Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1971, the Sugar Mills have been permitted to sell 20 per cent of their production with effect from 1st February 1971 in free sales and it shall not come under the purview of the Price Control. After making allowance to the Distilleries, cattlefeed manufacturers and free sales, surplus molasses, if any, is permitted for export to Foreign Countries with the concurrence of the Government of India. During 1970-71 season, a quantity of 13,000 M.T. of molasses has been permitted for export through the State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

Cane Cess, Purchase Tax and Road Development.—The Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu are paying cane cess at Rs. 5 per M.T. of cane brought from outside the local area and crushed by them besides a purchase tax of 7 per cent on the value of cane purchased by them. The cane cess is payable on the basis of the tonnage of cane crushed while purchase tax is payable on the total value of cane purchased from the growers. A portion of the cess amounts collected is utilised for development and maintenance of roads in Sugar Mill areas and also for the Sugarcane Development in this State. The purchase tax is added to the general revenue as the same is collected as Sales Tax.

Control and Decontrol of Sugar.—In December 1970, Government of India decided to continue the policy of partial decontrol of sugar during 1970-71 with the modification that the proportion of

levy and free sale sugar should be 60 : 40 as against 70 : 30 during the previous two years. With substantial increase in production and accumulation of stocks of sugar with the factories, the situation has materially changed. Government of India have therefore revised the sugar policy in the light of the changed circumstances and decided to remove control on price distribution and movement of sugar with effect from 25th May 1971. Release of sugar for factories for sale to wholesalers are, however, continued to be regulated in order to maintain reasonable and stable prices in the market and to ensure availability of adequate supplies throughout the year.

During the months of November and December 1971, the price of sugar began to rise at an exorbitant rate. As a result, the Government of India held discussions with the Sugar Mills. The Sugar Mills in the country have agreed to supply 60 per cent of the releases to the Government nominees at an ex-factory rate of Rs. 150 per quintal exclusive of Excise duty with a view to ensure that the retail price of sugar will not exceed Rs. 2 per Kg.

Demarcation of Cane Areas.—In consultation with the Director of Agriculture, demarcation of cane areas for all the sugar mills is done. The Director of Agriculture watches the prompt payment of cane cess and cane price by the Sugar Factories.

Purchase of Machineries to Co-operative Sugar Factories.—Consequent on the disbandment of the Advisory Committee constituted by the Government of India in the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories to render advice to the new Co-operative Sugar Mills in regard to placing orders for plant and machinery, the Government have constituted an Advisory Committee at the State Level to render advice to the Co-operative Sugar Mills in this State in regard to placing orders for plant and machinery.

Iron and Steel.—Indents for procurement of iron and steel for the 3 new Co-operative Sugar Mills to be situated at Tirupattur, Vellore and Coimbatore have been placed with the Joint Plant Committee, Calcutta.

Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission.—On 8th September 1970 Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation have set up a Commission of enquiry to study the working of Sugar Industry in detail in the context of demand for its nationalisation.

Apart from the various activities as enumerated above, there is also a proposal pending with the Government to transfer the power of the Cane Commissioner and also the matters connected with the Road Development Schemes in and around the Sugar Factory areas to the Director of Sugar. The Maharashtra Government studied the organisation and functions of this Directorate and has started a similar Directorate in that State with effect from 1st November 1971.

Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation

The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation was incorporated as a Private Limited Company with the State and Central Governments contributing equally to the share capital with the following objects :—

1. To promote and run industries for manufacturing articles which will help the growth and modernisation of agriculture, animal husbandry, pisciculture and poultry development.

2. To promote or establish industries and to provide facilities for processing agricultural produce and products of piscicultural and animal origin.

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 4 crores and the contributed share capital is Rs. 3.30 crores. The contribution of Rs. 3.30 crores is equally shared between the State and Central Governments.

The Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1968. In the first two years, it mainly concentrated on the distribution of agricultural pumpsets, tractors and agricultural implements on Hire Purchase basis to the ryots. It has distributed 10,353 pumpsets and

256 tractors till now. The total value of the machinery thus distributed is about Rs. 3.15 crores. The Corporation has taken a loan of Rs. 1 crore from the State Bank for this purpose. In view of the rapid rise of the Co-operative and Land Development Bank which obtain their resources from the Reserve Bank at a cheaper rate of interest and in greater quantities, the Corporation has decided to discontinue the Hire Purchase activities for pumpsets. The pending applications for tractors are, however, being complied with.

Another activity of the Corporation is import and distribution of tractors from various countries. The Corporation has now distributed 1,887 tractors imported from U.S.S.R., Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany to the farmers. Apart from this, the Corporation will also distribute tractors imported from U.K., Yugoslavia through the respective agents of these tractors. The varieties included in this are Massey Ferguson (through "TAFE", International ("VOLTAS") and Ford-3000 ("ESCORTS").

The Corporation has imported adequate number of spare parts, tyres and tubes for tractors imported by them under import licence obtained from Government of India. The Corporation plans to continue supply of spare parts in future by having a number of spare parts made in India itself and by importing a few necessary items.

The Corporation is encouraging the development of agricultural implements by importing high carbon steel agricultural discs from England. Disc harrows and disc ploughs which are very useful for agricultural operations will be manufactured with these discs and distributed under the name of "TAGRICO" indicating the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation. Encouragement is also given to private manufacturers by allotting these discs to them.

The Corporation has entered the field of drilling for deep bore-wells to tap the ground water. It has purchased three rotary drills and one down-the-hole hammer drill. The three rotary drills are working in South Arcot district and the hammer drill is now

working in Madurai district. Proposals are being examined to buy two more hammer drills as this drill will be very useful in drilling wells in rocky areas like Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri, parts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

With the increase in the number of tractors distributed by the Corporation and with rapid mechanisation of agriculture in the districts, it has become necessary for the Corporation to set up Regional Centres. Five Regional Centres are established in Thiruchirappalli, Villupuram, Kancheepuram, Madurai and Salem. These Centres will have full fledged workshops to repair tractors and all other agricultural implements in their jurisdiction. The centres will receive applications for imported tractors and distribute them according to priority. The free after-sale-service of the tractors is done from these Centres by mechanics employed by the Corporation. The post warranty repairs for tractors are also done from the centre. The Centres store adequate number of spare parts for the tractors so that the ryots may not have long distance to travel and the servicing and repairs may be done quickly. The Corporation is buying one mobile service van for the Kancheepuram Centre so that servicing of the tractors can be done on the field expeditiously.

Though the demand for the tractors is very high and the demand is being met, there is need for hiring of the tractors for the benefit of the small farmers. The Corporation has already established hiring Centres at the Five Regional Centres mentioned above. It is proposed now that 15 more sub-centres may be opened for hiring of tractors at the rate of three more for each Regional Centre. Each of these hiring Centres will have five to six tractors, trailers and all the other necessary implements for hiring out at reasonable rates to the public. The fleet of tractors for hiring will be increased according to the demand.

Sales and Service.—The clearance, pre-delivery check up and after-sales-services of the tractors are being done by this Corporation. There are seven Senior and seven Assistant Mechanics.

Besides, there are Service Engineers deputed by Foreign Manufacturers who are readily available for the prompt services of the tractors. The pre-delivery check up of the tractors is being done in a systematic manner. The tractors are being delivered to the customers only after thorough check up. Since the operation and maintainance of the imported tractors differ, the customers are being trained up by this Corporation's staff, in the operation and maintainance at its workshop and also in the field. Service coupons with necessary maintenance instructions have been prepared separately to suit each make of tractors in the local language in order to help the customers to possess the technical know-how of their tractors.

As part of the after-sales-services to each of the tractors, three free services are being carried out by this Corporation within the warranty period. Warranty claims from the customers are also being considered after thorough inspection of the breakdowns. Programme of after-sales-service for each district is chalked out and one or more mechanics depending upon the number of tractors are sent to each district and free of charge service carried out.

Emergency calls from customers are also answered promptly in between the free services. Some of the customers bring their tractors to this Corporation's Workshop at Madras and get them serviced, while some others have them major overhauled. In case of imported tractors supplied under hire purchase scheme, free servicing is being carried out by this Corporation itself, while the free services of the indigenous tractors are being carried out by the service men of the concerned firm.

Considering the increase in the number of imported tractors supplied to ryots, it is proposed to further intensify the after-sales-services in order to give the maximum possible satisfactory services to ensure that the tractors are always on the field.

One of the basic objectives of the Corporation is to encourage industries which will help modernisation of agriculture, animal husbandry or fisheries and industries which make use of the

products of agriculture, animal husbandry or fisheries. The Corporation has made a beginning in this direction by sanctioning a scheme for setting up a Nylon Twine Twist and Fish Net Making Factory, the first of its kind in Tamil Nadu. In view of the great scope for fisheries in Tamil Nadu, this factory, which will produce nets of various sizes suitable for catching various varieties of fish, will contribute greatly to the fisheries development of Tamil Nadu. A project Officer from the Department of Fisheries has been appointed for this purpose and work is in progress.

The question of constituting an Agro Aviation Division with five helicopters by the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs with a view to extend the programme of aerial spraying in the State is under active consideration. The National Research Development Corporation of India has proposed to collaborate with the Corporation in preparing Tanning out of casheew testa which can be used in leather tanning and which will save considerable amount of foreign exchange. The Corporation is willing to consider other such proposals which will help the development of the Agro Industries in Tamil Nadu. The achievements of the Corporation so far are as follows :—

Tractor hire purchase scheme—

1 Number of cases in which loans were sanctioned under hire purchase scheme.	365 Nos.
2 Number of tractors already issued under hire purchase scheme.	253
3 Number of power tillers already issued under hire purchase scheme.	6
4 Number of tractors yet to be delivered by firms to ryots under hire purchase scheme.	106 Nos.

Pumpsets hire purchase scheme—

1 Number of pumpsets for which loans were sanctioned under hire purchase.	11,174
2 Number of pumpsets actually distributed under hire purchase scheme.	10,484

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Spare parts available in the corporation's stores—

Zeter Zoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.36
<i>Rumanian—</i>								
Procured from Andhra U.500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.80
(Indian Strength) U.500 N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.21
(State of Gujarat) U.500 N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.27
(Indian Success) U.650 N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.13
								3.41

Tyres and tubes—

6.50 × 20 (100 sets) From Espi Trading Company.								0.29
12 × 38 (From P. Agro 10 sets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.13
5.50 × 16	500 sets	}	..	..	..	..	..	Expected shortly.
8 × 32	500 sets							
14 × 32	100 sets							

The Tamil Nadu small Industries Corporation

During the first three plan periods, a large number of Small Scale Industrial Units were set up by Government in the Industries Department to create the necessary base for the growth of Small Scale Industries in the State. With a view to run these units on Commercial lines, Government set up the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation, Limited on 1st December 1965. Sixty-five of the Small Scale Industrial Units were transferred to the company from 1st December 1965. The value of the assets to these 65 units amounted to Rs. 989 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 400 lakhs was treated as share capital and the balance as interest bearing loan to the company.

The units, that were transferred to the Corporation, were set up originally for various non-commercial purposes such as dispersal of industrial growth, training of artisans, adoption of modern techniques, etc. Half the number of the units had no independent products and were completely dependent upon job orders for their existence. The units were offering mostly service facilities, which are in the nature of infrastructure for the growth

of industry. The units suffered from locational disadvantages and could not therefore yield revenues comparable to commercial units set up in advantageous locations and engaged in definite lines of production. The capital structure in these units had no relationship to their commercial viability.

Despite the burden imposed in running predominantly service oriented units, the units of the company have been steadily increasing their output and improving their performance as a result of a number of steps taken for scientific management of the industrial units, viz., diversification of production, merging of some units, closure of some of the uneconomic units of the company, etc. From a production of Rs. 398 lakhs in 1965-66, the company has now reached a level of Rs. 757 lakhs in 1970-71. The sales of the company have also gone up from Rs. 342 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 746 lakhs in 1970-71 as indicated below :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Production.</i>	<i>Sales.</i>	<i>Profit.</i>	<i>Loss.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66	389	349	7.04	..
1966-67	479	417	12.88	..
1967-68	498	419	..	30.33
1968-69	562	483	..	22.41
1969-70	662	661	..	18.60
1970-71	757	746	3.30	..

It may be seen from the above statistics that after a period of three continuous years of adverse results, the company has reached the break-even point and has made a net profit in the current year amounting to Rs. 3.30 lakhs after charging to the accounts an interest of Rs. 38.41 lakhs and a depreciation of Rs. 23.62 lakhs.

The company had 58 production units working during the year besides two show rooms and one die and tool designing section. As a result of merging some of the units and closing down of some of the uneconomic units, there are now 52 production

units, one die and tool design section, and three show-room-cum-sales centres in the company. These units produce a variety of products and services as detailed below :

Products produced.

- 1 Heavy and light structurals.
- 2 Machine tools.
- 3 Domestic and office furniture.
- 4 Hospital furniture and equipment.
- 5 Agricultural implements.
- 6 Trailers.
- 7 Door locks.
- 8 Cycles.
- 9 Sanitarywares and insulators.
- 10 Salt glazed stoneware pipes.
- 11 Crockery (plain and decorated).
- 12 Scientific glasswares.
- 13 Blood transmission bottles.
- 14 Super enamelled and double cotton covered wires.
- 15 Motors and pumpsets.
- 16 Cast iron pipes and specials.
- 17 Finished leather.
- 18 Footwear and fancy leather articles.

Services offered.

- 1 Design and fabrication of tools, jigs and fixtures.
- 2 Forged components.
- 3 Non-ferrous die cast components.
- 4 Hot dip galvanizing.
- 5 Electro-plating.
- 6 Pressed components.
- 7 Machined components.

With a view to streamline and rationalise production in the units, steps are being taken to introduce scientific systems of control in the units. The following studies have been entrusted to outside consultants :—

(a) A study on inventory control in the units of the company (Consultants—Administrative Staff College of India—Hyderabad).

(b) A study of the working of the Tanning and Finishing Unit at Vinnamangalam with a view to effecting better controls over production (Consultant—Prof. S. K. Ekambaram).

(c) A study of working of the Tool Rooms including future diversification (Consultant—Messrs. Ibcou, Limited).

The reports in respect of these studies have been received and are under consideration.

To improve the sales and publicise the products of the company, the company was running two show-room-cum-sales centres at Madras and Coimbatore during the year under report. The company has also appointed sole selling agents for leather, stoneware pipes, crockery, sanitary wares and dusters and sprayers.

The company has undertaken the manufacture of complicated tools for centaur-rockets for Indian Space Research Organisation and components for Vijayanta Tanks for Defence Department. The company continues to secure valuable orders from major industrial units like Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Limited, Visakapatnam, Chittaranjan Loco Works, Chittaranjan, Hindustan Ship Yard, Visakapatnam, Hindustan Machine Tools, Hyderabad, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli and the Kerala Electricity Board and from leading private industries like India Meters, Lucas T. V. S., Madras, Facit Asia and the International Instruments, Perungudi, Madras-41. An export order of the value of Rs. 38 lakhs for fabrication and supply of transmission towers has been secured. This is the second export order secured by the Corporation for fabrication and supply of such towers conforming to International standards, the first order being for a value of Rs. 60 lakhs. Orders to the tune of Rs. 310 lakhs are on hand.

In order to make use of the excellent facilities available at the Corporation's units at Guindy, and also to fully exploit the experience and knowledge gained by the officers and staff in precision engineering work and to provide a regular bread and butter line to these units, it was decided to take up the manufacture of MOPEDS at Guindy. A proto-type was made and successfully demonstrated, following which, the Board approved the production of 12 Nos. A Pilot Production of 9 Nos. has been completed and the MOPEDS are undergoing vigorous performance tests. Regular production will be commenced during the next year after exhaustive trials of the pilot batch.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is a wholly owned company of the Government of Tamil Nadu set up during May 1965 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The main objects of the Corporation are—

- (i) to promote, improve, establish and develop industries in Tamil Nadu;
- (ii) to plan, formulate and execute industrial projects in public sector; and
- (iii) to aid, assist and finance as co-promoters of industrial projects in private sector, etc.

The Corporation has promoted industries in the joint sector by implementing projects as subsidiary companies wherein the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation will hold 51 per cent of the equity share capital.

Details of industrial units promoted by the Corporation.—
 During the past five years, the Corporation has made considerable progress in implementing the following projects as units of the Corporation :—

1. Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam.
2. Cement Factory at Alangulam.

3. Pilot Cement Plant at Dalmiapuram (Kallakudi).

4. Neyveli Salem Steel Project.

The details of the progress made in the above projects are as follows :—

(1) *Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam.*—The continuous Steel Casting Plant is being established near Arkonam for manufacturing steel billets from steel scrap with a capital outlay of about Rs. 807.21 lakhs. It will have a capacity to produce 50,000 tonnes of steel billets per year in the first stage and 1,00,000 tonnes in the second stage. The combined water-supply scheme is intended for Arkonam Municipality and the plant has been completed. A railway siding from Arkonam has been laid and declared for operation. The plant and machinery for the factory have been supplied by V/o Machino-export, Moscow. Civil works are almost completed and erection of machinery are under way under the supervision of Russian Experts who are at site as per the contract. The plant is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(2) *Tamilnad Cements.*—The Tamilnad Cements has been set up at Alangulam in Sattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district with a capacity of 1,200 tonnes of clinker a day at a capital investment of about Rs. 677 lakhs. The plant went into production in February 1970 with one kiln at the rated capacity of 600 tonnes. The cement produced in the factory 'Arasu Cement' is being marketed in the State. Stockists have been appointed in various parts of the State and also in other States. The cement has been acclaimed to be of very good quality and the sales are slowly picking up.

(3) *Pilot Cement Plant, Muduvathur.*—The Plant is located near Kallakudi in Tiruchirappalli district. The State Government purchased this experimental kiln fabricated by the Government of India, Defence Ministry for conducting further experiments and research for evolving suitable designs of small plants for the manufacture of cement on a small scale in areas where the limestone availability is limited and will not sustain the establishment of large conventional cement plants.

This plant was transferred to the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, in June 1967 for conducting further research and evolving suitable designs for plants of 75/150 tonnes per day capacity and sale to entrepreneurs.

The Government have since approved the proposal of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation to run occasionally the Pilot Cement Plant as a Demonstration Unit by keeping only the minimum required staff.

(4) *Neyveli-Salem Steel Project.*—The scheme for the development of the iron ore deposits of Kanjamalai and setting up of a concentration/pelletisation plant as a forerunner for the eventual establishment of a steel plant at Salem was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation for implementation with effect from 1st August 1969. The entire technical and administrative staff of the project were also transferred to the corporation.

The Government also commissioned Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Company Private, Limited, Calcutta, the Consulting Engineers, for the preparation of the Project Report regarding Mining and Pelletisation Project. While the matters were at this stage, the Prime Minister of India announced in April 1970 the decision of the Central Government to set up three new steel plants in the South including the Salem Steel Plant. The Corporation assisted the committees appointed by the Central Government in carrying out various studies and in the selection of suitable site for the project. The Salem Steel Project work was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister in September 1970.

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Fertilizer Project (in Joint Sector).—With a view to develop a fertilizer complex at Tuticorin, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation applied to the Government of India for issue of a 'Letter of Intent' for a Fertilizer Project in the Joint

sector. The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' for the project and this has been transferred to Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited, in which Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation will be contributing Rs. 500 lakhs in the equity and preference shares of the company. The new company is going ahead with the implementation of the project.

Sodium Hydrosulphite Factory (in Joint Sector).—The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' to Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation on 23rd April 1970 to set up a factory for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphite to a capacity of 3,300 tonnes per annum. A new company under the name of 'Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited' has been registered to implement the project. This company will be a subsidiary of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation wherein Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation will be having the major shares. The plant is likely to be set up in Karaikudi in Ramanathapuram district.

Tyre and Tube Factory (in Joint Sector).—The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' to Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation on 12th December 1970 for setting up a factory for the manufacture of 3,00,000 tyres and tubes per annum. This project is to be set up near Tiruppattur in Ramanathapuram district in the joint sector. A separate company of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation under the name 'Tamil Nadu Rubber Limited' has been formed to implement this project.

Soda ash and Ammonium Chloride (in Joint Sector).—The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' on 18th January 1971 for setting up a factory for the manufacture of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride with a capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum each. This factory will be set up near Tuticorin and is to be implemented by a subsidiary company of

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation in the Joint Sector. A separate Company under the name of Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals has been registered.

Calcium Carbide Plant.—TIDCO has been issued with a Letter of Intent in November 1971 to set up a plant in Salem or Ramanathapuram to manufacture 15,000 tonnes per annum of Calcium Carbide. This project will be in the joint sector and a separate company is being formed to implement this project expeditiously.

Potassium Chlorate Plant.—A 'Letter of Intent' has been issued in favour of TIDCO in June 1971 to set up a Potassium Chlorate Plant, Madurai for a capacity of 1,825 tonnes per annum. This project will be in the joint sector. A separate company is being formed for implementing this project.

B.C.T. Project.—TIDCO Limited has received a 'Letter of Intent' to set up an industrial undertaking in the Joint Sector for the manufacture of the following items:—

B.C.T. Powder 3,300 tonnes per annum.

Sodium Dichromate—720 tonnes per annum.

Sodium Sulphate—2,400 tonnes per annum.

A separate company is being registered for implementing this project in the Joint Sector.

Borax and Boric acid.—The Government of India have granted a Letter of Intent' to the TIDCO to set up an industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 15,000 tonnes of Borax and 3,000 tonnes of Boric acid per annum. This project will be in the Joint Sector.

Cigarette Factory.—TIDCO has been granted a 'Letter of Intent' to set up an Industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 4,500 million pieces of cigarettes per annum. The Plant will be set up in Dharmapuri district and the exact location has not yet been decided. This will be set up in Joint Sector and TIDCO is negotiating with the existing Cigarette manufacturing Companies for participating in this project.

Cigarette Tissue Factory.—The TIDCO has received a 'Letter of Intent' to manufacture the following :—

	TONNES
Cigarette tissue	2,700
Carbonizing tissue	1,200
Stencil	900
Onion skin	600
Hyzanic tissue	600
Total	6,000

The location of the factory will be in Dharmapuri district. This project will be in the Joint Sector.

Nylon Filament Yarn (Public Sector).—The TIDCO has received a Letter of Intent to set up an Industrial Undertaking to manufacture 2,000 tonnes per annum of Nylon Filament Yarn. This project will be in the Public Sector and a separate Corporation is being formed to implement this project.

Salt Industry.—The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited has obtained a detailed project report on the salt industry and prospects for development of salt industry in Tamil Nadu. Based on the recommendations, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has applied to the Government of India for issue of a licence for setting up of a factory in Mariyur Swamp in Ramanathapuram district for manufacturing industrial grade salt of 2,50,000 tonnes per annum. The licence is awaited.

Foreign trade of Tamil Nadu

The particulars of foreign trade through the ports of Tamil Nadu for the year 1970-71 during the period April 1970 to December, 1970 are given below :—

The total value of imports from foreign countries was Rs. 190.20 crores. The Chief imports were Wheat (Rs. 32.69 crores), Iron and Steel (Rs. 17.34 crores), Petroleum products

(Rs. 15.97 crores), Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances (Rs. 11.62 crores), Urea (containing not more than 45 per cent of Nitrogen) (Rs. 9.39 crores) and Machinery other than Electric (Rs. 31.87 crores).

The total value of exports to foreign countries during the period was Rs. 130.99 crores. The Principal commodities exported were Leather (Rs. 40.72 crores), Tobacco (Rs. 17.36 crores), Iron ore and concentrates (Rs. 11.69 crores), Cotton yarn and thread (Rs. 11.50 crores) and Mill made piece goods (Rs. 6.01 crores).

Handlooms and Textiles.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles is in charge of the development of Handlooms and Textile Industries in the State. It is also responsible for the distribution of raw materials to the handloom and ancillary industries. All the handloom development schemes for the benefit of Weavers' Co-operative Societies are implemented by this department. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles under whose control the department functions is an officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre.

The following are the various items of work dealt with by this department during the year :—

A. Handloom Industry.—

- (i) Weavers' Co-operative Societies.
- (ii) Statistics relating to Handloom Industry.
- (iii) Handloom Prize Award Scheme.
- (iv) Export of handloom fabrics.

B. Distribution of raw materials to the Handloom and Ancillary Industries.—

- (i) Imported artsilk yarn.
- (ii) Dyes and Chemicals.
- (iii) Textile Mill Industry.

(iv) Cotton Control.

(v) Decentralized Powerlooms.

(vi) Statutory control over Mill-made cloth.

C. Co-operative Spinning Mills.—The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important of the Cottage Industries in Tamil Nadu providing means of livelihood to at least 2 million persons. This industry has a historic past and our handloom fabrics have established a high reputation in foreign markets. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1970-71 under the various measures taken for the resuscitation and development of the Handloom Industry was Rs. 197.06 lakhs as detailed below :—

RS. IN LAKHS.

1 Share Capital (Admission of Weavers into co-operative field.)	5.80
2 Subsidy towards interest on working capital loan	11.52
3 Research and Technique	6.62
4 Rebate	110.00
5 Marketing and Publicity	5.39
6 Co-operative Spinning Mills	15.34
7 Industrial Weaver's Co-operative Societies	1.80
8 Contributory Thrift Fund	2.05
9 Silk and Artsilk	0.86
10 Training	4.45
11 Subsidy and Managerial staff	0.89
12 Organisational Expenses	5.58
13 Handloom Finance Corporation	5.00
14 Collection of Statistics	1.26
15 State Participation in the share capital of Primary Weaver's Co-operative Societies.	8.00
16 Subsidy to Co-operative Central Banks towards loss sustained in the issue of working capital loans.	0.30
17 Powerlooms	11.33
18 Subsidy towards employment of staff for contributory Thrift Fund Account.	0.12
19 7/8th cost of Supervision staff -- .. -- ..	0.75
Total --	197.06

The provision of adequate working capital to Weavers' Co-operative Societies is the most important pre-requisite for the development of the Handloom Industry.

The Reserve Bank of India provides funds to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies and to the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (Apex) through the Co-operative Financing banks, viz., the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative Central Banks for Production and Marketing at 1-1/2 per cent below the bank rate. Thus, while the Bank rate from 9th January 1971 onwards is 6 per cent, the Weaver's Societies get funds at 4-1/2 per cent interest per annum. The working capital so provided by the Reserve Bank of India is backed by Government Guarantee. For the year 1970-71, the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of Rs. 489.05 lakhs to the Reserve Bank of India. The credit limit sanctioned to the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and Primary Weavers' Co-operative Society is furnished below :—

RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
(i) Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society	150.00
(ii) Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies	304.45
Total	454.45

Prizes are awarded annually for the Handloom fabrics in various categories in order to stimulate the production of new and attractive designs. The competition is open to Weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold. During the year 1970-71, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the implementation of the scheme. The scheme was implemented in the following centres :—

Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and Madurai.

Handloom cloth to the value of Rs. 1,32,19,448 was exported to all permissible destinations from Madras Harbour during 1970-71.

The value of export of "Bleeding Madras" Fabrics rose spectacularly from Rs. 0.82 crore in 1961 to Rs. 6.16 crores in 1965. However, the exports of Bleeding Madras Fabrics dwindled from the latter half of 1965. Owing to the encouragement given by the Government of India by way of incentives, the export of Bleeding Madras has picked from 1970.

(i) *Imports of Art Silk Yarn under the Actual Users Licensing Schemes.*—The import of Art Silk Yarn by the actual users as well as by the established importers has not been permitted by the Government of India. But the Government of India had entrusted the work of importing art silk yarn to the State Trading Corporation of India. But during the year 1970-71, no allotment was made.

(ii) *Dyes and Chemicals.*—Consequent on the imposition of restriction by the Government of India on the import of certain items of Vat dyes, the prices of imported items of dyes required by the handloom industry had been ruling high and the handloom manufacturers were not in a position to procure their requirements in the open market at reasonable prices. The prices of some important items of chemicals were also ruling high. With a view to assess the demand and supply position of major groups of dyes and chemicals and to examine the feasibility of setting up plants for the production of dyes and chemicals required by the handloom industry, the Government requested Messrs. Ibcn (Private), Limited to undertake a market survey. On the advice of the above company, the Government have decided to set up plants for the production of the following items of dyes and chemicals :—

(a) A plant with a capacity of 260 tonnes per annum for the production of vat dyes.

(b) A plant with initial capacity of 50 tonnes per year for the production of Napthal A.S.G. which can be expanded to manufacture of other major dyes of Napthal Group.

(c) A plant for manufacture of intermediaries for using raw materials which would be available from the Naptha cracking plant

(d) A plant for the manufacture of 50 tonnes of disperse dyes

(e) A plant for the production of Hydro-sulphite of Soda.

The setting up of the above plants will ensure regular supplies of Vat and Naphthal dyes and Hydro-sulphite of Soda at fair prices to the handloom manufacturers. Dyes imported by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited to the C.I.F. to the value of about 73.00 lakhs have been distributed to the Actual Users Associations in the State. Another licence for C.I.F. to the value of Rs. 17 lakhs has been issued in the name of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles for import of permissible items of dyes and chemicals for distribution to the manufacturers who supplied handloom fabrics to the exporters for export between 6th June 1966 to 31st March 1968.

(iii) *Hydro-sulphite of Soda*.—In view of the easy supply position of the Hydro-sulphite of Soda in the open market, no allotment of Hydro-sulphite of Soda was made by this department during the year.

(iv) *Cotton Control Order*.—"B" class cotton licence is essential for the purchase, sale or storage or carrying on business or for holding cotton in hypothecation or pledge. The licence so issued is valid within the State only. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the State Licensing Authority. The licences are permanent in nature and a fee of Rs. 100 is charged for the issue of each "B" class cotton licence. Seventy-six "B" class licences were issued during the year and a sum of Rs. 7,600 was collected as licence fee.

(v) *Textile Industry*—(a) *Cotton Yarn*.—No industrial licence was granted either to set up a new mill or for effecting substantial expansion to the existing mills during the year. 194.82 million Kgs. of cotton Yarn were produced by the mills during the year 1970. 142.88 million Kgs. of yarn were delivered for Civil consumption while 14.03 million Kgs. of yarn were delivered for export during the year 1970.

(b) *Mill Cloth*.—166.93 million metres of cloth were produced by the mills in the State during 1970. 119.22 million metres of cloth were delivered for civil consumption and 32.00 million metres of cloth were delivered for export during 1970-71.

(vi) *Powerlooms.*—The Director of Handlooms and Joint Director of Handlooms have been empowered to issue permits for the transfer and shifting of authorized powerlooms within the State, which are required to be licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. During the year 1970-71, 487 and 30 permits have been issued for transfer and shifting of powerlooms respectively. Further under the introduction of powerloom scheme, 1,000 powerlooms were allotted to co-operative sector and private sector at 500 looms each.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State continued to function during the year. The total paid-up share capital of all the Co-operative Spinning Mills amounted to Rs. 362.60 lakhs which includes 199.46 lakhs invested by the Government of Tamil Nadu. During the year, the Government sanctioned short-term loans of Rs. 15.67 lakhs to 5 Co-operative Spinning Mills to enable them to tide over their immediate financial commitments. All the Co-operative Spinning Mills continued to draw their Working Capital from the local Co-operative Central Bank or the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank, as the case may be. The Government have guaranteed the repayment of these working capital loans by the Co-operative Spinning Mills and the total guarantees so extended amounted to Rs. 3.50 lakhs in respect of the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills.

Sick Mills.—The scheme of guarantee assistance to the sick/closed mills continued to be in force during the year. Guarantee assistance was offered to 12 Mills to the extent of Rs. 110.41 lakhs so far. These mills produced 113.35 lakhs Kgs. of yarn and sold 107.72 Kgs. of yarn worth Rs. 1,094.45 lakhs. The net profit earned by the 12 mills during the year amounted to Rs. 66.72 lakhs.

Statutory Control Order—Mill-made cloth.—The supply position of all varieties of mill-made cloth was generally satisfactory during the year even though controlled varieties of mill-made cloth were not available in adequate quantities. Thirty-four dealers were

convicted by the Court for offences committed by them under the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948 on the complaints filed by this department.

Khadi and village industries

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has been in charge of implementing the schemes both Khadi and Village Industries in the State.

Under Khadi Scheme, the introduction of textool charkas was a significant step in the right direction to produce Quality Yarn of finer counts. There has been a marked increase in the production of ambar and textool yarn. There were 75 Rural Textile centres on 31st March 1971.

Khadi programme was implemented through 21 main centres, 124 sub-centres, 75 Rural textile centres and 170 Khadi Sales depots. During this year, this department produced 97,86,000 traditional metric hanks and 1,75,80,000 ambar and textool metric hanks of yarn.

From the yarn thus produced, this department produced 50,36,000 metres of cotton Khadi cloth whose value was Rs. 1,76,68,000. Besides that, 2,01,000 metres of silk varieties were produced. Wool to the value of Rs. 0.07 lakh was also produced.

One hundred and seventy Khadi Sales Depots all over the State and three Emporiums accounted for a sale of Rs. 1,91,33,000. In addition to that, the Khadi Kraft at Esplanade, Madras, effected sale of Khadi goods to the tune of Rs. 12,68,000 while other sales amounted to Rs. 1,02,74,000. The total sales effected by this department work out to Rs. 3,06,75,000.

Village Industries.—Village Industries Schemes are designed to provide non-agricultural occupation to the underemployed and unemployed people in the rural areas in the State. The following are

the Industries that are classified as Village Industries and come under the purview of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board :—

- (1) Palmgur.
- (2) Village Oil.
- (3) Village Pottery.
- (4) Hand Pounding of Paddy.
- (5) Village Leather.
- (6) Lime.
- (7) Bee-keeping.
- (8) Blacksmithy.
- (9) Carpentry.
- (10) Fruit Preservation and Processing.
- (11) Handmade paper.
- (12) Gur and Khandasari.
- (13) Cottage Match.
- (14) Non-edible oils and soap.
- (15) Fibre.
- (16) Gobar Gaz.
- (17) Manufacture of Shelloc.
- (18) Cane and Bamboo.
- (19) Manufacture of Household utensils in Aluminium.
- (20) Collection of forest plants and fruits for Medical purposes.

The Board continued to implement the schemes under Village Industries satisfactorily. Schemes relating to Village Industries were implemented either by the Board direct or through Industrial Co-operatives. In addition to this, the Board continued to implement Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme in the Panchayat Unions and schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. It may thus be seen that the State Board has a two-fold responsibility in implementing the Village Industries

programme; one in relation to its own schemes and the other in respect of schemes aided by Government grants. The production and sales under the Village Industries during the year are given below :—

							(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(i) Production	...	...	...	...	...	...	766.32
(ii) Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	852.73

BOILERS.

The Administration of "The Indian Boilers Act, 1923" (Act V of 1923) in the State is carried on by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras with the assistance of six Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

There were, 1,050 Boilers and Economisers in the active list in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year under report, which include 29 new Boilers and Economisers Registered under Section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923. No boiler of this State was involved in accident causing loss of life, etc.

During the year 1970-71, the Boiler Inspectorate inspected and tested and certified the following new manufactured items :—

(i) High Pressure boilers and components including drums by B.H.E.L., Tiruchirappalli—16 Nos.

(ii) Water Tube Boilers manufactured by M/s. K.C.P. Ltd. Madras—2 Nos.

(iii) Small Vertical Cross Tube and Shell type Boilers manufactured by M/s. Jaya and Company, Coimbatore—41 Nos.

(iv) Valves of different types and different sizes including high pressure valves manufactured by B.H.E.L., Tiruchirappalli—2,148 Nos.

(v) Headers for High pressure Water Tube Boilers manufactured by B.H.E.L., Tiruchirappalli—12 Nos.

The Inspectorate also conducted tests both theoretical and practical for Welders as per Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 for 416 persons. Out of these, 316 persons were found fit and certificates were issued to them.

An examination called "The Boiler Attendant Competency Examination" was also conducted by this Inspectorate during the month of February 1971. The number of candidates appeared for the examination and the number passed are as follows:—

	Grade.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
I	77	63
II	78	64
III	103	100

The total amount of fees collected by this Inspectorate during the year for inspection of Old Boilers, Registration of New Boilers, Inspection of new boilers manufactured, conducting tests and examinations, etc., under Tamil Nadu Boiler Attendants Rules and Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 was Rs. 3,25,429 only.

The total expenditure incurred by this Department during the year was Rs. 1,74,579 only.

The total receipts of the Inspectorate during the year were Rs. 3,25,529 which include the revenue receipts of Rs. 1,65,800 from M/s. B.H.E.L., Tiruchirappalli towards fee for inspection of Valves, Headers, etc., during manufacture.

Review on employment and earnings of workers in plantations

General.—Statistics pertaining to the total number of workers on roll, the average daily attendance, the aggregate number of man-hours worked and the earnings of workers are being received voluntarily in the prescribed form for the four quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December of each year, for tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations, registered under the Plantations Act, 1951. These plantations are in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris only.

Coverage.—The total number of returns due for the year 1970 was 293 comprising 130 Tea, 137 Coffee, 24 Rubber and 2 cinchona plantations. Compared with the total number of plantations covered during the year 1969 which was 301, there was a decrease in the total number of plantations by 3.00 per cent during the year 1970. The districtwise distribution of these plantations during the two years (viz) 1969 and 1970 in this State is given below :—

District.	Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.		Cinchona.	
	1969.	1970.	1969.	1970.	1969.	1970.	1969.	1970.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Salem ..	..	..	66	66	..	..	..	..
2 Coimbatore.	31	31	6	6	..	..	1	1
3 Madurai ..	4	4	30	30	1	1	..	..
4 Tirunelveli.	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
5 Kanyakumari.	6	6	..	..	24	22	..	..
6 The Nilgiris.	92	87	34	33	1	1	1	1
Total	135	130	138	137	26	24	2	2

The results of the analysis of the Statistical data based on the returns received for the last quarter of two years 1969 and 1970, are reviewed below separately in respect of Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations.

Tea Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter-ended 31st December 1970, the total number of workers in Tea plantations (49,869) increased by 0.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding figures (49,724) for the quarter ended 31st December 1969. Of the total number of workers employed 92 per cent were permanent as against 91 per cent in 31st December 1969. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in Tea plantations was 41 per cent, 58 per cent and 1 per cent respectively as against 40 per cent, 58 per cent and 2 per cent for the corresponding quarter in 1969. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers employed was 84 per cent in December 1970 as against 83 per cent in December 1969.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earning of the labour employed in Tea plantations. It was 94 per cent in the case of both permanent men and women workers and 67 per cent in the case of minor workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in Tea plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 75 for permanent man worker which registered a decrease of 1 per cent i.e., Rs. 76, in December, 1969. In the case of temporary man worker, it works out to Rs. 54 which recorded a decrease of 7 per cent. In the case of permanent woman worker it works out to Rs. 64 which was an increase of 1 per cent while that for a temporary woman worker was Rs. 57 which was an increase of 14 per cent. The average earnings of a permanent minor worker works out to Rs. 48 i.e., a decrease of 2 per cent and in the case of temporary minor worker, it works out to Rs. 31 i.e., a decrease of 21 per cent.

Coffee Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1970, the total number of workers in coffee plantations (5,507) increased by 15 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (4,788) for the quarter ended 31st December 1969. Of the total number of workers employed, 52 per cent were permanent in December 1970 as against 57 per cent in December 1969. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in coffee plantations was 47 per cent, 50 per cent and 3 per cent respectively as against 47 per cent, 29 per cent and 4 per cent for the corresponding quarter in 1969. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers employed was 96 per cent in December 1970 as against 93 per cent in December 1969.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent men and women workers formed the bulk of the total earnings, which was 62 per cent in the case of men workers, 56 per cent in the case of women workers and 4 per cent in the case of minor workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers during the quarter under review was Rs. 73 for permanent men workers which was an

increase of 6 per cent while that for a temporary man worker it was Rs. 61 registering an increase of 2 per cent. In the case of permanent woman worker, it works out to Rs. 50 which was an increase of 11 per cent and in the case of temporary woman worker, it works out to Rs. 47 registering a decrease of 13 per cent. In the case of permanent minor worker, the wages were Rs. 43, i.e., an increase of 3 per cent and in the case of temporary minor worker it works out to Rs. 36 which was an increase of 3 per cent.

Rubber plantations—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1970, the total number of workers (1,207) in rubber plantations decreased by 5 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (1,265) for the quarter ended 31st December 1969. Of the total number of workers employed, 71 per cent were permanent as against 72 per cent for the quarter ended 31st December 1969. The ratio of men and women workers employed in Rubber plantations was 83 : 17 as against 84 : 16 during the quarter ended 31st December 1969. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers employed was 89 per cent in December 1970, as against 82 per cent in December, 1969.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent men workers formed the bulk of the total earnings. In the case of permanent men workers, it was 86 per cent and 33 per cent in the case of permanent women workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in Rubber plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 147 for permanent men workers which was an increase of 22 per cent while that of a temporary man worker was Rs. 107 which was an increase of 1 per cent. The average wages of permanent woman worker was Rs. 132 which was an increase of 19 per cent and for a temporary woman worker it was Rs. 72 which was a decrease of 9 per cent. There were no minor workers employed in Rubber plantations.

Cinchona.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1970, the total number of workers (1,428) in cinchona plantations increased by 17 per cent as compared with

the corresponding figure (1,233) for the quarter ended 31st December 1969. Of the total number of workers employed, 66 per cent were permanent as against 74 per cent for the quarter ended 31st December 1969. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in cinchona plantations was 39 per cent, 44 per cent and 17 per cent respectively as against 41 per cent, 46 per cent and 13 per cent during the quarter ended 31st December 1969. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers employed was 80 per cent as against 85 per cent in December 1969.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of men and women workers. It was 70 per cent, 80 per cent and 22 per cent respectively in the case of permanent men, women and minor workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in cinchona plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 48 for permanent man worker which was the same during the quarter ended 31st December 1969 while in the case of a temporary man worker it was Rs. 51 which showed an increase of 16 per cent. In the case of permanent women workers it works out to Rs. 42 which showed an increase of 8 per cent and in the case of temporary women worker it works out to Rs. 39, i.e., an increase of 11 per cent. A permanent minor worker earned Rs. 39 which was an increase of 22 per cent. A temporary minor worker earned Rs. 33 which showed an increase of 14 per cent.

Labour

The Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions, Madras, is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre.

Industrial Disputes Act 1947.—During the year, 1251 industrial disputes were settled by the Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act and 444 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts, Coimbatore, Madras and

Madurai. Apart from these, in pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution, 18 Industrial disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour and other Officers of the Department.

The number of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* during the period was 444. The Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also settled 11,739 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers etc., by informal discussions. In certain major disputes, settlements were brought about by the intervention of Government.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 328 work stoppages. These work stoppages affected 1,94,279 workers resulting in a loss of 14,15,563 man-days. The demands that led to the strikes related to bonus, increase in wages and Dearness Allowance, non-employment of certain workers, non-implementation of Wages Board Recommendations etc.

One prosecution was sanctioned under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act during the year for non-implementation of awards.

The total number of Works Committees functioning at the end the year was 224. Sixty Unit Production Committees were functioning in 60 establishments and in many cases, Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees.

Mode of termination of strikes and lockouts.

(a) Direct Negotiation	...	...	...	12
(b) Voluntary resumption of work	...	...	...	67
(c) Mediation by Officers of Labour Department/ Government	...	...	...	139
(d) Adjudication	...	...	...	—

(e) Employment of new workers	—
(f) Indefinite	3
(g) In progress at the end of the period ending 31st March 1971	35
	<hr/>
	256
	<hr/>

The following were the important settlements made during the year 1970-71—

1. *Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras.*—The employees of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills belonging to Bunckingham and Carnatic Staff Union (staff categories) went on strike from 18th February 1970 over the issue of recruitment of Punch Operators. The strike was called off on 23rd February 1970 as a result of the settlement reached before the Commissioner of Labour.

About 13,500 workmen (including staff) of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, struck work from 15th June 1970 demanding revision of wages, dearness allowance, etc. As a result of a settlement under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 reached before the Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras, on 22nd June 1970, the strike was called off on 28th June 1970.

2. *Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Limited, Neyveli.*—An Industrial dispute arose between the workmen (numbering about 16,600) and the management of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, over revision of wages, allowances, fringe benefits and other issues. Conciliation was held by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras. As a result of conciliation and through the good offices of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a settlement was arrived at on 20th March 1970. However, there was a strike by the workmen of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation from 2nd May 1970 to 5th May 1970 which was resolved in terms of an accord reached before the Commissioner of Labour on 5th May

1970. The strike was called off and work resumed with effect from the 1st shift of 6th May 1970 in response to the appeal by the Honourable Chief Minister who had also agreed to discuss and settle any outstanding differences after work was resumed.

3. *Tamil Nadu Electricity Board*.—The employees of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (numbering about 70,000) Madras raised a dispute with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board regarding revision of Pay and Allowances. At the intervention of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the parties were able to settle the dispute and a memorandum of settlement under section 18 (1) was signed on 27th May 1970 by the representatives of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and their workmen by which the latter was benefited to the tune of Rs. 4 crores per annum.

4. *Standard Motor Products of India Limited, Madras*.—The Standard Motor Products of India Limited, Madras closed down their factory from 22nd May 1970 on the ground of uneconomic working. Over 1,500 workers were affected by the closure. After prolonged negotiations before the Honourable Minister for Labour a settlement was reached before the Commissioner of Labour (in-charge) on 15th February 1971 and the factory was reopened from 22nd February 1971.

5. *Salt Factories, Tuticorin*.—About 3,000 workers of Salt Factories in Tuticorin struck work with effect from 12th May 1970 demanding revision of wages, etc. On the intervention of the Labour Officer, Tirunelveli an amicable settlement was reached in the matter and the workers resumed work from 20th May 1970.

6. *Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Limited, Mettur*.—A dispute arose between the workmen and the management of Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Limited, Mettur on the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries as accepted by the Government of India. The workmen claimed that the Wage Board recommendations should be implemented with suitable modifications so that concessions in

excess of the above recommendations could be secured. As a result of conciliation by the Commissioner of Labour, a settlement was arrived at before him on 3rd June 1970.

7. *Sree Rajendra Mills Limited, Salem.*—About 660 workers in Sree Rajendra Mills Limited, Salem struck work from 9th June 1970 as a protest against alleged change over to higher speed in the Ring Frame Department and the management declared a lock-out with effect from 15th June 1970. A settlement was arrived at before the Commissioner of Labour on 14th July 1970 and work was resumed on 15th July 1970.

8. *E.I.D. Parry Limited, Madras and Branch establishments.*—An Industrial dispute arose between the workmen and the management of the various units of E.I.D. Parry Limited on the question of bonus for 1968-69. At the intervention of the Honourable Minister for Labour, a settlement under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 was reached before the Commissioner of Labour on 12th June 1970. According to this settlement, the management agreed to pay 10½ per cent of the total annual earnings (including pay and dearness allowance) of the employees during the year 1968-69 as bonus for the period.

The workers and the staff of the E.I.D. Parry Limited Nellikuppam (Sugar Factories) went on strike from 17th June 1970 demanding a higher quantum of bonus for 1968-69, revision of wages, dearness allowance, etc. On the advice of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, the strike was called off and the work resumed from 16th August 1970.

9. *Ashok Leyland Limited, Ennore, Madras.*—The employees of Ashok Leyland Limited, Ennore Madras, issued a strike notice demanding a higher quantum of bonus for 1969-70. They went on strike from 16th March 1971. As a result of intervention by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, a settlement under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was reached on 2nd April 1971 and the workers returned to work on 1st April 1971.

10. *Beedi Industries in North Arcot district and Madras.*—The workers (numbering about 20,000) engaged in Beedi industries in North Arcot district went on a strike from 20th June 1970 demanding bonus, full employment, etc. As a result of talks held before the Commissioner of Labour on 7th July 1970, a settlement was reached before him and the strike was called off.

About 10,000 Beedi workers in Madras city went on a strike from 25th June 1970 demanding issue of sufficient quantity of quality leaves, free supply of thread etc. The strike was called off as a result of settlement reached before the Commissioner of Labour on 4th July 1970.

11. *Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Guindy.*—About 1,200 workers employed in the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Guindy went on a strike from 22nd July 1970 demanding increased wages, dearness allowance and other benefits. Subsequently, the management declared a lockout from 25th July 1970. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras took up the dispute for conciliation. Further talks were also held at New Delhi. The strike was called off and work resumed on 6th August 1970 following a settlement before the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras on 5th August, 1970.

12. *Southern Structurals Limited, Pattabiram.*—On the ground of financial difficulties, the management of Southern Structurals Limited, Pattabiram laid off their workers numbering about 1,200 from July 1969. In September 1969, 600 workers were taken back to work. Again from 19th December 1969, all the workers were laid off. Government have helped to revive the factory by financial assistance and reorganisation of the Board of Directors with representatives of the Government included therein. This factory has since been reopened with effect from 8th January 1971 as a result of settlement reached on 8th January 1971 under section 18 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

13. *Asbestos Cement Factory, Podanur.*—In the Asbestos Cement Factory at Podanur, workers belonging to the Asbestos Cement Workers' Union (All India Trade Union Congress) and

Coimbatore District Dravida Pothu Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam, Coimbatore went on strike from 19th October 1970, to press certain demands. After intervention by Honourable Minister for Labour, an agreement was reached and accordingly work was resumed from 26th December 1970.

14. *Reorganisation of Textool Company Limited, Coimbatore.*
—Following the recommendations of the High power Committee constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to look into the affairs of the Textool Company Limited, Coimbatore, the Government have taken over the management of this Company through a newly constituted Board of Directors and also declared it as a relief undertaking under the Tamil Nadu Relief undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1969, with effect from 14th August 1970 with a view to reorganise its working and help it to tide over its present crisis and its attendant problems of low level employment and large outstandings by way of dues to Labour and others. Normal work is now in progress.

The following textile mills were closed during 1970 on the ground of financial difficulties:—

<i>Name of the mills.</i>	<i>Date of closure.</i>	<i>Number of workers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Pudukkottai Textiles Limited, Namanasamudram.	30th March 1970.	400
2 Sri Shanmugar Mills, Rajapalayam	18th July 1970.	400
3 The Balaramavarma Textiles, Shencottah.	26th October 1970.	600

The following mills which were closed down during the year 1966-68 were reopened on the date mentioned against each:—

<i>Name of the mills.</i>	<i>Date of closure.</i>	<i>Number of workers.</i>	<i>Date of resumption.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Coimbatore.	14th March 1967.	1,300	15th April 1970.

<i>Name of the mills.</i>	<i>Date of closure.</i>	<i>Number of Workers.</i>	<i>Date of resumption.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills, Tiruppur.	10th March 1968 Lay off closure from 2nd July 1968.	83	8th June 1970.
3 Coimbatore Murugan Mill, Coimbatore.	1st May 1968.	967	30th October 1970.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—Of the 1,515 cases for disposal including those pending on 1st April 1970, 1,070 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 445 cases at the end of the year.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum for a period of five years upto 28th February 1975 towards legal assistance at State Cost to poor and deserving workers or their dependants claiming compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The legal assistance is also rendered to the injured workmen and dependants of deceased workmen to defend their cases in the High Court, when the managements go on appeal against the orders of the Additional Commissioners for workmen's Compensation, (provided such assistance was granted to them in respect of the proceedings before the Additional Commissioners for Workmen's compensation). A sum of Rs. 80 was granted as legal assistance in two cases during the year.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—Including Factories, 13,330 Establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in these Establishments during the year was 1,34,635. Of the 740 claims for disposal during the year including 334 claims relating to the previous year for the non-payment of wages, 496 claims were disposed of.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.—The provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder were generally complied with. The claims of Maternity benefit were scrutinised by the Inspectors concerned during their inspections.

Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952.—The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 continued to play a significant role in providing substantial financial security and timely monetary assistance to industrial labour. During the year, this Act was extended to one more industry namely "establishments which are exclusively engaged in general insurance business". One hundred and twenty four industries/classes of establishments were covered under this Act during the year. In Tamil Nadu 6,000 establishments/factories have been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. The total number of employees/subscribers in the covered establishments were 5,96,562 and 5,27,226 respectively.

Working Journalists (Conditions of service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.—There were 1,298 newspaper establishments in the State covered by the Act employing 11,970 employees.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 1,718 trade Unions in the State on 1st April 1970. Two hundred and ninety seven Unions were registered during the year, one Union was amalgamated, one was revoked and one was dissolved. The registration of 147 Unions was cancelled and 4 trade unions were transferred to the other region. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the year was 1,861.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—During the year, the Standing Orders of 3 industrial establishments were certified bringing the total number of Standing Orders certified to 680 as on 31st March 1971. Amendments to Standing Orders in respect of 9 cases were also certified during the year.

Evaluation and Implementation Committee.—The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee was entrusted with the work of Implementation of the Code of Discipline in Industry. By the

efforts of the officers of the Labour Department, 2,176 Trade Unions, 260 Managements and 24 Local bodies had signified their acceptance of the Code of Discipline in writing.

Out of a total of 77 cases of alleged breach of the Code of Discipline, non-implementation of awards, non-recognition of unions etc., 36 cases were disposed of during the year leaving 41 cases pending investigation at the end of the year.

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee met twice on 24th January 1970 and 3rd September 1970 and discussed subjects relating to cases of breaches of Code of Discipline, recognition of unions, and other subjects connected with the work of evaluation and implementation.

State Labour Advisory Board.—The State Labour Advisory Board with the Minister for Labour as Chairman was the most important Tripartite consultative body at the State level to which all important problems affecting labour were referred for advice.

The 19th Meeting of the Board was held in two sessions at Ootacamund on 23rd May 1970 and at Madras on 8th July 1970. The subjects relating to implementation of the Workers' Education Scheme, incentive for workmen who undergo vasectomy operation, amendment of Payment of Bonus Act, Industrial Housing Employees State Insurance Scheme, Medical Benefit and Legislation for providing for appeals against dismissals and discharges of Workmen were discussed at the meeting.

The 20th Meeting of the State Advisory Board was held on 26th October 1970 at Madras. In this meeting, such subjects as the switching over of the cost of living index for centres other than Madras City from 1936 base year to new base year 1950, Provision for payment of lay-off compensation to the workers in the industrial establishment with less than 50 workers and duties of police during strikes and lockouts were discussed.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—Twelve townements at Peelamedu in Coimbatore District had been completed under Public Sector. Under private sector, the construction of 8 houses by the Management of Sri Visalakshi Mills (Private) Limited, Vilangudi had been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 0.24 lakh was incurred for execution of the scheme.

Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette.—The Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette which is a monthly publication is intended to disseminate useful information and statistics relating to industrial disputes, work stoppages, Trade Unions, important agreements, summaries of awards of the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunal, Madras and decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court, consumers' price index for the working class, etc. It also publishes articles of interest relating to labour problems and industrial management as well as International Labour organisation reports, resolutions and recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference, Standing Labour Committee, State Labour Advisory Board, etc.

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act, 1947.—During the year, the provisions of the Act and the rules were not extended to any new area.

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed by them are given below:—

(i) Number of establishments with employees—61,640.

(ii) Number of establishments without employees—1,45,551.

(iii) Total number of persons employed—2,09,733.

One thousand three hundred and ninety-nine prosecutions were taken up during the year for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act and the rules made thereunder. One thousand and sixty prosecutions were disposed of during the year and 339 prosecutions were pending at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 22,576 was realised as "fines" during the year.

Particulars relating to the number of appeals received and disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners of Labour under section 41 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act during the year are given below :—

1. Number of appeals pending as on 1st April 1970 ...	192
2. Number of appeals received during the period ...	349

Total ...	535
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3. Number of appeals disposed of during the year ...	375
4. Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.	160

Particulars relating to the number of applications received and disposed of under Section 51 of the Act are given below :—

(i) Number of applications pending on 1st April 1970	3
(ii) Number of applications received during the year ...	2
(iii) Total for disposal	5

(iv) Number of applications disposed of ...	1
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(v) Number of applications pending on 31st March 1971	4
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The Government granted nine temporary exemptions other than those for fairs and festivals.

The Commissioner of Labour ordered the suspension of the operation of the provisions of the Act in respect of fairs and festivals (including exhibition and circus) in 10 cases while Deputy Commissioners of Labour granted temporary exemption in 209 cases.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—The provisions of the *Minimum Wages Act, 1948* continued to be in force during the year in respect of scheduled employments. There were 6,196 establishments (including factories) covered by the Act employing 66,609 persons.

Advisory Committees have been constituted in respect of the following employments to advise the Government in the matter of fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages :—

1. Employment in Boat working in Minor Ports.
2. Employment in Timber industry.
3. Employment in Hosiery manufacture.

Of the 204 prosecutions for disposal during the year, 179 cases ended in conviction realising a total fine of Rs. 5,280.

The Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.—During the year, 909 Beedi Industrial Premises applied for licences. The number of workers for whom employment licence was applied for was 1,183. The fall in the number of workers employed in licensed premises is due to the fact that the bigger establishments employing the bulk of the Labour force had obtained stay of operation of the Act and had not applied for licence during 1970-71.

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1958 have been extended to all Beedi and Cigar establishments employing ten or more workers.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 9,465-50 was collected from Beedi Industrial premises towards licence fees as against Rs. 14,591 during the previous year i.e., upto March 1970. No prosecution was sanctioned during the year.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1958 which are applicable to all shops and establishments employing four or more workers, all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 all plantations covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and such other establishments as are declared by Government to be industrial establishments continued to be in force. There were 59,529 shops and establishments employing four or more persons covered by the above Act during the year. The number of workers employed in these shops and establishments was 2,48,382.

Of the 321 prosecutions for disposal during the year for contravention of the provisions of the Act, 233 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 4,226 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 continued to be in force in the city of Madras, all Municipalities and class I Panchayats in the State and Tallakulam, Ponneri, Kochadai and Madakulam Town Panchayat in Madurai district and Keeramangulam and Madukkar Town Panchayat in Thanjavur district.

They were extended to Sathamangalam village panchayat in Madurai district. There were 20,023 establishments as on 31st March 1971, of which, 10,760 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 70,654. Five hundred and fifty-one establishments were registered during the year. A sum of Rs. 97,001.50 was realised as registration fees during the year.

Of the 1,145 prosecutions for disposal during the year for various contraventions noticed, 817 ended in conviction, 6 cases ended in acquittal and 18 cases were withdrawn. A sum of Rs. 17,627.00 was realised as fine during the year. The Labour Officers disposed of 161 appeals during the year. Sixty eight appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.—The Commissioner of Labour has been authorised by the Government to grant extension of time for the payment of bonus under section 19 of the Act. During the year, extension of time was granted in 77 cases (including 4 cases relating to Co-operative institutions).

During the year, orders were also passed by the Commissioner of Labour in one case permitting the management to change their accounting year.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.—There were 313 plantations at the beginning of the year (i.e. as on 1st April 1970) employing 85,443 workers. Fourteen new plantations were registered while 16 were removed during the year. There were 311 plantations covered by the Act at the end of the year employing 85,658 workers.

Three prosecutions were pending in the Court at the beginning of the year. Thirty-five prosecutions were sanctioned during the year, 35 prosecutions were disposed of, of which, one ended in conviction and 2 ended in acquittal. Three prosecutions were pending in the Court at the end of the year.

Two Appeals against the Judgment of the Lower Court were pending in the High Court at the beginning of the year and no appeal was preferred during the year against the lower's Court's Judgment in view of the Public Prosecutor's opinion.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras continued to be the Chief Inspector of Motor Transport undertakings during the year. The provisions of the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder were enforced by the 156 Assistant Inspectors of Labour, 18 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 10 Inspectors of Labour. A sum of Rs. 2,331.25 was realised as registration fees in respect of 132 new applications and Rs. 48,508.00 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 962 registration certificates during the year. Thirty-five duplicate registration certificates were issued during the year. There were 1,066 motor transport undertakings at the beginning of the year. One hundred and thirty-two Motor Transport undertakings were registered during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport undertakings upto the end of 31st March 1971 was 1,198. Sixty-seven Motor Transport undertakings were removed during the year. Thus, the total number of registered Motor Transport undertakings as on 31st March 1971 was 1,131.

The Factories Act, 1948.—Out of 1,744 prosecutions for default during the year for violation of the provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactments against 661 managements of factories, 1,644 cases were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 41,299. One hundred cases were pending at the end of the year. Twenty complaints were pending at the beginning of the year. Twenty-two complaints were received during the year. Out of these 42 cases, 37 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 5 cases at the end of the year.

The particulars of accidents during the year are given below :—

(i) Fatal accidents	10
(ii) Non-fatal accidents	7,052

Workers' education.—The Workers' Education Scheme has been introduced all over the country by the Government of India and continued to be implemented successfully during the year. The Regional Centres at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore have been given training courses to worker teachers as detailed below :—

	Madras.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.
Number of Workers—Teachers Training courses completed.	4	27	4
Number of Workers—Teachers trained.	96	98	80
Number of Workers trained	4,820	5,920	2,746

Consumer Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops.—The Industrial establishments and plantation estates employing 250 and more workers are required to organise Consumer Co-operative Stores/Fair Price Shops for the benefit of the workers employed therein. The following is the number of establishments in which such stores/shops have been set up so far.

Stores	185
Shops	94

Employment and training.

The Director of Employment and Training is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre. The Department is functioning in two separate wings :—

- (1) National Employment Service.
- (2) Training Programmes of Industrial Training Institutes.

National Employment Service.—At the close of the financial year 1969-70, there were 23 Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu including 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras, Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras and 2 Sub-Employment Offices, one each at Erode in Coimbatore district and Dindigul in Madurai district. During 1970-71, two more Sub-Employment Offices one each at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli district and Kancheepuram in Chingleput district have been set up. All the schemes such as collection of Employment Market Information Vocational Guidance/Employment counselling and Occupational Research and Analysis which were implemented during the earlier plans continued to function.

The following scheme was sanctioned by the Government under the Fourth Five-Year Plan for implementation during 1970-71 :—

“ Establishment of two more Sub-Employment Offices.”

Apart from this, sanction was accorded for appointment of a Technical Assistant for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Annamalainagar. A special cell to co-ordinate and implement the scheme to relieve unemployment among technically qualified persons was sanctioned and it started functioning with effect from 20th February 1971. A sub-employment Office was opened at Mandapam camp to register Ceylon repatriates for employment assistance with effect from 16th October 1970. A separate State Board for the Physically handicapped was also sanctioned to deal exclusively with the problems of the handicapped.

As regards the provision of data processing equipment sanctioned for the last year, action to procure the required machinery is in progress.

During the year 1970-71, 3,78,485 candidates were registered for employment assistance at the Employment Office and a total number of 41,028 candidates were placed in employment. A total number of 3,95,788 applicants remained in the Live Register of Employment Offices in Tamil Nadu at the end of March 1971. Fifty-five thousand, six hundred and two vacancies were notified to the Employment Offices during the period. On an average, 13,400 employees per month utilized the services of Employment Offices during the year.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras started in 1963, continued to cater to the needs of the highly qualified candidates of the State. During the year, this Office registered 4,046 candidates and placed 562 in employment. A total number of 2,793 candidates remained on the Live Register of this Office at the end of March 1971.

The Special Employment Office for physically handicapped, Madras established in 1962 continued to function and render employment assistance to physically handicapped persons. During the year, this Special Office registered 557 physically handicapped candidates for employment assistance and placed 166 in employment. Eight hundred and eighty-four physically handicapped persons remained on the Live Register of this Office at the end of 31st March 1971. During the year, this Department launched a special drive for placement of the physically handicapped. Under this drive, all officers of this Department contacted major employers both in Public and Private Sectors in the State and enlisted their co-operation in absorbing the physically handicapped applicants. About 29 physically handicapped persons were placed in employment as a direct result of this campaign. The celebrations of the "World Day of the Disabled" were arranged in a fitting manner for a week from 15th March 1971.

The following statistics relate to the work done by the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalaiagar, Madras and Madurai during the year :—

Bureau.	Number of registration.	Number placed.	Number on the Live Register at the end of March 1971.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Annamalaiagar	697	56	514
2 Madras	456	49	399
3 Madurai	573	63	418

The following statistics relate to the work done by the four Sub-Employment Offices during the year :—

Office.	Number of registration.	Number placed.	Number on the Live Register at the end of March 1971.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dindigul	6,774	358	5,844
Erode	4,889	484	5,103
Pudukkottai	3,253	183	3,625
Kancheepuzam	1,858	206	3,088

During the year, 1,582 repatriates from Burma and 1,063 from Ceylon were registered by the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu for Employment assistance. A total number of 444 repatriates from Burma and 164 repatriates from Ceylon were placed in employment during the year. One thousand two hundred and ninety-four repatriates from Burma and 818 repatriates from Ceylon remained on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange at the end of March 1971 awaiting employment assistance. The Assistant Director (Employment Liaison Office) continued to render effective assistance to the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

During the year, four quarterly rounds of enquiries were conducted under the Employment Market Information Programme in Tamil Nadu. These relate to Quarters ended March 1970, June 1970, September 1970 and December 1970. The following table

indicates the number of establishments addressed, number responded and the percentage of response during the four rounds of enquiries :—

Quarter ended.	Number of establishments addressed.	Number responded.	Percentage of response.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1970	16,594	15,198	91.5
June 1970	16,744	15,306	91.4
September 1970	17,027	15,813	92.9
December 1970	17,148	15,126	88.2

The following table reveals the employment (Sector-wise) in Tamil Nadu covered under the Employment Market Information Programme during the four quarters :—

Quarter ended.	Employment.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1970	8,61,700	6,50,300	1,512,000
June 1970	8,64,500	6,53,500	1,520,000
September 1970	8,74,600	6,48,900	1,523,700
December 1970	8,80,800	6,61,600	1,542,400

The following special studies and surveys were in progress during the year :—

- (1) Depth study on shortage occupation in Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Survey to estimate employment in Salt Manufacturing Industry in Tamil Nadu.
- (3) Pilot Study of construction employment in Madras City.

Besides the above, field work was being done by the Employment Market Information Field Staff in Tamil Nadu for the following special surveys and studies sponsored by the Directorate General of Employment and Training :—

- (1) Survey of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants.
- (2) Survey to study the problems involved in the resettlement of Ex-servicemen released from Armed Forces.

(3) Survey to ascertain the employment status of scheduled Caste ex-trainees trained under the Craftsmen Training Schemes.

The Vocational Guidance Programme was continued at the Employment Exchanges in all Districts. Besides maintaining a career information room, the Vocational Guidance Units at the Employment Exchanges continued to have close contacts with Educational Training Institutions in their jurisdiction. The Vocational Guidance Officers continued to deliver career talks in schools and colleges on job opportunities and training facilities.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and rules thereto which came into force in the State in the middle of 1960 covers all public sector establishments and all employers in the Private sector (excluding Agricultural Sector but including Plantations) who normally employ 25 or more wage and salaried persons. As on 31st March 1971, the number of establishments covered by the Act in the public sector was 4,787 and that in the private sector was 3,875. Fifty three thousand one hundred and ninety-one vacancies were notified by establishments in Public and Private Sectors covered by the Act during the year as against 50,093 notified during the previous year. An increase of 3,098 vacancies (6.8 per cent) is noticed. Of the 4,453 vacancies notified by establishments in private sector, 1,271 vacancies were filled through Employment Exchanges.

Craftsman Training Scheme.—The following training schemes are presently administered in the State under Plan Scheme :—

- (1) Spill over of Third Plan Schemes.
- (2) Industrial Training Institute (Expansion).
- (3) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
- (4) Evening classes for Industrial Workers.

1. *Spill over of Third Plan Schemes.*—There was no physical achievement during the year under this head. But an expenditure of Rs. 2.72 lakhs was incurred towards payment of the bills for the balance of equipment supplied to Industrial Training Institutes and on left-over items under construction of buildings.

2. *Industrial Training Institute (Expansion).*—The Industrial Training Institutes are spread over the entire State to cater to the needs of Industries locally and for the convenience of students all over the State to get training in the Industrial Training Institutes near their own places. Training is at present imparted in 27 Engineering Trades and 8 Non-Engineering Trades. The Industrial Training Centre/Street Seva Mandir is exclusively for women candidates where the training is imparted in 7 Non-Engineering trades and two Engineering trades, viz., Mechanic (Instrument) and Mechanic (Radio and Television). The total number of Industrial Training Institutes in the State as on 31st March 1971 was 31 while their seating capacity was 13,112. Candidates in the age group of 15 to 25 are admitted in the Industrial Training Institutes and the age-limit is relaxed in deserving cases. The minimum qualification for a majority of the courses offered in the Industrial Training Institutes is two standards below Matriculation. A pass in S.S.L.C. is required for the trades of Electrician, etc. The duration of training for Engineering trades varies from one to two years depending on the trades. For all Non-Engineering trades, it is one year.

There was no physical achievement under this head also during the year. But an expenditure of Rs. 3.84 lakhs was incurred towards payment of bills for the balance of equipment supplied and construction of additional class rooms.

3. *Apprenticeship Training Scheme.*—As against the target of 600 persons under this head 599 persons were admitted during the year. A sum of Rs. 0.97 lakh was spent during the year under this head.

4. *Evening classes for Industrial workers.*—The target of 100 persons, fixed for the year was achieved and a sum of Rs. 0.07 lakh was spent during the year under this head.

Apart from the above schemes, a sum of Rs. 0.41 lakh was spent on diversification of trades while a sum of Rs. 0.68 lakh was spent towards purchase of deficient tools and equipment.

Non-Plan Schemes—Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—The Apprentices Act is being implemented since 1st January 1963. Every employer has to engage apprentices as assigned by the State Apprenticeship Adviser based on the facilities available in Establishments. The target of 2,000 apprentices fixed for the Third Plan has been exceeded. The related instruction classes for apprentices are conducted in Related Instruction Centres set up in Industrial Training Institutes. A sum of Rs. 2,93,639.60 was spent on imparting Related Instructions to apprentices recruited by Establishments under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

Government have sanctioned the starting of Basic Training Centre at the Industrial Training Institute, Guindy for the printing trades.

(1) Letter Press Machineman.

(2) Book Binder.

Government have also sanctioned two more Related Instruction Centres one at the Industrial Training Institute, Ambathur and the other at Industrial Training Institute, Salem and additional staff to the existing Related Instruction Centres at Industrial Training Institutes, Madurai and Pettai in Tirunelveli District.

A special training scheme has also been sanctioned by Government to relieve unemployment among technically qualified persons. Under this scheme, 600 degree holders, 1,000 diploma holders and 800 craftsmen will be selected and appointed in various departments. A trainee once appointed will hold his position as trainee for two years unless he is otherwise absorbed by the department in which he is working or other departments. These trainees will be paid at the following rates :—

Degree holders—Rs. 250 per mensem.

Diploma holders—Rs. 150 per mensem.

Craftsmen—As payable under the Apprenticeship Act.

The Director of Employment and Training, Madras attended the Conferences of Chief Secretaries held on 26th and 27th June 1970 at New Delhi. He also participated in the seminar of "Manpower and Education" organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration and the American Cultural Centre, Madras. He also attended the 7th meeting of the Central Committee on Employment, working group of State Directors of Employment and Training and the 12th meeting of working group of National Employment Service held at New Delhi.

CHAPTER XVII

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Panchayat Raj

The Panchayat Raj in Tamil Nadu is based on three-tier system with District Development Councils at the district level, Panchayat Union Councils at the block level and the Panchayats at village level. Though the District Development Council is a statutory body, no executive functions are entrusted to it. In other words, the District Development Council functions only as an advisory body at the district level and greatly influences the formulation of policies and programmes of the Development District concerned. It also serves as an effective forum for voicing public grievances and for spotlighting the immediate problems confronting the Development District. In as much as the D. D. C. has not been entrusted with executive functions as such, the three-tier system has virtually become a two-tier one so far as executive functions are concerned. There are two District Development Councils in the following districts:—

(1) North Arcot, (2) South Arcot, (3) Coimbatore, (4) Chingleput, (5) Madurai, (6) Ramanathapuram, (7) Salem, (8) Tiruchirappalli, (9) Thanjavur and (10) Tirunelveli.

Single Development Districts are functioning in the following districts:—

(1) Dharmapuri, (2) Kanyakumari and (3) The Nilgiris.

Tamil Nadu is covered by 12,651 Panchayats, 592 Town Panchayats and 12 Townships constituted into 374 Panchayat Unions.

The function allocated to Panchayat Unions and Panchayats could be broadly classified under three categories, viz, mandatory, discretionary and agency. Some of the mandatory functions undertaken by Panchayats are lighting of public roads, cleansing of streets, maintenance of Panchayat roads, maintenance of burial and

burning grounds and provision of water-supply for drinking and other purposes. Some of the mandatory functions undertaken by the Panchayat Unions are maintenance of panchayat union roads maintenance of dispensary and maternity and Child Welfare Centres, elementary schools and the prevention of epidemics, improvement of agriculture and promotion of Cottage Industries.

Some of the discretionary functions undertaken by the Panchayats are planting and preservation of trees, maintenance of bus stand and cart stand, reading rooms, maintenance of wireless sets, parks, playgrounds, etc. Discretion has been given to Panchayat Union Councils to provide for carrying out the requirements of Panchayat Unions in respect of measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the Panchayat Unions. Agency functions of both the bodies include execution of N.E.S. Programme of Community Development and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and such other functions entrusted to them from time to time by the Government.

Panchayat Unions and Agriculture

Under section 66 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, Community Development Schemes have been entrusted to Panchayat Unions for execution.

The Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Scheme for the State has been drawn up as an annual plan for the year 1970-71 as the new Fourth Five-Year Plan has not yet been finalised. A sum of Rs. 85,00,000 has been provided under Agriculture and a sum of Rs. 23,25,000 for Animal Husbandry Schemes for the State for the year 1970-71 and it has been apportioned among the blocks at the rate of Rs. 22,667 and Rs. 6,200 per block for the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Scheme respectively. The major schemes covered by the above allotment are construction of agricultural depot *-cum-*godowns, establishment and maintenance of Panchayat

Plantations, putting up of Agricultural Extension Demonstration Plots, supply of improved agricultural equipments to Panchayats and individuals under Agricultural Schemes and construction of Veterinary Dispensary Buildings, construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, and fodder development schemes in Town Panchayats, under Animal Husbandry Scheme. Apart from the above regular schemes, a sum of Rs. 10,000 per union has been provided under Government grant for formulation of special schemes specific to the area. The Government grant along with the local contribution of Rs. 5,000 has been made available for the Panchayat Unions for improvement of agriculture. All the above schemes, require an aggregate local contribution of Rs. 22,200 from the local bodies and beneficiaries for implementation.

Apart from achieving the financial targets, the Panchayat Unions are responsible for accelerating the pace of physical progress of the schemes like bringing more areas under High Yielding Varieties Programme, introduction of new strains in their area under paddy and cereals, recommending optimum inputs in fertilizer and pesticides, sending of soil samples and carrying forward to the ryots the recommended fertilizer applications to the tested soils.

As for development of animal husbandry, the Animal Husbandry Department has been reorganised recently and the entire State has been covered by extension sub-centres in animal husbandry. Each Panchayat Union is served by 4 to 10 sub-centres, depending upon the cattle population of the area. The sub-centre is responsible for all round cattle development in its area including extension, breeding of cattle as well as preventive and curative treatments. The activities of the key village centres in Animal Husbandry Department are also to be attended to by the sub-centres which have been recently opened. The Panchayat Union Commissioner is the administrative head while the officers attached to the Animal Husbandry Department render their assistance to the Panchayat Union Commissioner. Each block has been provided with a veterinary dispensary and more than one in certain panchayat unions. A Veterinary Surgeon has been placed in

charge of each dispensary. Another Assistant Surgeon is posted to look after the extension activities in animal husbandry in the block area and also to supervise the sub-centres.

An allotment of Rs. 6,200 has been made for each block for the year 1970-71 under the Animal Husbandry Schemes. This allotment is intended for construction of Veterinary dispensaries, construction of quarters for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Poultry Development and Fodder Development Schemes. It is proposed to complete the construction of Veterinary dispensaries during the year.

Under Urban compost Scheme, a total sum of Rs. 1,52,100.00 was sanctioned to 12 Town Panchayats while an additional loan of Rs. 35,360.00 was sanctioned to Manachanallur Town Panchayat under the Sewage Utilisation Scheme.

Agricultural Loans

The following kinds of loans to cultivators are granted by the Revenue Department:—

- (i) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.
- (ii) Loans under the Agriculturist Loans Act, 1884.
- (iii) Loans for Rehabilitation of Agriculturists affected by cyclone.
- (iv) Loans for the Development of Gramdhan Villages.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 are sanctioned for sinking and deepening of wells, installation of Engine and pumpsets and reclamation of land and such other works repayable over a longer period up to 30 years. The loans are issued on adequate security.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 are given for the various purposes specified in Rule 11 of the Madras Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans (General) Rules, 1933. They are in the nature of short-term and medium-term loans and the period of repayment is restricted to 2 to 5 years.

No loans were sanctioned during the year for rehabilitation of agriculturists affected by cyclone.

Loans for Development of Gramdhan villages are granted in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

The loans are advanced by the Revenue Department in areas not covered by Full Finance Scheme through the block agency. In respect of the following Food Production Schemes carrying an element of subsidy and requiring technical assistance, the loans are granted by the Land Development Banks.

(i) Schemes for the supply of oil engines and electric motor-pumpsets.

(ii) New Well Subsidy Scheme.

Even these loans sanctioned by the Land Development Banks are eligible for subsidy under the Rules.

Eleven Nationalised Banks have been permitted to operate a scheme of lending under Government Guarantee in various districts of Tamil Nadu except the districts of Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris. Under this scheme, the Banks provide loan to agriculturists for the purchase of agricultural implements such as tractors, electric motor, pumpsets, oil engines, etc., against deposit of title deeds and hypothecation of machinery purchased under the scheme. Government have guaranteed the repayment with interest of irrecoverable loans. The Banks have disbursed a sum of Rs. 346.95 lakhs up to March 1971 against the total guaranteed limit of Rs. 490 lakhs. The Banks also furnish loans to agriculturists outside the guarantee.

The short-term and medium-term credit required by the agriculturists are provided by primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. There were 5,929 such societies at the close of the year 1970-71 affiliated to 15 Central Co-operative Banks at the district level which in turn are affiliated to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank. The short-term production credit provided by them during 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 40.13 crores. Medium

term loans were provided by these agencies to the agriculturists for purchase of pump sets, sinking of new wells, deepening of existing wells, purchase of cattle, etc., to the extent of Rs. 4-30 crores.

To make production credit available at the right time and adequately and to simplify the procedure in the sanction and disbursement of loans, the system of annual credit limit has been introduced in the State from 1965-66. Under the system, the credit needs and production requisites of a member for various crops to be raised during the whole year are assessed in advance and a credit limit is sanctioned to him by the Agricultural Credit Society before the commencement of the cultivation operations. The loans are disbursed in instalments with reference to the various stages of cultivation in kind and in cash based on the assessment made at the time of preparation of the credit limit application. The member is free to draw funds from the limits sanctioned as and when required for undertaking cultivation operations.

The loan policies of the co-operative banks reoriented under the crop loan system help promotion of the productive efficiency of farmers. Provision of adequate credit facilities at the proper time, application of fertilisers to the extent necessary, fixation of scales of finance for different crops including High Yielding Varieties, seasonality in lending and recovery, adequate supervision over the utilisation of loans, etc., are ensured by the co-operatives under the crop loan system. These factors have contributed to increase in agricultural production to a considerable extent.

With a view to give a fillip to the agricultural production, Government launched a campaign to step up Navarai crop cultivation in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput in 1970-71. The 3 (three) Central Banks in the above districts issued loans under the programme to the extent of Rs. 1.85 crores during the season 1970-71.

The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee has recommended the constitution of a Small Farmers Development Agency for undertaking certain measures for helping small farmers to raise

their farm business and other activities to a level at which they will ensure surplus and create potential for further growth. The Co-operative part of the implementation of the scheme is to promote the free flow of short-term, medium-term and long-term credit to the identified small farmers. This scheme was taken up for implementation in South Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. Besides, a scheme for the development of marginal farmers, sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labourers has also been taken up for implementation in the Chengam and Pudupalayam blocks in North Arcot district and Valapady and Pedanaickenpalayam Blocks in Salem district.

The Land Development Banks issued long-term credit to the extent of Rs. 19.07 crores in 1970-71 for agricultural development purposes such as sinking of new wells, purchase of and installation of electric motors, oil engines and pumpsets, laying of pipe lines for irrigation purposes, reclamation of lands, purchase of agricultural machinery like tractors, etc. Besides, the land development banks issued loans under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation assisted schemes to the extent of Rs. 3.29 crores. Eighteen Minor Irrigation Schemes and two plantation schemes were taken up for implementation during the year with assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation. There were 223 Primary Land Development Banks at the taluk and block levels affiliated to the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank at the close of 1970-71.

Panchayat Unions and Primary Education

Elementary Education is an important item of work entrusted to Panchayat Unions. There has been a significant rise in the enrolment of school-going children year-after-year in the Elementary Schools after Elementary Education has been entrusted to Panchayat Unions. More than 27,000 schools (Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools) are now functioning in Tamil Nadu. Of these, 21,700 schools are under the control of the Panchayat Unions while the rest are maintained by aided institutions in

Panchayat Union areas. The number of teachers employed and the number of pupils receiving instruction in these schools are 1,16,500 and 40,60,000 respectively.

The Elementary Education budget for the Panchayat Unions is approximately of the order of Rs. 32.53 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 28.39 crores representing about 87 per cent is met by Government in the form of statutory and non-statutory grants to the Panchayat Unions by the Government. The balance of Rs. 4.14 crores (13 per cent) is to be raised by the Panchayat Unions themselves to meet the cost of Elementary Education in their areas. The local resources raised by the Panchayat Unions in the field of Elementary Education has been steadily increasing from Rs. 314 lakhs in 1966-67, Rs. 347 lakhs in 1967-68, Rs. 358 lakhs in 1968-69, Rs. 373 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 392 lakhs in 1970-71.

Government have ordered the opening of a separate account for education (Local Fund Department Account No. III) in Panchayat Unions purely for transacting the funds connected with the Elementary Education with effect from 1st October 1969.

Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 7,36,000 at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for 282 Upper Primary Schools and at Rs. 300 for 1,515 Primary Schools towards the provision of equipments. They have also provided a sum of Rs. 7.32 lakhs as advance grant for additional teachers' posts under-age group 6-11 and 11-14. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has also been allocated (at the rate of Rs. 3,333) for 10 schools in each district for providing sanitary facilities while a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the construction of quarters for women teachers. One thousand, three hundred and seventy quarters have already been constructed.

School buildings.—Out of 21,700 Panchayat Union schools about 14,100 schools (which are more than 67 per cent of the total Panchayat Unions Schools) are accommodated in buildings of their own. Steps have been taken by the Government to construct more school buildings under a Phased Crash Programme and this will enable the location of all the Panchayat Union schools in their

own buildings in course of time. A sum of Rs. 52.60 lakhs has been provided under the Village Works Programme for construction of buildings to Panchayat Union schools.

Midday Meals Programme.—The establishment of Panchayats or Panchayat Unions have enabled the Government to concert appropriate measures for stabilizing the Midday meals Programme. The Midday Meals Programme covers 30,683 Elementary Schools (both Primary and Upper Primary) and provides midday meals to 18 lakhs of pupils including those fed in the Harijan Welfare schools. According to the programme, 6 paise per head will be paid by the Government while 4 paise per head will be collected from the public by way of matching contribution to meet the cost of midday meals supplied. It is open to the local committees to spend more than 10 paise and to prepare a richer and palatable food, if they so desired. CARE offered to improve the nutritional content of the midday meals during the year by supplying various commodities worth Rs. 6.02 crores. During 1970-71, 1.34 lakhs of pupils including those enrolled during 1969-70 were brought under the scheme. Each school has a Midday Meals Committee. The President of the Panchayat is the Chairman of the Committee while the Headmaster of the school is its Secretary.

The Central Kitchen Project was started at Sekkadu village in the Poonamallee Panchayat Union as a pilot project in 1967-68 with CARE assistance. Thirty kitchen centres were ordered to be opened during 1970-71 in North Arcot and South Arcot districts with the assistance of CARE. Ten regional godowns for storage of commodities for the Midday Meals Programme are under construction.

In order to devise ways and means for augmenting the financial resources of the Panchayat Unions to meet the increasing expenditure on Elementary Education, Government have constituted a Ten-member Panchayat Education Enquiry Committee with the Secretary to Government (B.D. & L.A.) as its Chairman. The Committee has already submitted its report to the Government, which is under their consideration.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme.

The Industrial Units are run directly by the Panchayat Unions and technically supervised by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme. The Industrial and Training Units include Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Bee-keeping, Leather, Pottery, Lime-kiln, Mat-weaving, Fruits preservation, Fibre, Cumbly-weaving, Cane and Bamboo Toy-making, Bell Metal, Sanitary-ware, Pith Article, Chalk crayon, Brass ware, Tailoring, etc. At the end of the year, 311 industrial units were functioning. Details regarding the expenditure on the above schemes, value of production and sales are furnished below :—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Value of production.</i>	<i>Value of sales.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS. P.	RS. P.
1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971.	12,13,900	43,41,476.17	40,73,466.94

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation

The total number of radio receivers and the number of panchayats in which they are installed as on 31st March 1971 were 28,375 and 13,224 respectively. The number of cinema trailer units available continued to be 54. A programme for extending the amenity of installation of radio receivers to more villages and hamlets was vigorously taken up and implemented during the year.

Rural Industries Project Programme.

The Government of India sanctioned three Rural Industries Project for Tamil Nadu in 1962-63 and these areas are located in Sriperumbudur, Omalur and Nanguneri covering Sriperumbudur and Tiruvellore taluks, Omalur and Mettur taluks and Nanguneri taluks respectively. These projects were sanctioned as Pilot Project to study and evolve suitable methods to industrialize rural areas. The pattern of assistance for the scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period will be 100 per cent grant in respect of staff and extension services and 100 per cent loan regarding

assistance to industrial units. The scheme continued to be implemented during the year 1970-71 in the aforesaid three project areas.

The schemes sanctioned and implemented so far comprise training programmes, common facility centres, three general purpose engineering workshops, one mosaic tile unit, one wood working unit, one envelope and paper bags unit, one chalk crayon production unit, one Polythene layflat unit and other Departmental Units and Development Schemes.

During 1970-71, the Government of India extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6.39 lakhs. One hundred and ninety-six small entrepreneurs were given loan to the extent of Rs. 2.84 lakhs.

Rural Man-Power Programme.

The Rural Man-Power Programme has been in operation in this State from 1961-62. The total number of blocks in which the programme was implemented during 1970-71 was 72. During 1970-71, 24 old blocks were weeded out and replaced by 24 new blocks. The works which were taken up under the Programme include digging and deepening of community irrigation wells, strengthening and raising of bunds, etc., improvements to existing roads, formation of roads, reclamation of lands vested in the panchayats, etc. The principal object underlying the programme is that the idle man-power in the rural areas should be utilised for the execution of works and schemes which will benefit the community at large and create tangible community assets. The work under this programme is to be executed only through the Local Labour Co-operative Society, if one is registered and functioning in the village. If there is no such society, the work will be entrusted to the panchayat for departmental execution. A contribution of 10 per cent of the estimated cost will be collected either from the panchayat or from the villagers who are the beneficiaries. In cases where such contributions are not forthcoming, it is open to the Panchayat Union Council to meet the share of contribution from its own funds.

Prosperity Brigade.

The Prosperity Brigade Scheme launched by late Arignar Anna in the year 1967 with the twin objects of creating a social awakening among the masses and instilling in them a spirit of public service has made gigantic strides in various fields. It has now become an essential voluntary organisation in Tamil Nadu endowed with a spirit of self-denial in Social Service Order and Community Consciousness. The Brigade has grown in its stature and size spreading out its activities in all spheres of development. Members of this Brigade do not receive any remuneration from Government for the voluntary services rendered by them but they are supplied with necessary tools and equipments. They devote their spare time to activities such as repair of tanks, construction of school buildings, improvements of roads, reclamation of lands, adult education and preaching against untouchability and other social evils. Judging the achievements in the last four years from its inception, it can be said that the scheme has not belied the hopes and expectations with which it was started.

The number of works undertaken and completed during the year are as follows :—

Construction of School buildings	197
Link Roads	443
Disilting of canals, tanks, etc.	225
Construction of Open Air Theatres	95
Other works such as kitchen-gardening, white washing of school buildings, etc.	1,009

Training Programme

There were seven Rural Extension Training Centres in this State :

1. T. Kallupatti (Madurai District).
2. Bhavanisagar (Coimbatore District).
3. Pattukkottai (Thanjavur District).
4. S.V. Nagaram (North Arcot District).

5. Krishnagiri Reservoir Project (Dharmapuri District).
6. Kovilpatti (Tirunelveli District).
7. Aduthurai (Thanjavur District).

According to the recommendation of the sub-committee on training, the Rural Extension Training Centres at Kovilpatti and Aduthurai were closed down as per G.O. Ms. No. 912, R.D.L.A., dated 20th May 1969.

Rural Extension Training Centre.—The following training programmes are being conducted at these centres.

1. Pre-service training for Gramasevaks (two years).
2. Intensive course in Agriculture (One year).
3. Training of Village Artisans (One year).
4. Adhoc training like Youth training.
5. Training as Associate Women Workers.
6. Training of Balasevikas.

Pre-service Training.—The candidates selected for appointment as Gramasevaks are given training for a period of two years in the Rural Extension Centres before they are regularly appointed as Gramasevaks. Theoretical as well as practical training are given to the trainees in various subjects such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Public Health, Khadi and Village Industries, Panchayats and Extension. The course is agriculture oriented and a bulk of the time is spent by the trainees in learning the theory behind scientific methods of agriculture and of Farming. In order to demonstrate the scientific methods of agriculture and the new techniques of modern farming, a farm, a poultry and a dairy unit are attached to each of the five Rural Extension training centres. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem during the training period. This training is given to the village level workers of the Agriculture Department working in areas covered by the Intensive Agriculture Area Programme from 1st November 1967 as Government have decided that 415 posts of village level workers should be converted into those of Gramasevaks.

One Year Intensive Training in Agriculture for selected Gramasevaks.—To improve the competence of Gramasevaks, particularly in the field of Agriculture, the Rural Extension Training Centres at Bhavanisagar and Pattukkottai were upgraded in 1964 to provide intensive training in agriculture for selected Gramasevaks. Subsequently, in 1968, three more centres, viz., T. Kallupatti, S.V. Nagaram and Krishnagiri were upgraded (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1800, R.D.L.A., dated 6th September 1968). The intention of the Government is that all Gramasevaks should be given this training with reference to their seniority. The candidates who successfully complete the course are awarded a Diploma in Agricultural Extension. During the period of training, the candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem in addition to their pay and allowances.

Numbers trained so far		291
Number under training	1969-70	229
	and	
	1970-71.	247

Training in High Yielding Varieties Programme.—During 1970, all the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers (Agriculture) in the State were given in service training on the High Yielding Varieties Crops in the Rural Extension Training Centres. The Instructors were initially trained for 15 days in the Agricultural College. They in turn gave the training to the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers. One special feature of this training was that the High Yielding Variety Crops were sown at fortnightly intervals and at the time of training, crops from the nursery stage to harvest stage were available for practical classes.

Home Science Wings.—There are 2 Home Science Wings attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres, Kallupatti and Bhavanisagar. These wings train the women workers and women voluntary workers in the blocks. The pre-service training which was being given for Gramasevaks in the Home Science Wings attached

to the Rural Extension Training Centres stands suspended at present, as Gramasevikas are not being recruited. The following training programmes were organised in these wings :—

(a) *Associate Women Workers Training.*—According to the orders of Government, a training for Associate Women Workers is organized in the Home Science Wings for a period of one month. The Convenors of Mahalir Mandrams and pre-school teachers are sent for this training. The Associate Women Workers Training programme is sponsored and fully financed by Government of India. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem during their training. The selection of candidates and follow up work are attended to by the Director of Women's Welfare through block organisations. The particulars of courses conducted are given below :—

Number of women workers trained up to March 1969 ..	1,755
Number of women workers trained in 1969-70 ..	113
Number of women workers trained in 1970-71 ..	170

(b) *Balasevikas Training.*—The pre-school teachers are called Balasevikas. They are given training in Health, Sanitation, Handicrafts, Nutrition and in conducting pre-school classes attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres. This training is given for a period of three months. On completion of training, they are posted to pre-schools opened by the Women's Welfare Department and to those opened under Applied Nutrition Programme.

The number trained so far and number under training are given below :—

Number trained up to 31st March 1969 ..	212
Number under training in 1969-70 ..	56
Number under training in 1970-71 ..	115

Workshop Wings.—At present, Workshop Wings are attached to all the Rural Extension Training Centres. In each workshop wing 10 trainees in Carpentry and 10 trainees in Blacksmithy are

given training each year. Training is given to the sons of village artisans in manufacturing and repairing Agricultural implements and tools. The duration of the course is one year. During the training, the artisans receive a stipend of Rs. 45.

Besides training, these institutions undertake repairs and manufacture of agricultural implements and tools to a limited extent. The workshop wings serve as a centre for the Gramasevaks to learn about the use of various agricultural implements and how to repair and maintain them and also about their usefulness.

During the year, three of the workshop wings have been upgraded as production-cum-training centres. The particulars relating to the number of persons trained or undergoing training at these centres are as follows :—

Number trained upto March 1969	.. ..	721
Number under training in 1969-70	... ..	91
Number under training in 1970-71	.. ..	98

Adhoc training- Seerani Volunteers.—With a view to acquaint the Seerani Volunteers with the rich heritage of our country and the various developmental programmes that have been undertaken in different fields to build up the Nation, 12 days training programmes are conducted for them in the Rural Extension Training Centres. During 1970-71, 10 courses were conducted as against 8 courses conducted in 1969-70. The strength for each course is 40.

Community Development Programme

At the beginning of the year, there were 179 stage II and 195 post stage II Blocks in position in the State. During the year 13 stage II blocks became post stage II blocks on completion of the period of operation of 5 years as stage II blocks. Thus, at the end of the year, there were 166 stage II and 208 post stage II

blocks in position. These blocks represented 17,298 villages covering an extent of 1,11,184 square kilometres with a total population of 271 lakhs.

The entire State had been delimited into 375 development blocks and consequent on the withdrawal of Community Development Programme from the Kalrayan Hills Block of South Arcot district, there were only 374 blocks in the State. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 has been implemented in these blocks with the result that a Panchayat Union whose jurisdiction is co-terminus with that of the Development Block has been constituted for each Development Block.

The achievements made under the various schemes during the year are given below :—

Agriculture.—17,554 metric tons of improved paddy seeds and 2,474 metric tons of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots in the Panchayat Union areas. About 98,497 metric tons of Ammonium Sulphate and about 3,72,000 metric tons of other chemical fertilizers were also distributed during the year. In order to improve local manurial resources 1,635 metric tons of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further 52,709 improved implements like iron ploughs, sprayers, etc., were supplied to the ryots. 1,27,103 compost pits were dug during the year. In order to control Pest attack on crops, about 21,389 metric tons of chemical pesticides were distributed to the farmers through the Panchayat Unions. 10,223 agricultural demonstrations of various categories were held to propagate improved methods of agriculture. An extent of 2,713 hectares of land was also reclaimed during the year.

Animal Husbandry.—Considerable progress has been made in the distribution of bulls and birds. 17 pedigree bulls and 22,399 exotic birds were supplied through the Panchayat Unions during the year. 1,89,336 bulls were castrated, while 38.58 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated. 2,61,269 animals were given artificial insemination during the year.

Fisheries.—6.52 lakhs fingerlings were distributed during the year.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—571 Rural Latrines, 6,188 soakage pits and 21,861 metres of pucca drains were constructed in the Panchayat Union blocks during the year. Under the Family Planning Programme, sterilisation operations were performed on 53,420 men and 11,924 women. 1,266 drinking water wells were constructed and 1,094 wells were renovated.

Social Education.—About 23,400 adults were made literates during the year.

Communications.—1,366 Kilometres of Kacha roads were constructed while 1,518 Kilometres of existing Kacha roads were improved under the Community Development Programme. Besides these 1,745 culverts were constructed while 148 culverts were repaired.

Co-operation.—121 new societies were started during the year and the number of additional members enrolled in the existing societies and the members enrolled in the new societies were 45,500.

People's Contribution.—A sum of Rs. 34.41 lakhs was realised towards people's contribution for various programmes executed by the Panchayat Unions during the year.

Community development and Panchayat development programme

The State was delimited into 375 blocks for the purpose of executing the Community Development Programme. Consequent on the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Act XXXV of 1958) all Development Blocks in this State except the Kalrayans Hills area was declared as Panchayat Development Blocks and a Panchayat Union Council was constituted in each of the blocks. There are 374 Panchayat Unions in this State.

Of these, two blocks are Tribal Development Blocks and they are located in Kolli Hills and Yercaud in the Salem district.

The Community Development Programme had been in operation in two stages, viz., Stage I and Stage II. Each Stage I Block was eligible for a financial assistance of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for a period of five years. After the completion of the five year period as Stage I Block, each Block slides to Stage II Block with a financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs for a period of five years. At the expiry of the Stage II period, each Block is treated as a post Stage II Block, which is not eligible for any Government of India assistance under the Community Development Pattern. During the year 1970-71, there were 159 Stage II Blocks and 215 post Stage II Blocks. With the formation of Panchayat Unions in this State, the implementation of the Community Development Programme underwent a change. The Panchayat Unions discharge not only the functions which they inherited from the District Board but also implemented the various schemes under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development as the execution of the Community Development Programme had been statutorily entrusted to the Panchayat Unions. The expenditure on Community Development and Panchayat Development Programme was based on an integrated provision made available to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the form of Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. The Budget contains separate items of resources giving an estimate of the financial resources available for Block Level Planning and the integrated pattern of financial assistance to be made available by the Government to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The financial structure of the Schematic Budget classified under Production Fund, Education Fund, General Fund and Village Panchayat Fund was designed to enable them to discharge their functions efficiently. The Panchayat Unions in this State are not only exercising civic functions but also acting as agents of the State Government for implementing various development schemes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Village Industries at the block level and below.

Applied nutrition programme

To educate the villagers on the importance of production and consumption of nutritious food for better health, the Applied Nutrition Programme with the assistance of UNICEF and State was first implemented in Tamil Nadu during the year 1962-63. In the first phase, 7 blocks attached to the 7 Rural Extension Training Centres were selected for implementation. After successful implementation in these blocks, this programme was handed over from 1st April 1968 to the respective Panchayat Unions for implementation. In 1970-71, the Applied Nutrition Programme was extended to 8 more blocks in addition to the 7 blocks already in operation. Thus, the programme was in operation in 15 blocks in 1970-71.

Local administration

There were 90 Municipalities and 4 Municipal Townships in this State at the commencement of the year. Four new Municipalities were constituted during the year with effect from 19th November 1970 by upgrading the Avadi, Ambattur, Kathivakkam and Madhavaram Town Panchayats. Thus, there were 94 Municipalities and 4 Municipal Townships at the end of the year.

Corporation of Madras

The Madras City Municipal corporation consists of 120 elected councillors and 6 co-opted councillors. During the year, there were 12 ordinary meetings, 53 special meetings, 31 adjourned meetings and 1 urgent meeting of the council. The council disposed of 988 subjects out of 1,633 subjects placed before it. Among the various Committees constituted under the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, the Appointments Committee met 11 times and disposed of 57 subjects, the Contracts Committee met 25 times and disposed of 254 subjects, the Corporation Accounts Committee met 12 times and disposed of 61 subjects; the Licence Appeals Committee met 13 times and disposed of 417 subjects and the Central Committee met 18 times and disposed of 1,461 subjects.

Finance.—Property Tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The total collections during the year under “Property Tax” amounted to Rs. 5,75,56,968 as against Rs. 5,38,85,263. The increase in collection was Rs. 36,71,705.

There was also increase in the collection of Profession Tax, Companies Tax, Advertisement Tax, Licence Fees and Entertainment Tax, Show Tax, Surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Duty on transfers of property as drastic action was taken to collect the arrear and current dues.

The year opened with a consolidated surplus of Rs. 397.69 lakhs under all accounts. The receipt during the year was Rs. 2,348.01 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,246.17 lakhs and the closing balance for the year was Rs. 499.53 lakhs.

Under Revenue Account, the receipt for the year was Rs. 1,059.06 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,093.18 lakhs.

Ways and means advances amounting to Rs. 250 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government during the year which were drawn by the corporation on 29th June 1970, 28th July 1970, 30th November 1970 and 26th December 1970.

During the year, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 81.86 lakhs and grants to the extent Rs. 58.49 lakhs. Government have also sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the maintenance and repairs to the Public Convenience at Marina. Apart from this, public loans amounting to Rs. 55.00 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs from Life Insurance Corporation were drawn by the Corporation during the year for remunerative enterprises and Crash Programmes.

Child Welfare Scheme.—The total number of deliveries attended during the year was 27,591 and those of ante-natal cases booked, blood samples examined and positive cases were 29,505, 19,241 and 112 respectively.

Street Lighting.—In Madras City including its vast extended areas, the street lighting was increased considerably and many improvements were effected inspite of the limited financial position of

the Corporation as well as the continued difficulties in procuring essential materials such as steel tubular poles, M.D. fittings, cables, etc. There were 31,258 street lights with a total load of 3,041·900 K.W. burning in the streets, parks and other places vested in the corporation at the end of March 1971.

Low tension underground cables to a length of 144·521 K.M. and high tension cables to a length of 7·655 K.M. were laid bringing a total length of all the corporation street lighting mains to 2,282·181 K.M. of which the low tension cables were 2,097·317 K.M. and that of high tension were 126·883 K.M. and that of low tension overhead mains were 57·971 K.M.

The total expenditure incurred towards the electricity charges for the street lighting during the year was Rs. 23,88,067·75 towards 1,36,03,714 units consumed.

Water-supply.—Out of a total outlay of Rs. 36·00 lakhs set apart for schemes for augmenting the sources, improving Head works and redesigning and improving trunk mains, a sum of Rs.35·07 lakhs had been spent during the year. All the schemes are in various stages of progress.

Drainage schemes.—Out of a total provision of Rs. 40 lakhs set apart for effecting improvements to the existing drainage system by duplicating the pumping mains extending the sewers in extended parts of the city and providing full treatment for the disposal of sewage, a sum of Rs. 36·89 lakhs had been spent. All the schemes were continued and they were at different stages of progress at the end of the year.

Mechanical Engineering.—The installation of W.T. fittings and I.T. fittings and laying of 2 core and 4 core cables work continued to be in progress. Orders have been placed for the supply of Hydraulic lifts—seven tonnes capacity with 5 H.P. The supply of Air Compressor and Hydraulic Press, Arbor Press and a Straightening Press is awaited. Printing and Binding Machines have been purchased for the Corporation Printing Press.

- (ii) The three Universities in Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) All Municipalities and Municipal Townships.
- (iv) All Panchayat Unions.
- (v) All Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships.
- (vi) Temples and other Hindu Religious Institutions, whose income exceeds Rs. 1,000 per annum.
- (vii) Wakfs, the income of which exceeds Rs. 5,000 per annum.
- (viii) Official Assignee—High Court.
- (ix) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
- (x) Minor Ports.
- (xi) Market Committees.
- (xii) Local Library Authorities.

The Examiner also functions as Audit Authority for the Institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the State Government such as —

- (i) Midday Meals Scheme.
- (ii) Government (Board) Secondary Schools.
- (iii) Private Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges.
- (iv) Miscellaneous Institutions in the State that are entrusted by the Government from time to time.
- (v) Institutions receiving grants-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 30,000 recurring and exceeding Rs. 50,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1.50 lakhs, non-recurring.

The examiner in his capacity as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administers 2,391 Charitable Endowments (both Central and State), the total value of which, is Rs. 3,90.27 lakhs.

During the year, the audit of the accounts of 2,605 institutions with a total transaction of Rs. 1,01,30.40 lakhs was done. Seven hundred and nineteen reports in lieu of surcharge were issued during

the year against the Executive Authorities of Local Bodies under the surcharge provisions of the various local Acts for the recovery of Rs. 9,82,651.51. Two surcharge certificates were issued during the year against the Executive Authorities of Local Bodies for the recovery of Rs. 4,134.45.

Audit of State trading schemes

The Department of Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes was constituted by segregating the functions of the Chief Auditor from those of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts with effect from 21st May 1969. The staff of this department have been so distributed between Headquarters and Districts that the audit of all the Branches in a district is done by a District Inspector assisted by 2 to 5 Audit Assistants. The work of the District Inspectors in the Districts is being supervised by two Assistant Chief Auditors having their headquarters at Madurai and Tiruppur.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes is the internal auditor in respect of the following schemes :—

- (1) Madras Dairy and Milk Project Scheme.
- (2) Madurai Dairy and Milk Project Scheme.
- (3) Purchase and Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers.
- (4) Agriculture Depots.
- (5) Weights and Measures Institutions.
- (6) Khadi and Village Industries Schemes.
- (7) Pearl and Chank Fisheries Schemes.
- (8) Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

The audit of the accounts of the Summer Festival conducted by the Tourist Advisory Committee, Ootacamund, Tamizhagam Guest House at Ootacamund and New Delhi were entrusted to the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes. The audit of the accounts of the Summer Festival conducted by the Tourist Advisory Committee in May 1970 has been completed. The audit of Tamizhagam Guest House at Ootacamund for 1969-70 has been taken up and is in progress.

The Chief Auditor is also in charge of the stock verification organisation which is entrusted with the physical verification of Government stocks and stores.

Out of 1,339 institutions under the audit control of the Chief Auditor, 441 institutions are audited quarterly, 181 institutions are audited half-yearly while 717 institutions are audited annually. As against 1,764 quarterly audits and 181 half-yearly audits for 1970-71, 785 quarterly audits and 14 half-yearly audits have been completed till 31st March 1971. Out of 717 annual audits for 1969-70, 714 annual audits have been completed till 31st March 1971.

The audit of accounts relating to chemical fertilisers maintained by Collectors were completed upto the 1st half of 1970-71.

The special audit of the Publication Wing of the Government Museum for the period from 1st January 1966 to 31st March 1970 was taken up by the Chief Auditor under instructions from the Government. Defalcation of Government funds to the tune of Rs. 18,091 was detected in audit. A sum of Rs. 12,274 was also recovered from the Assistants attached to the Publication Wing of the Museum.

During inspections in Kadhi Sales Depots, Production Centres, etc., of Khadi and Village Industries Department in North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore Districts, defalcations and other serious irregularities were noticed and reported to the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras for investigation and necessary action. The total loss sustained by the aforesaid defalcations and irregularities amounted to Rs. 55,000. There were also unaccounted or shortages of stocks of khadi, cotton, silk goods, etc., amounting to Rs. 95,000. The matter was reported to the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras for investigation and necessary action. There was also misappropriation of sale proceeds of Khadi goods to the tune of Rs. 602 and a special report was sent to the Director of Khadi and Village Industries in this regard. A sum of Rs. 4,84,174 was claimed as audit fees from the Tamil

Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras for the cent per cent audit of Khadi and Village Industries schemes done by the Chief Auditor for the year 1969-70.

The Stock Verification Organization had conducted physical verification of stocks and stores to the value of Rs. 3,48.22 lakhs of various institutions. It also verified the stocks and stores of five I grade Municipalities in the State, viz., Thanjavur, Salem, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Ootacamund. Nine hundred and eighteen items of excesses and 2,664 items of shortages valued at Rs. 55,383 and Rs. 1,37,737 respectively were noticed and reported.

The quality of audit has considerably improved during the year due to the intensive inspection undertaken by the officers and the constant vigil they exercised over the officers in their jurisdiction.

This department is giving timely alerts to the Units in respect of stores liable for deterioration, spot-lighting of cases where Government funds get locked up in idle machinery and stores and giving constructive suggestions from time to time for better custody, utilisation and accounting of stores and safe guarding Government funds.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Women's Welfare

The State Social Welfare Board and the Women's Welfare Department continued their *status quo* with reference to their integrated role. The 32nd meeting of the State Social Welfare Board was held in May 1970 when applications for E.S.L.C. day Camps and Condensed Course were discussed. The 33rd meeting of the Board was held in November 1970 when some applications for assistance under grant-in-aid programmes were considered. An emergency meeting of the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board was convened on 18th January 1971 when the applications for grants under various schemes were considered.

Under Mahila Mandal Grant, the Central Social Welfare Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 56,835 to 13 Mahila Mandal Institutions for 1970-71. Against this, a sum of Rs. 49,468 has been released to 12 institutions upto 31st March 1971 after adjusting the unspent balance of Rs. 1,367 of the previous year. Under Urban Pilot Project, a sum of Rs. 8,996 has been released against a total amount of Rs. 12,040 sanctioned for the year. Under the Holiday Camps, against the sanction of Rs. 30,000 a sum of Rs. 25,611.90 has been released. Under the plan period grant, a sum of Rs. 1,72,329.69 has been released upto March 1971 as against a sum of Rs. 2,16,970 sanctioned to 68 voluntary institutions.

Under the annual grant 1970-71, the Central Social Welfare Board conveyed approval of sanction for 144 institutions covering a sum of Rs. 1,70,000. Against this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,55,318 has been released. The Central Board has sanctioned grants for condensed course of education for adult women to six institutions covering a sum of Rs. 1,60,900 for 1969-1971 and to two institutions covering an amount of Rs. 70,000 for 1970-72. The amounts actually released were Rs. 6,000 and 1,11,000 respectively. Eight voluntary institutions have coached up adult women and sent them up for special E.S.L.C. examination held in May 1969.

Out of eleven Socio-economic Units sanctioned under the Third Plan, nine units are functioning.

A sum of Rs. 28,500 was sanctioned to (Guild of Service) Seva Samajam Foster Care Unit for 1970-71 for Foster Care activities. A sum of Rs. 23,000 has been released upto 31st March 1971.

Out of the 374 Blocks in the State, Women's Welfare Committees have been formed in 369 Blocks. Each committee consists of 13 members including voluntary social workers in each block. These committees meet once in a month, guide and review the activities relating to women's welfare in the blocks.

The following field staff were in position as on 31st March 1971 :—

<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Staff in position.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Superintendent of Service Homes	3
2. Superintendent, Secondary Grade Teachers' Training.	1
3. Superintendent, Working Women's Hostel ..	1
4. District Women Welfare Officers	14
5. Mukya Sevikas	269
6. Grama Sevikas	722
7. Women's Welfare Organisers	48
8. Balasevikas for Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project, Poonamallee.	51
9. Balasevikas for Family and Child Welfare ..	10
10. Balasevikas in Pre-Schools	1,215
11. Craft Assistants in work centres	32
12. Conductresses	45

The 13,124 Mahalir Mandrams established during the Third Plan period continued to function. The local women interested in this programme with leadership qualities are the convenors of the Mahalir Mandrams. Training is given to the convenors to conduct the Mandrams efficiently. So far, 846 convenors of

Mahalir Mandrams have been trained. The activities during the training period cover craft teaching, health and hygiene sanitation, family and children welfare, importance of small savings, gardening, cooking with nutritive value, etc. Three hundred Mahalir Mandrams have buildings of their own. Other Mandrams are located in rent-free buildings, Choultries, convenor's houses, etc. Nine hundred and sixty-seven Mahalir Mandrams have got themselves registered under the Companies Act. Seven hundred and fifty nine Craft Instructresses have been appointed and 10,082 Mandrams have been equipped with sewing machines, etc.

Out of 374 blocks, 310 Women's Listening Clubs have been provided with Radios. These Women's Listening Clubs are functioning properly. One hundred and seventy six Mukya sevikas were trained in Pre-School Programme in 6 batches during the period from 4th February 1970 to 28th February 1971 and the duration of the training was 2 months. Three Mukya Sevikas were appointed for the six weeks Refresher Course Training at Mahabadi Agricultural Institute from 11th March 1971 to 17th April 1971. Eight hundred and forty six Mahalir Mandram Convenors were trained in the three Rural Extension Training Centres at Bhavanisagar in Coimbatore District, T. Kallupatti in Madurai District and at the Service Home, Tambaram in Chingleput District.

The Department continues to extend financial support to Kuzhandaigal Kappagams. These Kuzhandaigal Kappagams enable the rural working women to attend to their work without any anxiety about their children. One thousand and nine Kuzhandaigal Kappagams are functioning well. Out of 200 blocks selected and sanctioned for starting pre-schools at the rate of one per block 198 pre-schools have been started. The pre-schools are in charge of trained Balasevikas who get an honorarium of Rs. 20 per month. Whenever trained Balasevikas are not available, qualified but untrained Balasevikas are appointed in charge of the Kuzhandaigal Kappagams. The buildings for locating Kuzhandaigal Kappagams with the care assistance proposed for 115 pre-schools have been completed.

The two Balwadis started in Pudupattinam in Thanjavur district on 2nd August 1967 for the Children of Burma Repatriates continued to function well with a strength of 40 children in each.

In the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project, Poonamallee, 50 Balwadies and 10 creches continued to function with an average attendance of 40 children in a Balwadi and 10 in a creche. The Balwadi is in charge of a Balasevika helped by an Ayah and each creche has an Ayah. These centres have been provided with equipments for Rs. 10,000.

The four Family and Child Welfare projects started in Villivakkam in Chingleput district, Athur in Madurai district, Perianaickenpalayam in Coimbatore district and Kurinjipadi in South Arcot district are functioning well. Upto March 1971, ten training camps for womenfolk at Villivakkam block, six training camps for womenfolk at Athur block, two training camps for womenfolk at Perianaickenpalayam block and three training camps for womenfolk at Kurinjipadi block have been conducted. A sum of Rs. 1,42,276-00 has been released for the training camps conducted during the year.

The 48 Women's Welfare Branches in the State continued to function satisfactorily. 46,913 families were contacted by the Women's Welfare Organisers and necessary help rendered to them.

The two work centres (general for all women) started during 1969-70, one at Tirupathur, North Arcot district and the other at Latwadi, Salem district functioned normally during the year. Out of 45 work centres and 8 production centres started previously, only 21 work centres and 5 production centres are functioning now. The work centre at Pammal in Chingleput district has been shifted to Ponneri in the same district. Another work centre at Arcot in North Arcot district has been shifted to Chengam in the same district. The work centre at Gopalapuram in The Nilgiris district has been shifted to Ooty while the work centre at Konthagai in Ramanathapuram district has been shifted to Ammapathy in the same district.

One Tailoring work centre at Karai in North Arcot district started on 4th March 1970 continued to function satisfactorily. Fifteen Scheduled Caste women were trained in the I batch and 15 women in the II batch are undergoing training from 4th March 1971.

The Tailoring Unit at Kollimalai in The Nilgiris district for Scheduled Tribes started on 20th August 1969 functioned normally. Ten trainees were trained in the first batch while ten others are still undergoing training.

The two Bomboo work centres at Masanangudi and Kunjapanai started in 1969-70 for Scheduled Tribes continued to function. Ten women have been trained in the first batch while the II batch is still undergoing training.

The Tailoring and Ready-made garment making centre at Perungulam in Tirunelveli district for Denotified Tribes functioned satisfactorily.

One Bamboo work centre at Samayapuram in Dharmapuri district started in June 1970 continued to function well. The I batch of 15 women are undergoing training.

Six work centres and one sales depot started during 1966-67 to 1968-69 with Harijan Welfare funds continued to function during the year.

The Women's Welfare Staff continued to evince keen interest in the Family Planning Programme.

The Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur for the socially-handicapped women (adults and children) continued to function well. The average attendance of these three homes during the year was 238 adults and 94 children. In all the three service homes, 125 adults and 27 children were admitted during the year while 157 adults and 36 children were discharged. In all the three service homes Rs. 10,201.31 worth of finished articles were turned out and a sum of Rs. 9,578.45 have been realized by

way of sale proceeds of finished articles during the year. Four Voluntary Welfare Institutions have received grants from State Government for coaching candidates for special E.S.L.C. examination. Out of 36 candidates appeared, 27 candidates came out successful at the Special E.S.L.C. Examination.

The working Women's Hostel at Egmore, Madras continued to function well with a sanctioned strength of 25 inmates.

The Women's Welfare Staff took special interest to promote the Small Savings Scheme in the districts. Special campaigns were organised and large amounts were collected. A sum of Rs. 3.12 lakhs has been invested in Small Savings by the Women in various rural Women's Organisations and Centres.

The Department participated in the All-India Trade and Agricultural Fair held from 29th December 1970 to 15th February 1971. In this Fair, articles obtained from districts and Service Homes were sold for Rs. 4,560.

The Director of Women's Welfare participated in various meetings during the year.

Harijan Welfare

At the State level, the ameliorative work in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is attended to by the Director of Harijan Welfare who is an officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre. At the district level, the Collectors of all the Districts continue to be responsible not only for the administrative work done in the districts for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but also for the administrative work relating to the Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes under the control of the Director of Backward Classes. The Collectors are assisted by gazetted District Welfare Officers in the grade of Deputy Collectors in all the districts. One Additional District Welfare Officer in the grade of Tahsildar continued to work in Madurai district during the year.

The State Harijan Welfare Committee met on 14th July 1970 at Mahabalipuram and discussed various measures intended for the uplift of the Harijans.

The Conference of District Welfare Officers was held on 15th July 1970 at Mahabalipuram. The progress of work done under the various ameliorative schemes was reviewed and the steps to be taken to overcome difficulties, if any, in the way of their implementation were also discussed at the Conference. There was no Tribal Advisory Council meeting during the year.

Provision of house-sites.—House-sites are provided free of cost to poor Harijans who own no house-sites. Each site ordinarily measures 5 cents with provision for common amenities such as latrine, bath-room, park, street, etc. Ten per cent of the total number of sites are reserved for poor Backward Class people who are willing to reside with Harijans. The total number of house-sites acquired and house-sites assigned during the year were 28,521 and 12,787 respectively.

Harijan Welfare Schools.—There are 833 Harijan Welfare Schools functioning in the State for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a strength of 1,17,834 pupils in all the schools :—

Number of Harijan Welfare Schools—833

(i) Elementary Schools	745
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools ..	81
(iii) High Schools	7
	833

Besides the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the pupils of other communities are admitted. In addition to this, there were one pial school, nine night schools and 24 libraries run by the Harijan Welfare Department in Kanyakumari district. Incentive prizes in the form of silver medals at a cost of Rs. 10 are given to the Headmasters of Harijan Welfare Schools in each District for

maintaining best attendance of students throughout the year. Prizes in the form of clothes are also given to three pupils selected in each Harijan Welfare School every year for having maintained regular and higher percentage of attendance. Prizes are also distributed to Harijan Welfare Students (both Boys and Girls) in the form of National Defence Certificates/National Savings Certificates for their outstanding performance in the S.S.L.C. Examination. The prizes valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively are awarded to each of the best and next best Harijan boy and girl in each district.

Two sets of dresses are supplied to all girl pupils who were either studying in Harijan Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government hostels. Free supply of text-books, slates, etc., was made to Harijan pupils in Harijan Welfare Schools. One set of dress to Harijans and Tribal boys studying in Standards I to V of Harijan Welfare Schools also is supplied at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 per pupil on the eve of Pongal.

Midday meals are supplied to all the pupils in the Harijan Welfare Schools at the rate of 15 paise per meal. An expenditure of Rs. 18.96 lakhs under Non-Plan schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 6.88 lakhs under Plan schemes were incurred during the year. Midday meals were also supplied during the year in a few non-Harijan Welfare Schools in which the Harijan pupils were predominant. An expenditure of Rs. 10.13 lakhs was incurred under this item during the year 1970-71.

From the year 1969-70, a new scheme for the award of a Silver Shield to the value of Rs. 200 to the Harijan Welfare School in each District (except Kanyakumari) which secured the highest percentage of passes either in V or VIII Standard was introduced and it was continued during the year 1970-71. According to this scheme, the Collector of the District will assess the percentage of passes in the Harijan Welfare Schools in his jurisdiction and judge the merit of the school for the award of silver shield.

Schools for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes.—There are 69 Government Schools run for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes as detailed below :—

	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Number of pupils.</i>
(i) Residential	65	3,550
(ii) Non-Residential	4	275
Total ..	<u>69</u>	<u>3,825</u>

Besides the above schools, three residential schools are run for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes by Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam, Coonoor, with Government aid. The number of Scheduled Tribe pupils benefited by these three schools is 350. The pupils in the Non-residential schools are supplied with midday meals free of cost. Supply of books and clothing free of cost is made to all the Scheduled Tribe pupils in the Government and aided schools.

Education (i) State Scholarships.—The total number of pupils benefited under the scholarships during the year are furnished below category-wise :—

PRE-MATRIC.

	<i>Number of applications received.</i>	<i>Number granted.</i>	<i>Amount granted.</i>
			RS.
h) Scheduled Castes ..	4,44,367	3,86,843	67,68,845
) Scheduled Tribes ..	1,150	1,004	13,292
Total ..	<u>4,55,517</u>	<u>3,87,847</u>	<u>67,82,137</u>

POST-MATRIC.

	<i>Number of applications received.</i>	<i>Number granted.</i>	<i>Amount granted.</i> RS.
(a) Scheduled Castes ..	9,785	8,136	20,32,870
(b) Scheduled Tribes ..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,785	8,136	20,32,870

Amount granted for both Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships was Rs. 88,15,007.

(ii) *Government of India Scholarships.*—The details of the scholarships sanctioned during the year are furnished below :—

	<i>Number of applications received.</i>	<i>Number of applications sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i> RS. P.
(a) Scheduled Castes—			
(i) Renewal ..	5,073	4,911	28,95,496.15
(ii) Fresh	8,624	8,227	35,02,661.42
(iii) Study Tour ..	..	(79)	5,341.00
Total ..	13,697	13,138	64,03,498.57
(b) Scheduled Tribes—			
(i) Renewal ..	74	70	38,519.00
(ii) Fresh	91	88	41,170.00
Total ..	165	158	79,689.00

Government hostels for Scheduled Castes.—There were 427 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes at the beginning of the year. Thirty-nine hostels were opened during the year. Thus, the total number of hostels for Scheduled Castes as on 31st March 1971 was 463. An expenditure of Rs. 67,59,000 was incurred on the maintenance of these hostels during the year 1970-71. The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Forward Communities are admitted in these Government hostels in the ratio of 75 : 20 : 5 respectively. Sanction for the employment of 256 part time tutors was accorded during the year to improve the standard of education of boarders.

Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes.—There were 16 hostels for Scheduled Tribes on 31st March 1971 as detailed below :—

	<i>Number of hostels.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
(i) Boys	12	570
(ii) Girls	4	130
Total..	<hr/> 16 <hr/>	<hr/> 700 <hr/>

The admission to these hostels is made in the following ratio :

Scheduled Tribes 60, Scheduled Castes 30, Backward Classes 10. Free supply of clothing and books are made to the inmates of the hostels. A sum of Rs. 0.49 lakh was spent on the maintenance of hostels for Scheduled Tribes.

Subsidised hostels.—During the year, there were 65 subsidised hostels and the number of students benefited by the sanction of Boarding Grants was 4,083 (Scheduled Castes 4,030 and Scheduled Tribes 53). Grants were sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem per boarder in the hostels in plains and Rs. 21 per mensem per boarder in the hostels located in hill areas for 10 months in a year. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7.36 lakhs.

The Pre-Examination Training Centre opened in the year 1966 continued during the year for coaching up the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for All-India Service Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. Eighteen Scheduled Castes candidates and four Scheduled Tribes candidates selected and admitted in November 1969 in the Centre for the fourth batch continued to receive their training during the year.

Sanitary amenities.—Provision for sanitary amenities such as formation of pathways to burial grounds, construction of latrines, bathrooms, etc., was made as usual during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 22.88 lakhs was incurred on the provision of sanitary amenities during the year. The expenditure incurred during the year under the centrally assisted/sponsored schemes during the year is furnished below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(a) Centrally assisted schemes—	
(i) Scheduled Castes	116.91
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	12.25
(b) Centrally sponsored schemes—	
(i) Scheduled Castes	25.41
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	3.13

During the year, a sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs only was allotted for the grant of interest-free loans to petty traders of Scheduled Castes. But a sum of Rs. 10.04 lakhs was incurred during the year on giving loans to 1,896 persons.

The removal of untouchability week for the month of January 1971 was celebrated from 24th January to 30th January 1971. It was celebrated on the 28th of February and 30th of the remaining months of the year. The various schemes taken up for economic

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MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO THE INTER-CASTE MARRIED COUPLES AT A
FUNCTION HELD ON 8th SEPTEMBER 1970 IN THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE,
MADRAS. Tmt. NANDINI SATPATFI, UNION DEPUTY MINISTER FOR
PLANNING PRESENTING THE GOLD MEDAL TO ONE OF THE
INTER-CASTE MARRIED COUPLE AND Tmt. SATHIYAVANI.
MUTHU. MINISTER FOR HARIJAN WELFARE. PRESIDED.

uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were explained in detail to the Public. The evils of untouchability were also explained to the public and they were requested to co-operate with the Government in the eradication of the social evil. Gold Medals (1½ sovereigns each) were granted during the year to 66 couples who had contracted inter-caste marriages.

Welfare of Backward Classes

The Director of Backward Classes, an Officer drawn from the I.A.S. cadre is in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes in the State. In the districts, the Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai, working under the administrative control of the District Collectors are responsible for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes.

Details regarding the total number of schools for Denotified Tribes and hostels and Backward Classes hostels in the State are furnished below :—

I. Total number of schools ..	271	(Including 243 Kallar Schools).	
(a) Elementary Schools ..	229		
(b) Higher Elementary Schools ..	37		
(c) High Schools	5		
II. The total strength of the schools was 34,481 (21,256 boys plus 13,225 girls).			
		<i>Backward Classes.</i>	<i>Denotified Tribes.</i>
III. Total number of hostels	28		40
IV. Total sanctioned strength	2,144		4,039

Midday meals at the rate of 15 paise per meal are served to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Tribes Schools. Two sets of uniforms were supplied to the inmates of Denotified Tribes Boarding Homes while one set of dress was supplied to the pupils studying in Denotified Tribes Schools from I to III Standards.

Scholarships are sanctioned for pre-matric and post-matric studies from the State funds to all those who obtained a minimum of 40 per cent of marks in the last annual examination having the annual income of Rs. 2,000 and below. Every year, a fixed allotment of Rs. 14.84 lakhs was being sanctioned under non-plan schemes by the Government of India for awarding post-matric scholarships to Low Income group students and Denotified Tribes. The State Government have been requested to meet the expenditure under State Funds from 1st April 1969 onwards.

Details regarding the number of scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent are given below :—

	<i>Number of Scholarships sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount spent.</i>
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
<i>(i) Plan Schemes—</i>		
<i>(a) Backward Classes</i>	93,953	115.35
<i>(b) Denotified Tribes</i>	17,873	11.29
<i>(ii) Non Plan Schemes—</i>		
<i>(a) Backward Classes</i>	46,587	84.92
<i>(b) Denotified Tribes</i>	40,050	14.44
<i>Government of India Scholarships to Lower Income Groups and Denotified Tribes.</i>		
<i>(iii)</i>		
<i>(a) Lower Income Groups</i>	1,716	10.30
<i>(b) Denotified Tribes</i>	781	4.54

The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Forward Classes are being admitted in the Government Hostels for Backward Classes in the ratio of 25 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Part-time tutors in Government hostels were appointed with a view to improve the educational standard of the inmates of the hostels.

A sum of Rs. 6.05 lakhs has been spent for the sanction of Boarding grants to those staying in 62 subsidized hostels as detailed below :—

	<i>Number of grants sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount spent.</i>
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1 Backward Classes	2,895	5.79
2 Denotified Tribes	142	0.26

With a view to improve the economic condition of Barbers and Dhobies belonging to Backward Classes, 60 Barbers and 60 Dhobies in each District (except Madras City) were awarded free tools to the value of Rs. 75 and Rs. 110 each respectively during 1970-71. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs was spent under this head.

Kallar Reclamation

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) who is having his Headquarters at Madurai continued to be in charge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes during the year. Particulars regarding the number of Schools, Boarding Houses, etc., are given below :—

1 Total Number of Schools	242
(a) Elementary Schools	203
(b) Middle Schools	35
(c) High Schools	4

2 Total strength in these schools	31,333
3 Government Boarding Homes	16
4 Sanctioned strength	2,244
5 Number of Subsidised hostels	9
6 Number of boarders in the subsidised hostels ..	54
7. Details of Expenditure during the year :—	
	RS.
(a) Works	1,59,000
(b) Drinking water wells	4,200
(c) Loan cum subsidy	11,000
8 Total number of Kallar Co-operative Societies ..	258

Aziznagar Settlement.

The Manager, Aziznagar Settlement is in charge of the Settlement.

Cultivation is the main occupation of the settlers. Lands have been assigned to them conditionally to improve food production and eke out their livelihood. Three industries, viz., (1) Carpentry (2) Weaving and (3) Leather Industries are run in this settlement to provide alternative job to the settlers.

Details regarding allotment and expenditure during the year are given below :—

Name of Industries.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Carpentry	20,000	20,000
(2) Weaving Industry	20,000	20,000

There are one High School and one Elementary School in the settlement. Midday meals are supplied to the pupils as usual.

The Village Panchayat constituted for the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers is functioning properly. There is one Doctor with a dispensary and the complementary staff to look after the health of the settlers.

The settlers are living in healthy surroundings and they are availing all the opportunities afforded by Government. Their standard of living is improving.

Bhoodhan and Gramdhan

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodhan Yagna Board reconstituted in the year for a period of four years from 1st November 1966 continued to function during the year, its term of office having been extended for a further period of four years from 19th January 1971. New members have been appointed for the Bhoodhan Board with Thiru S.R. Bhupathi as its Chairman. The existing Members of the Board are as follows :—

1. Thiru S. Madhavan.
2. Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
3. Thiru S. R. Subramaniam.
4. Thiru A. Varadhan.
5. Thiru W. P. A. R. Chandrasekaran.
6. Thiru V. Ramachandran.
7. Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam.
8. Thiru K. M. Natarajan.
9. Thiru V. Ponniah.
10. The Secretary Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
11. Thiru K. Muniyandi.
12. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Bhoodhan.—During the year, 378 Bhoodhan patrams covering an extent of 1,194 acres were enquired into under the provisions of the Bhoodhan Act. In 942 cases covering an extent of 1,293 acres, Revenue Registry was transferred in the name of the State

Bhoodhan Board and revenue pattas were issued by the Tahsildars. Sub-divisions have also been effected in respect of 2,327 cases covering an extent of 3,944 acres. Lands were also distributed to landless poor persons in 551 cases. The Special Deputy Tahsildars (Bhoodhan) have localized 1,695 cases and put the donees in possession.

Gramdhan.—There are 18 Gramdhan Villages and 32 Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies in the Madurai District. During the year, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for sinking of new wells and deepening of old wells in Gramdhan Villages. During the year, a sum of Rs. 12,000 was distributed from Gandhi Samarak Nidi for the installation of pumpsets in Old Batlagundu Village. All the pumpsets are in good working condition.

Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies.—As on 31st March 1971, there were 32 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and three Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies functioning in the Madurai District. There were 3,334 "A" and "B" class Members with a paid share capital of Rs. 1,792.64. An extent of 2,309.04 acres of lands were donated to these Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies. In three Bhoodan Co-operative Societies in Madurai district, there were 88 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 459. An extent of 168.54 acres of land have been allotted to landless poor persons after admitting them as members of the society. A sum of Rs. 8,267 and Rs. 7,468.40 under subsidy were drawn and disbursed to these Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madurai.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation.

The Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras reconstituted in November 1968 is functioning under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Local Administration with sixteen officials and twenty-two non-officials as its members. The tenure of the membership of the Board is for three years.

The administrative set up consisted of the State Headquarters Office, viz., the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board with District Board Office one in each district as the field office. Full time Secretary has been appointed to each of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. As regards the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in other districts, the District Employment Officers are functioning as ex-officio Secretaries. The Collectors are the Presidents of their respective districts. The Government have sanctioned the employment of full time Secretaries for the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, Madras and South Arcot. The Government have also sanctioned a separate District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for Dharmapuri at Krishnagiri and arrangements are under way to constitute the said Board at Krishnagiri. The organisation is under the overall control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madras. During the year, a total number of 2,742 grantees were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,63,292.42 from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund.

The Flag Day Collections of 1969 in Tamil Nadu amounted to Rs. 2,64,100.11. A sum of Rs. 97,400 including the share of the Government of India on the Flag Day Collections were remitted to the Central Flag Day Fund Committee, New Delhi for the Flag Day 1969 after retaining the State's share which was taken into the corpus of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

During the year, the Financial Sub-Committee of the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board administering the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund met on three occasions to consider the requests of Ex-servicemen and their dependants for financial assistance for various purposes. The total amount granted as financial assistance from Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 3,63,292.42. As on 31st March 1971, there was a reserve of Rs. 11,90,000 in the form of Fixed deposit in respect of Tamil Nadu Ex-Service

Personnel Benevolent Fund. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,14,100 is available for construction of an Ex-Services' Centre for Madras City.

The Secretaries/Assistant Secretaries/Welfare Workers undertook welfare tours wherever necessary and contacted ex-servicemen, their dependants and the families of deceased and disabled personnel.

The activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board in the State during the year are given below :

(1) Number of representations received from ex-servicemen, etc.	1,03,887
(2) Number of Ex-Servicemen interviewed by the Secretaries.	47,378
(3) Number of applications for allotment of land to Ex-Servicemen, etc., forwarded to Revenue Authorities.	5,306
(4) Number of ex-servicemen assigned with lands.	49
(5) Number of eligibility certificates for educational concessions issued to the dependants of ex-servicemen.	6,585

In addition to the grants given from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund, efforts made to secure grants from other benevolent funds by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have resulted in securing grants to the tune of Rs. 53,701 for 268 Ex-Servicemen and their dependants in the State.

Seventy-four ex-services T.B. and ten leprosy patients were admitted for treatment in the various sanatoria/Leprosoria in the State by the State Board and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. Besides this, medical assistance was given to 234 Ex-Servicemen in the Headquarters Hospital for other diseases.

	Cost.	Number of tenements proposed.	Comple- ted.
	LAKHS.		
5. Dommikuppam	15.40	240	..
6. Visalakshiammal Estate	40.00	768	..
7. Brindavanam (W. Mambalam).	35.00	558	..
8. Subedar Garden	21.00	330	78
9. Appavoo Nagar	10.00	164	116
10. Mambalam Tank Bund (including Badrikarai).	100.00	1,422	350
11. Venkatapuram	30.00	402	..
12. Kapaleeswarar Koil	10.63	138	..
13. Mambalam Tank Bund (Transit tenements).	34.00	520	..
14. Pulianthope (Vepery) ..	13.70	232	..
15. Karimedu Colony (Tondiarpet).	4.29	100	..
16. Thandavaraya Chatram ..	17.02	384	..
17. Namasivayapuram Road drains.	1.50	..	..
18. Boopathi Nagar Road drains.	2.30	..	..
19. Rajpillai Thottam Road drains.	0.70	..	..

	Cost.	Number of tenements proposed.	Comple- ted.
	LAKHS.		
20. B.S.Murthy Nagar	23.30	272	..
21. K. Pudur Scheme	28.00	336	..
22. Kasimedukuppam	32.00	424	..
23. Pallakumanyam-cum-Kapali- thottam.	93.90	1,176	..
Total ..	844.43	12,048	712

A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs was allotted by the Government to the Slum Clearance Board during 1970-71 for executing Slum Clearance Schemes in Madras City and in the towns of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 103 lakhs had been spent during the year.

CHAPTER XIX.

ELECTIONS.

Assembly and Parliamentary Elections

General Elections 1971.—Consequent on the dissolution of Lok Sabha on 27th December 1970, the Election Commission of India directed all the State Governments to conduct elections to elect new members to the Lok Sabha. In this State, the Assembly was also dissolved and the fifth General Elections were held for both the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly in the month of March, 1971.

Constituencies.—The elections in Tamil Nadu were conducted on the basis of the Delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies Order, 1966 which was prepared with reference to the population according to the 1961 Census. The Delimitation Order describes the Constituencies in terms of districts, taluks, Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. Elections in Tamil Nadu were conducted for 39 Parliamentary Constituencies and 234 Assembly Constituencies. Out of 39 Parliamentary Constituencies, 7 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and no seat was reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Out of 234 Assembly Constituencies, 42 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Electoral Machinery—State Level.—The Chief Electoral Officer of Tamil Nadu who is the head of the electoral machinery in the State is an officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre. At the time of General Elections, 1971, he was the Secretary to Government in the Home Department and an ex-officio Secretary to Government in the Public Department. He was assisted by a Joint Chief Electoral Officer who was also borne on the senior time scale of the I.A.S. and was Ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government in

the Public Department. There were three Assistant Secretaries with the necessary non-gazetted staff to assist the Chief Electoral Officer.

District Level.—The Collectors in the Districts and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras in Madras City as District Election Officers, were responsible for all the arrangements connected with the Conduct of Elections to the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies lying in their respective jurisdiction. As usual, temporary staff were sanctioned to assist them.

Unlike previous General Elections there was very little time left at the disposal of this State to conduct the General Elections, 1971 throughout the State. Although the pattern of staff was similar to the previous General Elections, the work was completed successfully due to constant vigil of the entire staff.

Electoral Registration Officers and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers.—The Electoral Registration Officers were normally the Revenue Divisional Officers except in the case of Madras City and the Assembly Constituencies lying wholly within the Corporation of Madurai and the major municipalities of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. In those excepted cases, the Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras was the Electoral Registration Officer for all the Constituencies in Madras City and in the case of Madurai Corporation and other three major municipalities, the Commissioners of the respective areas were the Electoral Registration Officers. In the Nilgiris District, apart from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur, the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector was designated as Electoral Registration Officer for Ootacamund and Coonoor Assembly Constituencies. In Madras City, the Senior Assistant Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras was the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in-charge of sub-taluks and Municipal Commissioners were appointed as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers. In major municipalities where the Commissioners of Municipalities were the Electoral Registration Officers, their Personal Assistants were appointed as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers.

Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers.—The Returning Officer was statutorily responsible for the fair and efficient conduct of the election in his constituency. Hence, for the General Election, each officer was given normally two constituencies. As regards Parliamentary Constituencies, the Collectors of the districts and some District Revenue Officers were appointed as Returning Officers in the mofussil, whereas in Madras City, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras was the Returning Officer. In the case of Assembly Constituencies, the Revenue Divisional Officers and some Special Deputy Collectors were appointed as Returning Officers. The Returning Officers of the component Assembly Constituencies of a Parliamentary Constituency were appointed as Assistant Returning Officers for that Parliamentary Constituency.

Polling Personnel.—The following pattern of polling personnel was appointed at each polling station :

One Presiding Officer.

Two Polling Officers for ballot papers. (One for Assembly and the other for Parliamentary).

One Polling Officer for indelible ink.

Two Polling Officers for Rubber Stamps.

The number of polling personnel employed during the General Elections 1971 was 1,70,243.

Electoral Roll.—There was country-wide revision of electoral rolls during November, 1969—January, 1970 under a crash programme. The electoral rolls of the 234 Assembly Constituencies in this State were, therefore, revised summarily. After the revision, the printing of the Integrated Supplements, 1970 was taken up and completed in May, 1970.

When the Parliament was dissolved in December, 1970, the Election Commission of India ordered that there should be no revision of electoral rolls in connection with the General Elections to the House of the People and that the elections should be held on the basis of the electoral rolls revised during November, 1969—January 1970 with 1st January 1970 as qualifying date.

In order to enable all the eligible persons to enrol their names in the electoral rolls and to exercise their franchise during the General Elections, 1971, the Election Commission of India had reduced the application fee from 50 paise to 10 paise and also directed the Electoral Registration Officers to dispose of all the applications for inclusion of names in the electoral rolls received up to 5 P.M. on 18th January 1971. Large number of applications were received by the Electoral Registration Officers, especially from the urban areas for inclusion of names in the electoral rolls under section 23 of the Representation of People Act, 1950. The orders passed by the Electoral Registration Officers on applications under Sections 22 and 23 were prepared as "Supplements" to the Consolidated Final list of Amendments, 1970 and printed for purpose of the General Elections, 1971.

The Collectors, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras and the Electoral Registration Officers were directed to enlist as many private printers as possible so that the printing of electoral rolls could be completed well in advance. The work was completed in time and there was no shortage of electoral rolls.

The Election Commission of India further directed that a special revision for part No. 43 of 18. Chingleput Assembly Constituency should be done with a view to enable the eligible persons residing as in-patients in the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Thirumani to get their names included in the rolls. The above work was completed in January 1971 as scheduled. The total electorate for the General Elections was 2,30,64,985 out of which, 1,15,22,540 were men and 1,15,42,445 were women.

Polling Stations.—There were 26,927 polling stations in the entire State for an electorate of 2,30,64,985. In 1967 General Elections, the total number of polling stations was 23,860. For the Fifth General Elections, the number of polling stations set up exclusively for men was 6,656 and those for Women (General) was 6,651 and those for Women (Ghosha) was 13. There were 13,607 common polling stations (i.e.) for men and women together.

Programme for Elections.—The notifications calling upon the Constituencies to elect members to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and to the House of the People were issued on 27th January 1971. The other programme was as follows:—

Last date for receipt of nominations—Third February, 1971.

Scrutiny of nominations—Fourth February, 1971.

Last date for withdrawal of candidatures—Eighth February, 1971.

Poll—1st, 4th and 7th March 1971.

During the General Elections 1971, the poll was taken in 3 days as was done during the General Elections, 1967. The poll for each Parliamentary Constituency and its component Assembly Constituencies was held simultaneously and the elections to all Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies were completed on Seventh March, 1971 as programmed.

The number of Parliamentary Constituencies together with their component Assembly Constituencies that went to poll on each of the days mentioned above was as follows:—

13 Parliamentary Constituencies—78 Assembly Constituencies—1st March 1971.

13 Parliamentary Constituencies—78 Assembly Constituencies—4th March 1971.

13 Parliamentary Constituencies—78 Assembly Constituencies—Seventh March 1971.

According to the programme followed in this State, there was one day polling in all Constituencies in Madras City, Chingleput, Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris, Tirunolveli and Kanyakumari Districts; two days poll in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram Districts; and three days poll in North Arcot and South Arcot Districts.

Nominations.—Assembly Elections.—For the 234 Assembly Constituencies, 1,454 persons filed nomination papers. Out of this, only 21 nominations were rejected and the nomination papers of 1,433 persons were found valid. By the last date for withdrawal of candidatures, as many as 685 persons withdrew leaving 748 candidates in the field. The number of nomination papers filed per seat has been falling down over the years. In 1952, when there were 375 Assembly seats, 2,507 nomination papers were filed, the average being 6.7 nominations per seat. In 1957, when there were 205 seats, 1,276 nominations were filed, the average number being 6.2 per seat. In 1962, there were 206 seats and 1,201 nominations were filed, the average number per seat being 5.8. In the Fourth General Elections, 1967 for 234 seats, only 1,246 nominations were filed while the average number of nomination per seat was 5.3. But in the Fifth General Elections, 1971 for 234 seats, 1,454 nominations were filed while the average number of nominations per seat was 6.2. The average number of nominations per seat showed an upward trend during the Fifth General Elections.

The following statement shows the number of candidates set up by the political parties and the number of Independent candidates :—

(1) <i>Name of Party.</i>	(2) <i>Number of candidates.</i>
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	5
Communist Party of India	10
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	37
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	203
Forward Block	9
Congress (Jag.) .. .. .	..
Congress (Nij.)	201
Praja Socialist Party	4
Samyukta Socialist Party	2
Swatantra	19
Independents	258
Total	748

Out of the 748 candidates who contested the General Elections, only 15 were women. The number of candidates per seat is going down from 1952 onwards. In 1952, the number of candidates per seat was 4.5 and it fell down to 3.9 in 1957. It remained as 3.9 in 1962 also. But again, it fell down to 3.3 in 1967 General Elections. In 1971 General Elections, it further fell down to 3.2.

Parliamentary Elections.—For the 39 Lok Sabha seats, 213 persons filed their nomination papers. Out of this, 4 nomination papers were rejected and the nomination papers of 209 persons were found valid. As many as 98 persons withdrew from the contest leaving 111 candidates in the field.

The number of nomination papers filed per seat has been declining over the years in the case of Parliamentary elections also. In 1952, when there were 75 seats, 441 nominations were filed, the average being 5.89 per seat. In 1957, for 41 seats there were 206 nominations, the average being 5.02 per seat. In 1962 also, for 41 seats 206 nominations were filed, the average being 5.02. In 1967, for 39 Parliamentary seats 186 persons filed their nominations and the average per seat was 4.77. During the General Elections 1971, for 39 Parliamentary seats 213 persons filed their nominations the average per seat being 5.46. The average number of nominations per seat showed an upward trend during the Fifth General Elections.

The following statement shows the number of candidates set up by the political parties and the number of independent candidates:—

<i>Name of party.</i>	<i>Number of candidates.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Bharatiya Jana Sangh	1
2. Communist Party of India	4
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	6
4. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	24
5. Forward Block	1
6. Indian National Congress (Jag.)	9
7. Indian National Congress (Nij.)	29

<i>Name of party.</i>	<i>Number o candidates.</i>
(1)	(2)
8. Praja Socialist Party .. .. .	..
9. Samyuktha Socialist Party	1
10. Swatantra	9
11. Independents	27
Total ..	111

The number of candidates per seat was going down during the Fifth General Elections as indicated below. In 1952, the number of candidates per seat was 3.91 and it fell to 3.46 in 1967. But in 1962, the number of candidates per seat increased to 3.71 while it a gain fell to 3.26 in 1967 General Elections. The number of candidates per seat during the Fifth General Elections was 2.87.

Allotment of Symbols.—The Election Commission had reserved certain symbols for political parties for elections to Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies. During the Fifth General Elections, there was a dispute regarding allotment of the reserved symbol “Two Bullocks with Yoke on”. The Chief Election Commissioner wanted some time to hear the views of both the parties before giving his verdict on the issue. He therefore desired that both the parties should choose some other symbol and contest the election. The Indian National Congress (led by Nijalingappa) wanted the symbol “Charka plied by a woman”. The Indian National Congress (led by Jagjivan Ram) wanted the symbol “Cow and Calf”. Both the parties contested the elections with the above symbols.

Poll.—The Polling in all the Constituencies in the State was completed within three days (i.e.) on the First, Fourth and Seventh March 1971 spread over a period of seven days from First March to seventh March, 1971. The Election Commission of India fixed

the hours of poll from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. without any break for lunch as was done during the General Elections, 1967. According to the directions of the Election Commission of India, during the Fifth General Elections, all the Presiding Officers were instructed to put their full signature on the back of each ballot paper before it was issued to the voter. The polling went on smoothly and there were no untoward incidents anywhere. The percentage of poll in Tamil Nadu was 71.83 per cent as against 76.59 per cent in 1967 Elections.

There was no adjournment of poll in any constituency in Tamil Nadu. There was also no case of a re-poll.

Counting of votes and declaration of results.—The Election Commission of India directed that the counting of votes of this State should be taken up only after the completion of the polling in other States. The Commission felt that the trend of the polling in other States would change, if the results of this State were announced immediately. In order to maintain the secrecy of voting, the Commission had revised the entire counting procedure during the General Elections, 1971. According to the latest instructions, immediately after opening the ballot boxes, the ballot papers pertaining to each and every polling station should be checked with reference to the ballot paper account furnished by the Returning Officers. Then, the ballot papers would be bundled in packets containing 25 ballot papers each. They should be deposited in drums kept separately for Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. Even while the ballot papers are deposited into the drums they should be stirred. The process of stirring should continue till all the ballot papers pertaining to a constituency had been sorted out. Then, the bundles should be passed on to the counting tables at the rate of 30 bundles for each round. The Counting Assistants would then sort out the ballot papers under the direct supervision of the Counting Supervisor and record their findings then and there. The details regarding the number of voters who voted, number of valid

votes polled, number of votes rejected for the Parliamentary and Assembly elections were as follows :—

House of the People.

Number of seats contested	..	..	..	39
Electorate	..	..	..	2,30,64,985
Number who voted	..	..	..	1,65,67,283
Percentage of voting	..	..	..	71.83
Total number of valid votes polled	..	..	..	1,59,49,212
Number of votes rejected	..	..	..	6,16,430
Percentage of rejection	..	..	..	3.72

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Number of seats contested	..	..	..	234
Electorate	..	..	..	2,30,64,985
Number who voted	..	..	..	1,65,66,514
Percentage of voting	..	..	..	71.83
Total number of valid votes polled	..	..	..	1,57,56,376
Number of votes rejected	..	..	..	8,10,485
Percentage of rejection	..	..	..	4.89

RESULTS.

House of the People.

The number of seats won by the various political parties and Independents was as follows :—

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	..	..	..	23
Congress (Led by Jag.)	..	..	..	9
Communist Party of India	..	..	..	4
Forward Block	..	..	..	1
Congress (Led by Nij.)	..	..	..	1
Independent	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	39

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	..	..	184
Congress (Led by Nij.)	..	..	15
Communist Party of India	..	..	8
Swatantra	..	..	6
Forward Block	..	..	7
Praja Socialist Party	..	..	4
Independents	..	..	10
			<hr/>
Total	..		234
			<hr/>

Under Article 333 of the Constitution, the Government of Tamil Nadu nominated, in addition, a member to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to represent the Anglo-Indian Community.

Deposits and Forfeitures.—In the Assembly elections, out of the 748 candidates, 271 forfeited their deposits. Thus, as many as 36.23 per cent of the candidates forfeited their deposits. The amount forfeited to Government was Rs. 56,375.

Out of 111 candidates who contested the Parliamentary elections, 33 candidates forfeited their security deposits. Thus, as many as 29.72 per cent of the candidates forfeited their security deposits. The total amount forfeited by the candidates was Rs. 13,000.

Role of political parties.—In order to enable a peaceful election campaign, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu convened a meeting of the representatives of the political parties on the 25th January 1971 in the Secretariat. The subjects, Code of Conduct for political parties, conduct of Government servants during elections, sale of electoral rolls, polling programme, checking impersonation of voters and facilities for conducting election meetings were discussed. A Code of Conduct for political parties was adopted at the meeting.

All political parties co-operated with the election authorities and there were no serious incidents of any kind.

Role of Government servants.—The responsibility for conducting the General Elections was on the administration and the numerous administrative tasks involved in planning and conducting such elections were assigned to the Government servants, a vast army of whom had to be mobilised for this purpose. The Government with a view to have a non-partisan attitude during elections issued an elaborate order based upon the past experience enjoining upon the Government servants the need to be impartial and above board. It is significant to note that very few complaints were made against Government servants and even such complaints were promptly enquired into.

Election petitions.—According to section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, an election petition calling in question any election may be presented on one or more of the grounds specified in sub-section (1) of section 100 and section 101 of that Act to the High Court by any candidate at such election or any elector within 45 days from the date of election of the returned candidate. In accordance with this procedure, after the General Elections, 1971, were over, *twenty-one* election petitions were filed in the High Court, Madras, challenging the elections from the various Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. In three election petitions, only the contesting candidates had been impleaded as respondents. In the remaining 18 election petitions, the Chief Election Commissioner or the Chief Electoral Officer, Tamil Nadu, or the Returning Officer had been impleaded as respondents. Among them *four* petitions were filed challenging the election of Ministers.

- (i) Saidapet Assembly Constituency. Chief Minister.
- (ii) Triplicane Assembly Constituency. Minister for Education and Local Administration.
- (iii) Perambur Assembly Constituency. Minister for Harijan Welfare.
- (iv) Tiruchirappalli-II Assembly Constituency. Minister for Agriculture.

The Government Pleader, Madras entered appearance on behalf of the Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi, the Chief Electoral Officer, Tamil Nadu and the Returning Officers concerned in all these Election Petitions. These Election Petitions are being tried by the High Court by various Judges appointed by the Honourable Chief Justice, Madras.

Multiple Elections.—Thiru Mookkiah Thevar was elected to both the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly. He resigned his seat in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and consequently, a vacancy arose in Usilampatti Assembly Constituency. A bye-election was held to fill up the resultant vacancy.

Conclusion.—In the Fifth General Elections, the electorate was larger and correspondingly the magnitude of the tasks entrusted to the Election authorities of the State was greater than in the previous elections. The problems which had to be solved by them were also diverse and of more complex nature. The elections, however, went on smoothly and peacefully. This was possible only because of the hard work put in by an army of devoted public servants. Political parties also co-operated with the election authorities during the elections. The candidates were also in close touch with the Returning Officers and all problems were sorted out in a cordial atmosphere. The members of the general public also gave their maximum co-operation to the administration, both in maintaining law and order and the conduct of elections. The Election Commission of India gave timely directions which were of immense help in pushing through the Elections successfully. In short, all these factors had enabled the conduct of the free and fair elections and a smooth and successful poll in Tamil Nadu.

In previous General Elections, there were inordinate delays in settling the T.A. claims of the Polling Personnel. The Government therefore, devised a method by which a flat rate of allowances could be paid to the Polling Personnel. According to this method, the District Election Officer would draw the advance before election

and the amount would be disbursed one on the last date of the training classes and the other on the date of polling. In the City, the entire amount was ordered to be paid on the date of poll. The above new system not only tended to boost up the morale of the Polling Personnel but simplified the accounting procedure.

Biennial Elections

(A) *Council of States*.—The term of the following six members expired on second April 1970 :—

1. Thiru A.K.A. Abdul Samad.
2. Thiru Anandan.
3. Thiru S. Chandrasekar.
4. Thiru S.S. Mariswamy.
5. Thirumathi Lalitha Rajagopalan.
6. Thiru Kanchi Kalayanasundaram.

The above vacancies were filled up on twenty-eighth March 1970 by electing the following six persons :—

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

(B) *Madras District Graduates' Constituency*.—The term of office of Thiruvalargal A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar and G. Vasantha Pai expired on 20th April 1970. An election was held on 11th April 1970 and the following persons were elected to fill the above two vacancies :—

1. Thiru G. Vasantha Pai.
2. Thiru S. Narayanaswamy.

(C) *North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency.*—The seat representing the North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency fell vacant from 8th January 1970 as Thiru P. U. Shanmugham, the member representing this Constituency got elected from the North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency. In view of the impending biennial elections in April 1970, the seat was kept vacant. An election was held on 11th April 1970 and Thiru Arivudai Nambi was elected to fill the above vacancy.

(D) *Salem-Dharmapuri-Coimbatore-Nilgiris Teachers' Constituency.*—The term of office of Thiru G. R. Damodaran expired on 20th April 1970. An election was held on 11th April 1970 and Thiru S. Muthuswamy was elected to fill the vacancy.

(E) *Chingleput Local Authorities Constituency.*—The term of office of Thiru K. Ramaswami Mudaliar concluded on 20th April 1970. An election was held on 11th April 1970 and Thiru V. Venga was declared elected to fill the above vacancy.

(F) *Coimbatore-Nilgiris Local Authorities Constituency.*—The term of office of Thiruvalargal K. K. Kothandaraman and K. Doraiswamy Naidu was over on 20th April 1970 and the following two persons were elected on 11th April 1970 to fill the above vacancies :—

1. Thiru M. Ramanathan.
2. Thiru Sengottuvelappa Gounder.

(G) *Madurai Local Authorities Constituency.*—The term of office of Thiruvalargal K. Rajaram and A. Chidambaram Mudaliar was over on 20th April 1970. An election was held on 11th April 1970 and the following persons were elected to fill the vacancies.—

1. Thiru K. Rajaram.
2. Thiru A. Ayyanan.

(H) *Tirunelveli Local Authorities Constituency.*—The term of office of Thiruvalargal Adityan and Sivasubramania Pandian was over on 20th April 1970. An election was held on 11th April 1970 and the following persons were elected to fill the vacancies.

1. Thiru S. T. Adityan.
2. Thiru S. Vellapandian.

(I) *Elected by Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.*—
The term of office of the following seven persons was over on 20th April 1970 :—

1. Thiru M. Ethirajalu.
2. Thiru C. P. Chinnaraj *alias* C. P. Chitrarasu.
3. Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
4. Thiru M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
5. Thiru Mohanlal Mehta.
6. Thirumathi Lakshmi Krishnamurthi.
7. Thirumathi Alamelu Appadurai.

The following persons were elected by the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to fill the above vacancies :—

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

Thiru Ethirajalu expired on 18th September 1970. The vacancy was filled by Thiru Kolappa without any contest. Thiru A. R. Sundararajan also expired on 14th December 1970 and the vacancy was filled up by Thiru E. M. Hanifa without any contest. Thiru S. Raghavanandam, a member elected by Members of Legislative Assembly resigned his seat on 25th January 1971. Thiru Kattoor Gopal was declared elected on 19th August 1971 without any contest.

(J) The term of office of the following persons nominated by the Governor was over on 20th April 1970 :—

1. Thiru Deivasigamani Arunachala Desikar (Kundrakudi Adigalar).
2. Thirumathi Saraswathi Pandurangam.
3. Thiru M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.

The following persons were nominated by the Governor afresh to fill the vacancies :—

1. Thiru Deivasigamani Arunachala Desigar (Kundrakudi Adigalar).
2. Thiru Neela Narayanan.
3. Thiru S. S. Thennarasu.

(H) *North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency.*—As Thiru P. U. Shanmugham, a member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council representing the North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency was elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from Thiruvannamalai Assembly Constituency, the seat representing North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency fell vacant. An election was held on 29th April 1971 and Thiru R. Dharmalingam was declared elected to fill the above vacancy.

Bye-Elections

(A) *Perundurai Assembly Constituency.*—A vacancy arose on 20th August 1969, consequent on the death of Thiru Shanmugasundiram, a member elected from Perundurai Assembly Constituency. A bye-election was held on 15th April 1970 and Thiru S. R. Chenniappan, a candidate sponsored by the D.M.K. was declared elected to fill the vacancy.

(B) *Colachel Assembly Constituency.*—A vacancy arose on 17th December 1969, consequent on the death of Thiru A. Chidambara Nadar. Thiru A. Pauliah, a candidate sponsored by Congress (O) was declared elected on 23rd May 1970 to fill the above vacancy.

(C) *Cheranmahadevi, Athoor, Gobichettipalayam, Avanashi and Cuddalore Assembly Constituencies.*—Thiru S. D. Audhimoalam a member elected from Cheranmahadevi Assembly Constituency expired on 9th February 1970. Thiru V. S. S. Mani, a member elected from Athoor Assembly Constituency also expired on 2nd May 1970. Thiru K. M. Ramaswamy, a member elected from Gobichettipalayam Assembly Constituency expired on 12th May 1970. Thiru R. Krishnaswamy Gounder a member elected from Avanashi Assembly Constituency resigned his seat on 17th June 1970.

Thiru Era. Elamvazhudi, a member elected from Cuddalore Assembly Constituency expired on 22nd October 1970. The question of holding bye-elections from the above constituencies was dropped in view of the impending General Elections, 1971.

Municipal Elections

Ordinary elections to the Municipalities in the State were held in April 1969. Out of 84 Municipal Councils, elections to 73 Municipal Councils were held in April 1969. The elections to the following 11 Municipal Councils could not be held in April, 1969 due to the pendency of writ petitions in the High Court, Madras, regarding ward divisions :—

1. Tiruvannamalai.
2. Vaniyambadi.
3. Coimbatore.
4. Tiruppur.
5. Dindigul.
6. Mayuram
7. Nagapattinam
8. Aruppukottai.
9. Colachel.
10. Tiruchirappalli.
11. Theni Allinagaram.

All the writ petitions were subsequently disposed of by the High Court, Madras. However, in the case of Theni Allinagaram the matter is pending before the Supreme Court of India. The ordinary elections to the other Ten Municipal councils were held in December, 1970. In respect of the Tiruchirappalli Municipal council, out of 37 wards the elections to 22 wards alone were held in December, 1970 and the elections to the remaining 15 wards were postponed due to the writ petitions filed by certain candidates regarding rejection of nominations. The elections to the said 15 wards were completed in September, 1971 after the disposal of the writ petitions.

The following six Municipalities have been newly constituted with effect from January 1970 :—

1. Pallavapuram (Chingleput District).
2. Vridhachalam (South Arcot District).
3. Namakkal (Salem District).
4. Sathyamangalam (Coimbatore District).
5. Sattur (Ramanathapuram District).
6. Thuraiyur (Tiruchirappalli District).

The elections to the above six Municipalities will be held by April 1972.

The expenditure on the conduct of the elections to Municipal councils is initially met from the State funds and subsequently recovered from the concerned Municipal councils as election expenses.

The next ordinary elections should normally be held in May, 1972, but the Government have extended the term of the existing Municipal councils upto April 1974 by undertaking special legislation for the purpose. The term of office of Municipal Councillors has been increased from three to five years from the next ordinary elections by a suitable amendment of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920. Hence, the next ordinary elections to Municipal councils are due in May, 1974.

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932

All the District Registrars of the Registration Department continued to be Registrars under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 with jurisdiction over their respective registration districts under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

During the year, 5,537 firms were registered and 474 notices of dissolution of firms were filed.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 75,446-70 and the expenditure was Rs. 17,077-70.

Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai Registration Districts and in Madras City during the year. The Act was extended to the remaining areas of the State with effect from 1st December 1969 in G.O. Ms. No. 2663, Revenue, dated 12th November 1969. Chits rendered under Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act on 8th July 1964 continued to be governed by the provisions of the Act. Number of chits registered during the year, number functioning at the close of the year and other details are furnished below :—

1970-71.

<i>Serial number and particulars.</i>	<i>Tamil Nadu Chit Funds. Travancore Chitties.</i>	
	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
1 Number of chits registered during the year.	11,408	..
2 Number of chits functioning at the close of the year.	12,428	11

Serial number and particulars. (1)	1970-71.	
	Tamil Nadu Chit Funds. (2)	Travancore Chitties. (3)
	RS.	RS.
3 Chit amount of chits functioning at the close of the year.	5,36,72,510	1,02,845
4 Receipt under Tamil Nadu Chit funds and Travancore (Chitties Acts.	4,51,888	--
5 Expenditure	2,35,871	--

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945

In Tamil Nadu, begging is prohibited by the following Acts :—

(i) The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888.

(ii) The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945.

The Acts also provide for the establishment of Work Houses for detention of the able bodied and special homes for the detention of those who are not physically capable of manual labour. For the purpose of the above Acts and rules, the Police Department maintains two Homes viz., (i) Government Care Camp, Melpakkam and (ii) Special Care Home, Kancheepuram.

The Care Homes maintained by the following Municipalities have also been notified under the Prevention of Begging Act for the receipt of beggars :—

1 Tiruchirappalli.

2 Madurai.

3 Virudhunagar.

4 Nagercoil.

5 Coimbatore.

6 Chidambaram.

7 Sirkali.

The Inspector-General of Police is the controlling authority for the Care Home at Chidambaram and the expenditure incurred by the Chidambaram Municipal Council is reimbursed from State funds.

The Corporation of Madras also maintains a Home at Krishnampet. A private Care Home viz., Dayasadan has been notified for the receipt of beggars under the Tamil Nadu City Police Act and a grant is paid to the institution.

The Government have decided to start six Special Care and Rehabilitation Centres for leprous beggars in the State. To start with, the Government have sanctioned three such Homes at Paratur, Ulundurpet and Bargur in Chingleput, South Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts respectively.

Accommodation Control

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. The object of the Act is to regulate the leasing out of residential and non-residential buildings, to control the rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. In the city of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is administering the accommodation control provisions of the Act. He is the Authorized Officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall within the purview of the Act and to consider the question of release of such buildings on grounds of owner's occupation or for repairs or for demolition. The post of the Accommodation Controller, Madras is held by an officer in the I.A.S. Cadre.

Particulars of buildings disposed of during the year are given below :—

(1) Number of houses notified	..	..	..	566
(2) Number of houses allotted	..	..	..	302

(3) Number of houses released for owner's occupation.	90
(4) Number of houses released as not required for Governmental purpose.	92
(5) Number of houses released for carrying out repairs under section 12 (1) (a) and for demolition under section 12 (1) (b).	15
(6) Number of houses released for private lease ..	2
(7) Number of houses exempted under sections 30 (i), (ii) and 3 (10) (c).	6
(8) Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy.	47

During the year, 999 Government Officials have registered their names for allotment of houses with the Accommodation Controller, Madras.

The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildars and the Accommodation Inspectors are entrusted with the work of detecting cases of non-intimation of vacancies of houses besides attending to the routine work of inspection of buildings, holding enquiries, attending courts, etc. Three hundred and nine cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected during the year. Forty-six prosecutions were launched against the landlords during the year for the contravention of the provisions of the Act and twenty-one cases ended in conviction. The expenditure incurred by the Government on the office of the Accommodation Controller during the year was Rs. 3,25,307.32.

Weights and Measures

Consequent on the merger of erstwhile Weights and Measures Department with the Labour Department, the work relating to the enforcement of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the rules made thereunder is being attended to by the Inspectorate of Labour Department.

The Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 seeks to provide for the enforcement of Standards of Weights and Measures and for matters connected therewith and it applies to the whole of the State.

This Act and the rules framed thereunder continued to be enforced by the Labour Inspectorate in addition to the enforcement of non-technical labour enactments.

The change-over to Metric system came into force in Tamil Nadu under a phased programme. On and from the 1st December 1967, the use of Metric Unit alone in respect of all transactions in trade, commerce and business in all classes of goods has become compulsory throughout Tamil Nadu.

The sale of food grains, pulses, grams and cereals by weighment system came into force in the City of Madras from 9th June 1966 and the scheme was extended to all Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu.

Licences.—During the year, licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 27 manufacturers, 163 Dealers and 62 Repairers of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures Act and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences.

The Weights and Measures wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rs. 34,71,573.59.

Publicity.—Publicity week on metric system was celebrated throughout the State from 28th December 1970 to 3rd January 1971. The Controller of Weights and Measures, Tamil Nadu delivered a talk in English on “Metric System of Weights and Measures” over the All-India Radio on 3rd January 1971 in connection with the publicity week.

During the year, prosecutions were launched in 106 cases for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the rules made thereunder. Out of 106 cases, 78 cases ended in conviction while the remaining 28 cases are pending in the Courts.

Conferences.—The 15th Conference of State Controllers of Weights and Measures held at New Delhi from 9th to 12th November 1970 was attended by the Controller of Weights and Measures, Tamil Nadu.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments:

The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) as amended by Act 19 of 1968 continued to be in force in the State during the year 1970-71. The incorporated and unincorporated devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and in Shencottah Taluk in Tirunelveli District continued to be administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board under the Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1959). The Devaswom Board consists of a President and two members of whom one is being nominated by the Ex-Ruler of Travancore State while the President and the other Member are being appointed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre. The State has been divided into four divisions—each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner. There are Fourteen Assistant Commissioners (including Verification Officers). One Superintending Engineer is in charge of the Engineering Wing. A Special Officer in the cadre of District Revenue Officer has also been appointed with a team of officers under him to bring to record the lands belonging to the Religious Institutions in the State and to attend to other problems connected with temple lands. The Special Officer is having his Headquarters at Madras.

Religious Institutions :—There are 10,040 Religious Institutions under the control of the Department as detailed below :—

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.
(i) Temples	9,052
(ii) Mutts	156
(iii) Specific Endowments	832
Total ..	<u>10,040</u>

The income derived by the above institutions during the year was Rs. 5,51,65,419-00.

Investigation of temple lands by the Special Staff.—The Special Officer for temple lands took charge on 28th March 1970 while the special staff joined duty in August 1970. They have completed the collection of particulars relating to temple lands from village revenue accounts for all the villages in North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai and Madras Districts and for more than 70 per cent of the villages in Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore Districts. The result of verification was as follows :—

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (i) Detection of temples not under the control of the Department. | 15,650 |
| (ii) Extent of lands belonging to them | 84,785 acres. |
| (iii) Lands belonging to temples under the control of the Department but not in possession of the temples. | 12,784 acres. |

Poor Homes and Orphanages.—The 8 Orphanages maintained from the surplus funds of religious institutions continued to function during the year.

Creches.—Creches for pre-school children continued to be maintained by the following four temples during the year.

<i>Serial number and name of the Temple.</i>	<i>Name of the place wherein the temple lies.</i>
1 Sri Vedaranyaperumal temple ..	Tirunarayanapuram in Tiruchirappalli district.
2 Sri Subramaniya Swami temple ..	Kumaravayalur in Tiruchirappalli district.
3 Sri Ranganathaswamy Devasthanam.	Karamadai in Coimbatore district.
4 Sri Mariamman temple	Elampillai in Salem district

The children admitted into these creches were taught the Hindu Way of Life.

Dispensaries.—The Medical Dispensary called “Tilakavathi Vaidyasalai” at Tiruppegalur renders medical aid to patients in and around Tiruppegalur. This dispensary is maintained from the funds of Agneeswaraswamy temple, Tiruppegalur in Thanjavur District.

For the benefit and convenience of the ailing public, Siddha Dispensaries are maintained from out of the surplus funds of religious institutions. There are eleven institutions in the State which maintain Siddha Dispensaries from out of their surplus funds.

Agama Patasalas.—Agama Patasalas are maintained by religious institutions at Allur, Dharmapuram, Palani and Tiruppegalur to train the priests to discharge their duties as enjoined in Agamas.

Nathaswaram Schools.—In order to encourage Nathaswaram Music, Nathaswaram Schools are run by Religious Institutions from out of their surplus funds at Palani in Madurai District and Vallivalam in Thanjavur District.

Museums.—Museums depicting the art and architecture of temples are maintained by the following temples :—

1. Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, Srirangam.
2. Sri Meenakshisundareswarar temple, Madurai.
3. Sri Jambukeswarar temple, Tiruvanaikoil.

Schools and Colleges.—The following Colleges are maintained by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department from out of the funds of religious institutions :—

1. Sri Palani Andavar Arts College, Palani.
2. Sri Palaniandavar Senthamizh Kalloori for women, Palani.

3. Sri Devi Kumari College for women at Kuzhithurai maintained by Kanyakumari Devaswom Board.

4. Sri Palaniandavar College of Arts for women, Palani.

5. Sri Parasakthi College for women, Courtallam.

6. Sri Palaniandavar College of Indian Culture, Palani.

7. Sri Poompuhar College of Tamil Culture, Melaiyur, Thanjavur District.

Apart from these, eight High Schools (7 for girls and one for boys) are maintained from the funds of religious institutions.

Goshalas.—A Goshala under the Central Government Scheme is being maintained by Sri Agneeswara Swami temple, Tirupugalur, Thanjavur District. Goshalas are also maintained by the Devasthanams in Palani, Tiruchendur and Panpoli.

The publication of the monthly journal called "Tirukoil" was continued during the year. The number of subscribers to the said journal on 31st March 1971 was 3,712.

Tenants' Co-operative Farming Societies.—There are 84 Tenants' Co-operative Farming Societies in the State to which the lands belonging to religious institutions have been leased out.

The Tamil Nadu Deivika Peravai constituted by the Head of Maths in the State continued to function during the year.

Details of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :—

	RS.
Receipts	48,73,285.
Expenditure	39,52,851.

The cost of audit during the year was Rs. 11,32,260.14.

The periodical verification and appraisement of jewels the valuables of Religious Institutions were continued during year.

A special drive was launched from 1st November to 15 November 1970 to remove unwanted vegetation in and around the temples to maintain their cleanliness and sanctity by enlisting the co-operation of the public. During the drive, 5,000 Uzhavara padais were distributed for supply to religious institutions.

In order to apprise the members of the Board of Trustees constituted under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of their various duties, obligations and responsibilities, a Handbook of instructions to Trustees was issued by the department at the Trustees' Conference held at Tiruchirappalli on 23rd November 1970.

With a view to afford all facilities to the pilgrims and the worshipping public, estimates for construction of Kalyana Mandapams, Rest Houses, Pilgrim Quarters, etc., were sanctioned as detailed below :

<i>Nature of work:</i>	<i>Value of estimates sanctioned.</i>
	RS.
(i) Kalyana Mandapams	18,42,700
(ii) Rest Houses	10,60,000
(iii) Pilgrim Quarters	2,65,800

In order to create an incentive in the temple authorities to take up temple renovation and repairs work by forming Tiruppa committees and collecting donations from munificent public, a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was sanctioned as Government grant to help the poor and needy religious institutions. The number of temples benefited by the Government grant during the year was 48.

The Commissioner is empowered under the Act to create a fund called "The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Common Good Fund" from out of the contributions voluntarily made by religious institutions from their surplus funds or by any person for the renovation and preservation of temples and their buildings and paintings for the promotion and propagation of tenants common to all or any class of religious institutions and for any of the purposes specified therein. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 4,09,140.74 was received and credited to the fund while a sum of Rs. 4,01,000.00 was diverted for various purposes such as education, medical relief, maintenance of orphanages, siddha dispensaries, creches, etc.

Wakfs

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) which was brought into force on 15th January 1955 as amended from time to time continued to be in force in the State. The Act has been amended and the amendments were notified in the *Tamil Nadu Gazette*, dated 28th January 1970. The amendments relate to the application of the Act, definitions, notifications of wakf, disputes regarding wakfs, recovery of costs of survey, finances of the councils and levy of contribution.

The rules and regulations already framed and approved by the Government continued to be operated. No new rules and regulations were framed during the year.

The Special Officer for wakfs held regular sittings of Court at Headquarters as well as in Camps. The number of sittings of the Court during the year was 40.

Three wakfs have been taken over for direct management during the year.

The Special Officer for wakfs exercised and performed all the powers and duties of the Wakf Board under the wakf Act, 1954 during the year. He undertook tours for inspection of wakfs in

the State and also for the purpose of holding collection centres. Large amounts were collected by the Special Officer during his intensive tours and by holding collection centres. The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 2,60,639·11.

The State is divided into four zones and a Superintendent of Wakfs is in-charge of each zone. A Special Revenue Inspector and a Wakf Inspector are placed in-charge of one district or less according to administrative convenience.

The income during the year was Rs. 2,60,639·11 and the expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,73,294·79. The excess of the expenditure over the income may be ascribed to the huge financial commitments involved in conducting the large number of alienated suits filed through the State.

Effective steps have been taken to recover the alienated wakf properties which have been unauthorizably and illegally alienated by the Muthawallis and others.

During the year, 1,589 new suits have been filed (making a total of 9,596 suits) so far to recover alienated properties. Out of these, 927 have been decreed in favour of the Board.

Three scholarships were granted to Thiruvalargal B. S. Moosa, Md. Iqbal and Thirumathi Ahmed Unnissa amounting to Rs. 500, Rs. 300 and Rs. 300 respectively during the year.

The M.S.S. Wakf Board College at Madurai which is affiliated to Madurai University offers instruction in the P.U.C. and B.A. degree classes. The strength of the college is 500, admission to which, is open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or community or domicile.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been spent during the year towards renovation of 3 mosques.

Information and Publicity

Regional Public Relations Officers.—In Tamil Nadu, Publicity Units were functioning at district level till 5th May 1967. As it was subsequently considered that the District Publicity Offices had become ineffective and outlived their utility in focusing the attention of the people of Tamil Nadu on the welfare and developmental activities of the Government and were unable to disseminate the achievements of the Government to remote rural parts, these publicity offices were abolished in May 1967.

Subsequently, with a view to implement the publicity programme effectively, four posts of Regional Public Relations Officers were created on 20th July 1971 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with their jurisdiction and headquarters as follows :—

<i>Regions.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
I (a) North Arcot District	} Vellore.
(b) South Arcot District	
(c) Chingleput District	
II (a) Tiruchirappalli District	} Tiruchirappalli.
(b) Thanjavur District	
III (a) Coimbatore District	} Coimbatore.
(b) Salem District	
(c) The Nilgiris District	
(d) Dharmapuri District	
IV (a) Ramanathapuram District	} Madurai.
(b) Tirunelveli District	
(c) Madurai District	
(d) Kanyakumari District	

After the lapse of a few months, the Government reviewed the work done by the four Regional Public Relations Offices and found that they were really doing useful work. They therefore considered that there was a case for intensifying the activities of

the Publicity Units. Accordingly, four more offices of the Regional Public Relations Officers were opened and their jurisdiction and headquarters had been reallocated as follows :—

<i>Region.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
(1)	(2)
I (a) Tirunolveli District	} Tirunelveli.
(b) Kanyakumari District	
II (a) Madurai District	} Madurai.
(b) Ramanathapuram District	
III (a) Salem District	} Salem.
(b) Dharmapuri District	
IV (a) Coimbatore District	} Coimbatore.
(b) The Nilgiris District	
V Tiruchirappalli District	Tiruchirappalli.
VI Thanjavur District	Thanjavur.
VII South Arcot District	Cuddalore.
VIII North Arcot District	Vellore.

The Public relations work in Chingleput District is now being performed by the Regional Public Relations Officer, Vellore with a skeleton staff.

“ Public Relations ” as its name implies is essentially a subject which deals with the relationship between the Government and the Public. It is not easy to define “ Public Relations ” in unequivocal terms, in that the main functions of the Regional Public Relations Officers are highly practical. But theoretically it can be said that it is a subject which embraces or covers many fields of activity pertaining to the relationship with the Public in which the Regional Public Relations Officers have to play an important role. The Regional Public Relations Officers are not only evincing keen interest in publishing the outstanding achievements of the

Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India but are doing all within their power to eradicate the illiteracy and ignorance of the rural folk by their sustained efforts.

Each of the Offices of the Regional Public Relations Officers is now having five or six 16 mm. cinema-projectors and cinema operators which are being fully utilised for exhibiting films in interior rural areas. In addition to this, a Mini-Information Centre is attached to each Office of the Regional Public Relations Officer.

In short, the Public Relations Officers are performing their functions to the utmost satisfaction of the general public in their respective jurisdictions and are working as Liaison Officers between the Government and the Public.

Tamil Arasu.—The Tamil Arasu is a fortnightly publication of the Government of Tamil Nadu which was specially designed in the year 1970 to amalgamate all the departmental journals except “Tirukoil” issued by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department with a view to disseminate information on the various activities of the Government through a single journal to facilitate easy reading by the Public. The average circulation of the Tamil Journal is 55,000 copies per issue while the circulation of the English Edition is 3,500 copies.

The Tamil journal carries interesting short stories, enchanting poems, illustrative cartoons, impressive photographs and humorous skits besides informative notes on the progress made in the fields of Agriculture, Industries, Social Welfare, etc. The Journal has large subscribers not only in our country but in other countries like Malaysia, Ceylon, Burma, etc. Being the official organ of the Tamil Nadu Government, it has also become an effective medium of publicity for commercial advertisements, Chit Tenders, Appointments, Contract Notices, etc. A special feature of the Tamil Edition is that it invariably carries with it a free supplement in the form of attractive pamphlets devoted to the major topical issues of the day.

Children's Theatres.—There are two Children's Theatres in the State, one at Madras and the other at Vellore. These theatres have been screening films suitable for children on all the days of the week at a nominal rate. The Heads of several Educational Institutions also send their pupils to these theatres regularly to witness the shows.

Kalaivanar Arangam.—The Children's Theatre at Madras was renamed as Kalaivanar Arangam during the year. During the year 1970-71, 360 film shows were conducted. The hall was also hired to private parties for conducting dances, music performances and meetings. The receipts and expenditure figures for 1970-71 are given below :—

	RS.
Receipts	1,12,117-20
Expenditure	90,406-05

During the year, the rates of admission were enhanced from 20 paise to 30 paise for children and from 40 paise to 60 paise for adults. Separate rates were introduced for balcony, namely, 40 paise for children and 80 paise for adults.

The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras is being renovated at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs so as to accommodate more persons and to enable the organisation of Cultural Programmes and Dramas.

Children's Theatre, Vellore.—The rate of admission to this theatre is 15 paise for children and 30 paise for adults.

During 1970-71, 92,678 children and 95,007 adults attended the film shows.

The total receipts and expenditure for the theatre for 1970-71 are :—

	RS.
Receipts	48,131-10
Expenditure	79,064-12

Registration of Books and Periodicals.—During the year 1970-71, 704 books were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967. The number of issues of periodicals registered was 1,377. No book was found objectionable.

Release of advertisements.—Special advertisements displaying the policies and programmes and achievements of the Government in various fields are issued to dailies, weeklies, souvenirs, etc.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 is spent under this item every year.

Publicity through Films.—The Tamil Nadu Films Division and the Institute of Film Technology were functioning under the control of the Director of Technical Education and under the administrative control of the Education Department of the Government. For better purposes of co-ordination, the Government have decided that the above two institutions should function under the control of the Director of Information and Public Relations. Accordingly, they are now functioning under the Director of Information and Public Relations.

The Institute of Film Technology is functioning as an advanced institution for training technicians in Film techniques and Aesthetics. Keeping in view the significant role played by the film industry so far, the Government have felt that there is scope for the institute to augment the potentialities of major industries in the State. Accordingly, they have approved a Master Plan for the improvement of the Institute of Film Technology and the Films Division at a cost of Rs. 65,40,000. The Master Plan will be implemented under a phased programme spreading over two or three years.

The Tamil Nadu Film Division is in charge of production of News Reels and Documentaries relating to various other Government Departments. It is also functioning as a commercial studio which the private film producers utilise on rental basis for their film production.

Information Centres.—There were two Information Centres during the year—one at Madras and the other at Madurai. The above Centres continued to function as an effective organ of the Government for disseminating information on the activities of Government through the media of publicity literature, leaflets, folders, picture-cards and exhibitions of films at important places in the two cities. These Centres are equipped with a library, a reading room, film library and sales counter catering to the needs of the public who want to have information on the policies and achievements of the State Government.

Tourism

The aim of the Tourism Department is to promote tourist traffic in Tamil Nadu by providing increased facilities and amenities for tourists and to diffuse information on places of tourist importance.

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Limited.—The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Limited, was formed by the Government under the Companies Act, 1956, from 1st July 1971 to undertake commercial activities like opening and management of Tourist Bungalows, Hotels, etc. As such, the five Tourist Bungalows at Madurai, Ootacamund, Tiruchirappalli, Kanyakumari and Tiruchendur, which were under the control of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Tourism Department were transferred to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Limited. The Tourism Corporation is undertaking a number of projects like construction of Tourist Bungalows at Hogenakkal, Mahabalipuram, Courtallam, Kodaikanal, additional buildings at Ootacamund, etc. The Corporation is also acquiring Luxury Coaches for arranging conducted tours. The Corporation is now engaged with the survey of the Tourism Potential of the districts with a view to formulating a State Plan for promotion of Tourism.

Tourist Offices.—There are four Tourist Offices at Madurai, Ootacamund, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari. The Tourist Offices disseminate information on places of tourist importance,

facilities available for accommodation, transport, sight-seeing, etc., both by correspondence and through telephone. The tourist offices also display posters, photographs and publications relating to the tourist centres in the State for the benefit of tourists and also arrange to publicise the importance of the tourist centres in their districts. There is also one Tourist Information Counter attached to the Tourist Office at Madurai which is located at the Madurai Railway Junction for purpose of furnishing information and arranging facilities to tourists arriving by rail. The Tourist Officers assist the tourists in securing suitable accommodation and by joining conducted tours. They also accompany the V. I. P. tourists, generally organised groups, etc., within their districts.

Stationery and Printing

The Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, is an Officer borne on the I. A. S. Cadre.

I. Press Branch.—During the year, the Government Press, Madras, executed the following works:—

(1) Printing of ballot papers, statutory and non-statutory forms and manufacture of rubber stamps, etc., for the mid-term General Elections in March 1971.

(2) Report of the Tamil Nadu Second Pay Commission.

(3) Report of the Police Commission.

(4) Report of the Backward Classes Commission.

(5) Report of the Rajamannar Committee on Centre-State relations.

(6) Family ration cards.

(7) Report of the Tamil Nadu-Mysore agreement relating to sharing of Cauvery Water.

(8) N. G. G. O. Identity cards.

(9) Reports of the various Committees to be placed on the Table of the House.

(10) Raffle tickets 68 series.

(11) Tamil Arasu Journal from 1st August 1970.

During the year, machineries and stores to the value of Rs. 12, 98,516-26 were purchased.

The Tamil Nadu State and Union Government Publications were placed for sale at the Publication Depot.—Sales Branch. Publications were supplied on payment of cost. They were also sold to the public through authorized agents. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 3,31,847-96 which includes a sum of Rs. 35,209-54 sold through agents and the value of publications supplied free of cost worked out to Rs. 1,33,455-28.

In the Text-Book Printing Press, Nationalized Text Books to the value of Rs. 10,37,594 were printed during the year.

The services of 208 convicts in two shifts were utilized in the Central Jail, Branch Press, Madras, under the supervision of senior employes of the Government Press in printing standardized forms.

The Branch Press situated in the premises of the High Court Buildings, Madras, consists of two units. It was engaged in printing Cause Lists required by the High Court daily. Apart from this, civil and criminal cases were printed and sent to the High Court then and there.

During the year, the Branch Press, Pudukkottai, executed the following items of work :—

(1) District Gazettes relating to 13 districts in the State and 800 Extra- Ordinary issues.

(2) Work relating to District Intelligence Bureau of Madurai Urban, Madurai North and Ramanathapuram.

(3) Notifications relating to tenancy rights received from the Collector of Thanjavur.

(4) Milk coupons relating to Agricultural College.

The Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli, executed the following items of work :—

- (1) Printing of standardized and non-standardized forms.
- (2) Weekly crime and occurrence sheet and monthly crime review of the Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirappalli and the Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.
- (3) Weekly indices of the Secretariat Departments and High Court cases.

The Regional Press, Salem, attended to the Printing of Daily crime and weekly crime reports and occurrence sheets relating to the Districts Intelligence Bureau, Salem and Dharmapuri districts. It also attended to the printing of Civil cases, College Hand-books and M.T.C. Group Forms.

The Regional Press, Vridhachalam, attended to the Crime Review of South Arcot district, Revenue Group Forms and registers and Police Group Forms and registers.

Nearly 100 workers were trained during the year. The worker-trainees and worker-teachers were paid honoraria.

The Dispensary intended for the workers in the Government Press and their families continued to function during the year under the charge of a Medical Officer. A Lady Doctor specialist in Family Planning is also working in the dispensary for the benefit of the woman employees of the Tamil Arasu Press. A creche in charge of two women attendants also continued to function for the benefit of the children of the employees.

II. Stationery Branch.—The Stationery Branch functions as the Central Organisation for purchasing, stocking and distribution of stationery, clothing, typewriters and duplicators.

Supplies were made to certain Union Government Offices and quasi-Government institutions on payment of cost.

All varieties of paper and board required by this department for supply to indenting officers were obtained on the rate contract basis from the Indian Mills through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. During the year, the Stationery Department has placed indents on the Director of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, for the supply of paper and boards to the tune of 7,500 metric tonnes for 1971-72.

The total number of typewriters, duplicators and calculator machines supplied to the various offices during the year was as follows :—

Typewriters—English	585
Typewriters—Tamil	397
Duplicators—Electrically operated ..	29
Duplicators—Hand Operated	50
Calculators	40

The articles which are manufactured by the Government (Press) Commercial Units and Jails were obtained from them. Khadi was procured from Government Khadi Producing Centres through the Director of Khadi. Miscellaneous articles were purchased from open market on tender basis.

Hand-made and Press-made articles were purchased locally to the tune of Rs. 2,70,367 during the year.

The auction of the condemned stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators, etc., was held during September 1970 and a sum of Rs. 1,24,090 was realized and credited to Government.

The total number of indents complied with during the year was as follows :—

(1) Annual Indents	2,635
(2) Supplementary Indents	73
(3) Issue Slips	3,749

A sum of Rs. 6,18,123.23 was realised from the cost recoverable departments towards the cost of stationery articles, typewriters duplicators, etc., supplied to them.

Carnatic Stipends

The Collector of Madras is the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The stipends are paid to His Highness the Prince of Arcot and the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot. As on 31st March 1971, there were 15 non-perpetual and 127 perpetual stipendiaries. The Prince of Arcot, His Highness Ghulam Mohideen Khan died on 25th October 1969. The Government of India have recognised Thiru G. M. Abdul Khader as his Highness the Prince of Arcot in succession to Thiru Ghulam Mohideen Khan Sahib in August 1970. His Highness the Prince of Arcot is drawing pension and allowances of Rs. 6,096-17 per mensem from the Reserve Bank of India, Madras. During the year 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 1,74,105-64 was distributed under the head "Carnatic Stipends". The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government. The remuneration of the office staff consisting of one Manager, one Record Clerk and one Last Grade Government servant is paid out of the State revenue.

Census Organisation

The editing of houselists and establishment schedules received from the various Charge Officers on completion of houselisting operations in February 1970 was started during the first quarter of the year and a beginning was made in the selection of sample houses of 20 per cent from houselists for purpose of tabulation. Based on houselisting operations, certain blocks which were found to be bigger and unwieldy were ordered to be delineated.

The second conference of the Directors of Census Operations of all States took place at Courtallam and Kanyakumari during June 1970 and it was inaugurated by the Union Deputy Minister for Home Affairs Thiru K. S. Ramaswamy. The conference was convened by the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner and the arrangements for the conduct of the conference were made by the Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu. Various aspects of census like printing of forms and their distribution, appointment of personnel, training, conduct of

enumeration, tabulation, publication, etc., were discussed in detail at the conference with a view to ensure uniformity and accuracy in all areas.

The work relating to Sample Registration Scheme (urban areas) was completed.

Four more Regional Tabulation Offices were set up during the year with headquarters at Vellore, Salem, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli with a Deputy Director of Census Operations as Head of the office.

Card to tape operation of houselist data was completed during the third quarter of the year and intensive training was imparted to the enumerators and supervisors. Besides conducting classes, the trainees were given practical training in the filling up of the forms.

The census enumeration scheduled to be conducted in February 1971 with the reference date as 1st March was postponed to March 1971 with the reference date as 1st April 1971 due to the General Elections. The enumeration was successfully completed during the enumeration period and the provisional population results were arrived at within a week of the completion of enumeration. The provisional population totals giving the salient features were also released in the form of a booklet during April itself.

The provisional population of Tamil Nadu according to 1971 census is 41.1 million. This shows an increase of 22 per cent over a decade. Even though the All India population fell short of the figure expected by the Planning Commission, the population of Tamil Nadu has exceeded the figure expected by the Planning Commission. Despite the increase in population, the rank of Tamil Nadu in All India population has come down to 7th from 6th. Tamil Nadu ranks second in the literacy rate and the percentage of literacy has risen from 31.4 in 1961 to 39.4 in 1971. The percentage of urban population has also increased from 26.7 in 1961 to 30.38 in 1971.

Civil defence

The post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range was created in July 1970 and the work relating to Civil Defence was transferred to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Madras, from June 1970 onwards.

Thiru J. D. Bornshin, Area Commander, Home Guards, Madras City, attended the Second Civil Defence Corps Officers' Course from 26th September 1970 to 3rd October 1970 at the National Civil Defence College, Nagpur.

Thiru G. T. Janardhanan Chowdry, Stock Verifier, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited, Nandambakkam, Madras and Company Commander, Home Guards, Chingleput East District, underwent the 63rd Basic course in Elementary Fire Fighting for Civil Defence Instructors course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, from 15th February 1971 to 12th March 1971.

The vacancy position of Home Guards in Tamil Nadu as on March 1971 is as follows :—

(i) Sanctioned strength	12,430
(ii) Actual strength	11,233
(iii) Vacancies	1,197

A contingent of 87 Home Guards from Tamil Nadu participated in the Second All-India Home Guards and Civil Defence and Professional Sports Meet held at Hyderabad between 2nd November 1970 and 8th November 1970. Eighteen States including Tamil Nadu participated in the Sports Meet and Tamil Nadu won trophy for staging the best cultural entertainment. The team was led by Thiru C. R. Vedachalam, Area Commander, Chingleput district.

During the Panchayat Elections and General Elections, the Home Guards were of immense help to the Police and were useful both inside and outside their districts in assisting the Police.

The Home Guards were employed during festivals, special occasions, sports, traffic duties, etc., and they were of immense help to the Police in maintaining Law and Order.

National Cadet Corps.

The National Cadet Corps was introduced in Colleges and Schools of Tamil Nadu in accordance with the provisions of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (Central Act XXXI of 1948).

The enrolled strength of the N.C.C. Cadets in Tamil Nadu at the end of the year 1970-71 was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Senior Division	25,131	2,307
Junior Division	55,629	4,752
Total ..	80,760	7,059

The important events and activities of the N.C.C during the year 1970-71 are given below :—

N.C.C. Day Celebrations.—The 22nd Anniversary of the N.C.C. was celebrated at Nehru Stadium, Madras on 22nd and 23rd November 1970. A ceremonial parade consisting of 1,080 cadets drawn from the Army, Navy and Air Wing, N.C.C. Units located in Madras was held. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Hon'ble Minister for Education took the salute. This was followed by displays projecting varied activities of the N.C.C. Ceremonial parades and displays were held at various places in Tamil Nadu under the arrangements of the Group Headquarters and Units.

Republic Day.—Two officers and 65 cadets participated in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi in 1971. This is an annual feature in which N.C.C. contingents from all the States participate and various competitions are held during the celebration. The

contingent sent from Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry was adjudged the best contingent of the year and was awarded the inter-Directorate Championship Banner. Besides, the contingent won four trophies and two cadets won distinctions for themselves :—

(a) Inter-Directorate line dressing and kit lay-out competition trophy.

(b) Inter-Directorate drill, smartness and turnout competition trophy.

(c) Inter-sqn. Aero modelling competition cup for runner up.

(d) Best Girl Cadet Trophy for the Senior Wing was awarded to SUO Malini Fenn of 5 (TN) Girls Bn N.C.C., Coimbatore (Nirmala College). She also won the individual award of a Medal.

(e) D.G's Cane of Honour for the Parade Commander was awarded to SUO Amarnath of 2 (TN) Bn N.C.C., Tiruchirappalli (St. Joseph's College).

SUO Malini who received the best Girl Cadet Senior Wing Trophy was also invited to participate in the inaugural flight of 474 Jumbo Jet from Bombay to London and back.

New Raisings.—The following are the newly raised units during the year 1970-71.

(a) 5 (TN) Sig Coy N.C.C. Rajapalayam.

(b) 5 (TN) Med Coy N.C.C. Tirunelveli.

(c) 80 Junior Division Army Wing Troops.

(d) 10 Junior Division Naval Wing Troops.

(e) 10 Junior Division Air Wing Troops.

Training.—Every year, Officers and Cadets undergo training in many fields and are sent on various All-India Courses/Camps. Some of the courses are Advanced Leadership, Rock Climbing, Mountaineering and the cadets also undergo a period of attachment

with Regular Army, Naval and Air Force Establishments. The details of cadets who have attended the above courses during 1970-71 are as follows :—

(a) *All-India Summer Training Camps—*

Senior Division Boys	493
Junior Division Boys	156

(b) *Advanced Leadership Course—*

Senior Division Boys	32
Junior Division Boys	40
Senior Division Girls	18

(c) *Rock Climbing Training Camps—*

Junior Division Boys	30
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(d) Attachment with Regular Army Units 250

Naval Base	12
Air Force Establishments	8

(e) Mountaineering Courses 2

(f) Rock Climbing Courses 23

(g) Officers Training Unit—Annual Training Camps. 18

(h) *Annual Training Camps—*

Senior Division Boys	21,296
Junior Division Boys	2,266

Re-orientation Course.—Re-orientation Course for Regular Officers was conducted at Tamihzagam, Ootacamund from 13th to 19th June 1971 which was attended by 16 officers.

Special Cadres Courses.—Special cadres for the PI staff in Drill and Weapon training were organised centrally and Groupwise. Selected J.C.Os. and N.C.Os. were put through the cadres. In addition, 12 J.C.Os. and 23 N.C.Os. attended the Refresher Courses at N.C.C. O.T.S., Kamptee and N.C.C. Academy, Purandhar.

A special cadre for Aeromodelling for Junior Division Officers of the Air Wing was conducted.

Shooting Competition.—Shooting Competitions were held from 29th September to 3rd October 1970 at Pallavaram long ranges and 109 cadets attended the cadre and the competition. The results achieved were fairly satisfactory in spite of the paucity of range facilities at outstations.

Selection of N.C.C. Officers.—The number of officers selected during 1970-71 for commission in the N.C.C. is as follows :—

Senior Division—

Army	20
Navy	8
Air	8
Girls	8

Junior Division—

Army	136
Navy	4
Air	5
Girls	3

Officers' Training Unit.—Four N.C.C. Cadets from OTU were selected for final entry into the IMA during the year 1970.

Introduction of Cycle Polo.—Cycle POLO was introduced as a part of extra curricular training to the NCC Cadets during September 1970. The aim is to train the cadets in a sport where physical co-ordination team spirit with sense of adventure and fast reactions could be developed. This is becoming popular among the cadets in the City of Madras. Sixty-two cadets were trained during 1970 and the standard achieved was satisfactory.

Territorial Army

Two Infantry Battalions of the Territorial Army are located in Tamil Nadu—one at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Coimbatore. The activities of the two Battalions are given below :—

One hundred and forty-two recruits were given basic training in 3 batches from 2nd to 3rd July 1970, 1st to 30th November 1970 and 2nd to 31st March 1971 at Tiruchirappalli. At Coimbatore, the unit was brought to 100 per cent strength by recruiting 84 men who were given basic training from 15th November 1970 to 14th December 1970.

A total number of four Commissioned Officers, five Junior Commissioned Officers and 295 other Ranks attended the voluntary training classes conducted during the year 1970-71 at Tiruchirappalli. In Coimbatore, one Commissioned Officer, 15 Junior Commissioned Officers and 204 Other Ranks attended voluntary training classes conducted during the year.

Annual Training camps were held as follows :—

(a) *Tiruchirappalli* :—Annual training of the battalion was carried out from December 1970 to 31st January 1971. Four Commissioned Officers, Eight Junior Commissioned Officers and 563 Other Ranks attended the Camp. All ranks were trained in the use of Rifles, Light Machine Guns, two inch Mortars, Seven inch Machine guns at long and short ranges, both during day and night.

(b) *Coimbatore* :—Annual Training was conducted at Maduk-
 14. Camp in two batches. The first batch was given training from 1st October 1970 to 30th November 1970 and the second batch was given training from 15th December 1970 to 14th February 1971. Six hundred persons belonging to all ranks underwent training. Major General Prakash Singh then G.O.C. TNM and K. Area, Rear Admiral VA Kamath, Flag Officer Commanding Southern Naval Area and Brigadier C.S. Metha, then Commander T. A. Group Headquarters, Southern Command visited the unit.

Territorial Army Day was celebrated fittingly at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. Thiru Doraiswamy, Chairman, Southern India Mill Owner's Association presided over the celebrations at Coimbatore while the function at Tiruchirappalli was presided over by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. The celebrations included Flag Marches, P.T. Drill, Bayonet fighting display, and Platoon attack demonstration. The elite of Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore as well as the general public, attended the celebrations in large numbers. The best trainees in each unit were awarded wrist watches presented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The celebrations at Tiruchirappalli were covered by All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli and broadcast as a special edition of "Radio Newsreel" on 22nd November 1970. The annual sports meet of the Battalion at Tiruchirappalli was held on 24th January 1971 and was largely attended by the Public of Tiruchirappalli. Prizes for various sports events, including prizes for skill at arms drill, Bayonet and musketry and endurance were awarded on that day.

Official Language Committee

The Official Language Committee was re-constituted on 17th November 1969. The following are the members of the Committee :—

1. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chairman.
2. Hon'ble Education Minister—Vice-Chairman.
3. Dr. M. Varadarajanar—Member.
4. Thiru K. Diraviam, I.A.S.—Member.
5. Thiru M. Shanmugasubramaniam—Member.
6. Thiru K. Ramalingam, M.A.—Member.
7. Vallai Thiru M. Balasubramaniam—Member.
8. Thiru G.M. Muthuswamy Pillai, I.A.S. (Retired)—Member.
9. Director of Tamil Development—Member.

Third M. Rajakkannu, M.A. B.O.L., assumed charge as Director of Tamil Development on 12th August 1969. There are three gazetted posts in the office of the Official Language Committee, viz. (1) Secretary, (2) Special Officer (Inspection) and (3) Special Officer (Translation).

The Official Language Act passed in 1956 is being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu in stages according to a phased programme. The first stage relates to the correspondence in Tamil with the members of the general public who write in Tamil to Government offices. During the second stage, the heads of department will correspond in Tamil with their district level and subordinate offices including Collectorates. During the third stage, the correspondence in Tamil among the heads of departments and Collectorates will also be in Tamil. The introduction of the above three stages has been completed.

Proposal for the introduction of fourth and final stage (i.e.) for introducing Tamil in Correspondence among the departments of the Secretariat and between the offices of the heads of departments and the Collectors has been submitted by the Director of Tamil Development and it is under the consideration of the Government. The revised (third) edition of the Glossary of Administrative terms is under print and is expected to be applied to all Government offices shortly.

Tamil Scheme is being implemented at the Secretariat in all departments except Finance and Law. Even in Finance and Law departments, the first stage of Tamil Scheme was introduced from 1st April 1970.

In view of the introduction of Tamil Scheme in Law and Finance Departments of the Tamil Nadu Secretariat from 1st April 1970, proposals were sent to Government by the Director of Tamil Development for conducting Tamil training classes for the Government servants working in the above two departments.

With a view to encourage the Government servants to write good notes and drafts in Tamil, the Government have introduced cash award scheme according to which two awards of Rs. 500 each

will be given to the Government Servants working in the Government offices in Madras City including the offices of the heads of department and the Colloctorate each year. Similarly, 13 cash awards of Rs. 500 each will also be given to the Government servants working in the Government offices in the districts for good noting and drafting. In respect of Madras City two Government servants, viz., Thiruvallargal G. Kulandaivelu and N. Ramalingam of Statistical and Agricultural Departments respectively were selected as prize winners for 1970 and each of them has been awarded a cash prize of Rs. 500 along with a certificate on 25th March 1971 by the Hon'ble Minister for Education. The Collectors of Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri and Kanyakumari districts have awarded the cash prize of Rs. 500 to the prize winners in their districts.

The following are some of the items of works translated during the year under the scheme of translating codes, manuals, etc.

- (1) Revenue Forms.
- (2) Glossary of special terms relating to Land Revenue and Settlement.
- (3) Fire Drill Manual.
- (4) How to form Co-operative societies.
- (5) Questionnaire form relating to Survey and Land Records.
- (6) Questionnaire form relating to Animal Husbandry Department.
- (7) Questionnaire form relating to Forest Department.
- (8) Educational Departmental forms.
- (9) Rural Development Departmental forms.
- (10) Central Sales Tax forms.
- (11) Secretariat Glossary of special terms.
- (12) Government draft orders.
- (13) Forms relating to Industries Department.
- (14) Forms relating to Archaeology Department.
- (15) Questionnaire form relating to Co-operative Department.
- (16) Agricultural Income-tax Act.

(17) Manual of the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.

(18) Metric Terms.

(19) Police Standing Order I Correction slips.

(20) Police Manual Correction slips.

(21) Glossary of scientific terms.

(22) Glossary of special terms of Commercial Tax Department.

A meeting of the Official Language Committee was held on 17th August 1970 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The following nine items were discussed at the meeting :—

(1) Report on the activities of the Committee.

(2) Using of Tamil in the preparation of Bills and Cheques.

(3) Supply of Tamil Typewriters.

(4) Incentive for Tamil Typists.

(5) Incentive for Tamil Stenographers.

(6) Training regarding Tamil Scheme for the Junior I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers.

(7) Training in Tamil at the Police Training College, Vellore.

(8) Expediting the printing of Codes, Manuals, Acts, Forms, etc., in Tamil.

(9) Suggestions regarding the implementation of Tamil Schemes at the Secretariat.

The Government have issued orders for printing the State, District and Taluk Revenue Survey Maps both in Tamil and in English. So far, these maps were printed only in English. Survey Maps in Tamil will also be available in future.

Intensive inspection programmes were drawn and the Director of Tamil Development with the assistance of the Special Officer (Inspection) conducted extensive tours throughout the State. The series of inspections undertaken by the Director has created

a lively enthusiasm in the Government offices in the implementation of the Tamil Scheme. It has also contributed in no small a measure to the rapid progress of the scheme. The Government servants were keen in getting all their doubts cleared at the largely attended meetings of the officials held during these inspections. Nine hundred and thirty-nine offices were inspected by the Director with the assistance of Special Officer (Inspection) during the year.

Translation

With the implementation of the Full Tamil Scheme in the Departments of the Secretariat, the work of this Department had increased considerably. Translation of Ministers' Speeches, Radio broadcasts, Statements to be made by them on the floor of the Legislature, etc., had to be done with utmost expedition.

Though there was no regular Budget this year, Interim Budget Publications had to be translated expeditiously. A plethora of files containing answers to Legislative Assembly Questions and Legislative Council Questions had also to be translated into Tamil.

Voluminous matter, running to hundred pages and more in each case, relating to the reports of the Commission of Inquiry on the Police Firing at (1) Perumenallur, (2) Neyveli and (3) Silvarapatti had been translated by this Department during the year under report.

During the year, innumerable Notifications of various Departments, 36 Bills of the Legislature, 48 Acts, 13 Ordinances, several hundreds of answer files, all the admitted questions of the Legislature and a large number of orders of H.R. and C.E. Department were translated into Tamil.

The State Administration Report, the Annual Administration Report of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, the Budget of the Electricity Board and the Handbook entitled "Outlines of Establishment Work" were some of the other items for which translation was rendered by this Department.

During the year, the Government had brought out a Manual entitled "The General Administration Manual" which is a digest of all important Manuals on Administration and Finance. The Manual was translated by this Department in a very lucid and simple style.

In spite of the multifarious items of work relating to the Government, this Department was also undertaking the translation work received from Central Government Departments like the Customs, the Railways, etc., and also from Private agencies like the Punjab National Bank, etc.

Translation work in the minority languages was also undertaken by this Department. As usual, Communications in Hindi received from the Government of India and other State Governments and petitions and letters from private individuals were translated into English and sent to the Departments concerned for enabling them to take necessary action. Whenever Ministers and other Official Committees from the Central Government came to the State Government for discussions, the Hindi Translator is deputed to interpret the views of both the State and Central Government officers. Translation of petitions and other materials in the minority languages of this State was also attended to by this Department. As regards Malayalam, there was substantial translation work in that language as most of the Government Notifications had to be translated for the benefit of the Malayalam speaking population of the State. The Urdu translation work was done by a panel of part-time Urdu Translators.

Thus, this Department had continued to play an important role in the wheel of the Secretariat administration in implementing the Full Tamil Scheme during the year.

Tamil Development:—

The Official Language Act, 1956, received the assent of the Governor on the 19th January 1957. The Government constituted a committee to advise them on the various steps to be taken

for the implementation of the Act. On the recommendation of the Official Language Committee, the Government have been notifying various groups of offices from time to time under section 4 of the Act, introducing Tamil in those offices. Even after the introduction of the full scheme, the notification provides for the usage of English in the following :

(i) Preparation of pay bills, contingent bills, T.A. bills, stipend bills, Financial sanctions and communications sent to the Accountant-General.

(ii) Communications addressed to courts other than village courts; other State Governments and Central Government offices.

(iii) Statutory orders which are subject to appeal.

(iv) Highly technical subjects.

(v) Foreign establishments and Embassies and institutions which would correspond in English only. The Tamil Scheme was introduced in all the offices upto district level by 1963 as 1st stage. The introduction of Tamil in the offices of the Heads of Departments was implemented in four stages. In the first stage, replies to letters received in Tamil from the Public shall be in Tamil. In the second stage, correspondence on routine and simple matters and correspondence with the subordinate and other district offices shall be in Tamil. In the third stage, correspondence between the Heads of Departments will be switched over to Tamil and in the fourth and the last stage correspondence to Secretariat Department from the Heads of Departments shall be in Tamil.

As a preliminary to the introduction of Tamil in the Government offices, Tamil typewriters and qualified typists are essential. The Government, therefore, standardised the key-board of the Tamil typewriter and ordered that the typists and steno-typists already in service and below 45 years of age on 9th November 1961 should be given training in Tamil typewriting. They accordingly approved a subsidy scheme under which all of them were required to undergo training in Tamil typewriting. The introduction of Tamil scheme has thus further been accelerated.

institutes undertaking the training were paid a lump-sum of Rs. 50 as fee for the whole course and in addition, a lump-sum amount of Rs. 25 was given for each candidate who passed the Higher Grade Typewriting in the first attempt. Those who were recruited after the specified date and who did not possess the prescribed qualification in Tamil Typewriting were required to acquire the same at least by the lower grade within the period of their probation. As a further step in the matter, persons who have passed higher grade in Tamil Shorthand are now being paid a lump-sum grant of Rs. 50.

Similarly, the Government servants who did not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil and who were below 45 years of age on 30th November 1957 were all given in-service training and required to qualify themselves in the language test conducted by the official Language Committee. Those appointed after this date and who did not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil were required to pass the second class language test (i.e. S.S.L.C. standard) conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission within the period of their probation or within a maximum period of four years failing which they were to be discharged from service.

Regularly appointed typists were given three free chances to appear for the Tamil Typewriting examination.

In order to encourage printing of good books, the Government are awarding prizes to good books in Tamil under 20 classified heads each year. The Government are also giving financial assistance to the extent necessary in respect of good books published by individuals. Notwithstanding these, steps were taken to translate codes, manuals, forms, rules and regulations, etc., that would be required for the various departments. A Glossary of Administrative terms (General) third edition was also printed and supplied to all Government servants free of cost. Apart from this, supplementary Glossaries pertaining to each department were also prepared and supplied to the respective departments.

A Tamil Shorthand manual was printed and released for sale in September 1965.

Typical model notes and drafts received from certain departments were translated and sent to the Departments so that they might get them printed and make best use of them.

A Special Officer in the Directorate of Tamil Development inspects all the State Government Offices in the State to see how far these Offices are implementing the Tamil Scheme. He also advises them on the further steps to be taken for achieving better progress.

With a view to encourage the Government servants to use the Official language extensively in Official correspondence, a cash award scheme has been in vogue since 1970. Under this scheme, one Government servant in each district and two in Madras City, who are adjudged to have written best draft and notes in Tamil are awarded Rs. 500 each every year.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1970-71.

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| 18th and 19th April 1970 | .. | Visit of the Prime Minister of India to Madras City, Tiruchirappalli and Mannargudi. |
| 1st May 1970 | .. .. | Celebration of "May Day". |
| 2nd to 10th and 17th to 25th May 1970. | | Visit of the President of India to Madras City, Vellore, Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Coonoor. |
| 14th June 1970 | .. .. | The "Arasu Cement Factory" at Alangulam was commissioned by Thiru. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister. |
| 30th June 1970 | .. .. | Release of the first issue of "Tamil-arasu", Government Fortnightly by the Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi. |

- 1st July 1970 The Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi left Madras on a foreign tour.
- 2nd July 1970 Visit of the President of India to Madras City.
- 21st July 1970 The Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi returned to Tamilnadu after his successful visit abroad.
- 24th to 31st July 1970 Visit of the President of India to Madras City.
- 25, 28th and 31st July 1970. Elections to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.
- 15th August 1970 Celebration of Independence Day.
- 28th August to 3rd September 1970. Visit of the President of India to Madras, Madurai and Kanyakumari. The President inaugurated the Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari on 2nd September 1970 under the Presidentship of the Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi.
- 14 to 27th September 1970. Family Planning Fortnight was celebrated throughout the State.
- 15th September 1970 The Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Siruvani Drinking Water Supply Scheme at Coimbatore.
- 16th September 1970 The Salem Steel Project was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India at Karichipatti, Salem.
- 2nd October 1970 Celebration of Gandhi's Birth Day with a magnificent pageantry procession.

- 30th and 31st October 1970. Visit of the Vice-President of India to Kanyakumari.
- 9th November 1970 .. Celebration of All-India Co-operation week.
- 14th November 1970 .. Celebration of Jawaharlal Nehru's 81st Birth Day.
- 22nd and 23rd November 1970. Visit of the President of India to Madras City.
- 21st, 22nd, 25th and 27th December 1970. Visit of the President of India to Coimbatore.
- 5th January 1971 Dissolution of the Fourth Legislative Assembly.
- 18th to 20th January 1971. Visit of the Prime Minister of India to Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras.
- 26th January 1971 Celebration of the Republic Day with a colourful pageantry procession.
- 12th and 13th February 1971. Visit of the Prime Minister of India to Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.
- 1st, 4th and 7th March 1971. Mid-term Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and to the House of the People.
- 5th March 1971 The new Cabinet headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi assumed office.
- 4th March 1971 Sirdar Ujjal Singh addressed a joint session of the members of both the Houses of the Tamil Nadu Legislature.
- th March 1971 An Interim Budget for 1971-72 was presented by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister to the Legislative Assembly.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO TAMIL NADU.

The following Foreign Dignitaries paid Visits to Madras City and other places in the State. Details of places visited by them and the period during which such visits took place are indicated below :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 His Excellency Mr. K. S. Reddy, Assistant Minister of Social Services and Leader of Figian Parliamentary Delegation.	1st April 1970	Madras.
2 Four Member Guinean Delegation headed by Minister Portos.	1st to 4th May 1970 ..	Madras.
3 Three Member U.A.R. Delegation headed by Dr. Ahmed Fonad Neguib, Deputy Minister.	5th May 1970	Madras.
4 Thiru C. V. Narasimhan, Under Secretary-General and Chief de-Cabinet, United Nations.	26th April to 18th May 1970.	Madras.
5 His Excellency Mr. Manicka Vasagam, Minister for Labour, Malaysia.	30th and 31st May 1970.	Madras.
6 Six Member Zambian Delegation headed by His Excellency Mr. Nkama, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs.	23rd June 1970	Madras
7 His Excellency Mr. Patrickshaw, High Commissioner of Australia in India.	29th June to 6th July 1970.	Madras, Mahabalpuram and Coimbatore.
8 His Excellency Mr. Mulemba, Minister of Trade and Industries, Zambia.	26th to 28th June 1970. .	Madras.
1 Mr. E. F. G. Maynard, Councillor, British High Commission.	14th July 1970	Madras.

<i>Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
10 Mr. S. K. Soosiarachi, Junior Minister for Industries and Scientific Affairs, Government of Ceylon and two others.	22nd July 1970	Madras.
11 Madam Neuyen Thi Binb, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.	27th and 29th July and 30th September 1970.	Madras.
12 His Excellency Mr. James George, High Commissioner of Canada in India.	9th and 10th August 1970.	Madras.
13 75 Member 'Beriozka' Ensemble for the U.S.S.R.	22nd to 29th September 1970.	Madras and Mahabalipuram.
14 Dr. Ernst Kutscher, Consul-General of Federal Republic of Germany.	29th July 1970	Madras.
15 His Excellency Ed. Maghraby, Deputy Minister of Supply, Government of United Arab Republic and Mrs. Maghraby.	18th August 1970	Madras.
16 His Excellency Mr. Kenneth B. Keating, Ambassador for United States of America to India.	30th August to 1st September 1970.	Madras
17 His Excellency Mr. Lu Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore.	30th and 31st August 1970.	Madras and Mahabalipuram.
18 His Excellency Mr. Guenter Diehl, Ambassador for Federal Republic of Germany.	28th to 31st August 1970.	Madras, Kanchipuram and Mahabalipuram.
19 His Excellency Mrs. S. Bandaranayke, Prime Minister of Ceylon.	4th September 1970	Madras.
20 His Excellency Mr. Basant Rai, Minister for Social Security, Mauritius.	29th August 1970	Madras

<i>Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitaries,</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
21 His Excellency Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore.	3rd September 1970	Madras.
22 His Excellency Mr. B. S. Zeddrum, High Commissioner of New Zealand.	14th to 16th September 1970.	Kodaikanal.
23 His Excellency Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman, Ceylon Minister for Housing.	13th and 14th September 1970.	Madras.
24 The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. K. A. Busia, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ghana, Madam Busia and delegation.	23rd January 1971	Madras.
25 His Excellency Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji and Lady Mara.	4th to 6th February 1971.	Madras and Mahabalipuram.

APPENDIX

Statistical Data Departmentwise as on 31st March 1971.

Agriculture—

(1) Number of Agricultural Colleges	2 (242 seats).
(2) Number of State Seed Farms	232
Acquired Units	70 1,710.61 acres.
(ii) Requisitioned Units	29 726.16 acres.
(iii) Government lands	133 3,397.63 acres.
Total	232 5,834.40 acres.

Area and Production of certain Principal Crops 1970-71.

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Area in Hectares.</i>	<i>Production in Tonnes.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy	2,686,000	5,303,000	Production in terms of rice.
Millats and other Cereals	2,078,000	1,603,000	.....

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Area in Hectares.</i>	<i>Production in Tonnes.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sugarcane	135,000	1,148,000	Production in terms of Gar.
Groundnut	1,000,000	9,17,000	Production in terms of un-shelled Nuts.
Gingelly	1,20,000	39,000	....
Cotton	3,30,000	3,58,000	In terms of bales of 180 kg. lint each.

Irrigation—

Sources of irrigation and net area irrigated—

Sources of irrigation.

	<i>Net area irrigated in hectares.</i>
(a) Government Canals	8,90,622
(b) Private Canals	1,265
(c) Tanks	7,50,530
(d) Tube-wells	10,102
(e) Other wells (Sole irrigation)	7,33,914
(f) Other sources (Spring channels, etc.)	30,829
Total	24,17,262

Animal Husbandry—

Number of Veterinary Colleges	1
(1) B.V.Sc. Integrated Course	136
(i) M.V.So. Degree Course	31—2* = 29
(2) Number of Veterinary Hospitals	35
(3) (a) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries	360
(b) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries-cum-Key Village Centres.	122
(4) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries run by Corporation.	5
(5) Number of Regional Clinical Laboratories	14
(6) Number of Live Stock Farms (Cattle)	6
(7) Number of Salvage of Dry Cows Farms	1
(8) Number of Sheep-breeding Co-operative Societies	9

* Discontinued.

Animal Husbandry—cont.

(9) Number of Sheep-breeding and Cumbly Weaving Co-operative Societies.	7
(10) Number of Poultry Farms	1
(11) Number of Poultry Extension Centres	39
(12) Number of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks ..	9
(13) Number of Sub-centres for Artificial Insemination and Natural Services.	1,918
(14) Number of Goshalas	22

Communications—Roads (as on 31st March 1971.)

	<i>Length in kilometre.</i>
<i>A. Government Roads—</i>	
(1) National Highways	1,773
(2) State Highways	1,770
(3) Major District Roads	13,512
(4) Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government.	9,282
<i>B. Roads maintained by Local Bodies—</i>	
Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads	39,315
<i>C. Roads maintained by others—</i>	
Municipalities and Public Works Department	6,864

Co-operation—

(1) Number of Societies of all types in Tamil Nadu ..	10,801
(2) Percentage of rural population brought under the Co-operative fold.	59.8
(3) Number of blocks in which Full Finance Scheme is in force.	274
(4) Number of Urban Banks	145
(5) Number of Employees' Credit Societies	907
(6) Number of Marketing Societies (including two federations).	134
(7) Number of Sugar Mills	20

Co-operation—cont.

(8) Number of Farming Societies (including Gramdhan and Bhoodan).	12
(9) Number of State Level Consumers' Federation ..	1
(10) Number of District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies.	12
(11) Number of Co-operative Wholesale Stores	13
(12) Number of Primary Co-operative Stores (including Students' Stores, Co-operative Canteens and Restaurants).	1,686
(13) Number of Department Stores	12
(14) Number of House Mortgage Co-operative Societies ..	63
(15) Number of Co-operative Motor Transport Societies ..	17
(16) Number of Labour Contact Co-operative Societies ..	118
(17) Number of Co-operative Printing Presses	15
(18) Number of Health Co-operatives	5
(19) Number of Co-operative Societies for Barbers	17
(20) Number of Co-operative Societies for Washermen (including Laundries).	18
(21) Number of Co-operative Societies for Salt Workers ..	13
(22) Number of Co-operative Societies for Hill Tribes ..	7
(23) Number of Co-operative Training Institutes	7
(24) Number of Central Co-operative Training Institute ..	1

*Dairying and Milk Supply—**I. Cattle Colony, Madhavaram—*

(1) Number of Licensees	40
(2) Number of Cows	423
(i) Milch	349
(ii) Dry	79
(3) Number of Buffaloes	103
(i) Milch	76
(ii) Dry	27
Total Cattle ..	631

*Dairying and Milk Supply—cont.**II. Central Dairy, Madhavaram—*

(1) Number of Sales Depots in the City	187
(2) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions	23
(3) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Societies	2,588*
(4) Average quantity of milk distributed per day	57,600 litres.

III. Madurai Milk Project—

(1) Number of Milk depots	58
(2) Average quantity of milk distributed per day	17,800 litres.

*Education—**I. Primary Education—*

(1) Number of Pre-Primary Schools	44
(2) Number of pupils studying in these schools	5,241
(3) Number of Primary and Middle Schools (Including Basic Schools).	31,881
(4) Number of pupils studying in these schools (Age group 6—14)	64,63,000
(5) Number of Teachers serving in these schools]	1,01,198
(6) Number of schools in which Midday Meals scheme is in operation.	30,683
(7) Number of pupils fed daily	18-00 lakhs.
(8) Number of schools in which the scheme is functioning on voluntary basis.	180
(9) Number of pupils fed in these schools	13,146

II. Secondary Education—

(1) Number of High Schools	2,635	
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(i) Government High Schools	188	45
(ii) Government (Board)	1,367	109
(iii) Municipal	88	36
(iv) Aided	573	219
(v) Unaided	2	..
(vi) Anglo-Indian Schools	20	20
(vii) Central Schools	15	..

* 1,406 societies are dormant.

II. Secondary Education—cont.

	Boys.	Girls.
(1) Number of High Schools—cont.		
(viii) Matriculation Schools ..	6	14
(ix) Post Basic Schools	3	..
(x) Public Schools .. ..	..	..
(xi) Indian School of Certificate ..	..	..
Total	2,192	443

(2) Number of pupils in all these schools .. ..	..	..	..	1,486,241
(i) Boys	9,77,953			
(ii) Girls	5,08,238			
Total	1,486,241			

(3) Number of Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	139
(i) Basic Training Schools for men .. ..	..	..	..	65	
(ii) Basic Training Schools for women .. ..	..	..	..	49	
(iii) Non-Basic Training Schools for men .. ..	..	..	..	7	
(iv) Non-Basic Training Schools for women .. ..	..	..	..	12	
(v) Pro-Primary Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	3	
(vi) Pro-Basic Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	2	
(vii) Training School for Teachers of Anglo— Indian Schools.	..	..	..	1	
Total .. ..	..	..	..	139	

(4) Number of pupils in the Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	17,560
(5) Number of Institutions for the handicapped children .. ..	..	..	..	..	24
(6) Number of children in these institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,894
(i) Boys .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,920
(ii) Girls .. ..	..	..	..	..	974
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,894

(7) Number of Members of Staff—275

III. Collegiate Education—

(1) Number of Universities .. ..	..	..	..	..	8
(2) Number of Arts Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	161
(i) Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	43
(ii) Non-Government (Aided) .. ..	..	..	..	..	118
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	161

III. Collegiate Education.—contd.

(3) Strength		1,93,8
(i) Boys	1,24,248	
(ii) Girls	41,608	
	<hr/>	
	1,65,856	
	<hr/>	
(4) Number of Evening Colleges		20
(i) P.U.C. only	7	
(ii) P.U.C. and Degree Courses	13	
	<hr/>	
	20	
	<hr/>	
(5) Number of Training Colleges		23
(i) Government	7	
(ii) Aided	16	
	<hr/>	
	23	
	<hr/>	
(6) Number of Scholars in Training Colleges		2,882
(i) Men	1,694	
(ii) Women	1,188	
	<hr/>	
	2,882	
	<hr/>	

IV. Medical Education—

1. Number of Teaching Hospitals		18
2. Institutes		8
3. Medical Colleges		8 (1,015 seats).
4. Number of Registered Doctors		1,885
5. Population served per doctor		4,400
6. Number of Registered Nurses		14,718
7. Number of Registered Mid-wives		21,705
8. Number of Auxiliary Nurses		1,486
9. Number of Registered Dentists (Part A & B)		43

V. Technical Education—

1. Number of Engineering Colleges		8
2. Admission Capacity		6,737
3. Number of Regional Engineering College		1
4. Admission Capacity		180
5. Number of Polytechnics for men		25
6. Number of Polytechnics for women		3
7. Number of Special Institutions		6
8. Total in-take capacity (in items 5, 6 & 7)		8,081
9. Number of Technical High Schools		14

VI. Libraries—

1. Number of State Central Library—	.. .. .	(*) 1
2. Number of District Central Libraries	.. .. .	13
3. Number of Branch Libraries	.. .. .	1,427
4. Number of Delivery Stations	.. .. .	2,149
(i) Number of members on roll	.. .. .	7,851
(ii) Number of volumes in the Library	.. .. .	2,21,851

(* The Connemara Public Library, Madras.

Electricity—

(1) Number of Consumers	.. .. .	21.40 lakhs.
(2) Number of villages, hamlets and towns electrified	.. .. .	42,229
(3) Number of agricultural pumpsets connected up with electricity	.. .. .	6,30,014
(4) Number of Distributing Transformers	.. .. .	27,423

Employment and Training—

(1) Number of Industrial Training Institutes	.. .. .	31
(2) Total seating capacity	.. .. .	13,112
(3) Number of Employment Offices including the special offices	.. .. .	23

Fisheries—

(1) Number of Fish Nurseries constructed at the Panchayats	.. .. .	319
(2) Number of Ice Plants and Cold Storage Plants commissioned.	.. .. .	13
(3) Number of Freezing Units	.. .. .	3
(4) Number of Mechanised Boats	.. .. .	1,039
(5) Number of Walk-in coolers commissioned	.. .. .	9
(6) Number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies (Inland and Marine)	.. .. .	460
(i) Inland	.. .. .	194
(ii) Marine	.. .. .	266
		<hr/> 460

Fire services—

(1) Number of Fire Stations	.. .. .	53
(i) Madras City	.. .. .	13
(ii) Mofussil	.. .. .	46
		<hr/> 53
(2) Number of Ambulances	.. .. .	56

Forests—

(1) Area of Reserved Forests in the State—	17,223 sq. k.m.
(2) Area of Reserved lands in the State—	3,718 sq. k.m.
(3) Percentage of area of reserved forests to total land area of the State—	13.2

Handlooms—

Number of Co-operative Spinning Mills—12

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments—

1. Number of Temples	9,052
2. Number of Mutts	156
3. Number of Specified Endowments	832
Total	10,040
4. Number of Orphanages	8 (240 orphans).
5. Number of Tenant's Co-operative Farming Societies ..	84
6. Number of Goshalas	4
7. Number of Siddha Dispensaries	11

Wakfs—

Number of Wakfs 5,411

Industries—

1. Number of Small Scale Industries (Registered up to 31st March 1971)	22,899
2. Number of Common Lease Shops	3
3. Number of Technical Information Sections	5
4. Number of Training Centres	2
5. Number of Colleges of Arts and Crafts	1
6. Number of Schools of Arts and Crafts	1
7. Number of Common Facility Centres.. .. .	16
(i) For metal handicrafts—Nil.	
(ii) For Rural Project Areas	16
8. Number of Handicrafts Sales Emporia	18
9. Number of Industrial Co-operatives	331
10. Number of Co-operative Tea Factories	8
11. Number of Conventional Industrial Estates	28
12. Number of Functional Industrial Estates	5
13. Number of Ancillary Industrial Estates	2
14. Number of Private and Co-operative Industrial Estates ..	7
15. Number of Developed Plots	7 (schemes).

Information and Publicity—

1. Number of State Information Centres	2
2. Number of State Tourist Offices	4
3. Number of State Tourist Bungalows	5
4. Number of Permanent Cinema Theatres	676
5. Number of Semi-permanent Theatres	4
6. Number of Touring Cinema Theatres	593

Jails—

1. Number of Central Jails	8
2. Number of State Jails	1
3. Number of Borstal School	1
4. Number of Sub-Jails	122
5. Number of Special Sub-Jails	4

Approved Schools—

1. Number of Government Approved Schools (Boys—4; Girls—1)	5
2. Number of Government aided private Junior Approved Schools	14
3. Number of Government Reception Homes	2
4. Number of Private Reception Homes	6
5. Number of Reception Homes functioning as Annexes to Government Approved Schools	2
6. Number of Reception Homes functioning as Annexes to Government Aided Approved Schools	1
7. Number of long-stay After-care Home for women	1
8. Number of long-stay After-care Home for Boys	1
9. Number of residential school for children of Burma repatriates	1
10. Number of Juvenile Guidance Bureau	3
11. Number of Child Welfare Homes	1

Vigilance Institutions—

1. Number of Rescue Homes (Government 2, Private—1)	3
2. Number of Vigilance Homes (Government—1; Private—1).	2
3. Number of Vigilance Rescue Shelters Vigilance Reception Centres (Government—5; Private—2)	7

Khadi and Village Industries—

Serial number and name of industries.	Number of	
	Co-operative Societies.	Departmental Units.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Palmgur	1,528	—
2 Oil	176	—
3 Hand-pounding	145	—
4 (a) Pottery	146	3
(b) Brick	129	—
5 Lime	64	—
6 (a) Palm leaf	21	—
(b) Fibre	—	—
7 Non-edible oils and soap	—	32

8 Leather	53	128
9 Carpentry and Blacksmithy	26	6
10 Hand-made paper	8	9
11 Cottage match .. .. .	..	15
12 Fibre	5	7
13 Gar and Khandasari	20	42
14 Bee-keeping	30	62
15 Fruit-canning	1	2
16 Cane and Bamboo	2	..
17 Sales Depots—		
(i) (a) Khadi Sales Depots	13	170
(b) Emporium .. .. .	..	3
(ii) Sales Depots of the Board (Village Industries Products) .. .. .	..	19
(iii) Sales Depots of the Industrial Co-operatives (Village Industries Products)	34	..
Motor Vehicles—		
1. Number of Taxis .. .. .	..	8,188
2. Number of Omnibuses .. .. .	..	248
3. Number of Luxury Coaches .. .. .	..	22
4. Number of Tourist taxis .. .. .	..	760
5. Number of Auto-Rickshaws .. .. .	..	1,896
6. Number of Stage Carriages .. .. .	..	8,192
7. Number of Goods Vehicles .. .. .	..	16,444
(i) Public Carriers	13,475	..
(ii) Private Carriers	2,969	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,444	
8. Number of Contract Carriages .. .. .	..	11,124
9. Number of other Transport Vehicles .. .. .	..	2,216
State Transport—		
1. Fleet strength .. .. .	..	2,088
2. Number of buses operated in the Nationalised Bus Routes .. .. .	..	473

3. <i>Scheduled to be operated—</i>	1,840
(a) City Routes and Sub-urban Services	902
(b) District Services	786
(c) Express Services	152

Labour—

1. Number of factories in the State	7,595
2. Number of workers in the factories	4,32,488
3. Number of Establishments covered by the Pay- ment of Wages Act.	13,330
4. Number of workers covered by the above Act	1,34,685
5. Number of Establishments/ Factories covered by Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.	6,000
6. Number of Employees covered by the Act ..	5,90,562
7. Number of subscribers to the fund	5,27,226
8. Number of newspaper establishments in the State.	1,298
9. Number of employees in them	11,970
10. Number of Trade Unions	1,861
11. Number of Establishments with employees covered by the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establish- ment Act, 1947.	61,640
12. Number of Establishments without employees covered by the Act.	1,45,561
13. Number of persons employed in them	2,09,733
14. Number of establishments covered by the Mini- mum Wages Act, 1948.	6,196
15. Number of persons employed	96,803
16. Number of establishments covered by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments National (and Festival Holidays Act, 1958).	59,520
17. Number of workers employed	2,48,382
18. Number of catering establishments with employees ..	20,023
19. Number of workers employed in them	70,654
20. Number of catering establishments without employees.	9,203
21. Number of Plantations	311
22. Number of workers in them	85,658
23. Number of registered Motor .. Transport .. Undertakings.	1,198

Old Age Pensioners—

Number on roll	41,220
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Panchayat Development—

1. Number of Development Districts	23
2. Number of Panchayat Unions	374
3. Number of Blocks allotted for the State	374
4. Number of Blocks in position	374
(i) Stage I	Nil.
(ii) Stage II	152
(iii) Post Stage III	222
Total	374

5. Area covered by the Blocks	1,07,513
6. Percentage of area covered to the total area of the State.	82 per cent.
7. Number of revenue villages covered	17,293
8. Percentage of revenue villages covered to the total number of revenue villages in the State.	99.1
9. Population covered	271 lakhs.
10. Percentage of population covered	80
11. Number of rural radios supplied	23,089
12. Number of Cinema Trailers	54
13. Number of schools	27,468
(i) Union Schools	21,632
(ii) Aided Schools	5,836
	27,468

14. Number of pupils in the schools—

(i) Union Schools	29,90,000
(ii) Aided Schools	11,50,000
	40,50,000

15. Number of Teachers in the Schools 1,17,107

(i) Union Schools	82,488
(ii) Aided Schools	34,619

16. Number of Rural Industrial Projects	3
17. Number of Industrial Units functioning under the Rural Arts.	811
18. Number of Rural Extension Training Centres	8
19. Number of Blocks in which Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation.	15

Prosperity Brigade—

Number of volunteers	44,524
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Ports—

1. Number of Minor Ports	9
2. Number of Intermediate Ports	3

Public Health—

<i>Classification of Medical Institutions.</i>	<i>Total number in the State.</i>	<i>Sanctioned bed strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)

I. State Public—

(i) Government Hospitals	170	9,135
(ii) Government Dispensaries	109	282
(iii) Primary Health Centres	375	2,250

II State : Special—

(i) Tuberculosis	4	592
(ii) Leprosy	26	511
(iii) Maternity and Child Health Centres	13	280
(iv) Police	12	171
(v) Forest and Surveys	1	..
(vi) Canals	7	22
(vii) Railways	35	628
(viii) Others	27	121

III Panchayat Union Institutions	195	105
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IV Municipal Institutions	91	144
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V Private Aided Institutions	68	5,205
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VI Private Non-Aided Institutions	30	6,130
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VII Rural Dispensaries—

(i) Subsidised	157
(ii) Non-Subsidised	88

VIII E.S.I. Institutions—

(i) E.S.I. Hospitals	2	925
(ii) E.S.I. Dispensaries		97
(a) Full time—Static	88	
(b) Mobile	9	
	<hr/>	97

(iii) E.S.I. Utilisation Dispensaries		3
(iv) E.S.I. Dispensaries—Part-time		2
(v) E.S.I. Wards/Annexes		54

IX Government Mental Hospital—

(i) Accommodation		1,800
(ii) Daily Average Strength		1,724

Family Planning—

(1) Number of institutions recognised for Family Planning Operations.	646
(2) Number of institutions recognised as I.U.C.D. Centres.	605

Small Savings—

1 Number of Authorised Agents	3,000
2 Number of subscribers under Pay Roll Savings Group.	5,59,000

Social Welfare.

I Harijan Welfare—

1 Number of Harijan Welfare Schools		831
(i) Elementary Schools	743	
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	77	
(iii) High Schools	11	
	<hr/>	831

2	Total number of pupils in all the schools .. .. .	..	1,19,265
3	Number of Schools for Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	..	69
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>
	(i) Residential	65	3,575
	(ii) Non-Residential	4	275
	(iii) Aided Residential Schools .. .. .	..	..
		69	3,850
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
4	Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes—	..	443
	(i) Boys	307	20,827
	(ii) Girls	136	8,036
		443	28,863
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
5	Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Tribes—	16	
	(i) Boys	12	585
	(ii) Girls	4	140
		16	725
6	Number of subsidised Hostels	65	
7	Number of Boarders in the subsidised hostels ..	3,805	
	(i) Scheduled Castes	3,703	
	(ii) Backward Classes	102	
		3,805	
<i>II Backward Classes—</i>			
1	Total number of schools for De-notified Tribes ..	..	271
	..(a) Elementary Schools	229	
	(b) Higher Elementary Schools	37	
	(c) High Schools	5	
		271	
2	Total strength in these schools .. .. .	..	34,481

	<i>Backward classes.</i>	<i>De-notified Tribes.</i>
<i>I. Social Welfare—cont.</i>		
3 Total number of Hostels	28	40
4 Total Sanctioned strength	3,144	4,039
5 Total number of subsidised hostels	62	
<i>III Kallar Reclamation—</i>		
1 Total number of schools		242
(a) Elementary Schools	203	
(b) Middle Schools	35	
(c) High Schools	4	
	<hr/>	
	242	
	<hr/>	
2 Total strength in these schools		31,333
3 Government Boarding Homes		16
4 Number of Boarders in the Boarding Homes		2,244
5 Number of Subsidised Hostels		9
6 Number of Boarders in the Subsidised Hostels		54
7 Number of Kallar Co-operative Societies		258
<i>IV Women's Welfare—</i>		
1 Number of Mahila Mandal Institutions		13
2 Number of Child Welfare Institutions		152
3 Number of Women's Welfare Institutions		26
4 Number of General Welfare Institutions		23
5 Number of Handicapped Welfare Institutions		11
6 Number of Production Units of Small Industries		9
7 Number of Handloom Units		—
8 Number of Handicrafts Units		1
9 Number of Women's Welfare Committees—		
(i) District level		9
(ii) Block level		369

10	Number of Women's Welfare Branches	48
11	Number of Pre-Schools (Kuzhandaigal Kap-pagams)	1,238
12	Number of Mahalir Mandrams	13,124
13	Number of Women's Listening Clubs	359
14	Number of Service Homes	7
	(i) Government	3
	(ii) Voluntary Institutions	4
15	Number of Working Women's Hostel	1
<i>Treasuries.</i>		
1	Number of District Treasuries (including the Pay and Accounts Office, Madras)	14
2	Number of Sub-Treasuries	130
	Banking Treasuries	115
	Non-Banking Treasuries	15
<i>Madras Corporation.</i>		
1	Area	127.59 Sq. Kilo Metres.
2	Estimated Mid-Year Population (1970-71)	20,86,000
3	Corporation Council—	
	(i) Elected Councillors	120
	(ii) Co-opted Councillors	6
4	Number of Primary, Basic and Middle Schools	
	(i) Primary Schools	187
	(ii) Middle Schools	151
	(iii) Junior Basic School	1
	(iv) Senior Basic Schools	8
	(v) Feeder School	1
	(vi) Incomplete School	1
		349

Madras Corporation—cont.

5 Number of pupils in the schools—

(i) Boys	85,550
(ii) Girls	78,474
Total ..	<u>1,64,024</u>

6 Number of High Schools—

(i) Mixed Schools	15
(ii) Girls' Schools	10
(iii) Boys' Schools	4
Total ..	<u>29</u>

7 Number of pupils in these Schools—

(i) Boys	13,482
(ii) Girls	13,763
Total ..	<u>27,245</u>

8 Number of Dispensaries 60

9 Number of Tuberculosis Clinics 3

10 Number of Leprosy Clinics 2

11 Number of Child Welfare Centres 51

12 Bed Strength in the Child Welfare Centres 379

13 Number of Slaughter Houses 2

14 Number of Community Centres 7

15 Number of Electric Lights in the Streets 31,258

16 Total number of House Service connections (Water-Supply). 37,285

17 Quantity of water-supplied to the people of Madras City per day. 184.73

18 Average supply per head per day 88.88
litres

19 Zoo—

	<i>At the beginning of the year.</i>	<i>At the end of the year.</i>
(i) Mammals	203	178
(ii) Birds	223	240
(iii) Reptiles	16	16

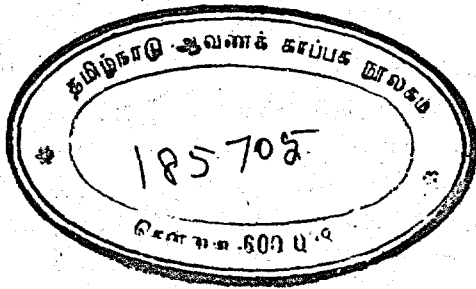
LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU.

Tourist Centre.	District in which it is located.
(1)	(2)
1 Madras City	Madras.
2 Thirukkalikundram (Pilgrim Centre)	Chingleput.
3 Thiruthani (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
4 Kancheepuram (Pilgrim Centre and Temple Sculptures).	Do.
5 Mahabalipuram (Temple Sculptures)	Do.
6 Vedanthangal (Bird Sanctuary)	Do.
7 Vellore (Fort)	North Arcot.
8 Tiruvannamalai (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
9 Pichavaram (Picnic and Botanical Centre)	South Arcot.
10 Chidambaram (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
11 Gingee (Fort)	Do.
12 Kāvīripoompattinam (Archæological interest)	Thanjavur.
13 Point Calimere (Bird Sanctuary)	Do.
14 Thanjavur (Temple Sculptures)	Do.
15 Thiruvaiyar (Pilgrim Centre—Place of Thiru Thiagaraja).	Do.
16 Velankanni (Christian Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
17 Nagore (Muslim Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
18 Kumbakonam (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
19 Tiruchirappalli (Pilgrim Centre)	Tiruchirappalli.
20 Srirangam	Do.
21 Narthamalai, Sittannavasal, Pudukkottai and Tirumayam (Historical importance).	Do.
22 Madurai (Pilgrim Centre and Temple Sculptures)	Madurai.
23 Suruli Falls (Falls and Scenery)	Do.
24 Kodaikanal (Hill Resort)	Do.
25 Alagarkoil (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
26 Rameswaram (Pilgrim Centre)	Ramanathapuram.
27 Tirunelveli (Pilgrim-cum-Tourist Resort and Temple Sculptures).	Tirunelveli.

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU—cont.

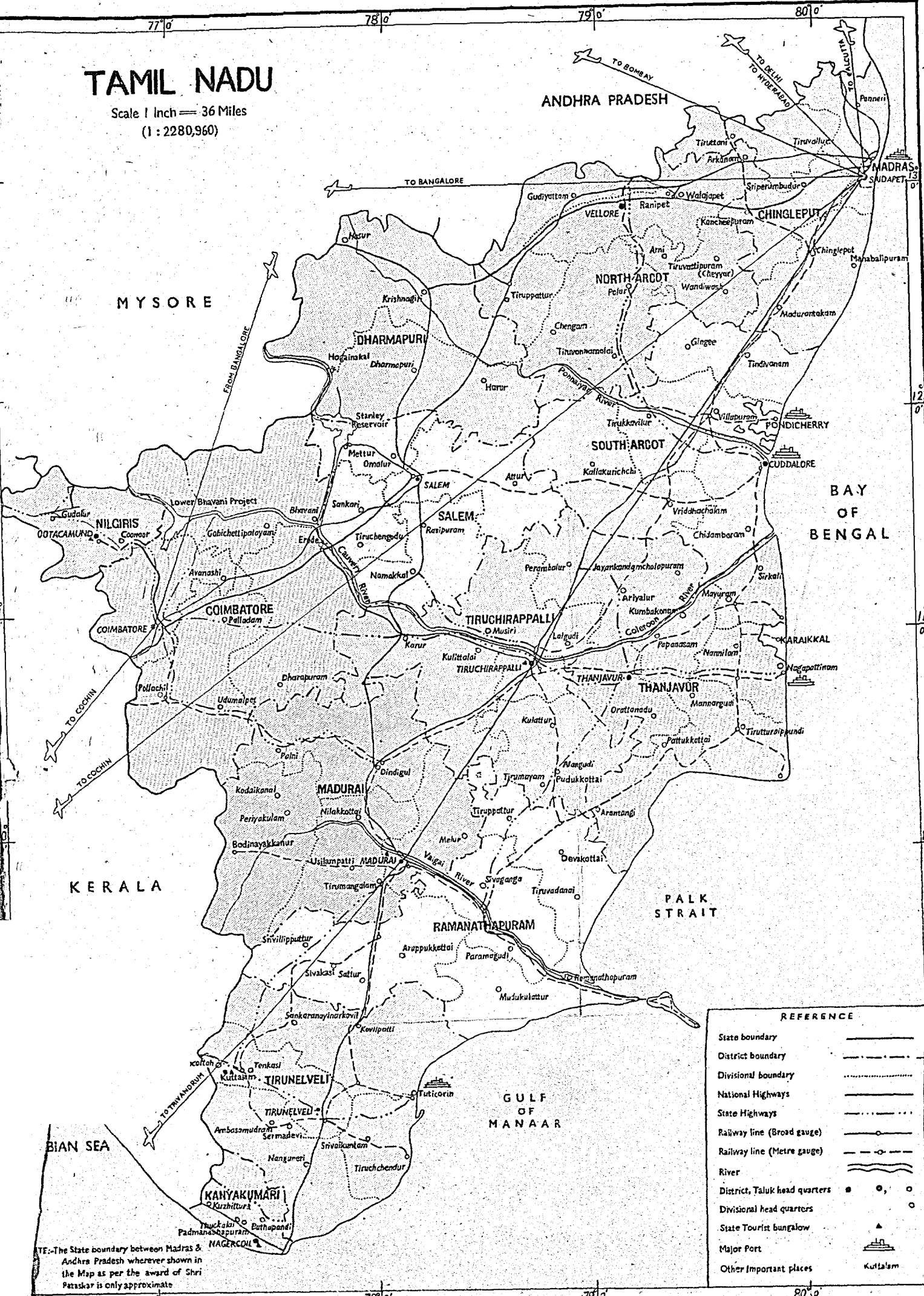
<i>Tourist Centre.</i>	<i>District in which it is located.</i>
(1)	(2)
23 Courtallam (Health-cum-Picnic-cum-Pilgrim Resort) ..	Tirunelveli.
29 Tiruchendur (Pilgrim-cum-Tourist Resort)	Do.
30 Papanasam (Waterfalls)	Do.
31 Thirumurthy Falls (Falls and Scenery)	Coimbatore.
32 Top Slip (Shikar and Game Sanctuary)	Do.
33 Bhavanisagar (Dam)	Do.
34 Yercaud (Health and Beauty Spot)	Salem.
35 Mettur Dam	Do.
36 Hogenakal (Falls and Scenery)	Dharmapuri.
37 Ootacamund (Hill Resort)	The Nilgiris.
38 Mudumalai (Wild Life Sanctuary)	Do.
39 Kanyakumari (Pilgrim Centre)	Kanyakumari.

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TAMIL NADU

Scale 1 Inch = 36 Miles
(1 : 2280,960)



REFERENCE

State boundary	—
District boundary	- - -
Divisional boundary	· · · · ·
National Highways	—+—+—+—
State Highways	- · - · - · -
Railway line (Broad gauge)	—+—+—+—
Railway line (Metre gauge)	- · - · - · -
River	~~~~~
District, Taluk head quarters	● ○ ○
Divisional head quarters	○
State Tourist bungalow	▲
Major Port	⚓
Other Important places	⬢

NOTE:—The State boundary between Madras & Andhra Pradesh wherever shown in the Map as per the award of Shri Pataskar is only approximate