FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

MADRAS STATE

REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1967-68

AND

PROGRAMME FOR 1968-69

©

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1968

PRICE, 4 *Rupees*

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

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REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1967-68

AND

PROGRAMME FOR 1968-69

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This publication seeks to set out in detail the progress under various schemes included in the Plan in 1967–68 and the programme for 1968–69. The actuals for 1966–67, the revised estimate for 1967–68 and the outlay for 1968–69 as emerges from the budget estimates for the year are also given in respect of all schemes under the several heads of development.

2. Wherever references have been made to outlays in the Fourth Plan, they should be taken to refer to the original Fourth Plan (period 1966–67 to 1970–71). The Planning Commission has since decided to have the Fourth Plan effective from 1969–70.

G. RAMACHANDRAN,
Finance Secretary.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

MADRAS STATE.

PROGRAMME FOR 1968–69 AT A GLANCE.

Head of Development.	*Tentative Fourth Five-Year Plan provision.*	*Actuals for 1966–67.*	*Revised Estimate for 1967–68.*	*Budget Estimate for 1968–69.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS IN LAKHS.)		
I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—				
1 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ..	29,68	3,93	4,68	4,10
2 MINOR IRRIGATION	50,78	10,54	9,55	7,70
3 SOIL CONSERVATION	5,97	93	90	92
4 AYACUT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	2,60	13	32	34
5 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ..	6,72	1,19	82	79
6 DAIRYING AND MILK-SUPPLY.	5,00	83	73	55
7 FOREST	4,39	65	52	49
8 FISHERIES	7,88	1,25	1,57	1,00
9 WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING.	48	7	2	2
TOTAL—I. ..	1,13,50	19,52	19,11	15,91
II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES—				
1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.	15,59	4,19	4,14	1,75
2 CO-OPERATION	9,46	1,01	73	74
TOTAL—II. ..	25,05	5,20	4,87	2,49
III. IRRIGATION AND POWER—				
1 IRRIGATION	38,00	4,38	4,22	3,58
2 POWER	1,75,56	28,20	33,66	32,17
TOTAL—III. ..	2,13,56	32,58	37,88	35,75
IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING—				
1 LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS.	32,16	1,07	2,66	2,63
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.		2,53	2,20	1,93
2 HANDLOOMS	11,92	1,82	1,23	1,14
TOTAL—IV. ..	44,08	5,42	6,09	5,70

Head of Development.	*Tentative Fourth Five-Year Plan provision.*	*Actuals for 1966–67.*	*Revised Estimate for 1967–68.*	*Budget Estimate for 1968–69.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS IN LAKHS.)		
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—				
1 ROADS	20,65	2,07	1,65	1,60
2 ROAD TRANSPORT	3,00	91	60	10
3 INLAND WATERWAYS ..	40	10	5	10
4 MINOR PORTS	1,00	..	4	5
5 TOURISM	35	3	5	..
TOTAL—V. ..	25,40	3,11	2,39	1,85
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—				
1 GENERAL EDUCATION ..	54,73	5,59	5,94	6,95
2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION ..	8,04	1,63	1,43	1,25
3 CULTURAL PROGRAMMES ..	40	2	3	3
4 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.	20,42	2,85	3,38	3,69
5 WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.	32,67	3,57	3,22	2,51
6 HOUSING	8,00	96	82	75
7 TOWN-PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.	75	20	25	10
8 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.	8,01	1,53	1,80	1,73
9 SOCIAL WELFARE	64	8	13	10
10 CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE.	4,23	49	50	50
11 PUBLIC CO-OPERATION ..	15	1	10	11
TOTAL—VI. ..	1,38,04	16,93	17,60	17,72
VII. MISCELLANEOUS—				
1 STATISTICS	50	4	2	4
2 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.	14	1	..	..
3 HILL AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.	2,00	..	14	22
4 SPECIAL PROVISION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AND DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS.	2,00	..	..	..
5 EVALUATION	3	..	..	..
TOTAL—VII. ..	4,67	5	16	26
**GRAND TOTAL .. **	**5,64,30**	**82,81**	**88,10**	**79,68**

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PART II.

Statements showing Progress during 1967–68 and Programme for 1968–69. i–lxxxv

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	* 29,68·49
Actuals, 1966–67	393·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	468·06
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	* 409·64

* Excludes provision made for "Hill Areas Development Programmes" which has been exhibited separately.

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

IMPROVED SEED PROGRAMME.

1. State Seed Farms.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	20·22
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	34·86
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	43·50

The object of the scheme is to establish State seed farms for the production of foundation (primary) seeds. It has been estimated that a total of 230 State seed farms, in units of 25 acres each, will be sufficient for the production of the Primary Paddy and Millet Seeds required to produce secondary seeds to cover one-third of the area under these crops in the State every year. By the end of the Second Plan period, 134 units were established. During the Third Plan period, another 66 units were established bringing the total to 200 units. The remaining 30 units are proposed to be established during the Fourth Plan period. Out of these 200 units established up to the end of the Third Plan, 187 were functioning in Government owned or acquired lands and 13 in leased or requisitioned lands. During 1966–67, 21 new units were opened and 5 existing units were closed .As a result the total units functioning were 216. During 1967–68 the number of units functioning have been raised to 221 and the target of 230 reached in 1968–69.

Permanent improvements are carried out to the existing farms by way of (i) reclamation of lands ; (ii) provision of irrigation facilities ; (iii) construction of seed stores, staff quarters, etc. Up to 1964–65, 106 seed stores had been constructed and staff quarters put up for 26 centres. Another 28 seed stores and 20 staff quarters were taken up for construction in 1965–66 and completed in 1966–67. A comprehensive blue print has been drawn up for the development of each State seed farm duly assessing the requirements for improving the working conditions, crop production and cropping efficiency. The farms are to be categorised according to their yield and steps have to be taken to increase the seed production in each of the farms. Based on the blue prints drawn up, reclamation and provision of irrigation facilities, construction of seed stores and staff quarters will also be taken up on a phased programme and provision has been made accordingly in the plans for 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Mechanised cultivation by using tractors and the connected implements have already been introduced in the State seed farms. Tractors and implements are being provided on a phased programme. Twenty units of tractors were sanctioned for 1966–67. Another 18 units in 1967–68 were sanctioned and 9 more in 1968–69 are programmed to be purchased.

In view of the recent introduction of production of hybrid seeds in State seed farms, seed processing equipments are proposed to be installed in one centre in 1967–68 and in three centres during 1968–69.

With a view to promote and sustain interest on the part of the staff employed in seed farms in the efficient management and production of seeds, the Government of India formulated a scheme for the award of efficiency prizes. Considering the marked changes in the climatic conditions as well as soil and fertility status from place to place, the State was divided into four compact regions for the purpose of award of prizes. A Committee to adjudge the best farm in each agro-climatic conditions was constituted and the prizes awarded for the crops raised in 1964–65 and 1965–66. The programme is being continued in Fourth Plan also.

2. Distribution of Improved Seeds.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	21·00
Actuals, 1966–67	24·47
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	30·84
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·70

The object of the scheme is to produce and distribute good quality seeds to the farmers. The production of Breeders seeds (Nucleus) and foundation seed (Primary) is being attended to by the Department. Production of secondary seed is being undertaken under Seed Farm Condition and the seeds are to be sold without any loss to Government.

As against the targeted annual distribution of 2,780 tonnes of paddy primary seeds during Fourth Plan, the distribution in 1966–67 was 3,826 tonnes. It is programmed to distribute 2,780 tonnes in each of 1967–68 and 1968–69.

In regard to millets, adequate developed area was not available in the State seed farms. Steps have been taken to open the required additional farms and to develop the existing farms by amending the soil tenure and digging wells. But however a better performance is expected under normal seasonal conditions. Adverse seasonal conditions have upset the production of primary seeds and this has affected the distribution also. The distribution in 1966–67 was 354 tonnes. It is programmed to distribute 506 tonnes in 1967–68 and 506 tonnes in 1968–69.

The Gramasahayak scheme was in operation till the end of 1966–67 and this has been given up from 1967–68 due to withdrawal of subsidy by the Government of India. From 1965–66 the purchase and distribution of secondary seeds from the Gramasahayaks was entrusted to co-operative societies in Chingleput and Madurai districts as a pilot measure. The societies were expected to arrange for the distribution of seeds to farmers in the sowing season. As these attempts have not been successful, this has been given up by the Societies in the absence of subsidy from Government of India.

The possibility of reducing the number of strains of paddy and millets in this State, consistent with farmer preferences and suitability of the varieties for the seasons and agro-climatic conditions in the State, is receiving constant attention. The seed multiplication programme is also being drawn up with this aim in view.

The production and distribution of high yielding varieties of paddy and millets including hybrid seed has been included in the State's programme for seed distribution. This is being dealt with in greater detail under high yielding variety programme.

3. Seed Testing.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·47
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·62
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·62

A Central Laboratory was established at Coimbatore for testing the quality of seeds grown and multiplied at different levels in the departmental stations, and seed farms as well as by progressive farmers. It is also intended to assess the purity, germination, moisture content, incidence and seed-borne disease, seed dormancy and other factors of the seeds. Purchase of indigenous equipments has been completed. The laboratory will continue to function during the Fourth Plan period and analyse 10,000 samples a year.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

1. Green Manure.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	33·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·64
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·50
Budget Estimate for 1968-69	1·71

The object of the scheme is to ensure application of green manure to the entire paddy area in the State. By the end of the Second Plan period 30 lakhs of acres under paddy had been covered with green manure. During the Third Plan period assuming that the area under paddy would go beyond 60 lakh acres, it was proposed to cover the remaining area of 30 lakh acres under paddy in the State. As against the programmed coverage of 60 lakh acres, an area of 56·72 lakh acres has been covered. It is proposed to increase the coverage from 56·72 to 76·00 lakh acres at the end of Fourth Plan period. This coverage is aimed at by distribution of seeds, by the department and by trade agencies, farmers and by getting green matter from forest and other areas for this purpose. The departmental distribution of seed is being done at 85 per cent of the cost. The question of dispensing with this subsidy of 15 per cent is under consideration. The distribution was done on Government account up to 1962–63. But it was entrusted to the panchayat unions from 1963–64. The seed material for departmental distribution is to be secured by raising seed farms on private holdings or panchayat holdings. The seed production programme in private holdings is being organised by giving a cultivation advance of Rs 10 to 15 per acre, which is recoverable at the time of collection of seeds and every potential Block in the State is required to organise 10 acres of seed farm and increase it gradually till it becomes self-sufficient or till the potential is exhausted.

In the case of panchayat holdings, a pilot scheme for production of green manure seeds in selected village panchayats was introduced in 1963–64. The selected centres are being provided with a long-term loan assistance of Rs 5,500 towards cost of well sinking and installation of pumpsets for the purpose of raising at least one crop of green manure for seed purposes. The panchayat will have the choice of raising any second crop like groundnut or irrigated millets. A short-term loan of Rs 1,000 is also granted to meet the cultivation expenses and this amount is recovered in full after one year from the date of drawal. The services of one maistry are also made available free of cost to help the selected panchayats in the seed production programme. During the Third Plan period, 89 centres were established. The Fourth Plan provides for providing 375 centres at one for each of the panchayat unions. During 1966–67, another 52 centres were established. The programme for 1967–68 is to stabilise the area already selected by completing the well work and commencing production. During 1968–69, 20 additional centres will be established in addition to maintaining the centres already selected.

The seeds produced by ryots and the panchayats are purchased in full with premium of Rs 5 per quintal. Seeds are also purchased from other sources after testing for viability and quality. The quantity distributed was 2,850 tonnes in 1966–67. It is proposed to distribute 3,600 tonnes in each of 1967–68 and 1968–69.

2. Night-soil Compost.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	**42·00**
Actuals, 1966–67	**12·99**
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	**9·71**
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	**6·71**

This scheme provides for conversion of night-soil in villages into valuable compost in a scientific manner. It is being implemented in bigger panchayats having a population of over 1,500, but not notified as town panchayats. The bigger panchayats which have conservancy arrangements are given a loan assistance of Rs 2,000 each, while those without conservancy arrangements are given Rs 3,600 each towards purchase of sites, carts, implements, maintenance of conservancy arrangements, etc. The advances are recoverable in twenty annual instalments. The panchayats are also eligible for a subsidy of 25 per cent of the net recurring cost, subject to a maximum of Rs 150 in each case. At the end of Third Plan, the scheme was functioning in 1,357 panchayats. The scheme for grant of loan to bigger panchayats will be continued in the Fourth Plan also.

A pilot scheme for the production of night-soil compost in selected villages having a population of less than 1,500 is being implemented by sanctioning them a non-recurring grant of Rs 3,400 and a recurring grant of Rs 555. There has been no extension of this pilot scheme since 1964–65. But the production of night-soil compost in the 179 villages already selected was being continued. This has since been discontinued from August, 1967.

The production of night-soil compost by the end of the Second Plan period was 0·16 lakh tonnes. The Third Plan target was to increase production to 2·07 lakh tonnes. The quantity of night-soil compost produced was 1·24 lakh tonnes in 1965–66. The Fourth Plan target is to produce 3·00 lakh tonnes. In 1966–67, the production level went up to 1·51 lakh tonnes and it is proposed to raise it to 2·00 lakh tonnes in 1967–68 and 2·00 lakh tonnes in 1968–69.

3. Urban Compost.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	**1,14·00**
Actuals, 1966–67	**12·19**
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	**6·77**
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	**5·39**

The object of the scheme is to convert the night-soil and other available waste materials in urban areas to good quality compost on scientific basis. The scheme is being worked in all the 81 municipalities and in 321 notified panchayats in addition to the Corporation of Madras and six township committees. These local bodies are provided with loans. A subsidy is also given to meet any loss arising from the sale, if the sale price fixed is less than the cost of the production. The production by the end of the Second Plan period was only 3·35 lakh tonnes. The Third Plan target was to raise the production to a level of 6·20 lakh tonnes in 1965–66. However, the production reached the level of 5·15 lakh tonnes in 1965–66. The Fourth Plan target for urban compost production is 10 lakh tonnes. In 1966–67, the production reached the level of 5·38 lakh tonnes. It will be stepped up to 7·00 lakh tonnes in 1967–68 and 8·00 lakh tonnes in 1968–69.

In 18 local bodies, a scheme for the utilization of sewage and sullage is in progress. In addition, a special development programme for utilization of sewage and sullage in the selected local bodies of eight municipalities, one township and one major panchayat was sanctioned for implementation in 1965–66. The work is in progress. The utilisation of sewage and sullage in these ten local bodies as well as in the 18 other local bodies where the work is already in progress will be stepped up. Sieves to 10 selected local bodies were also distributed on a loan-*cum*-subsidy basis.

Production of Bacterial Culture.

Production of bacterical culture for treating the seeds of leguminus crops such as groundnut, green manure, etc., was introduced as a pilot measure in 1959–60. This was intensified during Third Plan period so as to ensure the distribution of 10 flasks in each of the Blocks where the Compost Development Inspectors have been appointed for implementing local manurial resources scheme. Even though the scheme is popular, the supply is limited to the production capacity. There was only one production centre in Coimbatore. Another centre at Aduthurai was established in 1966–67. Three more centres will be established in 1967–68 at Madurai, Koilpatti and Kancheepuram. About 15,000 flasks are proposed to be distributed every year.

4. Chemical Fertiliser.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·22
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·51

The scheme for distribution of Chemical fertilisers is being implemented in this State as a State Trading Scheme on a no-profit no-loss basis. The supplies received from the Central Fertilisers Pool are distributed to the farmers through the co-operatives. Private agencies have also been associated in the matter of distribution of four selected districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput and Coimbatore.

The total consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers was 0·226 lakh tonnes in 1960–61 and it was programmed to raise the level of consumption to 1·66 lakh tonnes in 1965–66. The level of consumption came to only 0·72 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen in 1965–66 and this is inclusive of complex fertilisers distributed outside the pool. The lower levels of consumption are due to non-availability of chemical fertilisers at the right time. The position continues to be difficult even at present.

In the Fourth Plan, the level of consumption of Nitrogen is proposed to be raised to 2·40 lakh tonnes. The anticipated level of consumption for 1966–67 is 85,100 tonnes of Nitrogen. The anticipated programme is to distribute 1·17 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen or its equivalent of 8·15 lakh tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate in 1967–68 and 2·40 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen in 1968–69.

As for phosphatic fertilisers, the consumption in terms of $P\ O_5$ in 1960–61 was only 0·10 lakh tonnes and this was expected to go up to 0·25 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1965–66. Actually it has reached the level of 18,000 tonnes only in 1965–66. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to raise the level of consumption to 1·75 lakh tonnes. The actual consumption was only 0·27 lakh tonnes in 1966–67. As against the programmed distribution of 81,600 tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1967–68, the anticipated consumption depending on the availability of phosphatic fertilisers estimated at 60,320 tonnes of P_2O_5 only. The programme for 1968–69 is to distribute 1·3 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

Fertiliser Laboratory at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.

The Committee on Fertiliser (1965) suggested that there is great scope for intensification of the quality control programme by drawing a larger number of samples and by providing additional staff where necessary, that special attention should be paid by the States to quality control of fertilisers, that in other countries like United States of America the manufacturer is required to pay a penalty of three times the value of the deficiency if the product is not up to declared standard, that the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 should be amended to provide for similar penalties and that the provisions of the law relating to the distinguishing scales on fertiliser packages should be strictly enforced. The Government of India while accepting the above suggestions have suggested that the State Government may strengthen their machinery for the drawal of samples of fertilisers and their analysis both by designating a large number of Inspectors and providing Laboratory facilities to handle a larger number of samples by appointing two Analytical Assistants, five Inspectors of Fertilisers, etc.

Attention will be concentrated—

(i) On maintaining the quality of standards of the mixtures sold by the firm ;

(ii) Preventing the sale and distribution of spurious and sub-standard fertilisers ;

(iii) Securing greater vigilance in enforcing the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 and putting down malpractices in the fertiliser trade ; and

(iv) Facilitating the speedy disposal of the analysis of samples within a period of 30 days of receipt in the fertiliser laboratory at Coimbatore.

To ensure effective supervision and implementation of quality control a new post of Chief Inspector of Fertiliser has also been created in the cadre of Deputy Director of Agriculture in addition to the existing post in the cadre of District Agricultural Officer.

IMPROVED PRACTICES.

1. Plant Protection and Distribution of Sprayers.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	86·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	93·54
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	81·31

The following schemes are being implemented :—

(*a*) Control of pests and diseases through supply of plant protection chemicals at concessional rates ;

(*b*) Supply of sprayers and dusters at concessional rates ;

(*c*) Establishment of a Pesticides Testing Laboratory ;

(*d*) Providing training to technical staff.

Insecticides and fungicides were distributed at 75 per cent of the cost for food crops and 50 per cent of the cost for non-food crops like cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, gingelly, coconut, vegetables, etc. The concession of 50 per cent subsidy was extended to tobacco crop also in package areas in 1965–66. A uniform rate of subsidy of 35 per cent on cost of chemicals for all crops has been introduced from 1st August 1967.

An area of 7·50 lakh acres of food crops was covered under plant protection measures by the end of the Second Plan period. The Third Plan target was to cover 22·50 lakh acres of food crops in 1965–66 by raising the coverage at 3 lakh acres every year. The area of food crops actually covered was 27·11 lakh acres in 1965–66.

The Fourth Plan target is to raise the coverage of food crops to 45 lakh acres by 1970–71. The coverage in 1966–67 was 35·96 lakh acres. For 1967–68 the anticipated performance is to cover 38·00 lakh acres, and it will be 40 lakh acres in 1968–69. In addition, separate physical targets for coverage of plant protection measures have been fixed under each of the commercial crop development schemes.

Supply of sprayers and dusters.—Hand-operated sprayers and dusters are being distributed at 50 per cent of the lowest rate tendered for the year. The distribution has been entrusted to the Panchayat Unions with effect from 1st October 1961. 3,824 sprayers and 430 dusters in 1961–62, 4,941 sprayers and 1,662 dusters in 1962–63, 5,167 sprayers and 1,402 dusters in 1963–64, 4,430 sprayers and 868 dusters in 1964–65 and 6,313 sprayers and 1,573 dusters in 1965–66 were supplied to ryots. The programme for the Fourth Plan is to distribute 25,000 sprayers and 2,000 dusters. The distribution in 1966–67 was 5,611 sprayers and 1,151 dusters. In 1967–68 and 1968–69 it is programmed to distribute 5,000 sprayers and 400 dusters every year.

Pesticides Testing Laboratory.—A scheme for testing and certifying the insecticides and fungicides offered for sale by commercial firms to the public and Government and also for laying down standards for such products has been sanctioned. A laboratory was established at Coimbatore during 1962–63 and two more laboratories at Aduthurai and Koilpatti were established in 1966–67. The existing laboratory at Coimbatore will be strengthened for taking up a large number of samples for analysis.

During 1965–66, the training of plant protection assistants in batches was started and it is being continued. Six films on common pests and diseases of various crops were produced.

There are now five Crop and Plant Protection Officers under the technical and administrative control of the Deputy Directors of Agriculture in the State.

The use of power-operated sprayers and sprayers-*cum*-dusters is becoming more and more popular. These are being purchased and stocked by the crop and plant protection officers, District Agricultural Officers and Panchayat Unions for use in every block. Two hundred power-operated Allman sprayers-*cum*-dusters allotted to this State in 1963–64 were received. In addition, 700 Allman power sprayers-*cum*-dusters allotted in 1964–65 and 300 CIBA Micronisers allotted for 1965–66 have been received. All indigenous makes are available with manufacturers. The farmers and other institutions are encouraged to purchase them direct and in case of difficulty, the departmental help is extended.

In addition to the continuation of the existing schemes, provision has also been made in the Fourth Plan for setting up a maintenance organization to repair and service plant protection equipments. To begin with, 16 mechanics at the rate of one for every District Agricultural Officer in the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme districts and four mechanics at the rate of one for each of the Regional Agricultural Workshops have been sanctioned in 1966–67 and the same disbanded from 1st July 1967.

Departmental distribution of pesticides, insecticides, sprayers and dusters is done through the agricultural depots and sub-depots in the blocks. Non-poisonous pesticides and insecticides alone are now allowed to be stocked and sold by the co-operatives.

2. Pilot Scheme for Distribution of Improved Ploughs.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

A pilot scheme for the distribution of improved ploughs at subsidised rates is functioning from the year 1961–62. Under this scheme, a subsidy of 25 per cent on Melur ploughs and 33 per cent on Mould Board ploughs is allowed. The number of improved ploughs distributed so far is 0·23 lakhs in 1961–62, 0·85 lakhs in 1962–63, 1·15 lakhs in 1963–64, 1·28 lakhs in 1964–65 and 1·67 lakhs in 1965–66 making a total of 5·18 lakhs in the Third Plan. In 1966–67, 1·61 lakhs ploughs were distributed. During the year 1967–68, it is programmed to distribute 1·00 lakh ploughs.

It is proposed to transfer this scheme to the control of Director of Rural Development from 1st April 1968.

3. Crop Yield Competition.

	(Rs in lakhs:)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·60
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·40
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·40

The object of the scheme is to introduce healthy competition at different levels to increase the acre yield and indicate the extent to which the acre yield can be increased. This scheme was started at village level in 1960–61 and extended to block level in 1961–62, district level in 1962–63, and state level in 1963–64 and in 1964–65 at All-India level. The competition will be continued during the Fourth Plan and it has been programmed to enroll 2,50,000 competitors during the Fourth Plan. It was programmed to enroll 46,000 competitors in each year.

COMMERCIAL CROPS.

1. Cotton Development including Package.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	74·00
Actuals, 1966–67	4·33
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·28
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·56

The target of production at the end of the Third Plan was fixed at 5·20 lakh bales. It was anticipated that with the starting of additional package units and with the achievement of full coverage under the package units started in 1963–64, it would be possible to reach the targeted level of production of 5·20 lakh bales at the end of the Third Plan. But inspite of having created additional production potentials to the targeted level, the actual production is estimated to be only 4·35 lakh bales of 140 kg.

For the Fourth Plan, the target of additional production potential is fixed at 1·45 lakh bales so as to reach 5·80 lakh bales at the end of the plan period. The integrated cotton development scheme and the package scheme will be intensified. During 1966–67 the package programme was stabilised in the additional area of 75,000 acres making the total coverage to 1·40 lakh acres. During 1967–68, the work in the entire area of 1·40 lakh acres will be stabilised and 5,000 additional acres will be covered under rice fallows. The programme for 1967–68 is to create additional production potential of 0·57 lakh bales over the base level production of 4·35 lakh bales. The programme in 1968–69 will be to produce 5·22 lakh bales. To achieve this, the package programme will be extended to cover another 60,000 acres in Coimbatore district.

2. Sugarcane Development including Road Works.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,27·00
Actuals, 1966–67	26·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	38·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	31·84

The level of production of sugarcane at the end of the Second Plan was 67·50 lakh tonnes and it was proposed to step it up to 77·50 lakh tonnes of cane or 7·75 lakh tonnes of gur at the end of the Third Plan. The actual production as per the final forecast was only 7·14 lakh tonnes of gur. Given normal seasonal condition, the production of gur would have reached the target. On this assumption it is proposed to increase the production to reach 9·55 lakh tonnes of gur by creating additional production potential of 18 lakh tonnes of cane or 1·8 lakh tonnes of gur by the end of Fourth Plan. This is to be achieved mainly through intensive cultivation measures, introduction of new varieties, extension of cane area, and implementation of package scheme in 52,000 acres. The production target for 1967–68 is 8·37 lakh tonnes of gur and it will be 8·85 lakh tonnes of gur in 1968–69.

In 1964–65, the package scheme was introduced in Madurantakam factory area to cover 4,000 acres on a phased programme. This will be continued in the Fourth Plan and in addition, 13 more package units to cover 52,000 acres will be started. During 1967–68 four units at Ambur, Appakudal, Pennadam and Mundiyambakkam to cover ultimately 16,000 acres were started and in 1968–69, work will be stabilised in the entire package area of 20,000 acres.

The scheme for the development of roads under sugarcane development scheme for easy and quick movement of cane will be continued during the Fourth Plan period. A Special Divisional Engineer with one Agricultural Engineering Supervisor has been appointed to look after the road works under the scheme.

3. Oil-seeds including Package Scheme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,32·00
Actuals, 1966–67	19·11
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	18·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	12·57

The integrated oil-seeds development scheme is being implemented from 1961–62. The main features of the scheme are—

(i) Distribution of improved groundnut seed to cover one-tenth of the area every year (about 2·00 lakh acres) by organising zonal farms in 14 centres in an area of 700 acres of Government lands or leased lands, primary seed farm in 2,000 acres, secondary seed farms in 8,000 acres and tertiary in 40,000 acres. The last three stages of multiplication are done in farmers' holdings. The multiplication at the tertiary stage is ultimately to be entrusted to 40 Co-operative Societies at 1,000 acres for each society in stages. So far, 19 societies have taken up the work. The services of one upper subordinate and one maistry are given free of cost to each society.

(ii) Intensive propaganda on the application of fertiliser and organising 320 subsidised demonstrations per year. This number has been increased to 520 from 1965–66, realising the need to have more demonstrations as the area under the crop is large.

(iii) Adoption of timely plant protection measures by distribution of plant protection chemicals at 35 per cent cost, undertaking aerial spraying in suitable localities and sanction of spot loans for eradication of red hairy caterpillar pest on groundnut ; and

(iv) Implementing package scheme to cover potential areas.

In addition to the five package units functioning in Cuddalore, Anamalai, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Cumbum at the end of 1964–65, two more were sanctioned for implementation at Gobichettipalayam and Erode in the Lower Bhavani Project area in 1965–66. Two units for adoption of dry farming practices to cover 40,000 acres on a four year period on phased programme were introduced in 1966–67. At the end of the Third Plan, an area of 1·35 lakh acres was covered by package programme.

The level of production of oil-seeds at the end of the Second Plan was 10·86 lakh tonnes and the target of additional production for the Third Plan was 3·08 lakh tonnes. Even though production potentials were created to reach the production goal, the actual

production was only 9·51 lakh tonnes which is below the base level. The production in 1964–65 was however 11·57 lakh tonnes. After giving due consideration to the additional inputs and production potentials created, it was assumed that if the season was normal, the actual production would have reached the level of 12 lakh tonnes. This level is assumed as base level for the purpose of Fourth Plan projection.

In the Fourth Plan, the additional target of 5·24 lakh tonnes, so as to reach a level of production of 17·24 lakh tonnes, has been fixed. All the existing schemes will be continued in the Fourth Plan. The subsidy on plant protection chemicals was continued at 50 per cent up to 31st July 1967 and 35 per cent thereafter for all crops.

Package programme in assured rainfall areas is programmed to be extended to cover 1·00 lakh acres on a phased programme and in 1966–67, 25,000 acres were covered contiguous to the existing units making the total coverage to 1·60 lakh acres. During 1967–68, it will be extended to another 21,000 acres in assured rainfall areas making the total coverage to 1·86 lakh acres. In 1968–69, an additional area of 25,000 acres will be brought under package bringing the total coverage to 2·11 lakh acres. In addition, an export oriented programme to cover a total area of 5·50 lakh acres in the Fourth Plan will be implemented in the districts of North Arcot, Salem and Chingleput. In 1967–68, 0·20 lakh acres are programmed to be covered as the scheme could be implemented in the rabi season (Irrigated) only. In 1968–69, 1·40 lakh acres will be brought under this programme. The production potential created for 1966–67 was 12·78 lakh tonnes and it will be 12·90 lakh tonnes in 1967–68 and 14·88 lakh tonnes in 1968–69.

4. Cashew Development.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	22·59
Actuals, 1966–67	4·79
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·04
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·67

The Third Plan provided for bringing an additional area of 10,000 acres under cashew in non-forest areas by sanctioning long-term loans at Rs 80 per acre, subject to a maximum of Rs 2,000 per individual. Good quality seed collected from selected mother trees are supplied to the loanees in kind against the loan amount. A special scheme for development of cashew in East Ramanathapuram district was introduced in 1963–64 to attain a coverage of 10,000 acres in three years. The achievements under these schemes in the Third Plan were 21,690 acres.

The schemes will be continued in the Fourth Plan with a target of 20,000 acres. The rate of loan has been raised from Rs 80 to 100 per acre to be paid in 2 instalments of Rs 60 to 40. 5,353 acres were covered in 1966–67. Another, 5,000 acres in each of 1967–68 and 1968–69 will be covered.

5. Cashew Plantations in Forest Areas.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Provision	24·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·84
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·59
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·78

(*a*) *Creation of Cashew Plantations.*

The object of the scheme is to create cashew plantations in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram as cashewnuts and cashew by-products which are valuable commercial commodities. 15,000 acres will be raised in the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67, 2,805 acres were raised with cashew. Another 3,000 acres will be raised during 1967–68. In 1968–69, 2,500 acres will be planted with cashew.

(*b*) *Plant protection measures—Pesticides spraying.*

During 1967–68, it is proposed to undertake plant protection measures in cashew plantations by spraying pesticides and fungicides wherever necessary.

(c) *Application of fertilizer.*

It is proposed to apply suitable fertilizers to some of the cashew plantations.

6. CASHEW AND COCONUT DEVELOPMENT IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	19·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·50
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·52
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·09

A combined scheme for cashew and coconut in Tirunelveli district is being implemented from 1966–67. In the Fourth Plan a total area of 8,000 acres of patta lands will be covered by coconut (in 2,000 acres) and cashewnut (in 6,000 acres) in the coastal area of Tirunelveli district, by sanctioning long-term loans at Rs 350 and Rs 100 per acre, respectively. During 1966–67, 348 acres under cashew and 137 acres of coconut have been covered. The target for 1967–68 is 500 acres of coconut and 2.000 acres of cashew. The target for 1968–69 will be 500 acres of coconut and 1,500 acres of cashew.

7. COCONUT DEVELOPMENT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,48·00
Actuals, 1966–67	20·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	20·81
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·59

The Coconut Development Schemes under implementation and the salient features of each programme are given below :—

(i) *Establishment of Coconut Nurseries.*—There are 15 nursery centres functioning in the State with a capacity to produce 5·00 lakh seedlings every year to cater to the demands of the individuals, panchayats, etc., for quality seedlings. Seednuts are procured from marked mother palms. During the Third Plan period 15·35 lakhs seedlings were distributed.

The present capacity of the existing nurseries is being increased to produce six lakh seedlings. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to open five more nurseries with a capacity to produce an additional number of 1·50 lakh seedlings to reach the annual level of production of 7·50 lakh seedlings at the end of the Fourth Plan. Of these one was established in Dharmapuri district during 1967–68. During 1966–67, 5·52 lakh of seedlings were distributed. The programme for 1967–68 and 1968–69 is to distribute six lakh seedlings in each year.

(ii) *Increasing the production of coconut by intensive cultivation measurers.*—Intensive propaganda is being done for adoption of improved agronomic practices and plant protection measures and application of fertilisers to step up production. Manurial and cultural demonstrations are conducted giving a subsidy of Rs 50 and Rs 10 respectively per demonstration. Plant protection chemicals were issued at 50 per cent cost and this has now been reduced to 35 per cent. Sprayers suitable for spraying coconut are given at 50 per cent cost subject to a maximum subsidy of Rs 100. All these will be continued during Fourth Plan period.

(iii) *Organising demonstration farms in swamp areas.*—There were three centres in South Arcot district and one in Ramanathapuram district. Of these one centre in South Arcot district and the other in Ramanathapuram district are being continued as demonstration centres. The other two centres in South Arcot district have been closed down.

(iv) *Running Parasite Breeding Centres.*—Five centres at Gudiyatham, Coimbatore, Nagercoil, Udangudi (Tirunelveli district) and Thanjavur were established in the Third Plan period to breed parasites for the biological control of *Nephanthes Serinopa*,

a serious pest on coconut. The parasites are released in ryots holdings free of cost to benefit about 2·00 lakhs trees every year. The work will be continued in Fourth Plan period also. In view of the increased demand, three additional centres at Kancheepuram, Salem and Sivaganga have been established in 1967–68. All these 8 centres will be continued during the remaining period of Fourth Plan.

(v) *Package Scheme.*—In a compact block of 1,000 acres in Adirampattinam area of Thanjavur district, package scheme was introduced in 1963–64 to adopt the package of practices on coconut to increase the yield by 25 per cent. A loan-*cum*-subsidy is being given as indicated below for purchase of fertiliser and chemicals.

	Rate per acre.	
	RS	
Those owning one acre and less (100 per cent subsidy).	180	as subsidy.
Those owning more than one acre and five acres or less (50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy).	90	as subsidy and Rs 90 as loan.
Those owning more than five acres (100 per cent loan).	180	as loan.

The subsidies are given for the first three years. 1,000 acres were covered in 1965–66. In 1966–67 three more units at one in each of Thanjavur, North Arcot and Kanyakumari districts covering 3,025 acres were started. Simultaneously the impact on the adoption of package practices is being studied. During 1967–68, one more centre has been started at Mannargudi making the coverage under the package scheme to 4,000 acres with subsidy and 1,000 acres without subsidy.

(vi) *Coconut Seednut Farm.*—To produce quality seednut, a farm with an area 100 acres is proposed to be established. Site selection is in progress.

(vii) *Coconut Development in East Ramanathapuram district.*—The object of the scheme is to settle 500 families during the Third Plan period by allotting five acres of land each and making them bring under coconut at least three acres each by sanctioning long-term loans. In addition, 7,500 acres of patta lands were to be brought under coconut by sanction of long-term loans. The area covered during the Third Plan period is as below :—

	ACRES.
1961–62	204
1962–63	1,464
1963–64	1,178
1964–65	1,538
1965–66	1,834
Total	6,218

There are six nurseries functioning under this scheme to meet the demands of the loanees. The target of annual production of seedlings is 1·80 lakh numbers. The achievements are as below :—

	LAKHS.
1961–62	1·32
1962–63	1·37
1963–64	1·46
1964–65	1·60
1965–66	2·78

This scheme will be continued in the Fourth Plan. In 1966–67, no new families could be settled as the area selected was not made available to Agriculture Department for allotment. However, in 1967–68, 100 families were proposed to be settled and 300 acres will be brought under coconut by them. By sanction of loans to pattadars, 1,700 acres will be newly brought under coconut in each year. The annual target fixed for distribution of seedlings is 1·80 lakh numbers. During 1968–69 another 100 families will be settled 1,500 acres of patta lands covered. Sanction has been accorded for settling 100 Ceylon repatriates under the scheme during 1967–68 in addition to the existing number. They will also be settled by selecting suitable persons on their arrival.

(viii) *Extension of area under coconut.*—In the Fourth Plan, 10,000 acres of land will be newly brought under coconut by sanctioning long-term loans at Rs 300 per acre at 2,000 acres per year. During 1966–67 1,650 acres have been covered. 1,700 acres during 1967–68 and 1,500 acres during 1968–69 will be covered.

8. Development of Fruit Production.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·63
Actuals, 1966–67	1·26
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·84
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5.88

In the Third Plan, development of fruit cultivation was mainly through sanction of long-term loans at Rs 300 per acre for fruits other than grapes subject to a maximum of Rs 2,000 per individual. In the case of grapes, loan is granted at Rs 1,500 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs 6,000 per individual. The additional area brought under orchards was 5,750 acres during Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan, 15,000 acres are proposed to be covered by sanctioning long-term loan. 1,474 acres was covered in 1966–67 and another 1,700 acres are expected in 1967–68. 1,500 acres are programmed to be covered in 1968–69.

9. Model Orchards.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·44
Actuals, 1966–67	0·61
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·98
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·47

At the end of the Second Plan period, six model orchard-*cum*-nurseries were functioning at Timmapuram, Periakulam, Coonoor, Courtallam, Kodaikanal and Attur. By the end of the Third Plan, three more orchards at Poovani (Ramanathapuram district), Koodapattu (North Arcot district) and Marungulam (Thanjavur district) were started. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to start four more orchards, one in each of the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem, so that each district in the State may have one orchard. During 1967–68, two orchards are proposed to be established one in each of Salem and South Arcot districts. One more orchard will be established during 1968–69.

10. Banana Package Scheme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·10
Actuals, 1966–67	0·84
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·61
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·84

To step up the production of Banana especially varieties suited for export purposes, a package scheme was sanctioned in 1964–65 to cover an area of 4,000 acres in North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. As a part of the crash programme, sanction was accorded for starting two more units in Coimbatore and Madurai districts to cover 8,000 acres, in addition to the 4,000 acres proposed to be covered in North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. At the end of the Third Plan, 7,206 acres were covered by the package scheme. In the Fourth Plan, three more units to cover another 12,000 acres are proposed to be started. In 1966–67, the coverage of 7,306 acres in Third Plan was stabilised and another 5,913 acres was brought under the package scheme bringing the total area to 13,219 acres. During 1967–68, the existing areas will be stabilised and in 1968–69, new areas to the extent of 3,000 acres will be covered by extending the scheme to North Arcot, Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli districts.

11. Lac Development.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·33
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·52
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·72

The object of the scheme is to step up the production of lac as lac and its bye-products are valuable commercial crops. It is also proposed to raise 700 acres of lac host trees during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67, an area of 123 acres was raised with lac host trees besides lac production.

During 1967–68, 75 acres will be raised besides lac operations. In 1968–69, provision of transport for the labourers and a van for the transport of lac products will be made. Production of charts and models on lac will be undertaken besides lac operation and lac host tree planting over 100 acres.

12. Arecanut.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	0·32
Actuals, 1966–67	(—) 0·06
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·02
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·02

The object of the scheme is to distribute good quality seedlings by raising nurseries departmentally. Nurseries have been established at Gudalur and Kallar in Nilgiris district, Periakulam in Madurai district, Cape Comorin in Kanyakumari district and Courtallam in Tirunelveli district. The target for the distribution of seedlings in the Third Plan was fixed at 5·00 lakh numbers and 2·84 lakhs seedlings were actually distributed.

The scheme is continued in the Fourth Plan. In 1966–67, 1·04 lakhs seedlings were distributed and it is proposed to distribute 1·50 lakhs seedlings in each of the years 1967–68 and 1968–69. Intensive propaganda for timely control measures against diseases and for application of fertilisers is being done. Sprayers are distributed at 50 per cent cost subject to a maximum subsidy of Rs. 100. Up to 1965–66, 152 sprayers were distributed. The target for Fourth Plan is 100 sprayers at 20 numbers for each year. During 1966–67, 20 sprayers were distributed and the same number is programmed for 1967–68 and 1968–69 also.

13. Tobacco.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·10
Actuals, 1966–67	1·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·07
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·15

The scheme is to improve the yield and quality of chewing and smoking tobacco through propaganda and organisation of subsidised demonstrations and distribution of quality seeds. A subsidy of Rs 50 per demonstration is given. This will be continued in the Fourth Plan.

To step up the production of chewing tobacco in compact blocks, a package scheme was introduced in 1964–65 to cover 6,000 acres in Gobichettipalayam and Avanashi taluks of Coimbatore district, on a phased programme. In 1965–66, 4,000 acres were covered. In 1966–67, an additional area of 2,000 acres was covered. The entire area is being continued in 1967–68 and 1968–69.

During 1963–64, F.C.V. tobacco was introduced in Hosur area of Salem district and the produce obtained was cured in the M.T.C. Factory, Bangalore. The Product was found quite good and this success encouraged the department and the growers to increase the area. During 1964–65, 1965–66 and 1966–67, 26 acres, 40 acres and 53 acres respectively were brought under the crop. The produce of the preceding two years was cured with the portable barns supplied by the erstwhile Tobacco Committee and one double barn constructed by the growers with loan-*cum*-subsidy given by Government during 1966–67. The produce of 1966–67 is undergoing curing process under the technical supervision of the departmental trained staff in F.C.V. tobacco production work. The results so far obtained are more promising than the preceding years. The Government of India have also stressed the need for increasing the area under F.C.V. tobacco in the States of Madras, Gujarat and Andhra.

It is now proposed to raise F.C.V. tobacco in an area of 200 acres during 1967–68 and 300 acres 1968–69 and increase this to 500 acres at the end of the Fourth Plan. To serve this objective, it is proposed to take an additional area of one acre of suitable land for 1967–68 with irrigation facilities for raising nurseries and supply the seedlings free to interested growers.

The subsidy under the following items are proposed to enthuse the growers to come forward to cultivate F.C.V. tobacco :—

(1) Subsidy for fertilisers (25 per cent of the cost).

(2) Subsidy for plant protection chemicals (50 per cent of the cost).

(3) Subsidy for curing (Rs 50 per acre).

(4) Subsidy for flue curing barns constructions (Rs 1,000 per barn).

The growers of F.C.V. tobacco who are financially backward and cannot afford to meet the high cost of the flue curing barns will be given a loan of Rs. 4,000 per barn which will be recovered in five equal annual instalments with a simple interest of 6 per cent per annum. Twenty barns will be constructed in 1967–68 through issue of loans and 10 in 1968–69.

14. Minor Plantation Crops including Cocoa.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·23
Actuals, 1966–67	0·41
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·65
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·27

In the Third Plan, a Pilot Scheme for planting cocoa in three centres at 100 acres in each centre in the districts of Madurai (Mangalakombu), Tirunelveli (Papanasam), and Kanyakumari (Pachaiparai) was implemented. The plantations have been established. In 1965–66, plantation was raised in about five acres in private holdings, adjacent to the centres. In 1966–67, these centres were continued and long-term loans at Rs 300 per acre were sanctioned to bring more area in patta lands under cocoa. Fifty-three acres were brought under cocoa. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to bring 200 acres under cocoa by sanctioning long-term loans. Thirty acres in each of the years 1967–68 and 1968–69 are proposed to be covered by sanction of loans.

Other minor plantation crops like clove, nutmeg, cardamom and spices like turmeric and chillies were not tackled in the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan, improvement of these crops will be taken up to increase production by intensive cultivation measures and extension of area wherever possible as indicated below :—

Cardamom.—Four nurseries will be established in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. One centre has been established at Mangalakombu in Madurai district in 1966–67 and one more at Courtallam is proposed to be started in 1968–69.

Clove and nutmeg.—Two nurseries will be raised in Kallar and Courtallam to supply good quality seedlings. No centre is however proposed up to 1968–69.

Chillies.—K.1. chillies, a new strain released recently will be introduced on field scale and seeds will be multiplied.

Pepper.—Black pepper is an important Dollar earning spice crop. It is proposed to raise nurseries, distribute plants, plant protection chemicals at 35 per cent and equipment at 50 per cent subsidised rates and to give technical advice to growers. One Nursery will be started in 1967–68 and this will be continued in 1968–69.

15. Increasing the Production of Vegetables including Potato cultivation in Hills.

	(Rs in Lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	14·50
Actuals, 1966–67	1·98
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·23
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·09

Vegetables.—In the context of the National Emergency and to arrest rise in the price of vegetables, a new scheme for increasing the production of vegetables in the areas within a radius of 30 miles of the Cities of Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Madurai was taken up for implementation in 1962–63. This scheme provides for sale of pesticides, vegetable seeds and seedlings at 50 per cent of their cost. In addition, the growers are being given a short-term loan of Rs 150 per acre for vegetable crop season to enable them to raise vegetables. This scheme is popular with the people and has been extended to Kanyakumari district during 1963–64 and to Neyveli during 1964-65. This is being continued in the Fourth Plan also. The subsidy allowed on plant protection chemicals will be 35 per cent from 1st August 1967.

During 1965–66, a Special Development Programme for stepping up production of vegetables in four centres in the plains, viz., Vellore, Erode, Thanjavur and Salem and in three centres in the hills, viz., at Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Yercaud were taken up. The scheme is being continued as part of the regular vegetable development schemes in the Fourth Plan.

Potato.—The multiplication of potato is being attended to in the State Seed Farms as in the case of paddy and millets. But the main difficulty is non-availability of disease-free seed material. Import of seed potato from U.K., Ireland, etc., was examined and the required foreign exchange was made available in 1964–65 for import of Great Scot Potato from United Kingdom at the rate of 100 tonnes per year. These seeds were to be multiplied in the State Seed Farms and distributed to the Gramasahayaks for further multiplication and distribution. Unfortunately, the consignment of 100 tonnes received from Scotland in 1965–66 was Nematode-infested and had to be destroyed. This has resulted in a major set back in potato seed production. A small quantity of disease-free seed material from Simla has been received and multiplication in the State Seed Farms in Kodaikanal is in progress. Some Nematode resistant varieties received from Northern Ireland and varieties received from W. Germany are under trial.

Another Special Development Scheme started in 1965–66 is for stepping up production of potato in Kodaikanal Hills. The principal aim was to distribute seeds on a subsidised basis. On account of lack of disease-free nucleus seed material, this could not be implemented on a large scale. A small quantity of seed material has been received from the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, for further multiplication. Free technical advice and production aids are however being given to the potato growers in Kodai hills to improve the existing crops. During 1967–68, 50 sprayers will be distributed at 50 per cent of their cost and 100 tonnes of disease-free seed potato will be distributed. The same tempo will be maintained in 1968–69.

The question of extending potato cultivation in other potential areas has been under consideration. During 1967–68, it is proposed to cultivate potato in 137 acres in Hosur area released by forest department. The cultivators will be supplied quality seeds at 90 per cent of their cost. Plant protection chemicals will be supplied at 50 per cent of their cost and short-term loans given at Rs 400 per acre and this is recovered at the time of harvest. This scheme is proposed to be extended to cover the entire Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district.

16. Development of Tuber Crops.

	(Rs in Lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	7·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·20

Tapioca.—The need for stepping up the production of supplementary food crops such as tapioca, sweet potatoes, etc., was recognized. Tapioca is grown in Salem and Kanyakumari districts. In Salem district, tapioca is raised in about 55,000 acres mainly for

preparing starch. In Kanyakumari district, it is grown in about 49,000 acres and it is mostly utilised for consumption as an article of food. It is proposed to intensify the production of tapioca by adopting the package of improved practices commencing from 1967–68 in the Kiliyur Block in the first instance. Demonstration plots will be laid in other areas for extending the package programme to other areas at a later stage. During 1967–68, 500 acres are programmed to be covered and in 1968–69, 2,000 acres will be tackled.

Sweet potato.—Sweet potato cultivation is being done in 8,387 acres spread over the entire State. As a measure of increasing the production of subsidiary food, it is proposed to produce 70,000 tonnes in about 10,000 acres both by intensive cultivation by adopting improved practices and also by extending the area. The cultivation will be given a production oriented credit of Rs 150 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs 1,000 per individual both in cash and kind. Plant protection chemicals will be supplied at 35 per cent of their cost. Twenty subsidised demonstrations at one for every 500 acres will be laid over every year at a total cost of Rs 1,000 per annum by free supply of manure mixture, fertiliser, plant protection, chemicals, etc., at Rs 50 per plot. During 1967–68 a sum of Rs 1·40 lakhs was given as loan to bring 900 acres. Another 2,000 acres will be newly brought under sweet potato.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

1. Opening of a Second Agricultural College at Madurai.

	(Rs in lakhs)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,76·26
Actuals, 1966–67	32·98
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	35·01
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	40·52

A Second Agricultural College has been started at Madurai from August 1965 with a Capacity of admitting 80 students annually. Temporary buildings have been put up. Construction of pucca buildings is in progress.

2. Establishment of a Pre-Professional College inclusive of Buildings for Staff.

	(Rs in lakhs)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	7·50
Actuals, 1966–67	2·71
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·03
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The integration of the Pre-professional course in Agriculture with the regular B.Sc. (Agriculture) Degree course has been given effect to from 1961–62. Every year, 162 students are being admitted. The building programme has since been completed. The course will be continued during Fourth Plan and treated as committed expenditure in respect of all items except the spillover expenditure on building programme for which provision has been made in the Plan.

3. Agricultural Schools.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	18·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·06
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·77
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·64

In order to give the theoretical background and practical knowledge in modern agriculture to young men, six Agricultural Schools were started in 1961–62 at Katpadi, Bhavanisagar, Paramakudi, Karaiyiruppu, Sakkottai and Kakkuppam. Five more schools at Ootacamund, Papparapatti, Kancheepuram, Thiruvaragulam and Marthandam have been started during 1962–63. All these eleven schools are being continued. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to open additional centres in order to provide one school for every development district. During 1966–67 three new schools were established at Madurai, Mettur Dam and Athiyanthal. These will be continued in 1968–69 also. Twenty trainees are admitted for each Training Centre. Boarding and lodging facilities are also provided for the trainees.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRAINING COLLEGE AND OPENING OF A NEW POST-GRADUATE COURSES INCLUSIVE OF BUILDINGS FOR STAFF.

	(RS IN LAKHS)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·04
Actuals, 1966–67	1·59
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·87
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·55

During the Third Plan period, the following schemes were implemented :—

(1) Research on Plan Nematodes.

(2) Research on Virus Diseases of Crop Plants.

(3) Setting up of Radio Isotopes (Tracer) Laboratory.

(4) Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.

(5) Plant Physiology.

All these will be continued in the Fourth Plan. Of these items (1) to (3) are being continued as Research Projects. The remaining two items are treated as committed programme. A new Post-Graduate Course in Agricultural Extension was to be introduced in 1967–68. Preliminaries connected with purchase of equipments, etc., have been completed and the course would normally commence in July 1967. But as the approval of the University has not been received, the course will have to be introduced in 1968–69 only.

As regards building programme, the following items were taken up during Third Plan period :—

(i) Construction of Auditorium.

(ii) Construction of Reinforced Cement Concrete Overhead Tank.

The work has since been completed.

5. SCHEME FOR ELECTRIFICATION OF RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE.

	(RS IN LAKHS)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·53
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·14
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·03

Out of 230 residential quarters at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, 106 have been electrified at Government cost. It is proposed to electrify all the quarters on a phased programme. The work was sanctioned in 1964–65 but taken up in 1966–67, and is being continued on a phased programme.

The Fourth Plan also provides for construction of staff quarters, provision of office building, introduction of an Agricultural University and strengthening of staff at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore. These programmes will be taken up at a later stage.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

1. RESEARCH SCHEMES.

	(RS IN LAKHS)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	26·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	23·22
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	28·62

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 in 41 Research Stations and Centres affiliated to the Institution.

During the Third Plan as many as 75 research schemes were taken up and the main problems which were tackled and results achieved are summarised below:

In paddy, improved strains were evolved for the different tracts like Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts. High yielding strains for the cultivation in deep water areas and also in alkaline lands have been evolved and distributed to farmers. One important strain in cholam (Co. 20), one in ragi (Co. 8), one in chillies (K. 1) and also hybrid sorghum (CSH. 1) and hybrid cumbu (HB. 1) were released in millets. A new strain Karunganni Cotton (K. 7) was evolved. The possibility of cultivating short duration Russian cotton varieties was also explored. A suitable manurial schedule for Cambodia cotton in winter tract was found out. Important selections of groundnut for different tracts have been isolated and put under intensive field tests for release as new strains. One gingelly selection has been found outstanding and it is proposed to be released for cultivation in the irrigated tracts of Coimbatore districts. The introduction of safflower in black soil tract of southern districts as a mixed crop and a border crop was a new development which has been popularised. In pulses, a blackgram strain (ADT. 1) and a greengram strain were evolved and released for large scale cultivation. The manurial requirements for redgram were determined. New fodder crops have been introduced for trial and large-scale cultivation. Useful findings were also obtained in the control of important weeds by application of chemicals. In the investigations on fertilisers, the possibilities of using CAN and also certain new phosphatic fertilisers like Factem-phos were investigated. The protein yielding capacity of cultivated crops were also studied from the point of view of preparing edible proteins from the plants. In control of pests, important techniques have been evolved against important pests like sugarcane shoot borers, pests of castor, surul poochi of groundnut, sweet potato weevil and some of the pests affecting the vegetables and fruit crops grown on the hills. In investigation of plant diseases, a schedule of fungicidal treatment for the control of paddy blast has been evolved. Control measures for blast of ragi were also devised. Similar work in respect of diseases of sorghum and black arm of cotton and also seed borne disease have been found out. The effective methods against the betelvine wilt diseases have also been devised. A number of maladies of crops have been traced to be due to nematode infestation. In the field trials conducted against nematod s on chillies and tobacco and golden nematodes of potatoes, it was found possible to raise healthy crops by application of nematocides. In virology, the incidence of groundnut and chillies virus diseases has been investigated and a number of varieties resistant to diseases have been selected for further work. In agronomy, increased yield in dry land crops like Cumbu and Karunganni cotton through the application of ammonium sulphate have been convincingly demonstrated in the black soil tract of the southern districts. The efficiency of different fertilisers and the manurial requirements for potato, groundnut and vegetables and banana in different tracts of the state have been indicated in the model agronomic experiments. The use of radio active Isotopes for investigations on fertilisers application, a new line of work was started during the period. At the Regional Research Stations new paddy strains ADT. 27 and ADT. 28, a groundnut strain from Tindivanam (TMV. 6) and Karunganni Cotton strain (K.7) from Koilpatti were the important crop varieties released during the period.

Problems proposed to be tackled.—In paddy, steps have been taken to evolve non-lodging high fertility strains by crossing Indica-Japanica varieties and also by crossing the promising improved strains of our State with Taiwan varieties. The programme of work under millets envisages the improvement of Talaivirichan Cholam for obtaining good quality fodder and high yield and to produce improved varieties of Cumbu and Ragi. Evolution of extra long staple cotton better than MCU. 3 and extra long staple Cambodia for the southern region and developing varieties resistant to pests and diseases are some of the important items of work envisaged in cotton. High yielding improved strains of groundnut suitable for Pollachi tract, Bhavanisagar Project area and the coastal tracts are proposed to be evolved in oil-seeds. A gingelly strain suitable for Coimbatore for irrigated conditions will also be produced. Among other crops, the programme envisaged for 1967–68 will be towards improvement of pulse crops to produce short duration and perennial types of redgram, important vegetable varieties, research work on fodder grass and legumes, etc. A number of experiments on all agronomic problems such as time of planting, sowing, irrigation, manuring, etc., are also contemplated for all the important crops. The soil testing laboratories will continue to devote attention to take up systematic soil testing work for preparing block level soil fertility maps. The investigations on pests and diseases of the principal crops will also be conducted with particular reference to the use of newer insecticides and antibiotics. Besides work on golden nematode on potato, the problems connected with the nematode seeds of vegetable crops and other field crops will also be tackled. The horiticultural research work will be directed towards finding out improved practices on banana cultivation and also on importance of cultivation of other fruits like mango and grapes. Investigation on spices and beverage crops like cocoa will also be continued. A special scheme on marketing of grapes will be taken up in Madurai district and exploratory trials on cigar filler tobacco will also be taken up.

2. Soil Testing including Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories.

	(Rs in lakhs)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	22·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·24
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·08
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	16·72

The scheme is intended to analyse soil and water samples and recommend fertiliser application for crops in farmers' field, with a view to maximising yields. There are now seven centres, one each at Aduthurai, Coimbatore, Kovilpatti, Cuddalore, Madurai, Gudiyatham and Kancheepuram. All the seven laboratories will be continued. Their main functions will be systematic blockwise analysis of soil and preparation of soil fertility map for each district.

In addition Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories are also proposed to be introduced in 1968–69 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES.

	(Rs in lakhs)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·87
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·81
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·05

In the organisational pattern of Community Development, Gramsevaks and Gramasevikas occupy a very key position as they are the grass root workers meant to disseminate scientific knowledge to the rural people and to serve as a link between the Government and the people. Unless these village level workers (men and women) are trained properly and adequately in the various subjects and areas absolutely essential for rural development, the programme cannot be quite successfully implemented. Realising this need in Madras State we have located Rural Extension Training Centres at (1) S V. Nagaram, (2) Krishnagiri Reservoir Project, (3) Bhavanisagar, (4) T. Kallupatti, (5) Kovilpatti, (6) Pattukottai and (7) Aduthurai for training the village level workers. In all these Centres, Gramasevaks are trained for a period of two years before they are regularly appointed in the organisation. Besides, Village Level Workers who have had experience in the field are also drafted back to some of these centres for Refresher Training of two months duration. At Bhavanisagar and T. Kallupatti, Gramasevikas are provided with both pre-service and Refresher Training in Home Science Extension.

To train the Village Artisans in manufacturing and repairing improved Agricultural and household implements and appliances, six workshops wings are functioning at the Rural Extension Training Centres, Bhavanisagar, T. Kallupatti, S. V. Nagaram, Pattukottai, Krishnagiri Reservoir Project .and Kovilpatti.

Short descriptive notes on the various training programmes undertaken at these institutions are furnished below :—

Pre-service Training of Gramasevaks.—This training programme of 2 years duration is heavily oriented towards Agriculture. Besides other subjects like Panchayat, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Public Health, Social Education, Extension Khadi and Village Industries which are absolutely essential for discharging the duties of the Gramasevaks at the Village Level are also taught. The entire curriculum is treated in three facets : Campus Theory and Practicals, Village visits and Job Training.

About, 3,740 Gramasevaks have so far been trained at the Rural Extension Training Centres. This training programme has been so designed that 240 Gramasevaks are trained every year and this number will be quite adequate to meet the field requirements time to time.

Refresher Training for the Gramasevaks.—In order to equip the village level workers in the field with the latest development in the various scientific fields related to their job requirements they are drafted to the Training Centres once after every three years of field experience for Refresher Training of two months duration, in batches of 30. This training programme also serves as a forum for exchanging views among workers of different districts and solving field problems. The above training programme has been introduced in all the seven Rural Extension Training Centres. Thousand Gramasevaks will get the benefit of the refresher training every year. So far 2,567 Gramasevaks have undergone the refresher course

Home Science Training Programme.

Pre-Service Training Course.—Gramasevikas before their regular appointment undergo one year pre-service training at the Home Science Wings attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres, Bhavanisagar, T. Kallupatti and S.V. Nagaram. The Home Science Wing at S. V. Nagaram was closed in 1966 since the entire field requirement of Gramasevikas had been trained. Associated Women Workers Training Programme, and Refresher Training Programme for Gramasevikas were conducted at these two centres. So far 764 Gramasevikas have been trained.

Refresher Course for Gramasevikas.—Just like the Gramasevaks the Gramsevikas also are drafted for refresher training after three years of field experience with a view to equip them adequately for the job. The duration of this course is two months and the gramasevikas are trained in batches, of 30 each. During training, they are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month, besides their pay and allowances. No refresher training is conducted to the Gramasevikas since all the Gramasevikas in the field have been trained.

Associated Women Workers Training Programme.—This is a non-offiical training programme sponsored and fully financed by Government of India. The duration of the course is one month. Forty women students in a batch are admitted for this training. They are paid a sum of Rs. 75 during their training. Normally, five courses are conducted at each centre during a year.

Workshop Training.—In order to train young village artisans in the manufacture and repair of improved agricultural tools and implements, this training programme is run at the workshop wings attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres. The duration of the course is one year. The artisans are given training in Carpentry and Smithy. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem during the training period. After the successful completion of the training course, they are encouraged and assisted to establish their own worksheds in their villages.

So far 439 artisans have been trained in these centres and 114 candidates are undergoing training at present. It is proposed to train 120 persons in the six workshop wings during the year 1968–69. This artisan training is given for Burma Repatriates in the Workshop Wing, Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti.

Advance training of Gramasevaks under Crash Programme.—With a view to equip selected village level workers with intensive knowledge in agriculture two of our Rural Extension Training Centres have been upgraded from 17th April 1965. At each institute 50 Gramasevaks have completed this training during the year 1967–68. It is also proposed to upgrade one more Rural Extension Training Centre at Krishnagiri Reservoir Project. On the whole 150 Gramasevaks will be trained at these three Rural Extension Training Centres, viz., Pattukottai, Bhavanisagar and Krishnagiri Reservoir Project during the year 1968–69.

Ad hoc Training.

Training of Youth Workers.—In order to equip the Village Youth with a practical insight into Scientific Agricultural and Allied Production Fields, Training Camps of 12 days duration were conducted under this scheme in all the seve Rural Extension Training Centres and two Home Science Wings. Six hundred youth workers have been so far benefited by these camps. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is continued during the Fourth Plan period also.

State Institute of Community Development.

The Government have taken over the Orientation and Study Centre, Bhavanisagar, so far conducted by the Government of India to run it as a composite training centre for this State from 1967–68 and the training centre has been named as " State Institute of Community Development ". The Extension Officers (Education) now being trained at the Social Education Organisers Training Centre, Gandhigram will be given training at this Institute. Job training for Block Development Officers will also be conducted in this Institute.

OTHER ADDITIONAL SCHEMES.

1. Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	55·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·36
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·63
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·01

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 1,320 lb to 1,650 lb in terms of rice in a period of five 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. 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-operatives ;

(v) Increasing the number of godowns to provide supplies and marketing facilities within bullock-cart distance ; and

(vi) Job Orientation Training for Technical Staff and Block and Village Training Course.

The coverage under the scheme has increased from 30 per cent of the area cropped in 26 Blocks covering an area of 3·43 lakhs of acres in the first year of the Third Plan to the entire area in 26 Blocks, 65 per cent of the area in 8 Blocks, 30 per cent of the area in one Block and 40 per cent of the area in one Block, covering a total of 12·22 lakhs of acres in 1965–66. The coverage has been extended to 100 per cent of the area in 34 Blocks, 40 per cent of the area in one Block and 30 per cent of the area in one Block by the end of 1966–67, covering a total area of 13·04 lakhs of acres. The coverage in 1967–68 and 1968–69 is estimated to be 13·04 lakh acres. An agricultural implements workshop has been established in Tiruvarur and the new buildings for the workshop completed in 1965–66. A new implement for placing fertilisers in paddy soils has been developed in this workshop and it is being demonstrated in centres all over the State.

A scheme for tapping underground water resources through filter points was taken up in the Thanjavur delta and 1,816 filter points sunk during 1965–66. These are expected to provide water for the early raising of seed beds in the Kuruvai season and to support a crop of cotton or groundnut in the summer months. It is expected that an extent of 20,000 to 22,000 acres of summer crops will be supported by the filter points.

With a view to introduce intensive cropping pattern and improved crop rotation in area served by Minor Irrigation Works, 12 Demonstration Farms at two for each Revenue Division at a cost of Rs. 800 for each unit has been programmed for 1967–68 and this will be continued in 1968–69. A part of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme is being treated as a committed programme in the Fourth Plan and provision for the following items has been made in the tentative Fourth Plan :—

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Staff	3·85
Training	10·76
Transport	15·29
Scientific Demonstrations	8·00
Agricultural Information Unit	1·25
Soil Testing Laboratory	2·83
Implements Workshop	6·05
Quantity Seed Programme	1·25
Water Use and Management	5·12
Bench Mark Survey	0·30
Research Studies	0·30
Total ..	55·00

2. Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	67·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·25
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·68

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in 1965–66 in the four selected districts of Chingleput, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. The principal aim is to intensify the production of the main food crops, viz., paddy, cholam and ragi and the commercial crops of groundnut and cotton that come in rotation with these food crops in these districts through the preparation of farm plans for every individual holding, the provision of farm requisites and credit facilities and intensive propaganda and demonstration of improved agricultural practices. A total of 133 blocks is to be covered in all the four districts. In 83 of these blocks, which have more than 10,000 acres with assured irrigation, additional staff of one Extension Officer for agriculture and five Village Level Workers have been appointed. The main aim of the programme is the provision of adequate and timely supply of production aids such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, improved implements and credit through co-operatives based on the farm production plans prepared for each participant farmer. This programme involves the adoption by the cultivators of package of practices such as use of improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and improved implements. The Village Level Workers prepare farm plans for individual farmers on the basis of the package of improved practices for each crop. This provides a live contact between the Village Level Workers and the farmers, educate farmers in modern agriculture.

Each district has been placed under the supervision of one Deputy Director of Agriculture who is the Project Officer for the district. One District Agricultural Officer has been provided for each of the Revenue Divisions in these four selected districts. Provision of subject-matter specialists and the Information Unit is under consideration.

With a view to introduce intensive cropping pattern and improved crop rotation in areas served by Minor Irrigation works 83 Demonstration Farms of 5 acres each are programme for 1967–68 at a cost of Rs 750 each. The Demonstrations will be continued in 1968–69. A part of the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme will be treated as a committed programme for the Fourth Plan. The following items of work will be implemented as part of the tentative Fourth Plan and provision has been made to the extent indicated against each item :—

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Staff	35·00
Training	8·00
Transport	1·00
Scientific Demonstration	10·00
Agricultural Information Unit	1·50
Soil Testing Laboratory	11·50
Total ..	67·00

3. High Yielding Variety Programme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	...
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·94
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·02

The High Yielding Varieties Programme envisaged a planned approach for the introduction of newly identified high yielding varieties of paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, etc., application of the inputs at optimum level and provision of credit facilities. The newly introduced programme was a major step forward to increase production in a short period. During 1966 Khariff season as against the target of 3 lakh acres, 2·8 lakh acres were covered with ADT. 27. An additional area of 43,500 acres was covered with Co. 25 paddy raised under a special programme. In spite of adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed in Thanjavur, the average yield of ADT. 27 was 3,300 lb. or 1,500 kilos per acres as compared to about 1,000 lb or 480 kgs. alone for other strains. For the year 1967–68, an area of 8·65 lakh acres was covered under paddy in Khariff season and 4·50 l kh acres will be covered during Rabi summer season. The programme for Rabi will be implemented successfully under normal seasonal conditions. In regard to Millets, though 19,000 acres alone were planned, the actual coverage is 29,000 acres during Khariff season. The Rabi programme is to cover 73,000 acres.

For the year 1968–69, it has been programmed to cover 18·25 lakh acres under paddy and 63,000 acres under millets during the Khariff season. The programme for Rabi will however be only 6·75 lakh acres under paddy and 1,03,000 acres under Millets. Under the Agricultural Production promotion project USAID Mission have formulated proposals for providing technical assistance and training facilities. This Government have agreed to the assignment of five experts for a period of two years. They are to cover the field of 'Extension', 'Agronomy', 'Agricultural implements and Machinery', 'Water use and management' and 'Plant Protection'. Specialists for all the items have since arrived. The question of deputing two Officers under fellowship training in U.S.A. in Agronomy and Water Use Management and also the Director of Agriculture as a State Level Officer is under consideration.

4. Grants to Panchayat Union for Agricultural Programmes.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan provision	2,43·30
Actuals 1966–67	13·64
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	25·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	33·01

The provision made is towards grants paid to Panchayat Unions in the category of Post stage II Blocks for Agricultural Schemes in the blocks.

5. Urban Area Scheme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·71

Several concessions are being granted to the ryots in the panchayat and panchayat union areas since 1961 onwards for improving agricultural production. The ryots in the Municipal areas also desire that such benefits as indicated below may be extended to them.

Serial number and Agricultural Production Programme.	*Provision proposed for the year.*	*Details.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	I. Matching Grant.	
	Rs	
1 Raising of Plantation	1,000	To be given to each municipality for raising plantations in available areas. The trees to be planted should be decided by the municipality in consultation with the District Agricultural Officer. The municipalities have to meet Rs 500 from its funds.

Serial number and Agricultural Production Programme.	*Provision proposed for the year.*	*Details.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	II. Non-Matching Grant.	
	RS.	
2 Running of agricultural seed farms.	200	Subsidy to be given at Rs 5 per quintal to agricultural seed farm ryots for supplying improved seeds.
3 Distribution of vegetable seeds and fruit seedlings.	500	Supply will be made at 50 per cent cost. In the case of fruit seedlings, subsidy will be limited to Rs 15 per individual.
4 Promotion of growing green manure by individuals.	50	Green manure seed to be given at 85 per cent cost.
5 Any other items	150	....

The commitment for each municipality has been worked out as Rs 500 per annum, i.e., in respect of " Item 1. Raising of Plantations ". As regards the other schemes mentioned, there will be no financial commitment to the municipalities. The provision that has to be made for each municipality will be on an average of Rs 1,900 per annum and the total amount required will be Rs 1,21,000 per annum for the 64 municipalities in the State. It has been proposed to allot the amount to each municipality in proportion to the cultivable area within their limits.

Scheme for construction of different series of index numbers on Agricultural Economy.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·08

At the present, index numbers of area under crops, Agricultural Production and Productivity are constructed by the Director of Statistics using the chain base method and adopting 1956–57 as base year. No separate staff is sanctioned for this item of work. The Technical Committee on Index numbers relating to Agricultural Economy set up by the Government of India has recommended that the following series of index numbers should be issued both at the All India and State Levels with a view to have a more complete analysis of the trends in Agriculture :—

(i) Index Numbers of area under crops.

(ii) Index Numbers of Net area sown.

(iii) Index Numbers of Cropping Intensity.

(iv) Index Numbers of Cropping pattern.

(v) Index Numbers of Yield.

(vi) Index Numbers of Productivity per hectare.

(vii) Index Numbers of Agricultural Production.

The triennium ending 1961–62 will be the base period for the series of index numbers In addition to the crops already included in the construction of index numbers of area under crops, Agricultural Production and Productivity, it is proposed to cover cotton seed, turmeric and cashewnut also. The index numbers are to be published by August-September of every year. The index numbers are the indicators for the assessment of growth rates in Agricultural Production, etc., in the context of planning and as this will enable the State Government to know its relative importance with the help of comparable figures. The construction of the index series involves considerable amount of tabulation and computation of data on a continuing basis and the charges in the method of estimation and the revision of figures will have to be watched.

LAND DEVELOPMENT.

1. Tractor Hiring Scheme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,14·00
Actuals, 1966–67	19·48
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	13·90
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	40·00

The tractor hiring scheme envisages the reclamation of current fallow (ploughing) and virgin lands (levelling) in order to raise the overall yield of food crops and to aid stepping up of production in the State.

During the Third Plan period, eight numbers of crawler tractors with bulldozers from U.S.A. and 31 numbers of crawler tractors with bulldozers from U.S.S.R. have been purchased. Three reconditioned units from Messrs. Voltas and one unit from State Irrigation Department were also secured and added to the fleet. One of the units purchased from U.S.S.R. was permanently transferred to the Forest Department. In 1965–66, orders have been placed for the purchase of 17 numbers of D-6.B. Crawler tractors with bulldozers from U.S.A. and six numbers T.100 M. Crawler tractors with bulldozers from U.S.S.R. These units will strengthen the existing fleet strength of 104 crawler tractors and 36 wheel type tractors. During the years 1961–66, 26,852 acres of Virgin land and 41,513 acres of current fallows have been reclaimed.

In the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to reclaim 0·55 lakh acres of current fallows and 0·46 lakh acres of virgin lands. 50 crawler tractors and 50 wheel type tractors, at an estimated cost of Rs 62·5 lakhs, will be purchased. A sum of Rs. 6·90 lakhs has been set apart for the establishment of a tractor workshop at Madurai to undertake servicing and repairing of both departmental and private tractors and for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements.

During 1966–67, 11,505 acres of current fallows and 8,795 acres of virgin lands have been covered. During 1967–68, it is expected that 16,300 acres of current fallows and 8,360 acres of virgin lands will be covered.

During the year 1968–69, it is proposed to reclaim 8,360 acres of virgin lands and 16,300 acres of current fallows. The acquisition of lands and construction of buildings for the workshop at Madurai have been taken up in 1967–68.

2. Tractor Hire-Purchase Scheme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3,10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	40·84
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	67·67
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·41

This scheme is intended to assist the ryots to get tractors under the hire-purchase system. Tractors with matched implements were supplied to agriculturists and co-operatives up to a maximum limit of Rs 20,000 in each case. This limit has now been raised to Rs 25,000 from 1966–67. Security is obtained in the form of lands to the extent of 1½ times the cost of the machinery supplied. The loan is recoverable in ten years along with centage and interest at approved rates. 183 tractors were supplied in the First and Second Plan period. During the Third Plan period, 457 units were distributed.

As the demand for the supply of tractors under the hire-purchase system is considerable, the target for the Fourth Plan period has been raised to 1,210. It is proposed to supply a total of 140 power tillers also to those who need them on the same terms and conditions as in the case of tractors. The maximum amount of loan in this case will be Rs 6,000 for each unit and this limit has been raised to Rs 7,000 from 1967–68. In 1966–67, 209 tractors have been supplied under this scheme. In 1967–68, 260 tractors and 30 power tillers will be supplied while the programme for 1968–69 is to supply same number of tractors and power tillers.

Agro-Industries Corporation.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan provision	1,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	25·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	70·00 *

Agro-Industries Corporation has been formed to develop the agriculture-based industries in the State for the supply of agricultural implements. The provision made is for the share capital contribution to the Agro-Industries Corporation.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. Chemical Fertilizers including Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	64·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·15
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·09
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The object of the Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme was to increase the off-take of chemical fertiliser, especially the new fertilizer such as ammonium phosphate, urea, calcium, ammonium nitrate, etc., as well as the manure mixture produced in the country laying out free demonstrations in the cultivators' fields. The scheme covers major crops of paddy, cholam, ragi, sugarcane, cotton, banana, etc. The programme of conducting 12,000 demonstrations every year during Third Plan period has been fulfilled. During 1966–67, the programme was revised to organise 2,070 field demonstrations and 50 national type demonstrations. As decided by Government of India, the scheme was discontinued from 1st April 1967. From 1967–68 Multiple Crop Demonstration was introduced in the place of Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme. As the sanction was received late it could not be implemented in 1967–68; it will be implemented in 1968–69.

2. Plant Protection.

(*a*) Epidemic control prophyletic treatment.

(*b*) Rodent control.

		(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay		32·50
Actuals, 1966–67	(*a*)	2·14
	(*b*)	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	(*a*)	2·96
	(*b*)	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	(*a*)	2·96
	(*b*)	1·00

(*a*) *Epidemic Control prophyletic treatment.*—Pests and diseases and prophyletic treatments for producing pest and disease free crops. Pest and diseases of certain crops appear in epidemic form in certain years. Action on collective basis is necessary if the agricultural economy of the areas concerned is not to be disrupted. Likewise certain foodgrain and cash crops are affected by a complex of pests and diseases occurring at different stages of their growth. Certain treatments have to be applied as a prophyletic measure before the appearance of pests and diseases to ensure high yield. It has, therefore, been decided to tackle specifically and urgently these two aspects of plant protection measures. Wherever possible, the Central Plant Protection officers will associate themselves with the operational details of these schemes and provide part of the limited number of plant protection equipment available with the Regional Central Plant Protection Stations. Assistance of the Central

* Includes the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs shown under "Minor Irrigation".

Directorate of Plant Protection (quarantined and storage) could also be provided to the States in the procurement of pesticides but the financial accounts, etc., would be maintained by the States. This scheme was implemented in 1966–67 covering 40,000 acres under epidemic control and 6,000 acres under prophyletic treatment. The same programme will be repeated in 1967–68 and 1968–69.

(*b*) *Rodent Control.*—The rat is a menace to the field crops and also to the stored products in the houses and godowns. The species of rats damaging the crops have been known to be different from that of the rats damaging the stored products. Each one of them has a limited sphere of activity, but ultimately cause considerable damage to the standing crops and the products stored in the houses. So the eradication campaign has to be organised in the fields and in the houses. Campaign to control field rats will be organised through (i) digging the burrows after the harvest of crops and catching rats, (ii) digging the burrows in waste lands poramboke, etc., (iii) intensive baiting and (iv) bow trapping. Rat eradication campaign in houses will be organised by supplying a rat-trap to each of the houses in a village for a week. The bait material for the traps will be supplied to householders and handling will also be done by them. These traps will be withdrawn and then distributed to the next village. Thus these traps will be used by rotating them from village to village.

3. Research-*cum*-Testing-*cum*-Training Centre for Implements at Coimbatore.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	42·10
Actuals, 1966–67	0·95
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·92
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·81

A Research, Testing and Training Centre is functioning at Coimbatore from 1960 as a centrally-sponsored scheme, the entire expenditure being met by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The centre undertakes tests of bullock drawn and manually operated implements with a view to improving and modifying them to suit local conditions and also to design, develop, introduce and popularise simple labour saving implements and equipment.

Government of India have proposed to upgrade this centre into a Zonal Research and Designing Centre for the Southern Zone at a total cost of Rs. 42·10 lakhs in the Fourth Plan so as to tackle problems of All-India pattern. Full details regarding pattern of staff, equipments, etc., for the centre are awaited from Government of India.

4. Promotion of Export Oriented Crops.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,66·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·21
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	7·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	11·62

The main object of this programme is to maximise production by augmenting the available potentials in selected areas, so as to create surpluses for the purpose of export. With this object in view, it was proposed to attend to groundnut, cotton, coconut and cashew as indicated below.

The export-oriented programme in respect of cotton consists of the following :—

(*a*) Nucleus seed production.

(*b*) Package scheme for irrigated areas with Cambodia (60,000 acres).

(*c*) Package for R.F. Cambodia.

(*d*) Plant protection with required equipment.

Of these, production of Nucleus seed alone was implemented in 1966–67 and this is being continued. Package scheme for irrigated area with Cambodia has since been approved by the Government of India and will be implemented from the ensuing Rabi season. Package programme for R.F. Cambodia has been given up for the present. Fertiliser and Plant Protection Demonstration will be mainly introduced in the current year.

5. SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF CEYLON REPATRIATES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·61
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·85

It was proposed to settle 100 Ceylon repatriates during 1967–68 under the Coconut Development Scheme in East Ramanathapuram and allot them five acres each to be brought under coconut cultivation. This is in addition to the settling of 100 landless poor in the existing Ramanathapuram scheme. Government sanctioned the scheme under the Rehabilitation programme. So far no repatriate has been allotted and settled. No expenditure is likely to be incurred in 1967–68 under this scheme. Hundred repatriates if allotted can be settled in 1968–69.

6. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,15·19
Actuals, 1966–67	0·19
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·35

The following is the list of research projects proposed to be implemented in Madras State as Centrally-sponsored Schemes :—

(*a*) Production of Breeders Seed.
(*b*) All-India Co-ordinated Rice Research Project.
(*c*) All-India Co-ordinated Sorghum Research Project.
(*d*) All-India Co-ordinated Millets Research Project.
(*e*) All-India Co-ordinated Oilseeds Research Project.
(*f*) All-India Co-ordinated Soya Beans Research Project.
(*g*) All-India Co-ordinated Sugarcane Research Project.
(*h*) All-India Co-ordinated Cotton Research Project.
(*i*) All-India Co-ordinated Coconut Research Project.
(*j*) Co-ordinated Agronomic Experiments.
(*k*) Co-ordinated soil science extracting protein from Lush Vegetation.
(*l*) Co-ordinated Research Project on improvement of Grapes.
(*m*) Co-ordinated Research Project on improvement of Banana.
(*n*) Co-ordinated Research Project on improvement of Papaya.
(*o*) Co-ordinated Research Project on improvement of Vegetables.
(*p*) Co-ordinated Research Project on improvement of Tuber crops.
(*q*) Certification inspection and Registration of Virus free Citrus Plants.
(*r*) Agricultural Research Statistics.

Of these, scheme for extracting protein from lush vegetation is being continued from Third Plan. The All-India Co-ordinated Millet Improved Scheme, All-India Co-ordinated Research Project on Cotton and Soil Science have been approved and programmed to be implemented from 1967–68. All-India Co-ordinated Project on Sorghum, Sugarcane, Oilseeds and Soya Beans will be implemented from 1968–69.

7. Farmers Education.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	18·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·44
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·65
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·56

This programme consists of the following :—

(i) Mass training of farmers for three days in khariff and three days in rabi season.

(ii) Institutional training of progressive farmers for two weeks at 50 farmers a batch.

(iii) Training of 50 women farmers in three gramasevikas training centre.

(iv) Exchange of farm leaders from block to block, district to district and state to state.

(v) Scheme for specialised training of selected farmers under high yielding variety programme.

Item (iv) is being implemented from 1966–67 and will be continued. Other programmes, will be implemented during 1967–68 and continued in 1968–69.

8. Scheme for Resettlement of Landless Labourers.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·28
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·16
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

A pilot scheme for reclamation and utilisation of 1,000 acres of waste lands available in Attur taluk, Salem district and settlement of 100 families thereon was sanctioned in 1962–63 and this is being continued. The area was then reduced to 720 acres. During the third plan period, 68 families have been settled. During 1966–67 and 1967–68 2 families in each of the years have been settled. The reclamation work, adoption of soil conservation measures, sinking of wells, installation of pumpsets, etc., are in different stages of progress and the entire work is expected to be completed by the end of 1967–68.

9. Agricultural Statistics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	81·05
Actuals, 1966–67	0·28
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·29

(a) *Scheme for cost of Cultivation of Important Crops.*

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·56

Economics of cultivation of crops particularly of major crops, has assumed importance in recent years to provide basic data for the formulation of development measures for making cultivation of particular crops more remunerative. At present an enquiry into cost of cultivation of paddy crop is in progress. It is necessary to extend the enquiry to other major crops like cotton, groundnut, cholam, etc.

The object of the survey is to—(i) to determine the physical quantities of inputs such as human and bullock labour and materials required for producing a particular crop and (ii) to estimate the money equivalents of these quantities.

The Survey will be carried out as a phased programme along with the enquiry on cost of cultivation of paddy. It will be confined to two districts at a time. In each district 20 villages will be selected at random and in each village 12 cultivators growing the crop will be selected at random.

The data will be collected by investigators by direct observation. It will be done by the method of cost accounting and the investigator himself will maintain the day-to-day accounts for this purpose, it will be necessary to appoint one field supervisor for each village selected.

(*b*) *Scheme for the extension of Crop Estimation Surveys to select Minor Crops.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·89

In respect of minor crops like chillies, onions and potatoes, reliable estimates of average yield are not available. Only rough estimates are being framed in respect of these crops. In order to ensure that the estimates of production are reliable, the objective methods of crop cutting survey should be extended to these crops.

The object is to conduct crop estimation surveys to estimate the average yield per hectare of minor crops like chillies, onions and potatoes and also collect certain ancillary information in regard to the cultural practices in respect of these crops.

The startified multistage random sampling technique will be adopted. The survey will be carried out in the districts having adequate acreage under these crops. In order to have accurate data it will be necessary to carryout these surveys continuously for period of at least three years.

(*c*) *Scheme for setting up of Irrigation Cell for improvement of Irrigation Statistics and Derived Statistics in the field of Agriculture and estimation of marketed surplus.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·43

(i) *Setting up Irrigation Cell for improvement of Irrigation Statistics.*

The need for systematic collection of comprehensive and accurate irrigation statistics has become increasingly important in the context of Planning. The Minor Irrigation Conference held at New Delhi in July 1964 recommended that in the interest of realistic Planning and forecast of benefits, precise assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis should be undertaken with a view to measuring the physical benefits accruing from different schemes, that there should be a single agency at the State level to report the statistics of irrigation benefits to the Centre, that agency should reconcile any discrepancy in the figures before reporting them to the Centre and that this matter should be given special and urgent attention. The Central Working Group on Agricultural Statistics had also suggested the conduct of sample surveys for assessment of irrigation benefits and also for undertaking of a number of other measures for effecting improvement in Irrigation Statistics. For taking necessary action for the conduct of sample surveys, etc., on the lines suggested by the Minor Irrigation Conference, the Central Working Group, etc., and to undertake benefits—Cost Ratio studies on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects the creation of a separate Statistical Cell staffed adequately with statistical personnel both at State Headquarters and at field level is necessary.

The object of the scheme is to carry out necessary *ad hoc* enquiries, case, studies, state-wide sample surveys, etc., to cover diagnostic, analytical and operational aspects of irrigation benefits in addition to undertaking Benefit-Cost Ratio studies on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. The scheme is integrated with two other schemes so as to effect maximum economy in the cost of schemes, consistent with efficiency.

The startified multistage random sampling technique will be adopted in respect of *ad hoc* enquiries, surveys, etc., for assessment of irrigation benefits. For working out Benefit-Cost Ratios, case studies either by complete enumeration or by means of random samples as the case may be will be undertaken, depending upon the number of villages, extent of areas benefited, etc.

Specially designed surveys on a suitable scale and on scientific lines, will be planned and carried out to evolve fresh or revise the existing yardsticks of area, benefits and additional production, fixed in respect of irrigation schemes like lift irrigation by oil engines, electric motors, filter-point tube wells, river pumping schemes, etc. *Ad hoc* enquiries and

case studies, etc., to cover diagnostic, analytical and operational aspects of irrigation benefits will be undertaken to find out the causes for variations and deficiencies in the statistics of area collected for different purposes like the Season and Crop Report, the Board's Report on productive and unproductive irrigation works, Progress reports on Grow More Food Schemes, etc., comparative study will be undertaken to examine how best the margin of differences could be narrowed down or eliminated, deficiencies remedied and to ascertain the extent of short-fall, if any, in the Irrigation potential utilised as compared with the potential created and caused therefor, etc. Detailed collection of field data, processing and analysis of field data for working out Benefit-Cost Ratios in respect of Irrigation Schemes referred to Statistics Department by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and Government in Public Works Department will be undertaken. In order to cope up with the increase in work involved in undertaking the various items sketched above, it is essential to create and " Irrigation Statistics Cell " in the Department of Statistics to deal exclusively with all aspects of Irrigation Statistics effectively, efficiently and expeditiously, devoting full-time attention to this specialised branch of research investigation, manned by an Assistant Director of Statistics with necessary technical staff.

(ii) *Derived statistics in the field of Agriculture.*

There are gaps in the availability of information on items like production of straw, stalks, etc., levels of consumption of protective and supplementary food items, etc. To fill in these lacuna of information, surveys are proposed to be conducted.

The object of the scheme is to carry out studies and surveys necessary to fill in the present gaps in the availability of data in estimating State Income from Agricultural sector and Demand Projection Studies, etc. The studies proposed are for three years from 1968–69 to 1970–71.

The startified multistage random sampling technique will be adopted. The survey will be carried out throughout the State.

These studies will be conducted in the same villages selected for conducting surveys on irrigation benefits as also in villages selected under the scheme for estimation of marketed surplus of agricultural product, so as to ensure utmost economy in the cost of the schemes, consistent with efficiency.

(iii) *Estimation of marketed surplus (and to study the factors determining the surplus* 1968–69 *to* 1970–71).

The need for reliable data on farm disposal or marketed surplus has gained enormous importance, in the present context, these particulars being often required by Government for planning food policies. Further, the working group on agricultural statistics have recommended that among other things, studies on the estimation of farm disposals (or marketed surplus) may be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. The scope and coverage is given below :—

The objects of the survey are to determine :—

(i) The actual quantities of paddy coming to the markets from cultivators for monetized exchange.

(ii) The pace and pattern of flow of the marketed surplus.

(iii) The farmers' propensities for sale, stock-holding, farm retention and *inter alia*.

(iv) Acreage crop, production, size of holding, correlation of the farm disposal to the size of holdings, etc.

Findings of this survey will prove useful to attempt a correlation between the size of holding and marketed surplus, production at different agricultural seasons, and its impact on marketed surplus, pace and pattern of arrivals and their effect on price variations and/or *vice versa*.

The sample operational holdings will be selected for the survey using the multistage random sampling technique with taluk as the stratum and revenue villages and cultivators as the first and second stage units respectively selected by probability proportional to the size.

The Assistant Statistical Investigators at field level will contact the owner cultivators of the holdings and collect detailed particulars of farm disposals or marketed surplus.

The Headquarters staff will attend to the following work :—

The Assistant Director will supervise the work, give necessary technical guidance in the collection, compilation, processing and analysis of the data and will be responsible for finalising the reports. The Research Assistant with the assistance of Statistical Assistant in the analysis of statistical data, etc., will prepare the preliminary reports. The Computors will watch the receipt of schedules and scrutinise them. They will also tabulate and compile the data in addition to attending to all correspondence relating to the scheme.

The survey will be carried out continuously over a period of 3 fasli years for studying the impact of variation in prices, seasonal conditions and other factors on marketed surplus.

The District Statistical Officers and the existing Regional Supervisory Officers (Market Intelligence) will do the immediate supervision of the work of fieldstaff attending to this scheme. The Assistant Director appointed at Headquarters will be incharge of the scheme.

Reliable data on marketed surplus are not available. Only *ad hoc* estimation has all along been made to have an assessment of the marketed surplus. Detailed examination of the various aspects of the behaviour of the quantitative trends of marketed surplus and factors determining such surplus are essential for the planners and administrators especially in view of planning for proper distribution besides deciding on the basis for a rational procurement policy. This study will throw light not only on the actual quantitative trends of the farm disposals or marketed surplus but also on the impact of various other factors determining such surplus.

(d) Scheme for the Conduct of Special Crop Cutting Experiments on the high yielding varieties.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·34

The Department of Agriculture launched a programme for popularising the high yielding varieties of strains of Paddy and certain millets crops for increasing the production of food grains in the State under the Fourth Plan. In order to arrive at correct estimates of yield rates of the high yielding varieties, that are required for various purposes, it is necessary to conduct special crop cutting experiments on a random basis.

The object of the Scheme is to estimate the average yield of each of the major high yielding varieties at the district and State levels with reasonable degree of precision.

The sampling design may be one of multi-stage random sampling with taluks as the strata. The village, two fields in it belonging to two participants of the programme and a plot from each field may form the successive sampling units.

The required number of villages in each Taluk for experimentation on each variety may be selected from the list of villages covered by the Programme by simple random sampling. In each selected village, two cultivators using the high yielding varieties and two fields from among the fields belonging to each cultivator and benefited by the strain may be selected randomly. Crop cutting experiments may be conducted in plots of size 10 metres $\times$ 5 metres, one in each of the two selected fields, located at random. From the yield data recorded, the average yield of each high yielding variety together with its sampling error may be worked out for the districts and for the State, using appropriate statistical formulae.

The work connected with planning of experiments, correspondence regarding the receipt of schedules, scrutiny, tabulation and analysis of the data collected and preparation of report, etc., may be done at the Headquarters of the Department of Statistics. The field work relating to the above experiments will be attended to by the Agricultural Extension Officers of the Agriculture Department. The District Statistical Staff will also be associated.

(e) *Scheme for the Estimation Forecast Demands of Important Agricultural Commodities.*

(RS IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate for 1968-69 .. .. 1·07

According to the recommendations of the working group on demand projections of the Planning Commission, steps may be taken at State level, to undertake a comprehensive scheme to fill up the existing gaps, and broaden the scope and different types of Statistics which are essential for an ideal estimation of demand of the agricultural commodities. The commodity coverage is listed below :—

(1) Foodgrains (Rice, Millets and other cereals and pulses).

(2) Milk.

(3) Meat, Fish and Eggs.

(4) Vegetables.

(5) Fruits.

(6) Sugar and Gur.

(7) Edible oils.

(8) Cotton.

(9) Tobacco.

The object of the scheme is to study the future demand of certain agricultural commodities on the basis of present and anticipated trends in consumption. While estimating these demands necessary steps to be taken up to fill up the existing gaps, referred to in the report of working groups, constituted by the Planning Commission for estimating the Demand Projections. The method of approach to be adopted for estimating demands of commodities will be what is known as " Elasticity Approach ".

The Plan of work will be two-fold. Taking all the types of data available in the Department, there is still need to fill up gaps. This will be done by marshalling and processing the available data as well as by conducting *ad hoc* fields surveys with a view to provide basic material for the ideal Demand Projection. The available statistics have to be compiled and processed in respect of the following items :—

(1) Population Projections—Rural and urban.

(2) State Income Estimates—Rural and urban.

(3) Disposal Income (Estimate).

(4) Elasticity of demand for each commodity.

(5) Elasticity of consumer Expenditure.

(6) Level of consumption of commodities in the base year.

For correct assessment of the present trends for the purpose of estimation of consumption and demand of agricultural commodities, studies on the following items will have to be carried out :—

I. *Production, Imports and Exports.*—The existing gap relating to the non-availability of data on the inter-state movement of goods by road will be covered.

II. Standard Ratio of Seed, Feed and Wastage in the case of all foodgrains has to be worked out for fixing up correct proportions of requirements of seed, feed and wastage.

III. Percentage of consumption for seed and for chewing in the case of Sugarcane and certain oil-seeds has to be worked out on the basis of suitable sample surveys.

IV. *Ad hoc* enquiries from the manufacturing units of vegetable oils to estimate the requirements of oil-seeds for the production of vegetable oils and the proportion of vegetable oils that go into the manufacture of soaps.

V. Enquiries and *ad hoc* surveys to estimate the extra factory consumption of cotton.

VI. Study to workout correct conversion ratios of cotton to yarn, yarn to cloth, sugarcane to sugar, oil-seeds to oil, etc.

VII. Processing the data available from the National Sample Survey Schedules to workout co-efficient of elasticity for each commodity.

VIII. To workout the estimates of rural and urban population and their income from the data available in the department.

Thus the filling up of the existing gaps in the Statistics by conducting enquiries and Sample Surveys as detailed above as well as by marshalling and processing the existing data, a reliable estimates of demand in respect of important agricultural commodities could be worked out.

The estimation of elasticities of demand for each of the commodities with reference to price, income and consumer expenditure will be taken up by the staff, proposed to be set up in Headquarters. Surveys and studies contemplated in the scheme will be attended to by the existing field staff of the Department of Statistics.

MINOR IRRIGATION.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	50,77·74
Actuals, 1966–67	10,54·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	9,55·19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	7,69·67

II. MINOR IRRIGATION.

	(Rs IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50,77·74
Actuals, 1966–67	10,54·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	9,55·19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	7,69·67

It has been pointed out to Government both by the Planning Commission and the Government of India that Government should have recourse to institutional finance on a large scale in pushing through these programmes. The Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation and Commercia Banks are now coming forward to support agricultural production programmes in a big way. Assistance from these sources will however be available only to the co-operative sector and not to Government direct. Government are anxious that this State should not lose its legitimate share of the assistance available from institutional financing agencies particularly as such assistance will be in addition to the funds made available by the Government of India for fulfilling the Plan. Government have accordingly taken certain major decisions of policy in regard to the financing of minor irrigation programmes next year. Under the pattern now decided on by the Government, new loans for sinking of wells and installation of pump sets will be made available only through land mortgage banks. Likewise, the Agro Industries Corporation, which will start functioning effectively soon, will take over the responsibility for supply of pump sets and tractors on hire purchase terms. During the discussions with the Planning Commission, it was indicated that a sum of about Rs. 6 crores would be made available to this State from the various institutional financing agencies for minor irrigation and tractor hire purchase programmes. In order to enable the Central Land Mortgage Bank to avail itself of such institutional finance, Government have provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968–69 a sum of Rs. 2 crores for contribution to the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. It has been computed that inclusive of this contribution from Government, the Central Land Mortgage Bank will be able to raise through its debentures Rs. 8·7 crores next year, of which it should be possible for it to utilise atleast Rs. 6·7 crores towards minor irrigation programmes. The State Government have also provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968–69 a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for contribution towards share capital of the Agro Industries Corporation. It is expected that the Central Government may also contribute not less than Rs. 50 lakhs towards the share capital of this Corporation. With the funds already available with this Corporation, it should be possible for it to allocate a minimum of Rs. 100 lakhs towards supply of pump sets and Rs. 70 lakhs towards supply of tractors on hire purchase terms. Government are at the same time providing a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs, exclusive of subsidy to meet second and further instalments of loans due in respect of wells for which the first instalment has already been sanctioned in the current and earlier years. Inclusive of the assistance made available through Land Mortgage Banks and Agro Industries Corporation, there will, therefore, be no shrinkage but on the contrary

substantial increase in loan assistance to agriculturists for minor irrigation programmes, as indicated by the statement below :—

The achievements during 1966–67 and 1967–68 and the programme during 1968–69 under each scheme are detailed below :—

STATEMENT.

Name of the Scheme.	1967–68 *Revised Estimate.*		1968–69 *Budget Estimate.*	
	Expenditure to State Government.	*Total funds available.*	*Expenditure to State Government.*	*Total funds available.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1. Special Minor Irrigation Programmes.	2,73·65	2,73·65	2,53·34	2,53·34
2. Desilting-*cum*-Reclamation..	7·31	7·31	7·29	7·29
3. New Well Subsidy Scheme (net outlay).	4,78·24@	4,78·24	2,49·83	2,49·83
4. Bore Wells	5·00	5·00	4·40	4·40
5. Private Tube Wells/State Tube Wells.	87·37	87·37	94·74	94·74
6. Filter Points	43·01	43·01	29·34	29·34
7. Pumpsets	1,04·50	1,04·50	..	..
8. Deepening of Wells ...	6·16	6·16	13·80	13·80
	10,05·24	10,05·24	6,52·74	6,52·74
9. Contribution of Land Mortgage Banks for Minor Irrigation.	67·00	3,00·00*	1,00·00	6,70·00†
10. Finance made available by Agro-Industries Corporation for Pumpsets.	...	..	20·00	1,00·00‡
	10,72·24	13,05·24	7,72·74	14,22·74

	1968–69	
Agro-Industries Corporation—		
Share Capital—		
(i) State Government	20·00	
(ii) Central Government	50·00	
Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank, etc.	1,00·00	
	1,70·00	
Pumpset loans		1,00·00‡
Tractor-hire purchase		70·00
		1,70·00

	(RS IN LAKHS.)		(RS IN LAKHS.)
*Government of Madras	67	†Government of Madras ..	100
Government of India	97	Government of India	100
Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation and others.	336	Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation and others.	670
	500		870
Other than Minor Irrigation ..	200	Other than Minor Irrigation ..	200
Minor Irrigation	300	Minor Irrigation	670†

@The total loans for New Well Subsidy Scheme exhibited under " Minor Irrigation " and " Community Development".

1. SPECIAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	13,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3,26·44
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2,73·65
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2,53·34

This Programme envisages taking up of irrigation schemes consisting of small works capable of yielding quick results, each costing less than Rs 15·00 lakhs. Under the Scheme, the following types of work are undertaken :—

(i) Restoration of breached or abandoned tanks ;

(ii) Formation of new tanks rejuvenating defunct spring channels or flood channels taking off from rivers by removing silt ;

(iii) Providing diversion devices across minor drainage courses or anicut across rivers to augment supply to irrigation tanks ;

(iv) Reclaiming swampy lands near sea coast affected by back water by providing suitable drainage facilities ;

(v) River Pumping Schemes ;

(vi) Formation of ponds in Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri and Madurai districts with a view to raise the water table in wells situated within 3,000 feet below the pond ; and

(vii) Construction of new anicuts across Odais.

The achievements during Third Plan period, the progress during 1966–67, anticipated achievements in 1967–68 and the target for 1968–69 are furnished below :—

	Achievement during Third Plan.	*Achievement during* 1966–67.	*Target for* 1967–68.	*Target for* 1968–69.
Number of works ...	4,286 Nos.	935 Nos.	586 Nos.	580 Nos.
Stabilisation of irrigation facilities.	4,11,005 acres	73,909 acres	65,040 acres	62,000 acres
Provision of irrigation by way of new irrigation or bridging gap.	1,35,402 acres	23,059 acres	22,045 acres	21,500 acres

2. DESILTING-*CUM*-RECLAMATION.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	60·00
Actuals, 1966–67	21·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	7·31
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	7·29

This scheme is intended to desilt the beds of tanks, which have lost their capacity due to silting and also to raise the Full Tank Level of such tanks so that about half the lost storage is retained by desilting and the other half by raising the F.T.L. This scheme, which was started as an experimental scheme in selected districts is now in force throughout the State. The criteria in terms of rate per tonne of additional food production fixed for taking up works under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme as well as powers of sanction of work apply to this scheme also. 53 works were completed in the Third Plan. During 1966–67, 5 works were completed benefiting 219 acres and in 1967–68, 7 works are expected to be completed.

3. NEW WELL SUBSIDY SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15,19·74
Actuals, 1966–67	4,26·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3,45·10
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2,49·83

The maximum amount of loan that can be advanced for a well is Rs. 5,000. The loan is disbursed in two equal instalments, the first instalment immediately on sanction of the loan and the second after the first instalment has been fully utilised on the well work. After due completion, 25 per cent of the cost of the well work subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in all areas 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 the work subject to a maximum of Rs 1,500 per well. The loanee is expected to raise irrigated crops in not less than one acre for a period of five years immediately after completion of the work. The benefit of subsidy at 25 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case available under this scheme is also available to open wells constructed by farmers from their own resources. During the Third Plan 21,212 wells were sunk. In 1966–67, 9,389 wells were completed and brought to use. 10,000 wells will be completed in 1967–68 and 14,000 wells in 1968–69.

This is a quick-yielding scheme where the results could be achieved within a year. There is now a greater awareness of the value of wells in all areas as a means of providing water for raising of nurseries in advance before the water is released in the river systems 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 on 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.

4. BORING OF WELLS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	7·35
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·40

The scheme is intended to put down boring inside on existing well to augment water-supply. For this purpose loan assistance and subsidy are given as in the case of private tube-wells. This Scheme is in operation from 1st April 1966. It is proposed to cover 2,800 wells during the Fourth Plan. During 1966–67, 565 wells have been sunk and during 1967-68 it is proposed to cover another 600 wells. The programme for 1968–69 is to cover 500 wells.

* Provision included under item 8.

5. (*a*) PRIVATE TUBE WELLS AND ARTESIAN WELLS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	30·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	86·97
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	90·74

The scheme provides for the utilization of underground water resources by sinking tube-wells and supplying pumping machinery on a loan-*cum*-subsidy basis under the hire purchase scheme. The loan and subsidy payable are as follows :—

	Loan.	*Subsidy.*
	RS	
All districts except Coimbatore	8,000	10 per cent of the loan amount subject to maximum of Rs 500 in each case.
Coimbatore district	10,000	Do.
Deep Bore Wells sunk by Rotary Drills in South Arcot District. ...	20,000	Do.

The loan is recoverable in ten annual instalments with centage and interest. A subsidy is also payable even in cases where no loan is taken. As against the target of sinking 2,000 wells in Third Plan, 4,317 wells have been sunk.

It has been proposed to continue the scheme during the Fourth Plan period and sink 7,500 wells in the ryots holdings during the plan period. The pattern of loan assistance now in existence will be continued during the Fourth Plan also. During 1966–67, 865 wells have been sunk and another 1,200 wells are expected to be sunk in 1967–68. It is proposed to sink 1,600 wells in 1968–69.

In order to carryout the above programme, it has been proposed to procure or manufacture the equipments required.

5. (*b*) STATE TUBE-WELLS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	27·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·40
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·00

The Fourth Plan provides for the sinking of 40 tube-wells in suitable poramboke or acquired lands and for their transfer to panchayats or co-operatives for utlization for irrigation. Pumpsets for operating the tube-wells will be supplied under the hire-purchase scheme to the panchayats or co-operatives as the case may be. The institutions entrusted with the custody of the wells will be allowed to collect water charges from the beneficiaries and meet the expenditure on maintenance of pumpsets and repayment of loan. Seventy-five per cent of the cost of pumping machinery will be treated as loan and the remaining 25 per cent will be treated as subsidy. Site for the State tube-wells will be so selected as to enable the State Electricity Board to give connection without difficulty. Two State tube-wells proposed to be sunk in 1966–67 could not be completed and they will be taken up in 1967–68. Ten more wells are programmed for 1968–69.

6. FILTER POINT TUBE WELLS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,89·50
Actuals, 1966–67	38·32
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	43·01
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	29·34

The filter point is a device for pumping out water from sandy substrata. The work is executed in the ryots fields. Loans not exceeding Rs 4,000 are granted in each case for the purchase of pumping machinery and it is recoverable in ten equal annual instalments. A subsidy of 10 per cent of the cost of each unit subject to a maximum of Rs 150 is given. During the Third Plan, 2,248 wells were sunk. The scheme will be continued in the Fourth Plan with the existing pattern of financial assistance. Filter points will be sunk in areas within the reach of electricity as far as possible. In case where there is difficulty in getting electric connections, oil engines will be arranged to be supplied, so that the filter points sunk are not kept idle for want of pumping machinery.

A Special Development Scheme for sinking 2,000 filter points is also in operation in Thanjavur district at an estimated cost of Rs 37·34 lakhs, with a view to enable the ryots to raise an additional crop during summer and solving the problem of water logging. The filter point will also help in the early preparation of seed beds for the first short-term or Kuruvai crop. A total of 1,816 filter points were sunk by the end of 1965–66. This scheme has been merged with the General Scheme of filter point being implemented in this State. Target for the Fourth Plan for the combined scheme is 7,500 wells. During 1966–67, 2,038 wells were sunk. During 1967–68 and 1968–69 it is programmed to sink 2,000 wells in each year.

7. LUMPSUM PROVISION FOR CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS LAND MORTGAGE BANK DEBENTURES FOR MINOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER SCHEMES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3,75·00
Actuals, 1966–67	...
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,34·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2,00·00

During 1967–68 the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has programmed to float ordinary debentures to the value of Rs 5 crores. The Government have decided to invest Rs 134 lakhs (Rs 67 lakhs from State funds and Rs 67 lakhs to be advanced by the Central Government as long-term loan to the State Government) in these debentures subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank shows as cover unencumbered mortgages representing loans for at least an equal amount ; and

(ii) The contributions by Government are utilised for certain specified purposes such as sinking of new wells, purchase of pumpsets, etc.

During the year 1968–69, the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank will float ordinary debentures to the tune of Rs 5 crores with support from the Central and State Governments and the public sector institutions (viz., Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation). The investment by Government in these debentures will be utilised for minor irrigation schemes like sinking of wells, installation of pumpsets, etc.

The Central Working Group which considered the agricultural schemes to be included in the Annual Plan for 1968–69, has indicated that the State Government will have to invest from their funds in the Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures during 1968–69. Therefore, provision of Rs 200 lakhs is made—Rs 100 lakhs to be provided from State funds and Rs 100 lakhs to be sanctioned by the Government of India as long-term loan to State Government, for investment in the Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures.

8. SCHEME FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTOR PUMPSETS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4,33·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1,75·00
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,04·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

This is a scheme under which the ryots are granted loans for the purchase of oil engine and electric motor pumpsets for providing greater irrigation facilities to their lands. There is no allotment of subsidy in this scheme. A farmer can get the loan depending upon the horse-power of the pumpset required. The loan is repayable in ten annual instalments. During the Third Plan, 2,268 oil engines and 11,361 Electric Motors were supplied. During 1966–67, one thousand seven hundred and three oil engines and 7,258 electric motors were distributed, benefiting a total extent of 40,953 acres. The target for 1967–68 is 500 oil engines and 5,000 electric motors whereas the progress up to 31st December 1967 is 1,055 and 4,439 respectively. The provision includes Rs. 5·09 lakhs in the Revised Estimate and Rs. 10·00 lakhs in the Budget Estimate towards the share capital contribution to Agro-Industries Corporation.

9. DEEPENING OF WELLS WITH ROCK BLASTING UNITS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	37·50
Actuals, 1966–67	16·49
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·16
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	13·80

In addition to boring of wells, it has also been proposed to deepen the existing wells in order to improve the capacity of the wells in rocky areas with the departmental rock blasting units on a loan-*cum*-subsidy, viz., loan of Rs 2,000 including 10 per cent subsidy. This scheme was sanctioned in 1964–65. The scheme will be continued on an intensive scale in the Fourth Plan on the same loan-*cum*-subsidy basis.

A total of 100 wells were deepened by the end of the Third Plan period. It is programmed to deepen 1,500 wells during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67, one hundrad and ninty-five wells were deepened and 400 wells are programmed to be covered in each of 1967–68 and 1968–69. As the ryots find it very difficult to get explosives, it has been decided to stock the required explosives departmentally for supply to agriculturists. For this purpose the construction of three magazines, one each in Coimbatore, Salem and Sivaganga has been programmed and work in Coimbatore is in progress.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. SCHEME FOR THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS OF WATER LIFTING APPLIANCES AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE DESIGNS AND SCHEME FOR FARM IRRIGATION METHODS AND STRUCTURES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·47
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·71

These are research schemes implemented in the State. The scheme relating to study of comparative performance of various designs of water lifting appliances has since been closed with effect from 31st January 1967 as desired by Government of India. The other scheme is being continued.

2. GROUND WATER SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Forth Plan Outlay	60·00
Actuals 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	22·19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	13·87

The U.N. team headed by Mr. Joseph Barnea visited Madras to study the water-supply conditions and was of the view that the next possible way to mitigate the water shortage is the exploration and development of ground water source. As an off shoot of this suggestion, a Ground Water Cell was created in the Public Works Department for studying and conducting Ground Water Investigation in a systematic way. The Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture have also suggested certain guide lines for preparing an Investigation Scheme of Ground Water Resources. In accordance with these suggestions, the Government Public Works Department in their G.O. Ms. No. 1390, dated 9th July 1967, have accorded administrative approvel for a comprehensive scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 55·50 lakhs (Rs. 44 lakhs towards purchase of equipment and operating cost and Rs. 11·50 lakhs toward staff and the scheme to spread over a period of five years) for the investigations and survey of Ground Water resources in this State. One Public Works Division with necessary complementary staff has been sanctioned for implementing the above scheme.

The scheme envisages an intensive survey and detailed investigation of Ground Water resources in the entire area of the State excluding the areas covered by U.N.D.P. Ground Water Project for utilisation of Ground Water for agricultural purposes. To begin with, the following six representative blocks have been proposed to be taken up for investigation :—

(1) Parts of North Arcot and Chingleput districts ;

(2) Coimbatore district ;

(3) Pudukkottai area in Tiruchirappalli district ;

(4) Vaigai River basin ;

(5) Ramanathapuram district ; and

(6) Parts of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.

In the first year of the implementation of the above scheme, the work will be concentrated in Pudukkottai area in Tiruchirappalli district and Mulanur in Coimbatore district and the work will be extended to other areas of the State gradually.

3. Training in Minor Irrigation and Water Use.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·22
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·92
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·63

The scheme provides for giving practical training to 20 upper subordinates and 10 minor irrigation overseers for three months at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore. The scheme was introduced on 17th April 1963 and 237 persons have been trained during the Third Plan period. The scheme will be continued in the Fourth Plan. The Government of India proposed to regionalise the Centre so as to extend training facilities for the three Southern States of Madras, Kerala and Mysore and the final decision is awaited. Pending regionalisation, the existing training programme is being continued.

SOIL CONSERVATION.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	5,96·59
Actuals, 1966–67	92·65
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	90·21
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	91·70

III. SOIL CONSERVATION.

1. SOIL CONSERVATION IN AGRICULTURAL LANDS (IN THE PLAINS).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4,20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	78·21
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	75·36
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	73·30

In the Third Plan, soil and water conservation Programmes have been taken up on a complete watershed basis, both in the plains and in the hills. The treatment measures necessitated by the problems encountered in the watersheds are executed in a comprehensive and integrated manner. In addition to supporting practices of erosion control like contour bunding, bench terracing, contour or staggered trenching, gully control and the like, the programme includes other factors associated with soil and water management, such as field drainage, sediment control, flood prevention, conservation farming, afforestation, pasture management, reclamation of saline, alkaline and water-logged and arid soils, conservation farming, including improved agricultural practices are being advocated among the farmers, in whose lands the programme of soil and water conservation has been implemented.

In the Third Plan period, it was programmed to cover 3·20 lakhs acres in the plains and 0·10 lakh acres in the hills. The performance was however 3·10 lakhs acres in plain and 0·13 lakh acres in hills.

There are at present 18 Sub-divisions functioning in the State. The target of coverage in the Fourth Plan is 8·10 lakhs acres. In 1966–67, an area of 0·92 lakh acres in the plains and 3,000 acres in the hills were covered. The watersheds taken up are spread over all the districts in the State. During 1967–68 and 1968–69 it is programmed to cover 0·95 lakh acres including 1,650 acres in hills in each year.

2. SOIL AND LAND USE SURVEY.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·92
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 .. .. — —	1·91
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 .. .. — —	1·65

Soil Survey Organization had been set up during the later part of 1964–65 to take up reconnaissance and detailed reconnaissance soil survey of the districts of the State, so that the important characteristics of soil may be studied and classified into different groups. Soil maps establishing different soil boundaries will be prepared. The soil particulars and other data will be suitably interpreted, correlated and the lands classified according to

their capability and adaptability to various land uses. The ultimate object of the scheme is to arrive at a system of soil use and management best suited to the kind and capability of the soil. By the end of the Third Plan period, 5·08 lakh acres have been covered under reconnaissance survey and 67,759 acres by detailed survey.

The programme will be continued in the Fourth Plan. In 1966–67, soil survey was taken up in another 9·47 lakh acres, in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme Districts, viz., Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madurai and Tirunelveli. During 1967–68 and 1968–69, 5 lakh acres will be covered in each year.

3. PERCOLATION PONDS AND SMALL TANKS.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·61
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·31
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·22

The object of the scheme is to collect the rain water and store it in small ponds or tanks so that they may be useful for the neighbours. At the same time this will percolate deep into the soil, replenish the sub-soil water and increase the level of water table in the surrounding areas. During the Third Plan period, 26 new tanks have been constructed and seven old tanks have been renovated in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli.

The scheme will be continued in the Fourth Plan. In 1966–67, 7 new tanks have been constructed in the districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. During 1967–68 another 17 tanks will be taken up. The programme for 1968–69 is to cover 10 ponds.

4. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966-67	0·20
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·35
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	...

Training in soil and water conservation is now being given to the Officers, Assistants and Sub-Assistants of the Department. At the end of the Third Plan period, 14 Officers, 82 Assistants and 312 Soil Conservation Sub-Assistants were given training. The additional personnel required will be given training on a phased programme. The total requirement of trained personnel to carry out the Fourth Plan Programmes has been assessed as 36 Officers, 300 Assistants and 216 Soil Conservation Sub-Assistants.

During 1966–67, 2 Officers, 60 Assistants and 71 Soil Conservation Sub-Assistants were trained. During 1967–68, one Officer, 58 Assistants and 103 Sub-Assistants will be trained. The Sub-Assistants Training Centre was closed with effect from 31st October 1967, as adequate trained hands are available. The Training Centre for Assistants will be continued in 1968–69 and 60 Assistants will be trained.

5. SOIL CONSERVATION IN FOREST AREA.

AFFORESTATION OF DRY FUEL FORESTS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·90
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·41
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·44

The object of the scheme is to execute intensive soil conservation measures in the eroded lands inside Reserved Forests which will not only save the lands down below but will also conserve moisture and boost up the forest growth. It is also proposed to cover with fuel and other useful species. 36,000 acres will be tackled during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67, 3,225 acres were tackled. During 1967–68, it is programmed to take up 5,000 acres for soil conservation measures. The target for 1968–69, is 2,500 acres.

6. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION (RESEARCH IN RED SOIL AREAS).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·50
Actuals, 1966–67	0·02
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·71
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·03

All the soil conservation measures now being carried out in this State are on red soils. The specifications so far adopted for the work are based upon observations and data obtained from the work carried out in the erstwhile Bombay State. In order to obtain experimental data from the red soils of Madras State itself, research in soil and water conservation on red soil areas in Madurai district was proposed in the Fourth Plan and the scheme was sanctioned in 1966–67 and it is being continued.

7. SOIL CONSERVATION IN WIND SWEPT AREAS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·31
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·40
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token.

Soil erosion by wind is a serious menace in the coastal districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, South Arcot and in the central districts of Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai. To counter this, shelter and wind belts are raised and steps are taken to stabilise the sand dunes. This work has been carried out so far in Kodumudi in Coimbatore district, Namakkal in Salem district and Bodinaickanur in Madurai district.

In Kodumudi area, shelter belts and wind belts and pipe-weirs and grassed waterways were also constructed. In Namakkal area, the lands affected by the sand dunes were surveyed, fields identified and wind belts at suitable locations were raised. A total of 40 shelter belts to a length of 36 miles have been raised in Bodinaickanur area. In order to investigate the area affected by wind erosion in Andipatti and the remaining areas in Bodinaickanur of Madurai district, an Investigation sub-division has been sanctioned for 1965–66.

The scheme will be continued in the Fourth Plan. In 1966–67 the existing shelter belts have been maintained. The survey and investigation work in Madurai was started in 1966–67 and the work will be completed in 1967–68. Detailed scheme proposals will also be formulated based on the investigation conducted.

8. STABILIZATION OF RAVINES AND PROTECTION OF TABLE LANDS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·43

The object of the scheme is to assess the problems and extent of ravine affected area in the State so that reclamation measures may be planned and executed. The working of the scheme has been divided into two parts namely (i) Reconnaissance survey and (ii) Detailed survey:

The mechanical structures constructed and the plants and trees planted under the scheme will be maintained at Government cost for a period of six years, after the completion of works. After the maintenance period is over, the works done in the patta land will be maintained by the pattadars at their cost. The works done in the poramboke lands will be handed over to the Panchayat Unions concerned for their maintenance. The Panchayat Unions will enjoy usufructs, fodder and fuel from the plants and the trees planted under the scheme to find revenue for maintaining the work done. The maintenance cost from the 8th year of the completion of the scheme in the poramboke land will be borne by the Panchayat Unions concerned. The total cost of the works to be done in the poramboke lands may have to be borne by the State Government in full, excluding the subsidy portion of the Government of India. The pattadars may have to pay 50 per cent of the cost of the works in twenty equated annual instalments commencing from the 3rd year after the completion of the scheme.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PRODUCTION OF PLANTING MATERIALS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·02
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The scheme provides for the establishment of five Regional Plant material centres at Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Tiruchengode, Kancheepuram and Villupuram at a total cost of Rs. 3,80,400 for a period of three years. It has since been decided to postpone the implementation of the scheme.

10. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW IRRIGATIONAL CANAL IN PARAIPATTI VILLAGE, MADURAI DISTRICT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token.
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·21

The scheme provides for the construction of new Irrigational Canal in Paraipattai village, Dindigul taluk, Madurai district, to drain the flood waters in Mallapuram village.

11. RECLAMATION OF SALINE, ALKALINE AND WATER-LOGGED AREAS IN SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·84

This is a Pilot Scheme which provides for the reclamation of Saline, Alkaline and Water-logged areas in the South Arcot district by use of gypsum.

12. SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE CATCHMENTS OF VAIGAI RESERVOIR.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	12·50
Actuals, 1966–67	1·96
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·52
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·08

The object of the scheme is to take up soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of Vaigai River in an integrated manner. 6,000 acres will be tackled during the Fourth Plan period.

During 1966–67 soil conservation measures in 385 acres of forest areas, and 218 acres of agricultural lands were undertaken. During 1967–68 it is proposed to tackle 655 acres. The target for 1968·69 is 1,075 acres.

13. SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE CATCHMENTS OF METTUR STANLEY RESERVOIR.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	12·50
Actuals, 1966–67	4·23
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·55
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·06

The object of the scheme is to undertake soil conservation measures in the catchments of Mettur Stanley Reservoir to prevent soil erosion. 7,000 acres will be tackled during the Fourth Plan period.

During 1966–67 soil conservation measures in 1,175 acres of forest lands and 231 acres of agricultural lands were undertaken. During 1967–68 it is programmed to undertake soil conservation measures in 1,405 acres of forest and agricultural lands. In 1968–69, 750 acres will be taken up for soil conservation measures.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE KUNDAH RIVER VALLEY PROJECT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	90·00
Actuals, 1966–67	10·11
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·45
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·26

The object of the scheme is to undertake suitable measures to increase the efficiency of the soil and moisture conservation in the Upper Kundah catchments of 30,000 acres.

During 1966–67, forest works in 7,523 acres, agricultural works in 1,405 acres and other engineering works were undertaken. During 1967–68, it is proposed to carry out forest works over 4,500 acres, agricultural works over 700 acres, and also certain other engineering works. In 1968–69, 700 acres of Forest lands and 4,500 acres of agriculture lands will be tackled.

2. Training Programme for Staff.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	9·50
Actuals, 1966–67	2·53
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·04
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·32

Training programme for Assistants and Officers in Soil Conservation was introduced during the Third Plan period as a Centrally sponsored scheme and it has now been agreed to transfer it to State's sector.

3. Reclamation of Saline, Alkaline and Water-logged Areas in Salem District.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·25

As a pilot measure, the scheme for reclamation of saline and alkaline lands in an area of 100 acres was taken up during the year 1965–66 in Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri district. Preliminary detailed survey including soil survey has been completed and soil samples tested.

4. Supply of soil conditioners.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·97
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·42
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·56

Alkaline and saline soils are sought to be reclaimed by using gypsum to be supplied at a subsidised cost of 50 per cent to be shared equally by the State and Central Governments. Similarly, acidity in soils is proposed to be corrected by application of lime. The scheme commenced in 1966–67 with a targeted supply of 2,000 tonnes of gypsum to reclaim 1,000 acres of alkaline soils in the districts of South Arcot and Thanjavur. It has been proposed to extend the scheme to the districts of Coimbatore and Salem during 1967–68 and Tirunelveli in 1968–69 and 1969–70. The quantity of gypsum to be distributed are as follows :—

	Tonnes
1967–68	8,000
1968–69	8,000
1969–70	4,000

It is also programmed to distribute 1,000 tonnes of lime to reclaim 1,000 acres of acidic soil in Kanyakumari district during each of the years from 1967–68 to 1970–71.

AYACUT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	2,60·50
Actuals, 1966–67	18·19
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	32·34
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	33·86

IV. AYACUT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

AREA PROGRAMME IN PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT AND CHITTAR-PATTANAMKAL PROJECT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	21·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·19
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·68
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·22

(i) PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT.

The project utilisation team for the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project was sanctioned in November 1965 for looking into the various problems connected with the development of the ayacut under the project.

During the Third Plan Period 30 Demonstration farms for a total area of 15,000 acres at the rate of one farm for every 500 acres were opened. The object of these farms is to demonstrate that it will be profitable and easy to raise irrigated dry crops like groundnut, cotton, etc., with the canal water.

The scheme is being continued in the Fourth Plan. Running of Demonstration farms is dependent on letting in of water in canals. In view of drought condition, no substantial work could be done in 1965–66. During 1966–67, 67 Demonstration farms were laid and another 126 farms are to be laid in 1967–68. The programme for 1968–69 is to organise 206 Demonstration farms.

(ii) CHITTAR-PATTANAMKAL PROJECTS AND NEYYAR PROJECTS.

The scheme was started in July 1966. Laying of Demonstration plots in Radhapuram Canal Area of Chittar-Pattanamkal Project can be taken up only in 1967–68 as water is expected in the channel only in July 1967. In the meanwhile, selection of Demonstration plots has been completed and preliminary work regarding reclamation, soil analysis have all been taken up. 5 Demonstration farms have been arranged in areas where irrigation facilities from well are available.

In Neyyar area during 1966–67, one Demonstration farm and ten Demonstration plots were laid. In each of 1967–68 and 1968–69, it is expected that another three Demonstration farms and ten Demonstration plots will be laid.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	6,72·09
Actuals, 1966–67	119·15
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	81·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	79·44

V. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

I. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT.

1. Establishment and Expansion of Livestock Farms.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	63·00
Actuals, 1966–67	8·95
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·51

The development of cattle in an intensive manner requires sufficient number of Pedigree breeding bulls. Although various schemes for cattle improvement such as Key Village Scheme will increasingly serve as a source of obtaining bulls of a fair quality, it is essential that the production of superior seed bulls from the organised Government Farm is stepped up. Establishing new farms in the districts where there are no Livestock Farms at present and providing additional facilities and strengthening the established farms are the objectives of the scheme.

During the Third Plan period, two Livestock Farms have been established and the farms at Orathanad and Chettinad were expanded. Spillover building works, etc., of the Third Plan in the Dairy Farm, Ooty, District Livestock Farm, Orathanad and District Livestock Farm, Chettinad were carried out during 1966–67 and 1967–68.

2. Key Village Scheme.

(a) Establishment of New Blocks.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·37
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·14
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·32

The Key Village programme provides intensive development of cattle in a compact area by adopting scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management practices. A Key Village Block with one main centre and 10 sub-centres will cover 10,000 cows/she buffaloes of breedable age in a compact area.

During Third Plan period 39 Key Village Blocks were established. The target proposed under Fourth Plan is to establish 20 Key Village Blocks. Ten Key Village Blocks have been established during 1966–67 and they will be continued.

(*b*) *Calf Subsidy.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·74
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·83

Rearing of calves on good condition up to the period of maturity is necessary for the successful implementation of intensive development of cattle. Under this scheme selected calves in the Key Village areas are paid a subsidy of Rs 10 per mensem for a period of 30 months or till they attain maturity whichever is earlier. During Third Plan period, 7,000 calves were subsidised. The programme of Fourth Plan is to subsidise 3,750 new calves and to continue subsidy for 4,000 calves included during the Third Plan period. During 1966–67, 1,000 calves were included in the scheme and they are continued under the Plan.

3. INTENSIVE CATTLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	70·18
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	32·24
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	33·53

The Intensive Cattle Development Projects envisage an integrated all round intensified development of cattle fodder production, disease control and dairy extension work. These projects on the lines of the package programme for agricultural production aim at development of sizable pockets of good quality cattle for increased milk production. Each project covers a cattle population of one lakh cows and she buffaloes of breedable age. Separate staff is provided for (1) one central semen collection station, (2) 4 regional artificial insemination centres, (3) 100 sub-centres, (4) fodder development programme, (5) rural dairy extension work and (6) assessment and evaluation of progress in addition to the organisation at project level. At the project level, there are specialists on cattle development, fodder development, dairy development and statistics. During Third Plan period, under crash programme, 3 such projects were established in Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai. These 3 projects are continued under Fourth Plan programme.

II. SHEEP DEVELOPMENT.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SHEEP AND WOOL EXTENSION CENTRES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·97
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·51
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·52

The object of the scheme is to grade up the local sheep with superior sheep rams, both for wool and mutton production. Out of 70 rams purchased under each centre, 50 are distributed to selected custodians in the area and the remaining 20 rams kept in reserve. The rams distributed are paid maintenance subsidy. During Third Plan period 56 centres were established. The programme for Fourth Plan is to establish 30 centres. During 1966–67, 10 sheep and wool-extension centres were established and they are continued.

2. Establishment of Sheep Breeding and Cumbley Weaving Co-operative Societies.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	30·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·22
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·23

The scheme envisages starting of co-operative societies and thereby providing the members with necessary technical help and facilities in the direction of sheep development. Fifty members are admitted in a society who are individually helped in finance through the society. The scheme was introduced during Third Plan period and one society established. The programme of Fourth Plan is to establish 25 societies. During 1966–67, 6 societies were established and they are continued.

3. Establishment and Expansion of Sheep Farms.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·30
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·22
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·08

The object of the scheme is to establish new sheep farms and also to expand the existing sheep farms and sheep units by providing additional facilities to increase the fodder production, grazing areas and to provide buildings. The sheep farm at Sattur and Nanguneri established under crash programme are being continued under Fourth Plan.

III. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

1. Expansion of Farms for Raising of Baby Chicks.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·58
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·26
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·31

The object of the scheme is to provide adequate facilities such as brooder halls, equipment, etc., to the existing poultry farms so as to rear large number of chicks in them for a period of five months for distribution outside. During Third Plan period, one such baby chick rearing farm was established at Kattupakkam. The programme of Fourth Plan is to establish one farm and also to complete the spillover building works sanctioned during Third Plan under the scheme. During the year 1966–67, the poultry farm at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm was taken up for expansion and it is continued.

2. Establishment and Expansion of Poultry Extension Centres.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	10·62
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·17
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·03

The scheme provides for the establishment of new poultry extension centres and also for expanding the already established centres. The scheme aims at demonstrating to the ryots the up-to-date methods in poultry husbandry and also to meet the needs of the locality for their foundation stock. The poultry extension centres are established to maintain 100 layers poultry units and expansion programme of the centres provides facilities to rear 500 layer Units.

During Third Plan period, 39 Poultry Extension Centres were established and 4 Centres were expanded. The programme of Fourth Plan is to establish 40 new poultry extension centres and to expand the centres which are fit for such expansion. During the year 1966–67, 7 new poultry extension centres were established and 10 poultry extension centres were expanded. One more Poultry Extension Centre out of those sanctioned during 1966–67 is being established during 1967–68. It is proposed to continue these centres in addition to the continuance of 12 centres established under Crash Programme.

3. Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-*cum*-Marketing Centre.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	28·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·80
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·81
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·22

The object of the scheme is to make available sufficient number of eggs and birds to meet the requirements of thickly populated cities by establishment of production-*cum*-marketing centres. Under the poultry marketing centre, certain number of breeders are selected within a compact area and they are assisted with loans and integrated services enabling them to maintain poultry units of 100 layers each. They are provided with birds, equipment, medicines, etc., which are recovered through sale of eggs and table birds. These products are marketed through the sales depots established under the scheme.

During the Third Plan period, 5 centres were established. The programme of the Fourth Plan is to establish three more centres. During the year 1966–67, one centre has been established at Thanjavur and it is continued. Four centres established during the Third Plan under crash programme are also continued under the Fourth Plan.

4. Establishment of Co-operative Poultry Development Blocks.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·59
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·11

The scheme provides for the establishment of poultry development blocks by organising poultry breeders into co-operative societies. Each society will maintain 5,000 layers distributed to 75 members of 50 layer units and 50 members of 25 layer units. This scheme provides all the necessary facilities to the poultry farmers in the form of breeding stock, feed, equipment, technical guidance, disease control and marketing.

During the Third Plan period, eight Development Blocks were established by giving assistance to 25 individual breeders with 100 layers each. The programme of the Fourth Plan is to establish six such blocks. During the year 1966–67 establishment of one Intensive Co-operative Poultry Development Block has been taken up and it is continued.

IV. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT.

Piggery Farm and Piggery Development Blocks.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·21
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·43
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·30

The object of the scheme is to supply exotic boars to upgrade the local pigs. In each piggery development block, 50 boars of exotic variety are distributed to the breeders by receiving a token amount of Rs 10 per boar from each custodian with a view to upgrade the local pigs. Each breeder is paid Rs 5 per month per boar as maintenance subsidy.

During the Third Plan period, one piggery farm (under crash programme) and 10 blocks were established. Under the Fourth Plan programme three piggery development blocks were established during 1966–67. These three piggery development blocks and the piggery farm, Alamadhi are continued under Fourth Plan Programme.

V. OTHER SCHEMES.

1. Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	55·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·92
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·55
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·51

During the Third Plan period, 150 Veterinary Dispensaries were established. It is proposed to establish 200 Veterinary Dispensaries during the Fourth Plan period to cover all the Blocks in the State before the end of the plan period. During the year 1966–67, 25 Veterinary Dispensaries were established. Establishment of another 50 Veterinary Dispensaries will be completed during 1967–68. It is proposed to establish additional 50 Veterinary Dispensaries during 1968–69.

2. Goshala Development Scheme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·02
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·32

Goshalas are established for development of milch cattle by utilising the facilities available with certain private charitable institutions. A Goshala selected for development under the scheme is paid an ad hoc grant of Rs 5,000 for repairs, etc., Rs 1,200 is paid as maintenance subsidy every year besides supply of 10 cows and one bull. A subsidy of Rs 10 per month for each calf is also given for a selected number of calves. During the Third Plan period 17 Goshalas were established. The programme of Fourth Plan is to establish 10 Goshalas. During the year 1966–67, 2 Goshalas have been established and they are continued.

3. Establishment of Cattle Feed Manufacturing Unit.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	26·00
Actuals, 1966–67	
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2.50

The existing small Cattle Feed Units (two) located at the Milk Colony, which are capable of manufacturing only six tonnes a day are not sufficient to meet the demands of the cattle owners in the colony and surrounding areas of Madras. Till such time a large sized cattle feed unit is established at the Milk Colony, Madhavaram, the production capacity of the existing units will have to be expanded by purchasing certain additional machineries like grinders, disintegrators, etc., to enable production of sufficient quantity of cattle feed. To meet the cost of the additional machinery, a sum of Rs 2·50 lakhs is provided for the year 1968–69.

4. Animal Husbandry Scheme to be implemented through Panchayat Unions (Post Stage II Blocks).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	60·34
Actuals, 1966–67	5·38
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	7·56
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	11·12

This provision has been made to give grants to panchayat unions in Post Stage II Blocks for taking up the Animal Husbandry Schemes under panchayat development programme.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEME.

1. Strengthening of Madras Veterinary College including expansion of Extension Wing.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8.00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·61
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·05
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·14

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the extension wing of the Madras Veterinary College established during the Third Plan period by providing additional staff, transport facilities to students and equipment. It is proposed to expand the extension wing during the year 1967–68.

2. Mass Rinderpest Vaccination.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	32·50
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·00

The Central Rinderpest Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recommended the implementation of mass vaccination programme in this State to control the Rinderpest disease. Accordingly Rs. 5·00 lakhs has been provided for 1968–69 to carryout the programme.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	83·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	73·14
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	55·40

VI. DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

1. EXPANSION OF MADRAS DAIRY AND MILK PROJECT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	36·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·50
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	13·72
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

(*a*) Vehicles .. .. Rs 7·70 lakhs.

During 1968–69, it has been proposed to purchase two tankers of 6,000 litre capacity at a cost of Rs 1,30,000 each and one tractor trailer at a cost of Rs 60,000 for the collection of milk from the various milk collection centres in the State to the Central Dairy in addition to the existing fleet of tankers. The tankers already purchased during the previous years have to be overhauled completely.

For distribution of milk in the city, it is proposed to purchase six vehicles at a total cost of Rs 4·50 lakhs (at Rs 75,000 each including body building) in order to send the old vehicles for major repairs or condemnation as the case may be—

	RS
Two Road Tankers at Rs 1·30 lakhs	2,60,000
One Tractor Trailer at Rs 60,000	60,000
Six distribution vehicles at Rs 75,000	4,50,000
Total ..	7,70,000

(*b*) Plant and Machinery .. .. Rs 2·30 lakhs.

In view of the increased collection of milk to the Central Dairy from rural areas certain additional equipment like compressor, boiler besides spares and pipe lines are considered necessary.

2. LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MILCH ANIMALS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	38·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	29·09
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	30·00

Under this Scheme Loans are granted to Co-operative Milk-supply Societies in the State and also to licensees in the Milk Colony for purchase of milch animals.

3. NEW MILK SCHEMES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,32·00
Actuals, 1966–67	28·84
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·18
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·05

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, THANJAVUR AND MADURAI.

Staff on free service to Co-operative Milk-supply Unions at Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Chidambaram under grants-in-aid.

At Madurai the building works have to be completed. It is proposed to erect coolers at various places for feeding milk to the main Dairy at Madurai. The fleet of distribution and collection vehicles have to be strengthened. Provision has been made under Plan for the following items of work :—

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Building	1·50
Internal water-supply	1·25
Vehicle	1·30
Staff free service	0·95
Total ..	5·00

Erode Dairy .. .. Rs 0·50 lakhs.

A sum of Rs 0·50 lakhs is provided for the purchase of spares and additions to the existing Plant and Machinery which have been erected in 1964 with the old Government Milk Factory materials.

Others .. .. Rs 0·35 lakhs.

The Engineering cell to supervise and look after the chilling and Pasteurisation plants erected with Government assistance in the State will have to be continued during 1968–69.

Ootacamund .. .. Rs 1·15 lakhs.

The present chilling plant at Ootacamund maintained by the Ootacamund Society requires necessary equipment to convert it into a pasteurisation plant, which is essential for safe and assured continuous supply of milk from Ootacamund to Madras Dairy Project. Out of the sanction of Rs 2·75 lakhs towards Pasteurisation Plant a sum of Rs 1·15 lakhs is provided during 1968–69.

4. RURAL DAIRY EXTENSION SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	35·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·47
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·00

It has been proposed to assist the co-operative milk-supply institutions by way of supplying dairy equipment, utensils, etc., towards expansion.

5. TRAINING OF DAIRY PERSONNEL.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·43
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·16
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·22

The personnel sent for training in Indian Dairy Diploma Course will be completing their course only in 1969–70. Further, two more candidates will be sent for training during 1968–69.

6. ORGANISATION OF A GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARM AT MADHAVARAM.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	7·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	15·31
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·00

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Government Dairy Farm with 4,000 animals. So far 835 animals including milch and dry have been purchased. It has been proposed to purchase 500 animals during 1968–69 for which a provision of Rs 5 lakhs has been made.

7. SURVEY, STATISTICS AND RESEARCH.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·13
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·13

The survey work will be continued during 1968–69 also.

FORESTS.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	4,39·00
Actuals 1966–67	65·35
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	52·03
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	48·89

VII. FORESTS.

Madras State is deficient in forest area. Out of the total land area, only 13 per cent is under Forests and 3 per cent under Reserved lands which is far below the optimum requirement of a State, viz., 33 per cent. In the plans for the development of forests, the need to overcome this serious imbalance in rational land use was kept in the forefront and the forest activities extended to areas even outside Reserved Forests by including schemes of farm forestry and planting along rivers and canal banks. The growth in the recent years in the State of large-scale forest based industries has given rise to an urgency to augment areas under economic and industrial plantations like wattle, bluegum, softwood, bamboos, and rubber.

In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to intensify the programmes initiated during the previous plans and also lay special stress on measures to ensure more economic and better utilization of the area under forests.

The Fourth Plan provides for an Outlay of Rs 4,39 lakhs for various development programmes, besides Rs 50 lakhs for quick growing species under the centrally-sponsored programme. Nearly 33 per cent of the total outlay has been set apart for economic plantations like teak, softwood, casuarina, wattle, bluegum, sandal, rubber and planting of timber species along river and canal banks. The other important scheme, viz., development of Farm Forestry will be implemented on a much larger scale. Nature conservation, emphasis on laying new roads, construction of quarters for the staff and provision of amenities to staff and labour and training of staff have all been duly provided for.

The details of the schemes included in the Fourth Plan and the expenditure and achievements in 1966–67, anticipated achievement for 1967–68 and the programme for 1968–69 are furnished below :—

CENTRALLY-ASSISTED SCHEMES.

1. Farm Forestry and Fuelwood Plantations.

(a) Farm Forestry—Village Forests.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Oultay	65·00
Actuals 1966–67	7·18
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·52
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·73

The object of the scheme is to create village wood lots in and around villages in all compact and suitable areas of and above 50 acres of Government and vested lands. These village forests will meet the day to day requirements of the villagers.

During Fourth Plan period	65,000 acres will be raised.
During 1966–67	4,975 acres of plantations were raised.
During 1967–68	3,750 acres will be raised.

During 1968–69, it is proposed to raise 5,000 acres of village plantations.

(*b*) *Farm Forestry—Extension Forestry.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·17
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·98

Raising of central nurseries and supplying seedlings to the ryots, panchayats, educational and other institutions to promote planting of trees in all suitable lands are the objectives of this scheme. During 1966–67 one central nursery in Salem district was formed. During 1967–68 the central nursery in Salem will be maintained. During 1968–69 one central nursery in Madurai Circle will be formed in addition to maintaining the one in Salem district.

(*c*) *Fuelwood Plantations.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	60·00
Actuals, 1966–67	9·15
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·98
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·28

The object of the scheme is to create large scale fuel plantations with fast growing fuel species, viz., eucalyptus hybrid and casuarina in forest areas adjacent to densely populated cities and other centres of high consumption. 30,000 acres will be planted during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67, 4,065 acres were planted with eucalyptus hybrid. In 1967–68 another 3,000 acres with fuel species will be planted in the forest areas of Chingleput and South Arcot districts. During 1968–69 2,500 acres will be raised under the scheme.

2. ECONOMIC PLANTATIONS.

(*a*) *Plantations.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	58·00
Actuals, 1966–67	14·34
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·03
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·06

The object of the scheme is to raise economic species like teak, softwood, casuarina, wattle, bluegum and sandal. Wattlewood and bluegum serve as raw materials for pulp industries and wattle bark is used for tanning industries.

The targets for the Fourth Plan, the achievement for 1966–67, anticipated achievement for 1967-68 and the programme, for 1968–69 are given below :—

	Fourth Plan Target.	*Achievement for* 1966–67.	*Anticipated achievement for* 1967–68.	*Programme for* 1968–69.
Teak ...	9,000 acres	1,258 acres	1,000 acres	1,125 acres
Softwood ...	6,000 ,,	425 ,,	750 ,,	625 ,,
Casuarina ..	4,500 ,,	410 ,,	250 ,,	475 ,,
Wattle ..	18,000 ,,	2,000 ,,	2,000 ,,	1,250 ,,
Bluegum ...	6,000 ,,	1,325 ,,	500 ,,	..
Sandal ..	1,000 ,,	313 ,,	250 ,,	500 ,,

b) Extension Forestry—Creation of river, canal and lake fringe forests.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	11·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·33
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·10
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·10

The object of the scheme is to raise teak and other hardwood species along rivers and canal banks which will not only augment the timber production of the State but also minimise the soilwash. An area of 4,000 acres is proposed to be planted with the teak and other hardwood species during the Fourth Plan period.

During 1966–67, 1,125 acres were tackled and in 1967–68, it is anticipated that 1,000 acres will be achieved. During 1968–69, it is programmed to plant 1,000 acres.

(c) Rubber.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	75·00
Actuals, 1966–67	17·36
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	9·64
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	11.09

Raising of rubber yielding trees in suitable areas in Kanyakumari district is the object of the scheme as rubber is a strategic material.

During the Fourth Plan period. 3,000 acres of such trees will be raised.

In 1966–67, 500 acres have been raised and in 1967–68, 475 acres with rubber besides setting up of a rubber factory to process the latex will be achieved. The required machinery will be imported from Malaysia and rubber sheets, etc., will be manufactured. During 1968–69, 500 acres will be raised besides manufacturing rubber sheets in Government Rubber Factory.

3. REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FORESTS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966 67	0·86
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·57
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·19

Raising of green vegetation over the denuded and low hill portions of Reserved Forests, ex-Panchayat and ex-Zamin forests to prevent further loss of soil and denudation, is the objective of the scheme.

During the Fourth Plan period, 3,000 acres will be covered.

During 1966–67, 913 acres were planted and in 1967–68 another 500 acres will be covered. During 1968–69 the plantations raised during 1966–67 and 1967–68 will be maintained.

4. Nature Conservation and Preservation of Wild Life.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	16·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·67
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·56
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·15

The scheme aims at conserving and improving the existing status of wild life in the State. Improvements to the various sanctuaries, opening new sanctuaries and augmenting the lodging and touring facilities will also be taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

During 1966–67 the construction of a pavilion in Vedanthangal Birds' Sanctuary and metalling of roads inside Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary were taken up.

In 1967–68 Rest House at Point Calimere, Recreation Centre in Guindy Park Reserve Forest and a dormitary in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary will be taken up. In 1968–69 besides improving the facilities in the sanctuaries, the children's corner and roads in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary will be improved.

5. Timber Operation and Forest Utilisation.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals 1966–67	1·35
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·54
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·25

Providing improved and quicker facilities for the transport of timber from forests is the object of the scheme.

During 1966–67 two lorries and forty-two rain coats for the departmental elephantmen were purchased.

During 1967–68, rain coats for the elephantmen will be purchased. One mazdoor line at Benne and also a bridge to facilitate easy transport during rainy season will be constructed. During 1968–69, purchase of rain coats and jerseys will be made.

6. Training of Staff.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·29
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·25
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·30

It is proposed to train the Forest Guards and Foresters in the Madras State Forestry Training School at Vaigai Dam.

During 1966–67, 30 Foresters and 120 Forest Guards were trained. In 1967–68, another batch 30 Foresters and 120 Forest Guards will be given training in Forestry Management, etc. During 1968–69, 30 Foresters and 120 Forest guards will be trained.

7. Forest Research.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·60

During 1966–67, the Intensive Wattle Research Unit, Vandalur and Denkanikottah Centre will be continued and Research activities expanded.

In 1967–68 the Wattle Research, Cashew and Sandal Research will be continued. In 1968–69, the following will be carried out :—

(*a*) *Intensive Research on Wattle.*

The research works on wattle on an intensive scale right from the seedling stage to the exploitation stage will be continued in the centres at Kodaikanal and Ootacamund.

(*b*) *Cashew Research.*

The intensive research on cashew regeneration on modes of maintenance, on cultural operations, on methods of manuring and pest control and collection of yield data will be continued at Vandalur besides opening similar centres at Panrutti and Udayarpalayam.

(*c*) *Sandal Research.*

It is proposed to continue the research activities on sandal propagation at Denkanikottah besides extending the research activities to Vellore East and Salem divisions.

8. Communications (Roads).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·43
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·99
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·50

Laying out new roads and improving the existing roads in order to facilitate frequent inspections and also extraction of forest produce are the objectives of the scheme.

During 1966–67 new roads over a distance of 21 KM. were laid besides completing the incomplete works of the previous year.

During 1967–68 the incomplete road works will be completed. In 1968–69 new roads will be formed.

9. Buildings.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·27
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·17

The object of the scheme is to construct quarters for the subordinates including office staff.

10. Amenities to Forest Staff and Labour.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·18
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

The object of the scheme is to provide various amenities to forest staff and labour engaged in forestry operations by providing mazdoor lines, transport facilities, etc.

During 1966–67, 500 woollen cumblies were supplied to the labourers in the Nilgiris and in the Upper Palnis.

During 1967–68, provision has been made for supplying rain-proof cumblies. In 1968–69 labour colony will be provided in addition to cumblies and woollen jerseys.

11. Forest Protection.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·88
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·10
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

The object of the scheme is to devise ways and means for intensified and more effective measures to protect the forests from fires, illicit fellings, etc.

During 1966–67, 2 jeeps were purchased.

During 1968–69, fire watch towers and fire fighting equipments will be provided.

12. Working Plans.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·40
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·42
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

The scheme provides for continuance of the Working Plan Circle and for adequate supervision over the preparation of Working Plans.

13. Minor Forest Produce.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·41
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·79
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·79

The object of the scheme is to raise tamarind and other minor forest produce in the forest areas of the State.

During 1966–67, 513 acres were raised with tamarind, seekai, soapnut, silk cotton, *bursera delpechiana* and during 1967–68, 475 acres will be raised with these species. In 1968–69, 500 acres will be raised with these species.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

Planting of Quick-Growing Species.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	7·74
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	13·37
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

The object of the scheme is to plant quick-growing species like eucalyptus and bamboos in suitable localities so that the output from these plantations will serve as raw materials in due course and feed the various wood based industries.

An area of 15,000 acres will be planted during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67, 3,943 acres were raised and another 6,000 acres will be planted with eucalyptus, bamboos during 1967–68. During 1968–69, 7,500 acres will be planted.

Foreign Exchange required—Rs 3·60 lakhs.

FISHERIES.	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay.	7,88·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1,25·26
Revised Estimate for 1967–68.	1,56·67
Budget Estimate for 1968–69.	98·89

VIII. FISHERIES.

CENTRALLY-ASSISTED SCHEMES.

1. Scheme for the Construction and Supply of Mechanised Fishing Boats.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Financial—	
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	77·24
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	90·99
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	52·58
Physical Target—	
Fourth Plan Target	1,000 boats.
1966–67 (achievement)	143 ,,
1967–68 (anticipated)	195 ,,
1968–69 (programme)	200 ,,

This scheme provides for the construction and supply of 1,000 mechanised fishing boats to fishermen at subsidised rates during the Fourth Plan period. The fishermen are granted a subsidy of 25 per cent on hulls and 50 per cent on engines. The subsidised cost is recovered in 60 monthly instalments spread over a period of 7 years. During 1966–67 the construction of 150 boats was taken up besides 80 incomplete boats of Third Plan. 143 boats have been completed and 55 were in various stages of construction at the close of the year. During 1967–68 it is programmed to construct 195 mechanised boats including Indo-Norwegian Project Boats. In 1968–69 it is proposed to construct 200 boats in all the Boat yards including Indo-Norwegian Project. It is also proposed to organise a central stores to channalise the purchase and distribution of stores like hardware materials, paints, timber, engines, etc., to the different boat building yards at a cost of Rs 1·00 lakh. The wage structure of one set of carpenters and other workers in boat building yards has been streamlined commensurate with the local market rate and other service conditions in 1967–68. The second phase of revision of wage structure and for regular establishment has been proposed to be taken up in 1968–69.

2. Supply of Fishing Requisites to Fishermen.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	45·00
Actuals, 1966–67	9·41
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·87
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·21

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan Target	125,000 kg. nylon for mechanised boats. 375,000 kg. nylon for indigenous boats. 50 engines. 1 Fish net making factory.
1966–67	22,500 kg. of nylon. Rs 50,000 worth cotton yarn.
1967–68	Rs 50,000 worth cotton yarn. 9,000 kg. of nylon
1968–69	.. 12,000 kg. of nylon for indigenous boats. Rs 50,000 worth cotton yarn. Rs 4,00,000 worth of diesel.

This scheme envisages supply of fishing requisites to fishermen such as nylon, cotton yarn and other fishing tackles to improve the fish production by modern methods of fishing. During the Fourth Plan period it is programmed to supply 125,000 kg. of nylon along with the mechanised fishing boats, 50 engines and outboard motors and 375,000 kg. of nylon for indigenous crafts at subsidised rates and to establish a fish net making factory at Madras. A subsidy of 25 per cent is allowed on the cost of nylon supplied to fishermen. The subsidised cost of nylon is recovered in 18 monthly instalments spread over a period of 2 years. Subsidised cost on cotton yarn is fully recovered on issue.

During 1966–67, a quantity of 22,500 kg. of nylon has been purchased for distribution along with mechanised boats. Cotton yarn at a cost of Rs 50,000 has been supplied to fishermen at subsidised cost. In view of the construction of different sizes of boats such as 30, 32, 36 and 42 footer boats, the Government have ordered the supply of the following quantum of nylon for the different sizes :—

30 footer boats	100 kg.
32 ,, ...	150 kg.
36 ,, ...	175 kg.
42 ,, ...	200 kg.

During 1967–68, it is programmed to distribute nylon to 195 mechanised fishing boats constructed under the plan and under Indo-Norwegion Project. It is also proposed to supply cotton yarn at a cost of Rs 50,000 in 1967–68 on a subsidy of 20 per cent.

In 1968–69 it is proposed to grant subsidy to co-operatives for purchase and distribution of nylon at subsidised cost. It is estimated that about Rs 4,00,000 worth of nylon can be distributed by the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and the Department will grant a subsidy of Rs. 1·00 lakh. By this about 12,000 kg. nylon will be received by fishermen. Grant of subsidy for diesel oil supplied to mechanised boats has also been proposed under the plan in 1968–69 at a net cost of Rs 4·00 lakhs. Cotton yarn is also proposed to be supplied at 15 per cent subsidy in 1968–69.

3-(i) Production and Distribution of Fish Seeds.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·66
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·84
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	7·78

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan Target	30 crores fingerlings. 40 crores fry.
1966–67	4·96 crores fingerlings. 4·24 crores of hatchlings.
1967–68	5 crores fingerlings. 8 crores fry.
1968–69	6 crores fingerlings. 8 crores fry.

The Fourth Plan envisages the collection of 30 crores of fingerlings and 40 crores of fry through natural sources and production by induced spawning and their distribution in all inland water sources, departmental tanks, panchayat tanks and supply to private parties. During 1966–67, 4·96 crores fingerlings and 4·24 crores hatchlings were obtained by collection and induced spawning and stocked in inland waters. The construction of fish farms in Poongar swamp and the fish ponds and nurseries in Gomukhi and Vidur Reservoirs programmed in 1966–67 could not be completed as tenders could not be settled on departmental rates.

During 1967–68, the collection of 5 crores of fingerlings and 8 crores of fry is continued. In order to meet the increased requirement of fish seeds for stocking all the inland water sources, it is proposed to construct fish farms consisting of nurseries and rearing ponds in Sathanur, Krishnagiri and Manimuthar Reservoirs. The development of Pillur Reservoir in Coimbatore district has also been proposed to be taken up during 1967–68 at a cost of Rs 40,700. The fish seed farm at Poongar and fish farms at Gomukhi and Vidur Reservoirs have been taken up in 1967–68 and are likely to be in fair progress at the end of the year.

In 1968–69, nurseries and fish farms are proposed to be put up in Poondi and Buderi reservoirs. The development of Manjalar reservoir is also proposed to be taken up in 1968–69 at a cost of Rs 34,600. In order to provide for efficient fish catching mechanised boats are proposed to be supplied to all reservoirs at a cost of Rs 1,09,000 in 1968–69 utilising the stock of engines already available with the Department.

3 (ii) Development of Fisheries through Panchayats.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·00

The following schemes have been taken up for implementation during the Fourth Plan in all panchayats :—

Serial number.	Name of the scheme.		Government grant (with classification of block).	Ceiling on expenditure (Government grant contribution by Union and Panchayats wherever applicable).	Remarks.
1	Distribution of nylon floats, etc., to individuals.	I	15,000	15,000	Distribution at a subsidised rate of 75 per cent of cost price.
		II	1,750	1,750	
		III	500	500	
		IV	Nil.	Nil.	
2	Improvement of fish markets.	I	6,500	13,000	
		II	6,500	13,000	
		III	2,500	5,000	
		IV	Nil.	Nil.	
3	Renovation of tanks for fish culture.	I	5,000	7,500	
		II	10,000	15,000	
		III	5,000	7,500	
		IV	Nil.	Nil.	
4	Construction of fish nurseries.	I	4,000	6,000	
		II	8,000	12,000	
		III	4,000	6,000	
		IV	Nil.	Nil.	
5	Maintenance and Operation of Fish Nurseries.	I	1,500	2,250	
		II	2,500	3,750	
		III	1,500	2,250	
		IV	Nil.	Nil.	
6	Supply and distribution of fingerlings.	I	1,000	1,000	Distribution at 50 per cent of cost price.
		II	1,500	1,500	
		III	1,000	1,000	
		IV	100	100	

Class.	Government grant.	Total cost.
For each Block—	RS	RS
I. Coastal blocks	33,000	44,750
II. Inland blocks with good scope for fish culture	30,250	47,000
III. Inland block with limited scope for fish culture	14,500	22,250
IV. Blocks with little scope for fisheries	100	100

A provision of Rs 4·00 lakhs in 1966–67, Rs 6·00 lakhs in 1967–68 and Rs 4·00 lakhs in 1968–69 have been made for utilisation for the above scheme in Panchayats.

4. Setting up of Ice Plants, Cold Storage and Freezing Units.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	35·00
Actuals, 1966–67	9·69
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·81
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·37

It is proposed to construct 10 new plants during the Fourth Plan period. The following places have been tentatively fixed :—

	Freezing.	*Ice*	*Storage.*
	(IN TONS).		
1 Royapuram	10	40	200
2 Colachel	3	5	50
3 Periathalai	..	3	2
4 Periakuppam	..	3	..
5 Tondi	..	2	..
6 Pudupatnam	..	1	..
7 Amaravathi	..	1	..
8 Tiruchirappalli	..	1	..
9 Krishnagiri	..	1	..
10 Tuticorin Freezing	3	..	50

In 1966–67, nine ice plants and cold storages, one freezing unit at Ennore and 6 plants in fish curing yards taken up under the Third Plan and 2 ice plants and 6 walk-in-coolers taken up under crash programme were taken up for completion. A freezing unit at Tuticorin has also been sanctioned in addition to the existing ice-*cum*-cold storage plant in 1966–67 and the preliminaries have since been completed and actual construction is being commenced.

The following plants sanctioned under the Crash Programme have been completed and only testing and commissioning have to be done after trial runs :—

1 Ice Plant at Thirumullaivasal, and

2 Walk-in-Coolers at Royapuram, Adyar, Krishnagiri and Sathanur.

In 1967–68, the completion of the following plants is programmed :—

1 Muttom.
2 Cape Comorin.
3 Idinthakarai.
4 Freezing Plant, Ennore.
5 Porto Novo.
6 Rameswaram.
7 to 12 Six Plants in fish curing yards.
13 Freezing Unit, Tuticorin.
14 Walk-in-Cooler at Palayamkottai.
15 Walk-in-Cooler at Pudupatnam.
16 Walk-in-Cooler at Amaravathi.

Except for Cape Comorin and Muttom and the Freezing Unit at Tuticorin all plants will be completed and commissioned. Towards this, a provision of Rs 4·81 lakhs is required for settlement of cost of machinery, erection, etc. There is no programme to take up any new plants in 1967–68 due to paucity of funds.

5. TRANSPORT OF FISH.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	18·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·38
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·47
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·60
Physical Target—	
Fourth Plan	30 vehicles
1966–67	3 refrigerated cars.
1967–68	Nil.

During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to procure 30 vehicles for hiring and hire purchase of vehicles for the fishermen and fishermen co-operatives. Though there was no programme for the purchase of new vehicles in 1966–67, three refrigerated cars have been imported from Hungary through the State Trading Corporation. It is not proposed to purchase any new vehicles in 1967–68 or 1968–69. The provision indicated for 1968–69 is for running and maintenance of the existing insulated vehicles and the refrigerated cars.

6. Construction and Improvement of Fish Markets.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·07
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·20

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan target	50 retail market and one wholesale market.
1966–67	3 model markets.
1967–68	2 Markets (Retail).
1968–69	2 Markets (Retail).

It is programmed to grant subsidies for the construction and improvement of fish markets to 50 municipalities and local boards and for the construction of a wholesale market during the Fourth Plan period. The subsidy is calculated at 50 per cent on the estimated cost of the markets. During 1966–67, it was programmed to grant subsidies for the construction of model markets at Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Coimbatore and for the construction and improvement of five retail markets at a total cost of Rs 1·00 lakh. But the local bodies could not finalise the plans and estimates in time to obtain sanction for payment of subsidy except the Tiruchirappalli Municipality.

In 1967–68 a sum of Rs 20,000 is retained for grant of subsidy to the Tiruchirappalli, Villupuram and other markets and Rs 20,000 in 1968–69 for new markets.

7. Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·37
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·28

The Plan envisages the distribution of a loan of Rs 25·00 lakhs to fishermen and fishermen co-operatives during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67 a sum of Rs 4·50 lakhs has been granted as long-term and medium-term loans to fishermen through Fishermen Co-operative Societies. In 1967–68 it is proposed to grant a loan to the tune of Rs 2·62 lakhs for the purchase of craft and tackle and clearance of prior debts of fishermen and for working capital for marketing and other purposes of fishermen co-operatives. Though there is a sanction of Rs 4·50 lakhs the actual disbursement is being limited to the Budget provision of Rs 2·62 lakhs in 1967–68. In 1968–69 it is proposed to grant loans for Rs 3·50 lakhs by utilising the carried over amount of Rs 1,88,000 and a fresh sanction of Rs 1,62,000.

8. Development of Estuaries.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·28
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·82
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·89

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan Target	3 Estuarine Fish Farms.
1966–67	Survey.
1967–68	One Estuary at Porto Novo.
1968–69	Survey.

During the Fourth Plan period, the development of any 3 of the estuaries in the State has been programmed. In 1966–67 a survey unit has been established to take up the survey of all estuaries to find the possibility of developing three of them. During 1967–68 it is proposed to develop the Porto Novo estuary and to construct fish ponds and nurseries at a cost of Rs 0·45 lakh. The survey unit will also be continued in 1967–68 and 1968–69.

9. Training of Fishermen, Officials inside and outside India.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·33
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·69

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan Target	2,500 fishermen. 125 officials.
1966–67	190 fishermen.
1967–68	190 fishermen. 1 Officer. 20 officials.
1968–69	190 fishermen. 1 Officer. 8 officials.

The training of 2,500 fishermen, 100 officials and 25 officers of the department has been envisaged in the Fourth Plan. The training centres established under the Crash programme, viz., Cuddalore and Colachel and the Staff Training Institute have been continued under the plan. During the year 1966–67 the expansion of all the fishermen training centres at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin and Colachel to train 50 fishermen in each batch has been taken up against 20 fishermen in each training centre during the Third Plan. As the buildings at Madras, Tuticorin and Nagapattinam are inadequate to train 50 trainees, additional buildings are being put up in these places in 1967–68. Additional boats to cope up with the practical training of all the 50 fishermen has become necessary and therefore it is proposed to provide 3 boats of 32 and 36 feet to the Training Centres in 1968–69.

One officer in the grade of Assistant Director had been deputed to Japan under the Colombo Plan in 1966–67 for training in trout culture and allied matters for eight months and another officer had been deputed to Marine Products Processing Centre, Mangalore for training on processing technique to be posted in charge of our Canning Factory at Tuticorin and freezing units being put up in the State. One Inspector of Fisheries and one Sub-Inspector of Fisheries have been deputed to Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Ernakulam, for training as Master Fishermen to be absorbed in offshore fishing unit of our State when fishing trawlers are received. Four mechanics have also been deputed to Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives for training in engine drivers course to handle fishing trawlers. In 1967–68 the training of 50 fishermen in each of the Training Centres will be continued and some more personnel deputed for training in gear technology, processing, etc. One officer and one Research Assistant are proposed to be deputed under Colombo Plan to Japan for Training this year and they will be completing their training in 1968.

10. Research, Survey, Investigation and Statistics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·16

The Research Station at Tuticorin on Fishing Crafts is continued. A Research Unit on culture of frogs have been established in 1967–68. These units will be continued in 1968–69.

11. Canning and Fishmeal Plant.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·20
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·86
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·10

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan	1 Canning and 1 Fishmeal.
1966–67	Nil.
1967–68	Nil.

The expenditure in 1966–67 related to the cost of building for the Agar-Agar Plant at Tuticorin commenced in the Third Plan.

12. Aquarium.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	...
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·04
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·05

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan	One Aquarium.
1966–67	Nil.
1967–68	Nil.

It is proposed to set up a marine aquarium at Madras during the Fourth Plan period. Since the construction of a marine aquarium was deferred during the Third Plan in view of the emergency, it was proposed to take up the construction in the second half of the current Plan. A part of the expenditure for the provision of marine tanks in the fresh water aquarium at Marina has been incurred in 1966–67.

13. Planning, Direction and Supervision.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·70
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·76
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·75

The provision is to meet the cost on supervisory staff sanctioned for the formulation, implementation and co-ordination of plan programme in the head office.

14. Boat Building Yards and Workshops.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·59
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·36
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·28

Physical Target—

Fourth Plan Target .. .. .. 3 Yards.

1966–67 .. .. 1 Vehicle for Nagapattinam.

1967–68 .. .. Electrification and improvement—

(1) Nagapattinam Yard.
(2) Provision of machinery for Boat Building Yards.
(3) Strengthening of Service Centres.

1968–69 .. .. (1) Expansion of Nagapattinam Yard.
(2) Shifting of Marina Yard to Ennore.
(3) Servicing Centre at Mandapam.
(4) Servicing Centre at Cuddalore.
(5) Additional Machinery for Boat Building Yards.

Under the Fourth Plan it is programmed to take up the construction of 3 boat building yards to meet the job of constructing the large number of mechanised fishing boats. In 1966–67 a 7-ton vehicle has been provided for the Nagapattinam boat building yard.

During the year 1967–68 the following schemes have been taken up to strengthen the existing boat yards and servicing centres to meet the growing need for efficiency in this field of boat construction and after-care and maintenance of the costly engines :—

(1) Alterations and electrification for the Boat Building Yard building at Nagapattinam.
(2) Strengthening of all service centres.
(3) Machinery for the Boat Building Yards.

In 1968–69 it is proposed to open two servicing centres at Mandapam and Cuddalore and to provide additional sheds in Nagapattinam Boat Building Yard. It is also proposed to equip the Boat Building Yard with more equipments to tone up efficiency. It is also proposed to shift the Marina Boat Building Yard to Ennore during 1968–69.

15. Welfare Schemes.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

The proposal is for the construction of houses for fishermen during 1968–69. The quantum of assistance will be Rs 1,000 per house (Rs 750 towards subsidy and Rs. 250 towards loan).

16. Deep Sea Fishing.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	4·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·95

The Government of India have agreed to supply four indegenous trawlers for off shore fishing. A token provision of Rs 1·00 lakh is provided to make initial payments, if necessary.

17. Indo-Norwegian Project.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate 1967–68	21·00
Budget Estimate 1968–69	1·00

The implementation of various schemes under Indo-Norwegian Project at Mandapam is kept outside the Plan hitherto. The machinery required for the Boat Building Yard, Ice Plant, Cold Storages and Freezing Units, Training Centre and the engines for construction of boats were supplied by the Norwegian Foundation free of cost until the old agreement expired on 31st March 1967. The cost of civil works, cost of establishment and the cost of hulls of mechanised boats are met by the State Government. Under the new agreement, the Norwegian Foundation has decided to supply machinery and equipment on pending items taken up under the old agreement free of cost in the current agreement. It is proposed to bring the scheme 'Construction of boats' under Indo-Norwegian Project under Plan Schemes from 1967–68. During 1967–68, 58 boats of 32′ and 2 boats of 43′ are under construction and they are expected to be completed before March 1968. The Fish Freezing Plant and Fishmeal Plant which were approved and the Third Supplementary Agreement which expire on 31st March 1968 are likely to be completed and commissioned in 1968–69 with machinery received on aid. The Training Centre will be continued to train 60 fishermen in each batch of 10 months each.

It is proposed to establish one Servicing Centre for Mandapam under this Scheme during 1968–69 at a cost of Rs 1·00 lakh. The machineries for the Servicing Centre are being supplied by the Norwegian Foundation.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

Fishing Harbours and Landing Jetties.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	85·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	7·71
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	12·69

The construction of fishing harbour at Nagapattinam taken up under Third Plan has not been completed pending completion of dredging the Kaduvayar river mouth. The work has been taken up in November 1966 with the dredger made available by the State Port Officer. The preliminary work on Colachel Harbour was continued. The construction of the second stage of Cuddalore and the jetty at Rameswaram taken up under the Crash Programme were continued in 1966–67 and 1967–68. The construction of a jetty at Palk Bay Side at Mandapam is likely to be completed in 1968–69. In 1967–68, the work in the fishing harbour at Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and preliminaries on Tuticorin and Colachel may be completed. The actual construction work on the jetties at Rameswaram and Palk Bay Side are also likely to commence and considerable progress made in 1967–68.

In 1968–69 the actual construction work in Tuticorin Harbour is likely to be commenced.

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	47·50
Actuals, 1966–67	6·94
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	2·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	2·00

IX. WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING.

MARKETING.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentaive Fourth Plan Outlay	39·10
Actuals, 1966–67	1·94
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·00

The District Marketing Committees are being encouraged to establish new market yards and provide amenities therein. For this purpose, a loan assistance of Rs 3 lakhs was provided in the Third Plan. Loan assistance was given to each of the Marketing Committees in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts. During Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to distribute Rs 32 lakhs as loan. During 1967–68 and 1968–69 a sum of Rs 2 lakhs is proposed to be distributed in each year.

An experimental Arecanut Grading Station was established at Mettupalayam to enable Government to fix the grade specification for Mettupalayam arecanuts and also to provide free technical assistance to the graders in grading arecanut according to specification and also for supplying sets of sieves free of cost to them.

Ghee and oil grading laboratories were established to ensure that the ghee and oil consumed in urban areas are tested and inspected for quality. Three centres at Tirunelveli, Salem and Villupuram were established during Third Plan and this brings the total number to nine. During Fourth Plan, one more laboratory will be established at Vellore in 1968–69.

In order to accelerate the tempo of agricultural marketing by way of setting up of grading centres, standardization of farm production, collection and dissemination of market intelligence to the growers and popularising method of marketing farm produce through regulated markets in notified areas, five marketing units were functioning in the Third Plan period. They will be continued in the Fourth Plan period also.

With a view to introduce commercial grading to enable the agriculturists to realise better prices by arranging to grade the produce in the assembling centres, experimental commercial grading centres were established, one each at Villupuram, Vridhachalam, Jayankondan and Vellore. During Fourth Plan 40 additional centres will be established. Of these 20 centres for crops other than Cotton and one for Cotton Kapas grading as a Centrally Sponsored are programmed for 1968–69.

WAREHOUSING.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·00
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	...
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	...

The Madras State Warehousing Corporation at the end of Third Five-Year Plan was owning constructed warehouses at 10 centres including additional warehouse in 2 centres with a total capacity of 23,750 tonnes. It was programmed for 1966–67, to acquire sites in 3 centres and to commence construction on the acquired centres besides completing the two warehouses at Vellore. As the Central Warehousing Corporation could not contribute towards the share capital of the Madras State Warehousing Corporation more than one lakh during 1966–67, the Vellore construction work was completed with the loan of Rs 4 lakhs received from the State Government. Other programmes of acquisition and construction were dropped.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.	
	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay.. ..	15,59·00
Actuals, 1966–67	418·85
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	414·11
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	174.75

X. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	16,89·38
Actuals, 1966–67	4,18·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4,13·38
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,74·50

The pattern of Panchayat Development Administration which is in operation in this State in the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions is clearly defined in Madras Panchayats Act, 1958. The functions and responsibilities of the Panchayat Administration are classified as mandatory, discretionary and agency functions under the Act depending on whether they constitute statutory duties of the Panchayat Administration forming first charge on the resources or are functions authorised to be performed by them or are entrusted to them by the Government. The Panchayat Unions are executing schemes with reference to a Panchayat Development Schematic Budget drawn up by the Government. The Schematic Budget was framed by pooling of financial resources of different departments as well as the local resources which have to be mobilised by the Panchayat Unions. The financial structure of the Schematic Budget classified under "Production Fund", "Education Fund", "General Fund" and "Village Panchayat Fund" has been designed to enable them to implement their functions. The total expenditure provided for the Third Plan period for all the Panchayat Unions in the State is Rs 1,42·00 crores. A similar Panchayat Development Schematic Budget for the Fourth Plan has been drawn up tentatively at a cost of Rs 1,88 crores.

Out of the total expenditure incurred by the various Panchayat Union Councils during many years, only the portion attributable to the Plan Blocks (Stage I and Stage II), is shown under this head of development.

The total outlay proposed for 1968–69 under Community Development is Rs. 2,23·70 lakhs. This has been arrived at by taking into consideration the number of Plan Blocks (Stage I and Stage II) in operation in 1968–69. The loan portion which was utilised during 1967–68, to finance New Well Subsidy Scheme, has now been taken out of Community Development Outlay and shown under Minor Irrigation itself.

The physical achievements in respect of certain programmes at the end of 1966–67 are as follows :—

Panchayat Plantation.—An extent of 2,319 acres was covered with plantation.

Communication.—At the end of 1966–67, the length of village roads maintained by Panchayats was 15,665 miles. Only about 6,200 villages and hamlets were not provided with Link Roads at the end of 1966–67, out of a total of 17,437 villages and hamlets in the State as a whole.

Health and Sanitation.—Only about 6,300 villages and hamlets were provided with drinking water facilities at the end of 1966–67. The overhead tanks and drinking-water wells provided in the villages were 2,240 and 44,591 respectively. 2,364 Maternity Centres were functioning at the end of 1966–67, in Panchayat Union Areas.

Veterinary Dispensaries.—Two hundred and eighty-four Veterinary Dispensaries were functioning at the end of 1966–67. Of these, 166 were provided with their own buildings. 184 Veterinary Buildings are under construction.

Minor Irrigation.—About 24,000 Minor Irrigation works with a total ayacut of 10 lakhs of acres were maintained by Panchayat Unions.

Schools.—At the end of 1966–67, 18,185 Elementary Schools and 3,275 Higher Education Schools were run by the Panchayat Unions. Of these, 10,555 schools were accommodated in their own buildings. 1,793 buildings were under construction.

Quarters for Women Teachers.—1,002 quarters have been constructed for Women teachers by the end of 1966–67. 108 quarters are under construction during the current year.

Supply of Radio to the Panchayats.—Out of the total of 12,881 Panchayats, 12,693 Panchayats were supplied with 15,863 Radio Sets at the end of 1966–67.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,65·62
Actuals, 1966–67	74·79
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	70·97
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	69·50

(1) APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	30·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·16
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·46
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

The object of the Applied Nutrition Programme is to educate the people on the need to take nutritive food and to help the community to produce these protective foods in larger measure and make them available particularly to the vulnerable sections. The programme, which the State Government are implementing in collaboration with the United Nations Children Emergency Fund continues to be in operation in seven blocks attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres, viz., Arni, Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Tiruvidamarudur, Pattukkottai, T. Kallupatti and Koilpatti and also in two Blocks, viz., Athoor (Madurai district) and Poonamallee in Chingleput district. Preliminaries are being made to implement the programme in three more blocks, viz., Sattur, Agastheeswaram and Perianaickenpalayam. Assistance is given to the Panchayats for developing the school kitchen and Community gardens, poultry and pisciculture. The produce is distributed free of cost to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.

The details of achievements under the Applied Nutrition Programme from the inception of the programme up to 31st March 1967 are given below :—

1	Name of the Blocks and districts	(1) Arni (North Arcot district). (2) Bhavanisagar (Coimbatore district). (3) Krishnagiri (Dharmapuri district). (4) Koilpatti (Tirunelveli district). (5) Pattukkottai (Thanjavur district). (6) Tiruvidamarudur (Thanjavur district). (7) T. Kallupatti (Madurai district). (8) Athoor (Madurai district). (9) Poonamallee (Chingleput district).
2	Total number of Panchayats — — —	318 Panchayats.
3	Total number of villages ... — — —	434 villages.
4	Area — — — — — —	2,075 square kilometres.
5	Total number of population — — —	6,88,956.

Village Gardens.

1	Number of gardens selected — — —	136 gardens.
2	Number of gardens started — — ...	114 gardens.
3	Area covered (in acres) — — — —	388·01 acres.
4	Total number of wells sunk — — —	62 wells.
5	Total number of pumpsets installed :—	
	(i) Oil engine — — — — —	35.
	(ii) Electric engines ... — — —	23.

School Gardens.

1	Number of gardens selected — — —	358 gardens.
2	Number of gardens started — — —	351 gardens.
3	Area covered so far ... — — —	89·42 acres.

Poultry.

1	Number of poultry units selected — —	221 units.
2	Number of poultry units started — —	130 units.

Pisciculture.

1	Number of tanks selected ... — ... —	204 tanks.
2	Area .. — .. .. —	164,709·97 reservoir at Bhavanisagar.

(2) Rural Industries Project.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,70·00
Actuals, 1966–67	17·71
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	19·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	18·00

In order to assist in creating a climate for the dispersal of the Agro-Industrial enterprises in Rural areas, the Planning Commission proposed the introduction of a scheme for intensive development of Small-Scale Industries in Rural areas. The Rural Industries Projects are being implemented in this State in three places, viz., Sriperumbudur in Chingleput district, Omalur in Salem district and Nanguneri in Tirunelveli district. The scheme is eligible for cent percent financial assistance from the Government of India by way of grants and loans. This programme was inaugurated in January 1963 and has been in operation since then. The important programme taken in the project areas include (i) Training Programmes, (ii) Common Facility Service Centres and (iii) General Purpose Engineering Workshops and departmental units for the production of agricultural implements and other consumer goods. Apart from the schemes implemented directly by the Government, loans are also granted to private entrepreneurs at a concessional rate of interest of 3 per cent for expanding the existing units or starting new Industries. It is programmed to implement the scheme during 1968–69 at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs. The Director of Industries and Commerce has been made as the Head of the Department for the implementation of this programme.

(3) Rural Manpower Programme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	56·92
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	50·01
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	51·00

The Rural Manpower Programme is being implemented in this State as an adjunct to the Community Development Programme from 1961–62 onwards. It is a scheme sponsored by the Planning Commission (now administered by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation), to provide employment to unemployed and underemployed labourers during the agricultural slack season and incidentally create community assets in executing these works. The scheme is eligible for financial assistance from the Government of India by way of Grant and Loan on 50 : 50 basis. The scheme is at present in operation in 72 blocks out of 375 blocks in our State. The works are entrusted to Panchayats (or Labour Co-operatives where they exist) for execution. The works generally taken up under this programme are improvement to Minor Irrigation Sources, small road works, reclamation, panchayat plantation, raising of fuel forests, construction of small embankments, raising the level in marooned villages, minor drainage works, etc.

To ensure that the execution of works is not retarded due to paucity of funds, advance grants up to a maximum of Rs 50,000 are sanctioned to each block at a time. The Panchayat Unions in turn can advance to the Panchayats, subject to a maximum of Rs 500 at a time. A contribution of 10 per cent of the cost of work is collected from the Panchayats or the villagers for the execution of these works. The targetted expenditure per block should not normally exceed Rs 1 lakh. But the Collectors have been permitted to increase the grants to the deserving blocks when necessary.

A " Cell " with one Deputy Director and necessary staff has been created in the Directorate of Rural Development to ensure proper and quick implementation of the rural manpower programme. At the district level, the Collectors assisted by the Personal

Assistant (Panchayat Development) are in charge of the programme. At the block level the Panchayat Union Commissioners have been made responsible for the implementation of the programme. No special technical staff has been sanctioned at the field level.

The details of physical achievements made under this programme are indicated below :—

Details.	1966–67.		1967–68.	
	Target.	*Achievements.*	*Target.*	*Achievements.* (*Up to 30th June 1967.*)
(*a*) Employment (in lakhs Man-days) ..	..	17·25	..	2·5
(*b*) Minor Irrigation Works (in Hectares) ..	1,000	896	500	143
(*c*) Soil Conservation (in Hectares)	750	547	750	340
(*d*) Drainage Anti-water logging works (in Hectares).	40	31	100	9
(*e*) Land Development Land and Reclamation (in Hectares).	550	539	5,000	758
(*f*) (1) Road construction (in K.M.) ..	970	307	350	109
(2) Roads improved (K.M.)	760	226	252	132
I. Pisciculture—				
(1) Area of Tanks constructed	300	278	1,073	52
(2) Area of Tanks improved	2,000	15,475	2,512	367
II. Area of Community Orchards	75	65	10	2
III. Farm Forestry	30	40	..	..

CO-OPERATION.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	9,46·11
Actuals, 1966–67	100·81
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	72·70
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	73·87

XI. CO-OPERATION.

CENTRALLY-ASSISTED SCHEMES.

Co-operative Education and Training.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	39·13
Actuals, 1966–67	6·61
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·13
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·83

The programme for the year 1968–69 is to impart training to persons for employment in Co-operative Institutions. No assistance is proposed to be given in 1968–69 by Government to impart training to institutional candidates. The scheme of training of members, committee members, honorary and partly paid secretaries of Co-operative Societies has been discontinued. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union has implemented the scheme for publicity and propaganda and conducted essay competition. Refresher classes will also be conducted for the employees of Land Mortgage Banks and House Mortgage Banks.

Credit.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,17·22
Actuals, 1966–67	26·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	12·32
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	12·45

During the Fourth Plan period, no new society is programmed to be formed. The programme for 1968–69 is to select 300 potentially viable units which will emerge after reorganisation of the village credit societies and to assist them with subsidy towards cost of managerial staff. The Co-operative Central Banks in the State will open 30 additional branches. The share capital and deposit position of the Credit Co-operatives will be increased from Rs 18·65 crores to Rs 22·32 crores and from Rs 37·25 crores to Rs 40·25 crores respectively by the end of 1968–69. The co-operatives are expected to supply Rs 65·00 crores by way of Short Term and Medium Term Loans and Rs 5·00 crores by way of Long Term Loans during 1968–69. Contributions will be made to the Special Bad Debt Reserve of the Co-operative Central Banks and Primary Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative Marketing.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,88·84
Actuals, 1966–67	40·22
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	34·07
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	20·40

The programme for the year 1968–69 is to put up 100 godowns and to give share capital contribution to the Co-operative Marketing Societies to the extent of Rs 10·00 lakhs. Financial assistance will be given to six Co-operative Marketing Societies for the purchase of motor lorries. The value of produce marketed by the Co-operative Marketing Societies will be increased to Rs. 22·00 crores. Financial assistance will be given by way of subsidy to select Co-operative Marketing Societies which have installed processing plants to employ technical staff such as drivers, fitters, etc., and to meet the cost of grading staff and grading equipments in societies which have taken up grading activities.

Co-operative Sugar Factories.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	25·00
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	20·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	35·00

During 1968–69, it is proposed to contribute share capital to the extent of Rs 35·00 lakhs for the expansion of existing units.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED.

Consumers' Co-operatives.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,36·90
Actuals, 1966–67	54·63
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	14·30
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·48

With a view to ensure the supply of consumer articles at reasonable prices to the public and to hold the price line, the scheme of organisation of wholesale and primary stores in cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and above is under implementation. Government have taken shares in the stores societies started under this scheme and provided financial assistance towards their working capital, purchase of trucks, construction of godowns, etc.

As a further step in the stabilization of prices, the setting up of department stores in cities and towns having a population of more than 2 lakhs is in progress. Under this scheme six department stores were proposed to be set up during 1966–67. Out of these 5 stores one each at South Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Salem have been started. The sixth department store is proposed to be started in North Madras. Financial assistance has to be provided to the department stores by way of share capital participation to the tune of Rs 10 lakhs for the stores to be set up in Madras city and at Rs 3 lakhs each for the stores started in the districts and loans and subsidies towards the cost of furnitures, fixtures and fittings and subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff.

The Madras State Co-operative Consumers' Federation will assist the Co-operative Wholesale Stores in securing groceries and other consumer goods in bulk from the various production centres in the country and co-ordinate the activities of the wholesale stores in the State. Financial assistance will be provided to 2 stores in the Universities and 10 stores in Colleges in this State under this scheme.

Special Assistance for Gramdhan and Bhoodan Societies.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·39
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·40
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·90

During the year 1968–69 it is proposed to give financial assistance to the extent of Rs 0·90 lakh for the organisation of societies on gramdhan lands.

Export-oriented Large Size Processing Units such as Rice Bran Oil, Etc.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	55·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2 84
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·84
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	109.75

During the year 1968–69 it is proposed to give financial assistance for the establishment of one Cardamom oil extraction plant at Pattiveeranpatti and for the establishment of rice bran oil unit by the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation.

Co-operative Farming.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·26
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·25

Financial assistance for the Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies for Harijans will be given towards reclamation of lands, sinking of wells, purchase of bulls, implements, seeds, manures, etc. Financial assistance will also be given by way of loan to the Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies in Madurai under the Intensive Development Scheme and the Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies during the year 1968–69.

IRRIGATION.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	38,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67.	4,38·37
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	4,22·13
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	3,57·56

XII. IRRIGATION.

PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,23·06
Actuals, 1966–67	3,12·84
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2,50·71
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2,06·34

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose inter-state river valley project included in the Second Plan and continued in the Third and Fourth Plans also. The project is designed to utilise the water and power resources of the streams in the Anamalai range of the Western Ghats to provide irrigation facilities to 2·40 lakhs of acres in the dry and arid regions of Pollachi, Udumalpet, Dharapuram and Palladam taluks of Coimbatore district, in addition to augmenting the irrigation needs of Chittur area in Kerala and to provide power with an installed capacity of 185,000 K.W. The project contemplates the construction of 7 dams, a weir and a number of inter-connecting tunnels for a length of about 14 miles and 151 miles of lined main canals, besides lined branches and distributaries for several hundreds of miles.

Nirar Weir and Nirar Tunnel.—Nirar is the first of the west flowing rivers proposed to be diverted in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

Investigation works have been completed. Concurrence of the Kerala Government to start the work is awaited.

Sholayar Dam.—The work involves, 160,000 units of masonry. About 67 per cent of the masonry work has been completed.

Sholayar Power Tunnel.—The 9,200 feet long tunnel has been mined through.

Parambikulam Dam.—The work has been completed.

Parambikulam Tunnel.—Work has been completed.

Tunacadavu Dam.—The work has been completed.

Peruvaripallam Dam.—The Peruvaripallam dam work has been taken up and about 45 per cent of the work in this earth dam has been completed. There has been a setback in the progress as a result of the temporary stoppage of this work by Kerala Government from March 1966 onwards due to the non-completion of the clearance of the forest growth in the submergible area by the Kerala Forest Department. All efforts are being made to resume the work.

Sirkarpathy Tunnel.—The work has been completed.

Tekkadi Dam.—Concurrence of the Kerala Government is awaited for starting the work.

Aliyar Dam.—Completed.

Contour Canal and Navamalai Tunnel.—The works are completed.

Tirumurthi Dam.—Completed.

Parambikulam Main Canal.—This involves 171,773 units of earthwork excavation and 369,215 R.ft. of lining. Earthwork excavation has been completed and the lining work is nearing completion. Distribution system is in various stages of progress.

Udumalpet Canal.
Pollachi Canal.
Vettaikaranpudur Canal.
Aliyar Feeder Canal.
Sethumadai Canal.
} The Canal Works have been completed.

Foreign Exchange.—A sum of Rs 37·00 lakhs has been provided under foreign exchange for Parambikulam-Aliyar Project for the Fourth Plan period. For the year 1968–69 a sum of Rs 20·85 lakhs will be required for the import of equipments, spare parts including tyres, etc.

GOMUKHINADHI SCHEME.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1·03
Actuals, 1966–67	(—) 0·46
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·62
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

The Gomukhi Project has almost been completed during Third Plan period and a provision of Rs 1 03 lakhs was made for completing the remaining works and for giving finishing touches. An extent of 5,000 acres will be benefited under this scheme. This year (1967–68) all the works have been completed and the entire ayacut of 5,000 acres were thrown open for irrigation.

CHITTAR-PATTANAMKAL SCHEME.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,29·53
Actuals, 1963–67	105·18
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	105·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	95·00

Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme was started in the year 1963–64. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 7,34·88 lakhs. The expenditure incurred to end of the Third Plan period is Rs 2,05·35 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during 1966–67, i.e., first year of Fourth Plan Rs 105·18 lakhs.

RAMANADHI SCHEME.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,01·61
Actuals, 1966–67	0·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

It is proposed to construct a reservoir of 150 M.cft. capacity across river Ramanadhi near Melkadayam village in Tirunelveli district. It aims at giving an assu ed supply to 1,500 acres of double crops which fa ls practically every year and also to a new ayacut of 500 acres at an estimated cost of Rs 10.·61 lakhs.

MANIMUKTHA NADHI SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,00·00
Actuals, 1963–67	20·61
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	45·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	34·00

This scheme envisages a reservoir of 728 M.cft. capacity across the river Manimuktha Nadhi in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and excavation of right side canal of 7½ miles long. It aims at giving an assured supply to nearly 250 acres of existing irrigation and will convert 4,000 acres of dry land into wet. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 100 lakhs. The execution of the above scheme is in full progress.

GATANA RESERVOIR PROJECT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,63·91
Actuals, 1966–67	0·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	9·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

A reservoir of 350 M.cft. capacity will be formed under this scheme on the Gatana Nadhi near Sambankulam village in Tirunelveli district. Apart from stabilising an ayacut of 7,112 acres, it will ensure new irrigation on 1,000 acres. The cost is Rs 163·91 lakhs.

MODERNISING VAIGAI CHANNELS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·10
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

There are more than 100 channels taking off from river Vaigai feeding 414 tanks with an ayacut of 1,32,000 acres. Most of the channels have no head sluices and consequently the flows are uncontrolled. The position will now be remedied. The scheme has been cleared by the Planning Commission and will be sanctioned soon.

MODERNISING THANJAVUR CHANNELS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·70
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·72

As a prelude to the Modernising the old Cauvery Delta Irrigation System, some channels have been taken up for pilot study. Two channels taken up under this in 1965, have been almost completed. Another 14 channels have been approved by Government in November 1966. Of these, 7 channels have been taken up for execution in 1967. Mostly earthwork is in progress and masonry works have also been taken up. Work in the rest of the channels will be taken up in the next closure period. Two more schemes are also to be sanctioned for pilot study during 1968–69.

POWER.

(RS IN LAKHS.)

Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,75,56·20
Actuals, 1966–67	28,20·30
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	33,66·19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	32,16·73

XIII. POWER.

I. GENERATION SCHEMES.

A. Continuing Schemes.

1. PERIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME II STAGE.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8.60
Actuals, 1966–67	3·60
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	(—) 1·42
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·23

The scheme envisages the installation of one more 35 M.W. Generating Set with associated switchgear in the Periyar Power Station to increase the installed capacity to 140 M.W. The 35 M.W. unit has been commissioned during the Third Plan period and the provision made in 1967–68 and 1968–69 is towards balance payments and adjustments.

2. METTUR TUNNEL POWER-HOUSE SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	— 28·00
Actuals, 1966–67	(—) 16·85
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	(—) 11·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The scheme is to utilise the irrigation discharge at Mettur Dam and envisages the construction of a pressure tunnel 13·7 metres diameter and 411·50 metres long, penstock tunnels and a power station with an installed capacity of 200 M.W. in four units of 50 M.W. each. All works have been completed and the four units are in commercial operation.

The credit shown for 1967–68 is towards diversion of construction equipments to other projects.

3. KUNDAH HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME III STAGE.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,50·50
Actuals, 1966–67	2,15·41
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	68·36
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	11·00

The extension scheme envisages the construction of two masonry dams across Pegumbahalla stream and Bhavani river, nine diversion weirs and storages at Varahapallam, Sillahalla, Porthimund, Parsons Valley, Katteri, Niralipallam and Western catchments about 35 K.M. of tunnels, three power stations, two pump houses and extensions to the existing Power Stations I and II.

All the three power stations and the additional units at Power Stations I and II are in commercial operation. All civil works except the works on the tunnel connecting East Varahapallam to Avalanchee have been completed. The provision made for 1967–68 is towards the completion of civil works and that for 1968–69 is towards payment of compensation for forest lands.

4. PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,32·70
Actuals, 1966–67	3,42·80
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2,69·71
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2,20·00

This is a part of the Integrated Irrigation-*cum*-Hydro-Electric Parambikulam Project and proposes to utilise the waters of Sholayar, Parambikulam and Aliyar rivers in the Anamalai hills of the Coimbatore district for power generation. The scheme envisages the construction of four power stations with a total installed capacity of 185 M.W.

The mining of all the tunnels of this scheme have been completed and the concrete lining is in progress.

Building of masonry at Upper Aliyar Dam is in progress.

The present stage of progress for the various power stations are given below :—

(*a*) *Sarkarpathi Power Station.*—All works completed and the 30 M.W. unit is in commercial operation.

(*b*) *Sholayar Power Station I.*—Substructure concreting and superstructure masonry for the power house have been completed. The erection of the generators is in progress.

The two units of 35 M.W. capacity each are expected to be commissioned during 1968–69.

(*c*) *Sholayar Power Station II.*—Excavation for foundation of power station has been completed and the substructure concreting is in progress.

The 25 M.W. unit is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1968–69.

(*d*) *Aliyar Power Station.*—Concreting of penstock anchors and substructure concreting at Power Station are in progress.

The 60 M.W. unit is expected to be commissioned early in 1968–69.

5. KODAYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10,62·40
Actuals, 1966–67	2,08·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3,50·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3,00·00

This scheme is for the utilisation of the waters of Kodayar River in Kanyakumari district for power development and envisages the construction of two dams and two power stations with necessary water conveyance system with installed capacity of 60 M.W. at Plant I and 40 M.W. at Plant II.

Mining of Tunnel Nos. I and II completed and Lining is in progress. Building of masonry at both the Dams is in progress. Fabrication of penstocks for power stations I and II is in progress. Substructure concreting at both power stations sites is also in progress.

The Kodayar Power House I is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1968–69 and Power House II early in 1969–70.

6. MADRAS PLANT EXTENSION IV STAGE (INSTALLATION OF 30 M.W. TURBO ALTERNATOR SET).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6,11·60
Actuals, 1966–67	67·88
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2,25·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,75·00

The scheme envisages the installation of a 30 M.W. Turbo Alternator Set and two Numbers 175,000 lb./hr. boilers at the Basin Bridge Power Station.

Concreting of foundation has been completed and erection of steel work is in progress. Orders have already been placed for the boilers and the delivery of materials is in progress. The 30 M.W. Turbo Alternator Set is expected to be commissioned early in 1968–69.

7. THERMAL STATION AT ENNORE.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	54,88·40
Actuals, 1966–67	5,38·52
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11,80·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	15,00·00

The scheme is to install a Thermal station of 340 M.W. capacity at Ennore comprising of 2 generating units each of 110 M.W. and 2 generating units each of 60 M.W. The 110 M.W. units would be supplied from Czechoslovakia under the Second Czechoslovakia Credit while the 60 M.W. units would be supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., from their Tiruchirappalli and Ramachandrapuram Plants. Orders have been placed for the boilers and Turbo sets. Civil works are under way. Erection of boiler for the first 60 M.W. unit commenced.

The first 60 M.W. unit is expected to be commissioned during 1968–69. The second 60 M.W. unit and the first 110 M.W. unit are expected to be commissioned during 1969–70 and the second 110 M.W. during 1970–71. This scheme apart from meeting the ever increasing demand of the State will also stabilise the Power supply in the State.

B. New Schemes.

I. ADDITIONAL THERMAL CAPACITY (INSTALLATION OF A V. UNIT OF 110 M.W. CAPACITY AT ENNORE THERMAL STATION).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	13,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

This scheme envisages the installation of a V Generating Unit of installed capacity 110 M.W. at Ennore Thermal Station which will make the total installed capacity of Ennore Thermal Station as 450 M.W. The scheme report for this proposal costing Rs 16,85·00 lakhs has been forwarded to Government of India for sanction. The technical clearance of the Planning Commission is still awaited.

The provisions made for 1967–68 and 1968–69 are towards preliminary civil works.

II. Transmission and Distribution Including Rural Electrification.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	70,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	14,35·02
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	12,68·29
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10,00·00

This scheme envisages the construction of a number of main and secondary transmission lines required as also establishing sub-stations for taking the power generated at the various power stations to the remotest corner of the State. The scheme also provides for the construction of Distribution lines to distribute power to the rural areas. During Fourth Plan period, it is programmed to erect 13,000 K.M. of H.T. lines, extend electricity to about 11,000 villages (including hamlets) and to connect up about 1·4 lakhs agricultural pumpsets.

In addition, this scheme also provides for increase in transformer capacity at a number of sub-stations to cater to the additional load, modernising the sub-station with latest types of protection equipments, etc.

In the current year, during April-August 1967, 1,193 K.M. of H.T. lines were erected, 1,485 villages (including hamlets) were electrified and 19,199 agricultural pumpsets, connected up.

During the year 1968–69, it is programmed to erect 2,500 K.M. of H.T. lines, extend electricity to another 2,600 villages and hamlets and connect up 40,000 agricultural pumpsets.

III. Investigation of New Schemes.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	6·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	7·25
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·50

The scheme reports for Pandiyur-Punnapuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme (in Nilgiris) Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme IV Stage and Kadamparai Hydro-Electric Scheme (in the Anamallai), Coimbatore district, have been sent to Government of India. The sanction for Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme IV Stage Extensions alone has been received from Government of India so far.

Detailed investigation of Cholatipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme 60 M.W. (in Nilgiris), Nellithurai Hydro-Electric Scheme (in Nilgiris), 50 M.W. and Paralayar Hydro-Electric Scheme 35 M.W. (in Kanyakumari district) has been completed and the scheme reports are under preparation.

The detailed investigation of the following schemes will be continued during 1968–69:—

(*a*)	Upper Thambaraparani Hydro-Electric Scheme (Tirunelveli district).	155 M.W.
(*b*)	Upper Manimuthar Hydro-Electric Scheme (Tirunelveli district).	95 M.W.
(*c*)	Coonoor-Kallar Hydro-Electric Scheme (Nilgiris district) ..	100 M.W.
(*d*)	Lower Cauvery Scheme (Salem district)	150 M.W.
(*e*)	Upper Amaravathi Scheme (Madurai district)	70 M.W.
(*f*)	Suriliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme (Madurai district)	25 M.W.
(*g*)	Lower Moyar Scheme (Nilgiris district)	70 M.W.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	11,85·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1,07·29
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	2,65·99
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	2,62·85

XIV. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS.

A. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.

IV F.y.P. M.S Rieu of Progress During 1968-69

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	11,15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	98·49
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2,53·06
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2,52·96

1. Pilot Iron and Steel Plant.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	4·35
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·06
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·96

The Pilot Iron and Steel Plant in Madras State is a Plan Scheme included in the Third Plan. It is a Central Sector Project and the preliminary investigations have been carried out at the instance of the Government of India. During the Third Plan, the State Government undertook detailed geological investigations and carried out commercial tests for selecting the most economic process for the manufacture of iron and steel utilising the Neyveli Lignite and Salem Iron Ore. About the middle of the Third Plan, the Government of India requested Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Company (Private), Limited, Calcutta, to prepare a detailed project report for the Neyveli-Salem Steel Project. The State Government rendered all the assistance required by the Consultants in their assignment by undertaking contour surveys, load tests, soil and water analysis and localising raw materials required for the plant. The data required by the Consultants were also collected and furnished to them. An extent of about 26,940 acres (10,906 hectares) of land was notified under the Land Acquisition Act at the request of the Government of India representing the land requirements of the steel plant, railway siding, marshalling yard, mining, ancillary industries, township, etc. The detailed project report was received by the Government of India in August 1964. On the basis of this report, the Government of India invited the Japan Consulting Institute, Tokyo, to study the techno-economic feasibility of the Neyveli-Salem Steel Project. The State Government again rendered all the assistance required by the Japan Consulting Institute and collected and furnished the data required by them. The report of the Japan Consulting Institute is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The decision of the Government of India on the establishment of the Steel Plant is awaited.

2. Share Capital and Loans to Madras State Industrial Development Corporation.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	11,15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	94·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	250·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	250·00

The Madras State Industrial Development Corporation is a wholly-owned Government of Madras Company formed in 1965 for setting up and administering major industrial undertakings in the public sector. In the year 1965–66, a sum of Rs 75 lakhs has been subscribed by the Government towards its share capital of this Corporation. During the year 1966–67, a further sum of Rs 75 lakhs has been subscribed. This Corporation is implementing the following two major projects :—

(1) Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam.

(2) Tamilnad Cements Project at Alangulam.

(1) *Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam.*—This plant is being established near Arkonam for manufacturing steel billets from steel scrap. It will have a capacity of 50,000 tonnes of steel billets per year in the first stage and a capacity of 100,000 tonnes in the second stage. In respect of this project, industrial licence has been obtained, import licence to a value of Rs 2,25 lakhs has been obtained. Collaboration arrangements with Soviet Collaborators have been finalised and contracts have been placed for plant and equipment with Messrs. Machino-export of U.S.S.R. The foreign exchange requirements have been accommodated under the Trade Agreement between India and U.S.S.R. and the foreign exchange payments are covered by a ten years deferred payment arrangement, the rate of interest on the outstanding amount being 3 per cent per annum. The Project Reports have been received, examined and approved. The project cost estimates have been approved. As per the accepted project report, the project cost will be Rs 6,35 lakhs including a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs 1,89 lakhs. The detailed working drawings are being received from U.S.S.R. The main technical personnel required for the project have been recruited and put in position. The necessary Civil Engineering Organisation has also been created. All the lands required for the Project have been acquired and arrangements for the water-supply at a cost of Rs 22 lakhs have already been made. All the site surveys and surveys for railway siding, etc., have been completed. The civil construction work has been taken on hand. It is expected that major portion of the civil construction work will be completed during the course of the next financial year and that the Plant will be commissioned during the middle of the year 1969–70 and that the production capacity of 50,000 tonnes will be achieved before the end of that year.

(2) *Tamilnad Cement Plant Project at Alangulam.*—This cement plant is being established at Alangulam near Rajapalayam with a production capacity of 1,200 tonnes of clinker per day. It will have two rotary kilns of 600 tonnes per day capacity each. The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs 7,77 lakhs.

In respect of this project, nearly 3,000 acres of land required for the quarry, plant site and for the railway siding have been acquired. All the limestones surveys have been completed and the deposits have been proved. Orders have been placed for the plant and equipment with Messrs. K. C. P. Limited and contracts for transport and erection of machinery have been entered into. Major portion of the equipments have already been fabricated and some of the equipments have already been transported to the site. Investigations regarding the railway siding have been completed and a sum of Rs 33 lakhs have been deposited with the Railways for providing the railway siding to a length of 16 K.M. on " Assisted siding " basis. Civil construction work both in respect of the factory and the colony have been taken on hand and are in progress. In respect of the quarry, the proposals have been approved and orders are being placed for quarry equipment. Meanwhile, opening of quarry on contract basis has been finalised and the quarry is expected to be opened shortly.

It is expected that the plant will be ready for commissioning in December 1968 or the first quarter of 1969 and that the plant will reach the full capacity of 1,200 tonnes per day or 4·2 lakhs clinker per year before the end of the year 1969.

Besides these two projects, the Corporation is also investigating the following projects :—

(i) Machine Tool Project.

(ii) Sponge Iron Project.

(iii) Machine Tool Accessories Project.

(i) *Machine Tool Project.*—In respect of this Project, a detailed Project Report has been prepared by the Japanese Machine Tool Trade Association, the members of which will be collaborating with the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation in this project. Detailed market surveys regarding the scope for the manufacture of machine tools have also been done during the course of the project work. This Project Report has been examined by the Indian Consultant of the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, viz., Dr. D.S. Mulla and also by Messrs. H. M. T., who were engaged as Second Consultant by the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Limited. As a result of the examination of the Project Report, it has been tentatively decided by the Corporation to manufacture "Production Jig Boring Machines","Die Sinking Machines" and "Turret Millers" in the first stage of the project and to take up manufacturing of horizontal boring machine in the second stage of the project. An application has already been made to the Government of India for the grant of an industrial licence and it is pending with the Government of India for quite sometime.

(ii) *Sponge Iron Project.*—In respect of this project, negotiations are being held with Messrs. Lurgi of West Germany for the supply of Plant and Equipment for the manufacture of sponge iron by the SL/RN Process.

(iii) *Machine Tool Accessories Plant.*—In respect of this project, Messrs. H.M.T. has offered to be the Consultant of the Corporation in establishing this plant. The Corporation is investigating the possibilities of securing the financial collaboration of H.M.T. in this project.

Besides this, the Government of Madras have recently transferred the Pilot Cement Plant at Dalmiapuram to the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, and have also transferred the work of designing and promoting the sales of small-scale cement plants with capacities ranging from 75 tonnes to 150 tonnes per day to the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Limited. The Corporation has finalised the designs for 75 tonnes and 150 tonnes plants and is in a position to offer turn-key jobs to the entrepreneurs. Number of enquiries are being received and the Corporation is also finalising certain arrangements with the Industrial Development Bank of India for offering deferred payment facilities to the customers.

B. MINERALS.

1. Expansion of State Geological Department.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	46·00
Actuals, 1966–67	8·50
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·89
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	8·48

The scheme includes several geological investigations for the intensive exploration of minerals in various districts of Madras State. Promising deposits are investigated by detailed prospecting work. These include the limestone deposits in Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts, the gypsum occurrence in Coimbatore district and the graphite occurrence in Madurai district. In addition systematic mineral surveys were carried out in the Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot districts. The Geology Branch also carried out several investigations for selection of sites suitable for Industrial Project and water-supply for such projects. Further expansion of the Geology Branch is envisaged, equipping the Branch with suitable staff, modern equipments, test appliances and laboratory facilities, to make a complete assessment of the industrial potentialities and exploitation of various minerals and ores in the State by rapid mineral surveys. This is proposed to be achieved in the light of the Mineral Development Project sanctioned

for the State under the United Nations Development Programme. This project will be in operation for three years commencing from September 1967. The Project area, which covers parts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem districts, is 13,000 square kilometers. Aerial, Geo-physical and Geo-chemical surveys, exploratory drilling and mining will be carried out under the United Nations Development Programme.

In addition to the financial assistance, the United Nations Organisation provides the technical assistance of United Nations experts and supply of scientific equipments and also offers facilities of training and fellowships for the counterpart staff of the Geology Branch.

2. Investigation and Mining of Copper, Lead and Zinc Ores in Mamandur.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	24·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·21
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·04
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·41

This scheme is for the development and utilisation of the multi-metal deposit near Mamandur, South Arcot district with a proved reserve of one million tons of ore. The stages of operation of this scheme are (i) intensive drilling programme; (ii) mining by shaft sinking and (iii) treatment and smelting of the ore in the smelter. The first stage of work is continuing. However, as the deposit lies within the Project area of the United Nations Development Programme, further implementation of this scheme will fall within the scope of the Project.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	20,30·66
Actuals, 1966–67	252·47
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	220·39
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	193·21

XV. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCING.

1. Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	75·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·18
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·26
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·00

The scheme envisages participation in the share capital of the bank as well as loan assistance to the extent of Rs 75 lakhs to the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank to strengthen its share capital apart from making available funds to this Bank for assisting the development of Industrial Co-operatives and Small Scale Industries.

2. Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	33·50
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	30·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	25·00

The scheme provides financial assistance to industries in the Private Sector in the State and loans are granted up to 75 per cent of the net value of the assets of the industrial business or enterprise and of any other property offered as security for the loan and the maximum period of repayment of any such loan has been fixed at 20 years.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

(Schemes run by the Madras State Small Industries Corporation.)

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	60·76
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	45·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	27·11

1. *Fractional Horse Power Motor Unit, Guindy.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·20
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·30

The unit has commenced production of various types of motors. The production during 1966–67 was to the extent of Rs 2·81 lakhs. The target for 1968–69 is Rs 5·00 lakhs. The unit is also undertaking repair work of Motors.

2. *Salt Glazed Pipe Factory, Vridhachalam.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·54
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·56
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·81

The unit has been manufacturing a variety of Salt Glazed Pipes. The value of production for 1966–67 was to the extent of Rs 6·91 lakhs. The likely achievement during 1967–68 is Rs 12·00 lakhs.

3. *Tool Room Shops for Estates and Colonies (Pettai, Tiruchirappalli and Virudhunagar).*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·17
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·49
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·05

The production in the units during 1967–68 was to the value of Rs 9·37 lakhs. The likely achievement in 1967–68 is Rs 12·20 lakhs. The units are mainly intended for undertaking tooling and die making works.

4. *Forge and Heat Treatment Shop, Coimbatore.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·54
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The unit is undertaking forging works for industries. The targeted production for 1968–69 is Rs 4·00 lakhs.

5. *Expansion of Tanning and Finishing Unit, Vinnamangalam.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	5·64
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	9·45
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·58

The scheme is to expand the activities of the unit which was established during the second plan period. During the current year, it is expected, the unit will achieve a production of Rs 60 lakhs. The targeted production for 1968–69 is Rs 65·00 lakhs.

6. *Common Facility Centre, Madhavaram.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·43
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·55

This is a new unit established in the Industrial Estate at Madhavaram. The production of fancy leather goods has been taken up from July 1964. The targeted production in the current year is Rs 4·65 lakhs. It is expected that the unit will achieve a targeted production of Rs 9·00 lakhs in 1968–69.

7. *Tool Room Shops, Madurai and Thanjavur.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·61
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·27
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·06

8. *Tool Room Shop, Coimbatore.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·03
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·05

These units were set up for providing tool room facilities to the Industrialists, located in the respective Industrial Estates. The value of production expected during the current year is Rs 10·00 lakhs. The targeted production in the three units for 1968–69 is Rs 11·50 lakhs.

9. *General Purpose Engineering Workshops in small towns.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	5·97
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·71
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·60

All the nine General Purpose Engineering Workshops started in the Third Plan period have started production. The total value of production targeted during the current year in the nine General Purpose Engineering Workshops is Rs 31·41 lakhs.

10. *Structural Workshop, Ambattur.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	10·63
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·51
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·01

The unit has undertaken fabrication work for the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravathi and a site workshop has been set up at Bhadravathi to execute the orders. The value of production for the unit as a whole is expected to be to the extent of Rs 60 lakhs during the current year.

11. *Ceramic Centre, Vridhachalam.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	5·06
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·99

With the commissioning of the Tunnel Kiln production capacity is expected to be increased from 1 tonne per day to 3 tonnes per day.

12. *Pressure Die Casting Unit, Guindy.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	15·30
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·69
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·10

The unit has been manufacturing high quality non-ferrous pressure die cast items. The production during 1967–68 is expected to be of the order of Rs 12 lakhs.

13. *Cycle Assembly Units, Krishnagiri and Tuticorin.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·87
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·01

The unit at Krishnagiri has started production from 1st April 1965 and the unit at Tuticorin from June 1967. The targeted production for 1967–68 is Rs 6·50 lakhs and for 1968–69 is Rs 7·50 lakhs.

14. *Manufacture of Gauges.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·28
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·20

The proposal for setting up a scheme for manufacture of gauges is still under examination. A sum of Rs 0·20 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1968–69.

15. *Tool Room Shop, Erode.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	4·19
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·11
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·01

The targeted production in the unit during the 1967–68 is Rs 14·00 lakhs and during 1968–69 is Rs 16·00 lakhs.

16. *Expansion of Wood Working Unit, Guindy.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·41
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·19

The unit has achieved a production of Rs 9·59 lakhs during 1967–68. The targeted production for 1968–69 is Rs 10 lakhs. An expansion programme is being put through and it is expected that due to expansion envisaged the production will be considerably increased.

17. *Model Foundry, Guindy.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·45
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·44
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·05

The unit has achieved a production of Rs 8·80 lakhs during 1967–68 and it is expected to achieve a production of Rs 12·00 lakhs during the current year.

18. *Expansion of Pressed Metal Products Unit, Palni.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·35
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·57
Budget Estimate for 1968-69	0·40

The scheme provides for the construction of a new building in the Pressed Metal Products Unit at Palni. The work is nearing completion and is expected to be ovee in a month's time.

19. *Scheme for the manufacture of Glazed Wall Tiles Unit.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	...
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0.20

A scheme for the manufacture of Ceramic Mosaics is now under consideration in place of the earlier scheme. A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1968–69.

20. *Expansion of Carpentry and Smithy Workshop, Cuddalore.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·71
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·41
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·39

The production in 1966–67 was to the value of Rs 7·55 lakhs with the purchase of additional machinery proposed under expansion scheme; it is expected that the production will be increased to Rs 10 lakhs during the current year.

21. *Expansion of Carpentry Workshop, Krishnagiri.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0.10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·21
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The unit has achieved a production of Rs 3·50 lakhs during 1966–67. The production target fixed for 1967–68 is Rs 4 lakhs. No additional capital expenditure is proposed for the year 1968–69.

22. *Expansion of Leather Goods Unit, Pallavaram.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·21
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·20

The production during 1966–67 was Rs 3·86 lakhs. With the purchase of additional machinery under expansion scheme, it is expected that the production will reach Rs 5 lakhs during the current year.

OTHER UNITS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,65·00
Actuals, 1966–67	17·35
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	28·34
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	39·35

1. COMMON LEASE SHOPS FOR ESTATES AND COLONIES.

	Actuals, 1966–67.	*Revised Estimate*, 1967–68.	*Budget Estimate*, 1968–69.
Common Lease Shop for Estates and Colonies—		(RS IN LAKHS.)	
Madurai and Coimbatore	0·46	0·41	0·10
Guindy	0·07	2·00	2·00
Tiruchirappalli and Pettai	(—) 0·02	0·23	0·15
Ambattur	1·83	1·02	0·97

With a view to render service facilities to Small-scale Industries in State, Common Lease Shops have been established at the above places. They are rendering service facilities to small-scale industries such as repair of components, spare parts and manufacturing and supplying Bolt and Nuts to the ancillary products to the industrialists on orders.

2. UNIT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ACTIVE CARBON AT NEYVELI.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966 67	0·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·62
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·54

As the process of manufacture of active Carbon was not ripe for commercial exploitation according to the Indian Patent Act, the scheme was not taken up during Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme has been taken ap as a spillover scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The National Research Development Corporation has stated that the process is ripe now for commercial exploitation and they have also agreed to release the process for utilisation of the above unit on payment of Rs 5,000 plus a recurring royalty of $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent and action is being taken to pay the premium.

1. Site in Parvathipuram Village near Vadalur has been taken possession of (by consent of pattadars) on 24th January 1967. Acquisition proceedings are to be initiated.

2. Construction of building work commenced in March 1967.

Building is nearing completion. As regards machinery the Air Compressor and the Drier have been received and the other machineries are expected to be received shortly.

3. Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·37
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·85

This is a spillover scheme from the Third Plan. During the Third Plan, most of the equipment have been purchased. Since a few items remained, sanction for Rs 1·67 lakhs towards machinery and equipment and Rs 1·00 lakh towards modification of the buildings obtained.

The Electron Microscope orginally contemplated was dropped as the cost of this item had gone up to nearly Rs 3·00 lakhs as against a provision of 1·00 lakh and it was considered that it would not be essential for normal day-to-day requirements of testing.

4. Ceramic Training School, Vridhachalam.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·58
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·68
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·70

The Scheme has been sanctioned with a view to impart Intensive Training in Ceramics for a period of four years inclusive of one year practical training. The school started functioning during 1964. Every year 15 students are selected and a stipend of Rs 50 per mensem per trainee is paid. Besides 10 more are selected but without stipends and this includes five non-reserved for nominees from Ceramic Factories and Other State Governments, etc. The Ceramic Laboratory attached to this school not only affords facility to train students, but also undertakes development of new products. They also carry out tests and trials on raw materials and finished products sent by parties.

5. Tool and Die Design Training Centre, Dindigul.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·86
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·86
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·03

The object of the scheme is to impart technical training in Tool and Die Design to the trainees. After the formation of Madras State Small Industries Corporation, it is functioning separately. There are 32 trainees undergoing training in the centre at present.

6. Technical Training Centre, Guindy.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·50
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·87
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·84

This scheme was established with a view to train specialists in various operations such as wood-working, seasoning and treating, tool making, forging and heat treatment, machine operating and die-sinking. The total cost of the scheme is as follows :—

	Rs
Recurring—	
Raw Materials, wages	2,11,200
Non-recurring—	
Land and Buildings	2,40,000
Amenities	60,000
Machinery	8,00,000
Total—Non-recurring ..	11,00,000

It is located at Guindy. Sixty-three trainees undergo training now.

7. Basic Rural Service Centre.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·29
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·48
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·76

Two centres are located in Keela Ambasamudram in worksheds constructed by the Department and the third centre is located temporarily in the Bristle Fibre Unit Building at Tenkasi. Training is imparted on power operated machines to trainees with a stipend of Rs 30 per mensem each. The training period is 18 months.

1. *Tenkasi Centre.*—This centre was started on 7th March 1964. One batch of 11 trainees have been trained. Second batch of 12 persons have completed their training on 31st August 1967.

2. *Group 'A' Centre at Keela Ambasamudram.*—This centre was started on 12th July 1965. One batch of 7 trainees have been trained and another batch of 12 are undergoing training and will be completing on 15th July 1968.

3. *Group 'B' Centre at Keela Ambasamudram.*—This was started on 16th September 1964. One batch of 7 trainees have been trained. Second batch of 12 persons are under training. They will be completing their training on 30th September 1967.

General.—The ex-trainees have found employment in nearby Textile Mills, Tuticorin Harbour Project, etc.

8. Scheme for Payment of Subsidy on Power Rates.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·07
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·10
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·10

The object of the scheme is to help S.S.I. Units in getting power supply at cheaper rates by direct subsidies on consumption, so that the S.S.I. Units need not pay more than 9 Paise per unit. Government of India agreed to pay half the expenditure for this scheme. The scheme has been proposed to be dropped.

9. General Purpose Engineering Workshops, Omalur and Kancheepuram.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	2·02
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·29
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·28

With a view to help industrial growth in the various parts of the State, it has been the policy of Government to establish General Purpose Engineering Workshop in small towns to enable introduction of modern technique of production. The scheme involves Rs 2,50,000 (Recurring) and Rs 6,90,000 (Non-recurring). The two workshops have started production.

10. Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Arkonam.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·90
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·36
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

The object of this scheme is to familiarise the village craftsmen with the use of improved tools and equipments and train them in modern methods of production. This scheme involves Rs 1,10,000 (Recurring) and Rs 1,97,000 (Non-recurring). It is located at Industrial Estate, Arkonam. The unit is functioning from December 1967.

11. Expansion of Technical Training Centre, Guindy.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·72
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

With a view to expand the training programme of the Technical Training Centre, Government have sanctioned an expansion scheme at a cost of Rs 13,00,000 (Non-rucurring) towards permanent buildings, additional machinery and facilities for additional number of trainees. A site has been chosen at Guindy. The strength of the trainees will go up from 70 to 140 as a result of this scheme.

12. Electro Medical Equipment, Guindy.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·65
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·23
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·47

This scheme is to afford facilities to the medical department towards maintenance and service of electro medical equipments of Government Hospitals. This scheme involves Rs 1,00,000 towards Land and Building and Rs 4,20,000 (Non-recurring), Rs 3 lakhs towards equipments and Rs 70,000 (Recurring). It is now at Guindy. A sub-centre is proposed to be located at Madurai.

13. Expansion of Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·15
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·66
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·83

Necessary arrangements are being made to erect the machineries in the shed after carrying out some improvements in the building since during rainy season, rain water gets into the shed.

General.—Laboratory work with regard to the separation of salemix to get Magnesium Sulphate is in progress with the Equipments available.

14. Technical Information Sections, Guindy, Madurai and Pettai.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·79
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·95

The object of starting this scheme is to render Technical advice to the Industrialists of the locality besides bringing out the Ind-Com Journal, a quarterly issue. The library of this Technical Information Section, contains a number of valuable books in Engineering and other Technical subjects which are found to be highly useful to the general public and to students.

There is provision for the construction of new buildings, purchase of books and for the purchase of microfilming and photocopying machines. For the time being the question of purchase of microfilming machines has been deferred and concentration is being made on the construction of a suitable building to house the Technical Information Section with all the facilities required for a Technical Library.

The two sections at Madurai and Pettai contain a number of technical books and magazines, which are found to be highly useful to the Private Industrialists as well as the Technical Students for reference. These factions render valuable service to the entrepreneures in starting new industries.

The continuance of these Technical Information Section is absolutely essential.

15. Hostel for Ceramic Training School, Vridhachalam.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	0·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·05

The scheme for construction of a Hostel for a Ceramic Training School at Vridhachalam was commenced in October 1966. The building work has been completed in December 1967.

16. Manufacture of Yeast (capacity 1 tonne/day).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

Industrial Yeast is the basic raw material for the manufacture of Bakery Products, Alcoholic beverages, vitamins, etc. It is also a good supplementary food since it contains fat and mineral acids. As a supplementary source of vitamin, it will be found acceptable, hygienic and cheap for the mid-day meals programme for School children. There is no unit in the organical sector in Madras State Producing Yeast. During the Fourth Plan, the scope for wider use and acceptability of Yeast for Pharmaceutical breaking and animal food purposes is very great.

The expenditure involved is Rs 2·75 lakhs towards non-recurring such as land, building, Plant and Machinery and Rs 1·55 lakhs towards recurring such as raw materials, staff and labour and contingencies. Since the raw material required is molasses, the location of the plant should be near a sugar-factory and it is proposed to locate this factory near Ambur in North Arcot district.

17. SETTING UP OF A COMMERCIAL PLANT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POTASSIUM CHLORIDE FROM SEA BITTENS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67 .. — —	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·24

The scheme provides for the establishment of a Semi-Commercial Plant for the production of Potassium Chloride from Sea Bittens by a new process developed in the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy, with the ultimate object of converting the plant into a Commercial Unit. The unit is proposed to be in Tuticorin by the side of the Magnesium Carbonate Unit.

18. SCHEME FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PLASTER OF PARIS (capacity 1 tonne/day).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·75

Plaster of Paris is an important Industrial Chemical finding extensive application in surgery for setting bones. It is also used in making ceramic moulds and as a building material as an interior decoration. At present Plaster of Paris of Surgical Grade is manufactured in Madras State by two Companies in Rajapalayam. The use of Plaster of Paris in ceramic moulds has been on the increase in recent years, and with the increased building activities during the Fourth Plan, its demand as a building material is also likely to go up substantially. Thus there is good scope for setting up a unit for Industrial Grade Plaster of Paris in the State. The necessary raw materials Gypsum both mined and marine is available in large quantities. Details regarding the scheme are given below :—

Capacity : One tonne per day.

Non-recurring Expenditure : Rs 1·25 lakhs (Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery).

Recurring Expenditure per annum : Rs 0·72 lakh (Raw materials, Staff, Labour and Contingencies).

Location : Tuticorin where Marine Gypsum is available in large quantities.

19. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SODIUM DICHROMATE IN NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·20

A unit in North Arcot district, either at Ambur or Wallajah for the manufacture of Sodium Dichromate which is used in textile and tanning industries will be established. In the textile industry, there is a good demand for dichromate for producing Khaki for army and general use. Sodium dichromate, when converted into Chromium Sulphate finds large use in textile dyeing and as chrome tan liquor for tanning leathers. It is also used in pickling coinage alloys and in chromium plating industry. Preparation of chrome

pigments in paint industry also requires dichromate. The existing few factories for the production of dichromates are mostly situated in the north. The annual production in 1966 was 6,876 million tonnes. The only factory producing dichromate in Madras State is the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Limited, Madras with a capacity of 1,080 tonnes per annum ; but this production is wholly utilised by them for their own needs. The various tanning centres in the State have therefore to depend solely upon supplies from the North. It has been estimated that nearly 16,000 tonnes of leather require chrome tanning annually in the country in the coming years and the estimated requirements of dichromate for tanning purposes alone would be of the order of 10,000 tonnes per annum. Madras State, being an important leather tanning centre, requires large quantities of dichromate to prepare chrome tan liquors. In view of the fact that there is only one unit in this State producing this material, and that too for its own use, there is ample scope for the proposed unit with a capacity of 2 tonnes per day. The proposed unit will help to ensure availability of adequate quantities of Sodium Dichromate to the tanners of the State and also, tend to develop further potentialities for export of tanned leather. The processes or operation under the scheme are not complicated and do not require any special know-how. The required equipment can be designed, fabricated and erected indigenously. The main raw material required is chrome ore. Good quality chrome ore rich in chromium content which is not available in Madras State, can be obtained from Mysore. Since most of the tanning units are situated in North Arcot District, the unit will be located in Ambur or Wallajah. All other raw materials are easily available. No foreign exchange is involved. There will not be any difficulty in finding a market for the product. The scheme is expected to yield a net profict of Rs. 2·04 lakhs per annum on full production.

20. Establishment of a Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur (near Tiruvellore).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·19

With a view to provide after-production testing facilities to the electrical industry and to develop and evolve new designs for the components and finished products in conformity with the prevailing standards, it is proposed to establish a Central Electrical Testing Laboratory in the Functional Industrial Estate at Kakkalur (near Tiruvellore). The Electricity Board will utilise the laboratory to the extent required. The organisation will cover not only the Electrical Engineering Industries but also the economic Industries and will have a well-equipped laboratory. All the Electrical equipments and components like Transformers, switchgears, Conductors, Rotating equipments, Electronic equipments, appliances will be taken for the various tests like High voltage, wet and dry flash over tests, withstand voltage tests opening and closing time tests, temperature rise tests, fatigue tests, vibration tests, etc.

21. Small-Scale Industrial Co-operatives.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·62
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·07
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	12·35

At the close of the financial year 1966–67, there were 404 Industrial Co-operative Societies. Among them the Small-scale Industrial Co-operatives numbering 226 are the most successful ventures. They manufacture a variety of products such as light engineering goods, tea, bolts and nuts, agricultural implements, auxillary parts, metal works, hand-made matches, foot-wear and leather goods, furniture and other wood works, bricks and tiles, textile bobbins, synthetic gems, garments, etc.

During the year. these societies have produced goods worth Rs 2,51·93 lakhs and sold goods for Rs 2,66·38 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES.

Industrial Estate and Colonies.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3,20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	57·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	54·02
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	44·48

Details of some important schemes are given below :—

1. *Ancillary Industrial Estate, Tiruchirappalli.*

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	6·97
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·20

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of an Ancillary Industrial Estate, adjacent to the Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited, Tiruchirappalli, to cater to the needs of High Pressure Boiler Plant, Ancillaries. This estate will produce a variety of items like castings, forging, turned parts, machined parts and other bought out items for High Pressure Boiler Plant. Cost of the scheme comes to Rs 20·72 lakhs (Rs. 20·05 lakhs non-recurring and Rs 0·67 lakh recurring). The Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited, have transferred 80·35 acres of land free of cost for locating the Estate. Out of 10 units proposed to be constructed four units are ready for allotment and the remaining six units will be ready in another three months. The number of units will be increased gradually according to the needs.

2. *Industrial Estates, Kancheepuram, Karur and Mettur.*

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·88
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·53

Government have sanctioned the establishment of three Industrial Estates at Kancheepuram, Karur and Mettur. It is proposed to construct four units in each of the estates. The progress of implementation is given below :—

Total cost of the scheme is Rs 18·00 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs, 0·45 lakh (recurring).

Kancheepuram.—A new site has been selected at Orikkai village within a mile to the south of Kancheepuram Town. Action is being taken for acquisition of land.

Karur.—A site measuring 26·63 acres has been selected at Sanapiratti village.

Mettur.—An extent of 15 acres of land out of the developed Plots Estate has been allotted to this estate. Preliminary steps are taken for implementation of this estate.

3. *Industrial Estate for Electrical goods, Tiruvallur.*

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·00

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate for Electrical Industries near Madras. A site measuring 45·21 acres in Kakkalur village near Tiruvallur has been selected for its location.

It is proposed to put up 16 units with a total cost of Rs 22·51 lakhs non-recurring and Rs 0·66 lakh on recurring.

4. *Industrial Estate, Hosur.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	1·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	— 0·14
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Hosur at a cost of Rs 5·97 lakhs non-recurring and Rs 0·55 lakh recurring. A site measuring 25·55 acres has been selected at Hosur. Steps are taken for the acquisition of land. Six units are proposed to be constructed at this estate.

5. *Construction of Additional Units at Industrial Estates, Ambattur, Katpadi, Madurai, Arkonam, Erode and Madhavaram.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	7·34
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	24·09
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	7·15

Government have sanctioned the construction of additional units at the above mentioned Industrial Estates.

6. *Industrial Estates for Food and Fruit Based Industries.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	5·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·80
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of Industrial Estates for Food and Fruit Based Industries at Krishnagiri (proposed to be shifted to Batlagunda) and Amabattur. Twelve units have already been constructed at Amabattur and allotted to the industrialists. Steps are being taken to put up twenty units at the proposed Estates at Batlagunda.

7. *Industrial Co-operative Estates including Private Estates.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	17·67
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·00

It is proposed to take up the expansion of the four Co-operative Industrial Estates, viz., Vyasarpadi, Sivakasi, Tuticorin and Sakti (Pollachi-Udamalpet) with the assistance of loans from the Life Insurance Corporation.

The Private Industrial Estate at Coimbatore and the Tuticorin Co-operative Industrial Estate will be assisted by a loan from the State Government to complete the work already taken on hand.

It is also proposed to assist the Salem Co-operative Industrial Estate with loan from the State Government as per the Government of India Policy of 20 per cent Share Capital 20 per cent State Loan and 60 per cent Life Insurance Corporation Loan.

8. *Ancillary Industrial Estate, Vadalur.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·10

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of an Ancillary Industrial Estate at Vadalur for the supply of ancillary equipment to Messrs. Seshasayee Industries (Private), Limited, and Messrs. Neyveli Ceramic and Refractories, Limited, at Vadalur. This estate will also supply the requirement of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation such as metal containers, for packing of their products like Urea both in Polythene bags and metal barrels. 29·03 acres of land have been selected for the location of the Estate at Parvatipuram village near Vadalur.

9. *Functional Industrial Estate for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Instruments and Electronics Industry.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·02

Lands have not yet been selected for the location of the above three Estates.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREA SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	34·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	35·53
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	30·14

The Outlay for the Fourth Plan is distributed among the various developed plots estates as detailed below :—

	Plan Provision. (RS IN LAKHS.)
1. Developed Plots Estate, Ambattur, Southern Phase and Northern Phase (560.630 acres) ..	1,31·75
2. Developed Plots Estate, Tiruchirappalli (440 acres).	27·00
3. Developed Plots Estate, Ranipet (500 acres) ..	27·00
4. Developed Plots Estate, Mettur (210 acres) ..	10·00
5. Developed Plots Estate, Guindy (433 acres) ..	87·00
6. Developed Plots Estate, Madurai (580 acres) ..	63·50
7. Developed Plots Estate, Tiruvallur (940 acres) ..	1,03·85
8. Developed Plots Estate, Arkonam (220 acres) ..	20·00
9. Developed Plots Estate, Manali (about 400 acres).	20·00
10. Developed Plots Estate, Kathivakkam, Tuticorin and Salem	9·90
Total ..	5,00·00

The details of schemes are given below :—

1. *Ambattur Industrial Estate* (*Southern Phase* 630 *and Northern Phase* 560 *acres* (Rs 1,31·75 lakhs).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
1. Railway siding	20·00
2. Water-supply	62·00
3. Development Charges, II Phase	46·00
4. Plot Nos. 2-B and 10, Development charges	1·25
5. Development in I Phase	2·50
Total	1,31·75

2. *Developed Plots Estate, Tiruchirappalli* (440 acres) (Rs 27 lakhs).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
1. Cost of Poramboke lands	0·97
2. Development cost	14·92
3. Railway siding	10·00
4. Amenity buildings	1·00
Total	26·89 or 27

The developmental works will be started during this month and an amount of Rs 31 lakhs will be spent. Proposals are under consideration for other items.

3. *Developed Plots Estate, Ranipet* (500 acres) (Rs 27 lakhs).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
1. Additional lands	1·00
2. Railway siding	5·00
3. Development charges	15·00
4. Amenity buildings	1·00
5. Water-supply	5·00
Total	27·00

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs 10 lakhs towards developmental charges. Additional sum of Rs 3 lakhs is also likely to be spent during the year 1967–68. Proposals on other items are under consideration.

4. *Developed Plots Estate, Mettur* (210 acres) (Rs 10 lakhs).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
1. Development charges including water-supply and sewage	8·40
2. Amenity buildings	1·00
Total	9·40

A sum of Rs 1 lakh is likely to be spent during the current year for this item.

5. *Developed Plots Estate, Guindy* (433 acres) (Rs 87 lakhs).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
1. Development cost	54·00
2. Land Acquisition cost	13·00
3. Railway siding	10·00
4. Water-supply ..	10·00
Total ...	87·00

Expenditure will be incurred only for Water-supply Scheme.

6. *Developed Plots Estate, Madurai* (580 acres) (Rs 63·50 lakhs).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
1. Cost of land ..	16·27
2. Development charges ..	39·23
3. Water-supply ..	2·00
4. Railway siding ...	5·00
5. Amenity buildings ...	1·00
Total ..	63·50

Government have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs 16·27 lakhs towards the acquisition of land and a sum of Rs 15 lakhs has already been spent so far, an extent of 329 acres has been acquired and handed over to this department.

7. *Developed Plots Estate, Tiruvallur* (940 acres) (Rs 1,03·85 lakhs).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
1. Cost of land ...	32·50
2. Development cost	70·00
3. Water-supply ...	10·00
4. Railway siding	15·00
5. Amenity buildings	1·00
Total ...	1,28·50

The question of taking up the work is under consideration.

8. *Developed Plots Estate, Arkonam* (220 acres) (Rs 20 lakhs).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
1. Cost of land about 400 acres at Rs 600 per acre ..	2·40
2. Development charges ..	16·00
3. Railway siding ..	5·00
4. Water-supply	1·00
5. Amenity buildings ..	1·00
Total ..	25·40

Though a sum of Rs 25·40 lakhs was provided, it has been reduced to Rs 20 lakhs due to cut in the Plan provision. A total extent of 1,500 acres of land has been acquired for the establishment of a Steel Casting Mill. The Madras State Industrial Development Corporation will spare about 400 acres of land for the developed plots estate.

9. *Developed Plots Estate, Kathivakkam, Tuticorin and Salem* (Rs 9·90 lakhs).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
1. Salem Developed Plots	24·50
2. Kathivakkam Developed Plots	31·00
3. Tuticorin Development Project	1,44·35
Total ...	1,99·85

Though about a sum of Rs 200 lakhs has been provided for the establishment of the developed plots estate in the above three places only a sum of Rs 9·90 lakhs has been provided due to cut in the Plan provision. The site for the establishment of the developed plots estate has been selected at Kathivakkam. Government have decided to acquire an extent of 4,761·17 acres at Tuticorin for Harbour Development, etc. The cost of acquisition of land is about Rs 45·56 lakhs. An amount of Rs 16·48 lakhs will be spent during the year 1967–68 towards the acquisition of land near Tuticorin. The site for the establishment of the Developed Plots Estate at Salem is being investigated and decision will be taken shortly.

HANDICRAFTS.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,20·66
Actuals, 1966–67	15·46
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	13·28
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	11·98

(1) Production Centre for Bronze Icons at Swamimalai (Thanjavur district).

Swamimalai in Thanjavur district is the home for traditional Icons manufacture. This craft is in existence for the past several centuries and in order to revive the traditional art, the Government of Madras started in the first instance a training centre at Swamimalai. As a corallary to the training, a Production Centre has been started on 5th October 1965 for the production of Bronze Icons. This Centre is steadily improving in its work. The value of Production and Sales during 1966–67 was Rs 28,400 and Rs 10,700, respectively. For the period from 1st April to 31st August 1967, the value of Production and Sales was Rs 21,673 and Rs 34,653, respectively. The Unit is working on a gross profit of Rs 6,106 as on 31st August 1967.

(2) Production-*cum*-Training Centre for Dressed Dolls, Madras.

The dolls depicting regional costumes, Mythological character, historical figures, etc., would find a good sale both in India and abroad. With a view to meet this demand a Training-*cum*-Production Centre for Dressed Dolls was started at Madras on 1st July 1966. The duration of the training is one year. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 50 per mensem. Ten trainees underwent training for a period of one year from 1st July 1966 to 30th June 1967. The next batch of 10 trainees are undergoing training from July 1967. During 1966–67, the value of production and sales of Dolls was Rs 36,000 and Rs 15,000, respectively. For the period from 1st April to 31st August 1967, the production and sales of Dolls amounted to Rs 13,040 and Rs 4,805, respectively. It is proposed to concentrate only on training and wind up the production wing and help the ex-trainees to produce dolls by themselves by supply of doll faces.

(3) Production Centre for polishing of Granite Stones at Krishnagiri.

Polished granites have got a good market in European Countries like Britain, Germany and France for building decoration, monuments, etc. It is proposed to start one Production Centre for polishing of granite stones at Krishnagiri. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 46,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs 43,200. Machinery to the value of Rs 24,000 was received and the Centre will start functioning soon.

(4) Production Centre for the Manufacture of Artistic Leather Articles at Pallavaram.

It was proposed to start a Production Centre for the manufacture of Artistic Leather Articles at Pallavaram in Chingleput district, involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 1,56,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs 5,30,700. It is however now proposed to consider the implementation of scheme only in January 1969.

(5) Common Facility Centre for Metal Handicrafts at Nachiarkoil.

There are about 100 Private Units in Nachiarkoil engaged in the production of Artistic Brass and Bell Metal Articles and about 50 per cent of the products are exported to Ceylon, Malaysia, etc. In order to facilitate the local artisans to adopt improved techniques of production it is proposed to start a Common Facility Centre for Metal Handicrafts at Nachiarkoil. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 2,31,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs 67,100. Machinery worth Rs 8,000 have been received. The Centre will start functioning soon.

(6) Expansion of Sculpture Training Centre, Mahabalipuram.

In order to revive the ancient Art of Stone Sculpture and Architecture, the Sculpture Training Centre at Mahabalipuram was started on 11th March 1957. The period of training is four years. So far, 34 candidates have been trained in the Centre. All of them are engaged in the temple renovation work and in the Production of sculptural pieces for temples in Delhi and other places. Forty-five trainees are now undergoing training. It is proposed to construct a hostel for the students.

Orders are being received from foreign countries for supply of Sculpture pieces in addition to the demand from the various parts of our country. In order to meet the demand for Sculpture pieces and to provide employment to ex-trainees of the Training Centre a scheme for starting a production wing in the Sculpture Training Centre, Mahabalipuram has been sanctioned. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 7,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs 41,000.

(7) Production Centre for Clay Toys at Mathur, Sriperumbudur.

The Centre was started on 22nd November 1965 and is producing Village deities in clay, various traditional clay and glazed animals, wall panels, etc. Eight trainees are now undergoing training from 21st March 1967.

(8) Training Centre for weaving Carpets and Druggets out of Sunnhemp Fibre at Ayikudi, Tirunelveli district.

This Centre was started on 29th October 1965 to impart training to candidates in the manufacture of carpets and druggets out of Sunnhemp fibre. At present 24 trainees are undergoing training. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 30 per mensem each. The period of training is two years. The Centre is manufacturing Sunnhemp Carpets and druggets for export by Messrs. Asian Antiques, New Delhi.

(9) Training Centre forweaving Carpets and Druggets out of Sunnhemp Fibre at Chinnasalem, South Arcot district.

The Training Centre was started on 4th March 1966. Twelve trainees are now undergoing training. They are paid a stipend of Rs 30 per mensem each. The duration of the training is two years.

(10) Grant to Madras Natya Sangh for starting a Training Centre for the manufacture of Leather Puppetry.

The scheme envisages grant of Rs 0·31 lakh to Madras Natya Sangh for starting a Training Centre for Leather Puppetry. The training is being given to six candidates in the Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, from 2nd March 1966. The grant has to be disbursed in four half-yearly instalments. Two instalments have been disbursed to the Sangh so far in March 1966 and 1967.

(11) Training Centre for the manufacture of Palm-Leaf Products in Rameswaram.

There is very good export demand for good quality Palm-Leaf Products in foreign countries, but the capacity for the production of good quality products of exportable varieties is very limited. To improve the quality and maintain the standard of the articles meant for export and to meet the foreign orders which are generally for bulk supply within short period, a Training Centre for the manufacture of Palm-Leaf Products at Rameswaram was started on 4th April 1967. Twenty trainees are undergoing training. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem each. The period of training is one year.

(12) Training Centre for the manufacture of Silver Filigree and Enamelled Jewellery at the College of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

The Silver Filigree Wares of Orissa and Enamelled Jewellery of Rajasthan are very popular on account of their exquisite workmanship and variety. With a view to introduce these crafts in Madras State, a Training Centre was started in the College of Arts and Crafts on 25th July 1966. The period of training is ten months. Twenty-four trainees are undergoing training from 19th July 1967. Twenty-two candidates have completed training. The rate of stipend is Rs 60 per mensem.

(13) Publicity and Exhibition of Handicrafts (All-India Handicrafts Week).

A sum of Rs 2·50 lakhs have been provided in the Fourth Plan for Publicity and Exhibition of Handicrafts. A rebate of ten Paise per Rupee is given on the sales of Handicrafts during the All-India Handicrafts Week celebrated during November each year.

(14) Printing of Book on Illustration of Metal Works.

The book "Illustration of Metal Work in Brass and Copper mostly South Indian" by Messrs. Edgar Thurstan, Velayutha Asari and W.S. Hadaway, which was printed 50 years ago is a rare creation and a unique guide in the Art of Manufacture of Brass and Copper Wares and contains useful information about the fundamentals of composition, proportions, traditional art, forms, etc., with illustrations. It is very useful not only to the Instructors and Trainees of Handicrafts Units as a reference book but also to the workers in this field as a correct guide in traditional lines. It is proposed to reprint a limited number of copies of this book and keep sufficient stock. The printing work will be taken up during 1967–68.

(15) Handicrafts Co-operatives.

(a) Reorganization of Cuddalore Toys Workers' Co-operative Society.

The society has been sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of Common workshed and for providing improved type of moulds. The site for the construction of the workshed has been selected. The production and sales have increased from Rs. 14,250 and Rs. 16,654, respectively, in 1965–66 to Rs. 20,240 and Rs. 22,359, respectively, in 1966–67.

(b) Organization of a co-operative society for Toys and Dolls at Nagercoil.

To improve the Toys and Dolls industry and to uplift the economic status of a good number of workers in and around Nagercoil engaged in this trade, a Co-operative Society has been registered on 7th March 1967 and it has been sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 50,000 towards land and building, machinery and equipment and towards establishment and contingencies. The site for the construction of the workshed will be purchased shortly. Orders have been placed for a portion of the machinery.

(c) Government Participation in the Share Capital Structure of Handicrafts Industrial Societies.

In order to create more confidence and public interest with regard to the working of Industrial Co-operatives and also to give them a better status, the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 for participation in the shares of six Handicrafts

Co-operative Societies. The expenditure in this regard during 1966–67 was restricted to Rs. 15,000. The amount was invested in the shares of the Madras State Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society. The balance will be incurred during 1967–68 and the shares will be invested in the following Societies :—

Name of the society.	*Amount of Share Capital participation by Government.*
	RS.
(1) The Madras State Handicrafts Marketing Society, Madras.	15,000
(2) The Wandiwash Central Mat Weavers' and Korai Growers' Industrial Co-operative Society.	5,000
(3) The Vilandrasamudram Mat Weavers' Industrial Co-operative Society.	2,500
(4) The Paranattamangalam Basket Makers' Industrial Co-operative Society.	2,500
(5) The Thiruvanaikoil Basket Makers' Industrial Co-operative Society.	5,000
(6) The Madras Clay and Paper Toys Manufacturers' Society.	5,000
	35,000

(*d*) ***Establishment of a Wood Carving Society at Madurai.***

The scheme provides for the establishment of a Wood Carving Society at Madurai which will impart training for 30 members of the society in three batches for a period of one year in each batch in wood carving. Each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(16) Establishment of a Training-*cum*-Production Centre for making Field Cumblies and Sleeping Blankets in Dharmapuri district.

Annually the Industries Department purchases about 40,000 field cumblies and 40,000 sleeping blankets from the Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society and the Andhra Pradesh Woollen Worker's Co-operative Society for supply to the estates. The raw wool required for the manufacture of these blankets and cumblies is available in Madras State. About 400 families in Coimbatore district are engaged in the manufacture of cumblies by adopting old and crude methods and are getting very poor income. In order to undertake the manufacture of good quality cumblies and blankets required for the estates, one Training-*cum*-Production Centre for the manufacture of field cumblies and sleeping blankets will be established in Dharmapuri district. Under the scheme, 12 candidates will be trained for a short period of six months on payment of a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem each. After completion of the training, the Centre will be converted into production centre.

SERICULTURE.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	**80·00**
Actuals, 1966–67	**3·00**
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	**7·76**
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	**9·49**

Eighteen Sericultural Schemes are under implementation during the Second year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

The detailed particulars relating to the Sericultural Schemes are as follows :—

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT MULBERRY GRAFT NURSERIES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	6·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·57
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·82

Three Mulberry Graft Nurseries sanctioned during 1966–67 have been located within the large-scale Silk Farms. The Nurseries will be continued during 1967–68.

2. SUBSIDY AND LOAN TO SILKWORM SEED AND INDUSTRIAL REARERS FOR SINKING OF IRRIGATION WELLS AND CONSTRUCTION OF REARING SHEDS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·55
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·95
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·93

Provision has been made for 10 wells and 10 sheds during 1967–68. Fifty wells provided during 1966–67 have been completed.

3. SUPPLY OF MULBERRY SEED CUTTINGS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·02
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·04
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·60

With the anticipated rapid expansion of mulberry acreage it will be necessary to provide adequate supply of seed materials by way of seed cuttings or seedlings resorting to purchase from sericulturists. Agriculturists who plant mulberry cuttings will be supplied free of cost, mulberry seed materials. Seventy-five cart-loads of cuttings were supplied during 1966–67.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY REARING HOUSES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	8·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

The Scheme has been sanctioned only in July 1967. It is proposed to construct eight Community Rearing Houses.

5. SUPPLY OF REARING APPLIANCES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·11
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·20

The scheme envisages subsidised supplies of rearing appliances to sericulturists 115 sets were supplied during 1966–67. Two hundred sets of appliances are proposed to be supplied during 1967–68.

6. Development Programme in Talavadi.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	—0·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·10

The scheme envisages construction of Farm Buildings and staff quarters. Necessary lands are expected to be transferred soon. The work will be completed during 1968–69.

7-*a*. Improvement to Government Silk Farm, Hosur.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	
Actuals, 1966–67	0·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·40
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·07

The Farm will have one of the rooms converted into a cold storage for the preservation of site moths, cocoons and eggs. A quantity of 40 lakhs of Foreign Race cocoons are expected to be produced during 1967–68 in the Farm and by the end of the Fourth Plan period the production is expected to exceed 200 lakhs of Foreign race seed cocoons.

7-*b*. Demonstration Silk Farm in Kolli Hills.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·11
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·45
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·40

The construction of buildings is in progress and the buildings are nearing completion.

7-*c*. Establishment of Chawkie Silk Farms.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·14
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·65

One of the servicing facilities contributing to the successful rearing of silk worms is the supply of Chawkie Silk Worms after a period of nursery case under optimum hydro-thermic conditions. The worms are supplied to the rearers. The tariff commission has also repeatedly stressed the importance of chawkie rearing. Accordingly the three Chawkie Silk Farms sanctioned during 1966–67 will be continued during 1967–68.

7-*d*. COMBINED DEMONSTRATION-*cum*-TASSAR CULTURE FARM, SHENCOTTAH.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actua's, 1966–67	0·20
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·72
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·89

Twenty-six acres have been planted with mulberry. The construction of buildings is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1968–69.

8. ESTABLISHMENT OF SILK REELING-*cum*-WEAVING-*cum*-TWISTING UNIT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	—0·001
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·08
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·08

The Scheme has been sanctioned only in July 1967. The Unit will be established at Hosur. Raw silk will be converted into throw silk as silk in twisted from fetches a better price besides finding a ready market from the weavers.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF LARGE SCALE SILK FARMS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·57
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·86
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·75

The Scheme was sanctioned only in February 1967. The sites at Kolatti in Dharmapuri district and Masinagudi in Nilgiris district have been taken over and the implementation of the Scheme is in progress.

10. SERICULTURE CO-OPERATIVES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·75
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·81
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The Talavadi Sericultural Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, is the only Society in the Sericulture Industry. The Society is now undertaking production of Charka Silk on Members Account under the Reorganization Scheme. The Society affords financial assistance to the members and helps the marketing of the silk prod ce by the members. This scheme was implemented during July 1966. The society has therefore assisted the members to increase the production of silk to Rs 1,15,800 and has effected sales of silk to the tune of Rs 1,43,500 during 1966–67 even though the period of implementation of the scheme was only six months during that year.

COIR.

Expansion of Coir School, Ethamozhi.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·21
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·21

The building sanctioned for the Scheme has been constructed. All the items of machinery sanctioned for the Scheme have been purchased except the Rubberising plant.

Coir Co-operatives.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·60
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·81
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·42

There are 39 Primary Coir Industrial Co-operatives and two Central Coir Societies in this State. These Societies utilise about 110 lakhs of Coconut husks for extracting Coir Fibre valued, at about Rs 5·50 lakhs per annum. These Societies provide employment to about 900 persons.

It is estimated that at the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan about 200 lakhs of husks will be utilised and Rs 15 lakhs worth of goods will be produced annually giving employment to about 1,500 people.

A scheme for setting up of a Mixed Fibre Mill Service Society with 20 Production Centres has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 3·15 lakhs. This Scheme would put to beneficial use, the coconut husks that would otherwise go to waste due to lack of adequate setting facilities in this State.

WORK CENTRE.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0.19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·03

There is no possibility of converting Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit at Wal'ajapet into Industrial Co-operative Society. The future of these two Schemes are under consideration.

HANDLOOMS.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	11,92·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1,81·50
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	1,23·25
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	1,13·97

XVI. HANDLOOMS.

The Handloom Industry is the most important of the Cottage Industries in the Madras State and it provides employment to about 20 lakhs of persons in the State. During 1966–67, a sum of Rs 1,83 45 lakhs was spent towards the development of this Industry.

The scheme wise details are furnished below :—

1. SHARE CAPITAL (ADMISSION OF WEAVERS INTO THE CO-OPERATIVE FOLD).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	4·16
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·00

The policy of the Government is to develop the Handloom Industry by means of Co-operative endeavour. The Handloom Weavers enlisted as members of the societies are given loans towards 75 per cent of the share value (per member) subject to a maximum of Rs 75 per loom. Loans are also given to the existing members for strengthening their share capital subject to the same ceiling. State participation in the share capital of the Weavers Co-operative Societies also has since been recommended by the Standing Committee of the All India Handloom Board. Hence provision for this purpose has also been made. The achievement for 1966–67, anticipated achievement for 1967–68 and programme for 1968–69 are indicated below :—

Achievement in 1966–67.		*Anticipated Achievement in* 1967–68.		*Programme for* 1968–69.	
Physical.	*Financial.*	*Physical.*	*Financial.*	*Physical.*	*Financial.*
4,912 looms ..	Rs 4·16 lakhs.	5,000 looms.	Rs 6 lakhs.	5,000 looms.	Rs 4 lakhs.

2. SUBSIDY TOWARDS INTEREST ON WORKING CAPITAL LOAN.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	82·00
Actuals, 1966–67	14·70
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10 00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10 00

Loans for Working Capital are made available to Weavers' Co-operative Societies by the Reserve Bank of India as well as by the Co-operative Central Banks from their own resources for production and marketing activities at concessional rates of interest. At present, the Weavers' Co-operative Societies are given credit facilities for Working Capital at a concessional rate of 4½ per cent per annum though the banks normal lending rate is 7½ per cent. The difference of 3 per cent is being subsidised.

In the case of Working Capital Loans sanctioned to State Handloom Society, a subsidy of 1 per cent is given to the Madras State Co-operative Bank through which the loans are routed.

3. Research and Technique.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	57·20
Actuals, 1966–67	6·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·00

Under the scheme, loans and grants are given to the members of Weavers' Co-operative Societies for the purchase of appliances, such as reeds, healds, slays, pedal looms, jacquards, warping machines, framelooms, etc., in order to improve the quality of the cloth and also to reduce the cost of production. Financial assistance was given for installing an Evaset Sanforising Plant and Mercerising Plant at Erode, by the State Handloom Society. The Units will be commissioned during the current year. The Fourth Plan provision is to supply improved appliances and also establish small dye houses. The Plan provides also for the establishment of a Warping and Sizing Plant, a Screen Printing Plant and a Jari Making Unit. The Jari Making Unit is proposed to be established in 1968–69. The achievements in 1966–67, Anticipated Achievements 1967–68 and the Programme for 1968–69 are indicated below :—

Achievements in 1966–67.		*Anticipated Achievements in* 1967–68.		*Programme for* 1968–69.	
Physical.	*Financial.*	*Physical.*	*Financial.*	*Physical.*	*Financial.*
	(Rs in lakhs.)		(Rs in lakhs.)		(Rs in lakhs.)
Appliances 22,402	6·03	Appliances 15,000.	6·00	Appliances 15,000.	4·00
Small dye-houses. 2		Small dye-houses. 3		Small dye-houses. 3	
Big dye-house. 1		Big dye-house. 1			

4. Rebate.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3.15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	63·99
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	60.00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	60·00

With a view to give a fillip to the sale of handloom cloth, rebate on sale of handloom cloth is allowed on retail sales and on wholesale sales at 5 Paise and 3 Paise per rupee, respectively. The system of rebate has attracted consumers to a large extent and has enabled the societies to record good sales. Such a stimulus is necessary to market the handloom goods and cushion the difference in prices between the Mill cloth and Handloom cloth. During important festival occasions including the All-India Handloom Week, an enhanced rebate of 10 Paise per rupee on sales is given on all retail and wholesale sales of handloom cloth irrespective of the nature of fibre used. The scheme of allowing rebate on the sale of handloom cloth will be continued during the Fourth Plan period.

5. Marketing and Publicity.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	92·50
Actuals, 1966–67	7·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	8·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	7·00

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the State Handloom Society and to the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies for establishing new sales depots and emporia and for undertaking publicity measures like distribution of sample folders, advertisements in newspapers and journals and participation in Exhibitions. During 1966–67, two Inter-State Depots were opened. During the current year, two Inter-State Depots and two sales depots will be opened. The programme for 1968–69 is to open three sales depots of Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

C. Spinning Mills.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	70·00
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	15·20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	13·00

With the twin objectives of supplying good quality of yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers general and to those within the Co-operative Sector in particular, and stabilishing market prices of yarn, Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Co-operative Spinning Mill in each district except in Madras, Nilgiris and Dharmapuri. The Government have participated in the Share Capital structure of these mills.

7. Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	21·15
Actuals, 1966–67	0·19
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·27
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·51

Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies are organised for providing work to the weavers who have no looms of their own. These co-operatives are given assistance for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital, construction of worksheds, etc. During the current year, financial assistance will be given to the Chennimalai Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society for the construction of additional workshed. It has been proposed to start one Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society during 1968–69.

8. Contributory Thrift Fund.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	37·50
Actuals, 1966–67	*
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·50

This is one of the important welfare schemes for the weavers in the Co-operative Sector sanctioned during the Third Plan period and is to be continued during the Fourth Plan period also. At present, for every rupee of wages earned by a member of a Weavers' Co-operative Society, 6 Paise is deducted towards thrift fund. Government contribute 4 Paise per rupee of wages earned by the participant members and the society concerned makes a counter contribution of 2 Paise per rupee. Thus for each rupee of wages earned, the member gets 12 Paise to his credit in the Contributory Thrift Funds, i.e., 6 Paise being his own contribution and 6 Paise that of Government and the Society. Under this Scheme, the weavers are helped to obtain advances for useful and socially necessary purposes, such as house building, marriage, etc., and during times of emergency caused by sickness, disability, etc. This scheme has covered 159 societies and the total contributions to the fund exceed Rs 21 lakhs.

9. Silk and Art Silk.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	21·25
Actuals, 1966–67	9·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·22
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·38

Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies are organised in places where there is concentration of such looms. Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies are given assistance towards share capital, working capital, improved appliances, furniture, payment of rent and for employment of staff.

Two thousand and five hundred silk looms will be admitted into the Co-operatives during the Fourth Plan period. State participation in the share capital of the Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies has been proposed in the Fourth Plan. 300 silk looms were enlisted during 1966–67. Similarly 300 silk looms will be enlisted during 1967–68, and also during 1968–69.

10. Training.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·37
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·68
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·70

In order to improve the techniques of production and to evolve attractive design, members of Weavers' Co-operative Societies are given training in Weavers' Training Centres of State Handloom Society for three months. Training is given in dyeing also. The staff

* Shown under item 2 above.

of Weavers' Co-operative Societies are trained in the maintenance of accounts and in management. The achievements in 1966–67, anticipated achievements for 1967–68 and the programmes for 1968–69 are indicated below :—

Achievements in 1966–67.			*Anticipated achievements in* 1967–68.			*Programme for* 1968–69.		
Physical.		*Financial.*	*Physical.*		*Financial.*	*Physical.*		*Financial.*
		(RS IN LAKHS.)			(RS IN LAKHS.)			(RS IN LAKHS.)
Weavers ..	380	1·41	Weavers ...	400	1·68	Weavers ...	400	1·70
Dyers ..	20		Dyers ...	20		Dyers ...	20	
Staff ..	155		Staff ...	200		Staff ...	200	

11. SUBSIDY FOR MANAGERIAL STAFF.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	*
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

Under this scheme, assistance is given to financially weak Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the shape of subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff at a rate not exceeding Rs 1,000 per society on a sliding scale for four years. During 1966–67, 64 Weavers' Co-operative Societies were benefited under the scheme. During the current year about 50 Weavers' Co-operative Societies will take advantage of the scheme. 100 societies are to be benefited in 1968–69.

12. SHARE CAPITAL TO APEX SOCIETY.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

Government are participating in the share capital structure of the State Handloom Society to help it to increase its Working Capital resources for increased marketing of handloom fabrics. During the Second and Third Plan periods, Government invested a sum of Rs 6 lakhs and Rs 12 lakhs, respectively, in the shares of the State Handloom Society. State participation in the shares of the Society is necessary during the Fourth Plan period also.

13. ORGANIZATIONAL EXPENSES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	30·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·88
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·56
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·56

The assistance under this scheme is intended to meet the expenses incurred on the Departmental staff employed for implementation of the Handloom Plan Scheme.

* Shown under item 2 above.

14. Collection of Statistics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·90
Actuals, 1966–67	*
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

This Scheme is for collection of statistical data relating to production, stocks and sales of handloom goods both within and outside the Co-operative Sector in the State. The Scheme is being implemented by the Director of Statistics by adopting the method of random sampling with data collected from the local centres in the districts.

* Shown under item 2 above.

ROADS.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20,65·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2,07·46
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,65·09
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,60·07

XVII. ROADS.

Madras State has a vast net work of roads and the total mileage under the various category of roads stood at 25,867 miles at the beginning of the Third Plan period. The intensity of mileage worked out to 0·50 mile/square mile. Though the mileage of roads per square mile of area is more than the corresponding figure of 26 miles for All-India, the mileage of roads per lakh of population in Madras State is 104 miles compared to 102 miles for All-India and 172 for Mysore and 103 for Andhra Pradesh. The total provision in Third Plan for development of roads was Rs 11 crores of which a sum of Rs 2 crores was earmarked for utilisation by the Panchayat Unions on development of rural link roads. Against the balance of Rs 9 crores available for improvement on the roads directly under the control of Government and for major capital works in panchayat union and panchayat roads, the actual expenditure is of the order of Rs 11·42 crores. Thus the achievements in Third Plan have considerably exceeded the target. In Third Plan, more stress was laid on improving roads serving industrial areas in and around Madras City, Neyveli, Tiruchirappalli, etc., and new works were mostly taken up and executed to serve these interests. Thus a development of roads in Third Plan could not permit a more balanced development to serve adequately the interests of non-urban and rural regions outside the Industrial area. The total mileage at the end of Third Plan (i.e.), at the beginning of Fourth Plan, is 36,756 and the intensity of mileage works out to 0·73 mile per square mile. Of this, the surfaced mileage is 24,506 and unsurfaced 12,250.

The Outlay for the Fourth Plan has been fixed at Rs 23·07 crores which is inclusive of Rs 2·21 crores as the Centre's Share of expenditure on the Metropolitan Scheme. The Corporation's share and the Centre's Share on the Metropolitan Scheme is Rs 2·21 crores and Rs 2·21 crores, respectively. The following is the schemewise break-up for the outlay is Rs 23·07 lakhs :—

Name of Scheme.	*Provision.* (RS IN CRORES.)
1. State Highways (Government Roads)	9·04
2. Other Roads (Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads)	1·90
3. Tools and Plant	0·60
4. Construction of Over/Under Bridges in lieu of existing level crossings	1·00
5. Metropolitan Road Development Scheme ..	6·63*
6. Village Works Grant Programme	2·90
7. Works on Municipal Roads	1·00
	23·07

A brief description of the individual schemes, Fourth Plan Outlay, the achievements during 1966–67 and the programme for 1967–68 are given below:—

STATE HIGHWAYS (GOVERNMENT ROADS).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	9,04·00
Actuals, 1966–67	65·30
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	48·48
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	61·73

* Rs 2·21 crores is Centre's Share while Rs 2·21 crores will be met by Corporation of Madras.

The scheme provides for the development of roads maintained by the State Government.

In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs 9,04 lakhs has been contemplated for the scheme. But on account of difficult resources position only 3 works (two bridge works and one road work) were sanctioned for 1966–67. Ten new works (five bridge works and five road works) costing Rs 31·72 lakhs have been sanctioned for 1967–68. The Physical achievements in 1966–67 and 1967–68 (actuals for 1966–67 plus anticipated for 1967–68) are 1 mile 2 furlongs Asphaltic Concreting, 16 miles 5 furlongs Black Topping, 5 mile 7 furlongs New Metalling, 4·41 Nos. improvements, 10 Nos. Major Bridges and 10·78 Nos. Minor Bridges and Culverts.

Other Roads (Panchayats and Panchayat Unions).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,90·00
Actuals, 1966–67	13·51
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	16·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·00

In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs 1,90 lakhs has been contemplated for the scheme. But on account of difficult resources position only 8 works (four Major Bridges and four Road Improvement Works) at a cost of Rs 21·68 lakhs were sanctioned for 1966–67. The physical achievements in 1966–67 and 1967–68 (actuals for 1966–67 plus anticipated for 1967–68) are 7 miles new formation, 6 miles 1 furlong new metalling, 3·31 Nos. Minor Bridges and Culverts and 6·68 Nos. Major Bridges.

Tools and Plant.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	60·00
Actuals, 1966–67	13·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	7·77
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·50

It is proposed to purchase plant and machinery required for execution of road and bridge works and scientific equipments for the Highways Research Station.

Central Road Fund Scheme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	32·73
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	20·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	20·38

Under the scheme, development works, both on Government roads as well as other roads, maintained by the panchayats and panchayat unions are taken up. The expenditure is mostly on the spillover works of the Second Plan period carried over to Third Plan.

In the Fourth Plan, the spillover works of Third Plan to the value of Rs 76·10 lakhs will be taken up and completed. The Government of India have so far approved the following two works only under Central Road Fund (allocation) :—

	(Rs in lakhs.)
(*a*) Construction of a Causeway across Coleroon river at Thirumanur on Perambalur–Manamadurai Road (Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli border).	44·00
(*b*) East Coast Road—Construction of a bridge on the creek near Kovalam.	25·00

The physical achievements in 1966–67 and 1967–68 (Actuals for 1966–67 plus anticipated for 1967–68) are 44 miles new metalling, 3 miles 6 furlongs black topping, 2·25 Nos. Improvements, 5·75 Major Bridges, and 1·03 Nos. Minor Bridges and Culverts.

CITY ROADS INCLUDING METROPOLITAN ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	6,42·00
Actuals, 1966–67 For City Roads	35·19
Revised Estimate for 1967–68—	
For City Roads	12·05
For Metropolitan	39·17
Budget Estimate for 1968–69—	
For City Roads	3·00
For Metropolitan	56·20

In Fourth Plan, the development of City Roads will come under the purview of the plan provision. No new works were sanctioned in 1966–67. Only spillover works of Third Five-Year Plan were taken up for completion in Fourth Five-Year Plan period. The expenditure incurred in 1966–67 is Rs 25·77 lakhs. The Marmalong Bridge in the Madras City was reconstructed and widened to 81 feet width with 2 footpaths of 10 feet width on either side so as to allow for Six Lane Traffic and also opened to Traffic. The reconstruction of the Todhunter Nagar Bridge in Saidapet is in progress. With the completion of this work the entire Mount Road from the Fort to City Limits will accommodate Six Lanes of Traffic. The other Two National Highways are widened to accommodate Four Lanes of Traffic.

VILLAGE WORKS GRANT PROGRAMME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,90·00
Actuals, 1966–67	21·53
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	34·68
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	27·00

The programme envisages improvement of road communication under the village works programme. The panchayat unions are given village grant for construction and improvement of link roads with an element of local contribution in post-stage II blocks.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED.

ROADS OF INTER-STATE AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,57·65
Actuals, 1966–67	7·48
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·17
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·00

All the old works including Ghat Road to Yelagiri in North Arcot District and Improvements to Arakonam-Tiruvallur Road and Pannaikadu-Mangalacomba Road have already been completed. Two new works in Salem district at a total cost of Rs 31·50 lakhs have been sanctioned and the expenditure on these schemes will be met by the Government of India themselves. These two works will be carried over to Fourth Plan for completion as spillover works.

The Government of India have approved in 1966–67 only the work of " Construction of missing links from Mahabalipuram to South Arcot Border along the East Coast Road connecting Madras with Kanyakumari " at a cost of Rs 32·00 lakhs. The Government of India agreed to give a Grant-in-Aid equal to 50 per cent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs 16·00 lakhs and the entire balance is to be met by the State Government. The physical achievements for 1966–67 and 1967–68 (actuals 1966–67 plus anticipated for 1967–68) are 5 miles 4 furlongs—new formation and 0·29 numbers improvements.

ROAD TRANSPORT.	(Rs IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	91·39
Revised Estimate for 1967–68.	60·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

XVIII. ROAD TRANSPORT.

MADRAS STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

I. General.

The year 1966–67, the first year of the Fourth Plan was the year when expenditure of the Madras State Transport Department was treated as plan expenditure. Expenditure on augmentation of services, on construction of new buildings and acquisition of new land are treated as plan expenditure. The progress made during the year 1967–68 and the programme for 1968–69 are briefly outlined in the succeeding paragraphs.

II. Government Bus Services—Madras Branch (including Long Distance Services).

This branch operates all the services within the City of Madras and suburban services radiating from the Madras City. The Express services of the Department are also operated by this branch.

Government have recently announced their policy of Nationalisation of passenger services within the Madras State. According to the policy announced by the Government, all services radiating from or terminating in the Madras City will be nationalised irrespective of the route length. Similarly, all routes touching places in Kanyakumari district will be nationalised irrespective of the route length. All other routes exceeding 75 miles in length will be nationalised and operated by the State Government to the exclusion of private operators. Routes will be taken over by the Government as and when permits given to private operators expire. No compensation will be paid to private operators. Buses, depots and other assets of private operators will not be taken over by the Government. Every effort will be made to absorb, in Government services, workers who may be displaced by the implementation of this policy. The buses which will be operated on nationalised routes, exceeding 75 miles in length will have 56 seats and will have facilities like drinking water and protection from sun. During the rest of the Fourth Plan period augmentation of services in the Madras and Kanyakumari branches will be heavy consequent on the implementation of the new policy of nationalisation.

The number of services expected to be added during the year 1967–68 due to normal augmentation as well as implementation of the policy of nationalisation is as follows :—

	Ordinary Buses.	*Express Buses.*
(i) Ordinary augmentation	101	14
(ii) Augmentation due to nationalisation	200	...

The statement below gives details of buses expected to be added to the fleet strength during the year 1968–69 :—

	Ordinary Buses.	*Express Buses.*
Augmentation due to nationalisation	190	—

During the year 1968–69, it is proposed to concentrate essentially on nationalised routes. Augmentation of city routes, and suburban routes will be restricted to the minimum absolutely needed in the interest of the travelling public.

Several industries have grown up around Ambathur. Buses had, therefore, to be operated between Ambathur and Madras. The need for a depot to attend to buses terminating at Ambathur was keenly felt and a depot at Ambathur was commissioned from 14th April 1967. The depot has got a capacity of garaging 150 vehicles. At present, about 50 vehicles have been moved into the depot.

Construction of a depot at Kumuli has been practically completed and is expected to be commissioned shortly. Another depot at Tuticorin has also been completed. The construction of a bus stand at Madurai was held up due to certain legal difficulties. The bus stand is now expected to be completed before the end of the year. Payments will also be made for works, which were taken up earlier for execution.

Consequent on the implementation of the policy of nationalisation, several routes radiating from Madras City will be taken over by the Government. The existing depots in the Madras City will not be able to take more vehicles for maintenance. Consequently it is proposed to build a depot at St. Thomas Mount during 1968–69. There will be a need for construction of depots in outstations also for maintaining vehicles to be introduced by the Government. Accordingly it is proposed to acquire land in 12 places like Dharmapuri, Thanjavur, etc., for construction of depots.

Bus stands are proposed to be constructed at Mint and in the West Madras Neighbourhood.

III. Kanyakumari Branch.

Kanyakumari branch operates town services within Nagercoil town and several mufassal services. Inter-State services between Nagercoil and Trivandrum are also operated by this branch. It also operates some long distance services on behalf of the Madras Branch.

The branch has got two depots, one at Meenakshipuram in Nagercoil town and another at Kuzhithurai. The workshop at Ranithottam is also attached to the branch. Bodies required for the branch are built in the workshop. The workshop also attends to B.C. repairs and other heavy repairs of vehicles belonging to that branch. There is also a tyre retreading unit in the branch which retreads tyres required by the branch.

As outlined in an earlier paragraph, all buses terminating in or touching places within Kanyakumari district are expected to be nationalised as and when the permits expire. The number of buses expected to be augmented during the year 1967–68 and 1968–69 is as follows :—

	Ordinary buses.	
	1967–68.	1968–69.
(i) Ordinary augmentation	23	..
(ii) Augmentation due to nationalisation	60	...

Government have sanctioned the construction of additional stores for Ranithottam Workshop. This work is expected to be completed during the year 1967–68.

During the year 1967–68, the services to be operated by the branch will increase due to the policy of nationalisation of services. Consequently, the branch will require another depot for maintaining the vehicles belonging to it. There is a proposal to construct a depot at Colachel. Land necessary for the construction of the depot is proposed to be acquired shortly.

INLAND WATERWAYS.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay.. ..	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	9·89
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	5·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

XIX. INLAND WATERWAYS.

IMPROVEMENTS TO COOUM RIVER AND BUCKINGHAM CANAL IN MADRAS STATE.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	9·89
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

Improvements to Cooum River.

It is proposed to spend Rs 2·00 lakhs in 1967–68, Rs 18·00 lakhs in 1968–69, Rs 12·00 lakhs in 1969–70. The financial programme is indicated below :—

Serial number and description of item.	1967–68.	1968–69.	1969–70.
	(RS IN LAKHS.)		
1 Construction of a tidal weir			
2 Dredging and disposal of the dredged materials.	2	18	12
3 Construction of a jetty for mounting the sand pump.			

Note.—Though Rs 5 lakhs is sanctioned for the current year, only Rs 2·00 lakhs will be utilised, as the working estimates have to be prepared based on the site conditions and actual commencement of work is possible only in January 1968 after the North-East Monsoon.

Improvements to Buckingham Canal.

As per the programme, it is proposed to spend Rs 5·00 lakhs during 1967–68. The work of construction of Wharf at Chintadripet in the river Cooum for a length of 1,000 feet near Law's Bridge will be taken up during 1967–68. The estimated cost of this work is Rs 10,60,000. This will be continued in next year (1968–69) also.

A dredger and a sand pump are to be procured during 1968–69. The dredger is for Buckingham Canal and the sand pump for the Cooum mouth. The total cost of dredger and sand pump will be Rs 16·00 lakhs. The foreign exchange component for the dredger is for Rs 8·00 lakhs and the sand pump will be obtained from indigenous sources. Apart from this, forming the roads and black-topping at Hood Wharf in North Buckingham Canal and forming Road at Shell Wharf are also proposed to be taken up for execution during 1968–69.

MINOR PORTS.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·00

XX. MINOR PORTS.

A. SPILLOVER SCHEMES OF THIRD PLAN.

CUDDALORE PORT.

Construction of breakwaters and river training works (Estimate, Rs. 1,20·74 lakhs).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	90·71
Actuals, 1966–67	14·68
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	15·44
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·70

River training works which were taken up for execution in 1965 are nearing completion. Construction of a R.C. pier for mobile sand pump and southern breakwater is to be taken up for execution during 1968–69. The expenditure is fully met by the Centre.

NAGAPATTINAM PORT.

Construction of passenger terminal station at the port of Nagapattinam.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	7·36
Actuals, 1966–67	3·49
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·25
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·50

Foundation work with R.C. piles has been completed. Superstructure is in progress. The expenditure is fully met by the Centre.

B. NEW SCHEMES.

CUDDALORE PORT.

Purchase of a 12" Cutter Suction Dredger with pipe line for internal dredging to replace the present Dredger 'Erskine' which is about 28 years old.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	11·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·25

The existing Cutter Suction Dredger 'Erskine' is nearly 28 years old and during the last few years, the boiler and machinery have been giving such a great deal of trouble, that the vessel is not able to function satisfactorily to keep the channels deep enough for the lighters to ply. The replacement of this dredger therefore is an immediate necessity.

NAGAPATTINAM PORT.

Provision of one cargo shed.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	0·75
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·25
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·75

In order to provide more storage capacity at the Port of Nagapattinam, construction of an additional cargo shed is proposed.

TOURISM.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	35·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·66
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	4·64
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	Token

XXI. TOURISM.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	35·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·66
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·64
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

Under the Scheme " Provision of boating facilities in and desilting of the lakes at Kodaikanal and Ootacamund " the construction of Boat House at Ootacamund and desilting of lake at Kodaikanal have been completed and the balance work on the desilting of Ootacamund lake will be completed after the monsoon. The work on the construction of Tourist Bungalow at Thiruchendur is progressing and is expected to be completed in 1967–68 at a revised cost of Rs 9·75 lakhs. The construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Kodaikanal and Ootacamund and purchase and remodelling of Scorpion Hall at Courtallam are proposed to be taken up in 1968–69. It is also proposed to develop Kotagiri as a Tourist Centre by laying roads and provision of a Tourist Bungalow in 1968–69. Work relating to the integrated overall Development of Mahabalipuram is also proposed to be taken up in 1968–69.

EDUCATION.	(Rs in Lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	54,73·21
Actuals, 1966–67	5,59·00
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5,93·49
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6,94.78

XXII. EDUCATION.

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

	(Rs in Lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	29,30·47
Actuals, 1966–67	2,98·43
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2,47·24
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3,56·36

1. Enrolment of Pupils of the Age-Group 6–11.

	(Rs in Lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,41·34
Actuals, 1966–67	2,04·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	79·70
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,17·30

The Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay envisages the enrolment of 7·5 lakhs of pupils. During 1966–67, the enrolment was 2·09 lakhs as per provisional figures available. The corresponding figure for 1967–68 was 1·72 lakhs of pupils and 2,000 teachers. The Scheme will be continued in 1968–69, emphasis being laid on strengthening existing schools rather than expansion.

2. Enrolment of Pupils of the Age-Group 11—14.

	(Rs in Lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	14,94·57
Actuals, 1966–67	61·60
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,24·45
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,97.82

The tentative Fourth Plan Outlay envisages the enrolment of an additional 11 lakhs of pupils of this age group. During 1966–67 the enrolment was 1·85 lakhs as per provisional figures. The corresponding figures for 1967–68 are an enrolment of 0·92 lakhs of pupils and the appointment of 3,250 teachers. The provision indicated above is towards the continuance of the scheme during 1968–69.

3. Supply of Free Books and Slates.

	(Rs in Lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,23·67
Actuals, 1966–67	3·53
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·04
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·36

With a view to enabling the poor parents to send their children to schools, books and slates are supplied to all pupils who receive midday meals in Standards I to III, from 1966–67 onwards. During 1968–69, it is proposed to extend the scheme to all girls who receive midday meals in standards IV and V.

4. In-service Training.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·42
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

It is proposed to give in-service training to the teachers handling Standards VI to VIII, in the latest methods of teaching English. During 1966–67, 1,690 teachers were trained. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1968–69.

5. (*a*) Improvements of Science in Middle and Primary Schools.

Provision of equipment.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	6·37
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	7·19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·81

There are over 30,800 primary schools in the State, of which nearly 8,000 are upper primary schools. In most of the schools there is no adequate equipment to facilitate efficient teaching. To provide qualitative improvement, it is proposed to provide grants for purchase of equipment in primary and upper primary schools at the rate of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 per school, for 22,000 primary and 4,000 upper primary schools respectively, during the plan period. During 1966–67, 1,600 primary and 500 upper primary schools were covered under the scheme. During 1967–68, 2,000 primary and 400 upper primary schools will be covered. It is proposed to continue the sanction of equipment grant to primary and upper primary schools in 1968–69.

5. (*b*) Work Orientation in Middle Schools.

Provision of Libraries in Elementary Schools.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·64
Actuals, 1966–67	2·56
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The scheme envisages the setting up of a nucleus library in all the primary and upper primary schools including Basic schools, on a matching grant basis. During 1966–67, 11,000 primary schools and 4,000 upper primary schools were covered under the scheme.

6. Supply of Midday Meals.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,75·00
Actuals, 1967–68	15·85
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	18·90
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	21·60

The provision indicated above is for the supply of Midday Meals to poor childr n additionally enrolled in Standards I to VIII of Elementary Schools. It has been arrived at on the assumption that about a third of the pupils enrolled in the age-group 6–11 and in the age-group 11–14, will be covered by the Midday Meals Programme.

7. Special Programme for Girls' Education.

Quarters for Women Teachers in Rural Areas.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,10·25
Actuals, 1966–67	2·76
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

With a view to encouraging women teachers to serve in rural areas, the programme for the construction of quarters initiated during the Second Plan period is now being continued. During 1968–69 it is proposed to make an attempt to provide quarters at the rate of one for every Panchayat Union.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	18,55·89
Actuals, 1966–67	1,96·92
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2,59·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2,04·34

1. Enrolment of the Pupils of the Age-group 14–17.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10,90·39
Actuals, 1966–67	1,14·28
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	96·64
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,27·11

To cope with the additional enrolment of children of this age-group, it has been estimated that about 10,000 B.T. teachers will be required in addition to the specialist teachers such as tamil pandits, physical educational teachers, etc. who will have to be appointed as and when additional sections are opened. The provision indicated above also represents the requirement of B.T. teachers to be appointed in every school, consequent on the introduction of the scheme of electives introduced during 1967–68. The provision is also required to meet the expenditure on the appointment of additional tamil pandits consequent on the introduction of the scheme of study of advanced Tamil.

2. Provision of Accommodation for Elementary and Secondary Schools.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4,30·00
Actuals, 1966–67	26·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	57·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	29·58

In spite of expansion in Education both under Elementary and Secondary stages during the first three plans and a large number of schools having been opened, most of the schools are not having suitable or adequate accommodation. The quality of education is bound to suffer because of such unsuitable environments. Apart from primary schools, most of the High schools, particularly those opened in recent years, lack accommodation and the need for additional accommodation will be even greater due to the increased enrolment and the opening of additional sections. Hence provision is made to cover the expenditure on the primary, upper primary, secondary and training school buildings during the year.

3. Diversification of Courses

Multi-purpose Schools.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·32
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	12·59
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·20

With a view to providing for the varied tastes and aptitudes of the pupils of the groups 14 and 15, 150 bifurcated courses were proposed to be started during the Third Plan period and 116 courses have actually been opened. The scheme is being continued. The courses proposed are: (i) Engineering, (ii) Agriculture, (iii) Secretarial (Commerce) and (iv) Home Science (for Girls). Assistance will be provided at the rate of Rs 40,000 for Engineering, Rs 18,000 for Agriculture, Rs 27,000 for Secretarial and Rs 30,000 for Home Science. Seventy-five per cent of the above mentioned approved cost will be given for Aided and Municipal Schools. This assistance will be spread over a period of two years and will cover expenditure on building and equipment. During 1966–67, 30 Courses have been opened. During 1967–68 it is proposed to open 15 Courses.

4. Improvement to Schools.

(i) *Provision for Improvement of Science Education,* (ii) *Library space and* (iii) *Equipment.*

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	51·26
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	88·87
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	44·32

Due to the rapid expansion of secondary education during the Third Plan period, a number of new secondary schools were opened. These new schools, as well as many of the older schools, lack adequate equipment and laboratory facilities for science teaching. From 1967–68, the study of electives has been introduced in Standard X to be continued in Standard XI during the succeeding year, under the reorganised scheme of Secondary Education. The electives include the study of science electives also and it is necessary to provide every secondary school with adequate laboratory facilities and science equipment for teaching at least one science elective. Hence the scheme of improvement of science teaching is being continued. Assistance will be provided to 600 secondary schools at the rate of Rs 40,000 i.e., Rs 25,000 for laboratory building and Rs 15,000 for equipment. Seventy-five per cent of the approved cost will be given as assistance for aided and municipal schools. During 1966–67 185 schools benefited by this scheme. During 1967–68 grant will be given to 87 schools. During 1968–69, it is proposed to select 218 schools for assistance and spread the expenditure over two years, i.e., 50 per cent of the expenditure being incurred during 1968–69 and the remaining 50 per cent during 1969–70.

5 (i) PROVISION OF LIBRARIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	12·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·30
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·69
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·52

During the Third Plan period 516 high schools have been provided assistance for improving their libraries. This scheme is being continued and it is proposed to cover 500 secondary schools in five years Assistance will be provided at the rate of Rs 2,000 per school for improving the library facilities available in them. Seventy-five per cent of this cost will be given as assistance to aided and municipal schools. During 1966–67, 150 schools were given assistance. During 1967–68, 150 schools will be given assistance. It is proposed to select 100 schools during 1968–69, and to give assistance for each school towards the purchase of reference and reading books for their library and the Bureau of Tamil Publications.

5. (ii) OTHER QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	65·00
Actuals, 1966–67	*
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	*
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	*

The rapid expansion in the field of Secondary Education during the third plan period has resulted in the opening of as many as 1,120 new secondary schools during that period. These new schools as well as many of the older schools need teaching aids, scientific equipment and furniture. During the Third Plan period, 288 High schools were given grants for core subjects. The scheme is continued and it is linked with the teaching of science in High schools. During 1966–67, 60 schools were given assistance. It is proposed to give assistance for 100 schools during 1968–69.

6. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR GIRLS.

Condensed Courses for Girls.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3·50
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·61
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·61

The scheme provides for the starting of condensed courses for coaching destitute women candidates for E.S.L.C. and S.S.L.C. examinations. The scheme is under the control of Director of Women's Welfare.

C. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSITY AT MADURAI.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	4·40
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·52
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	18·00

The new University at Madurai has been functioning from February 1966. During 1966–67, a sum of Rs 7·00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the University as grant. A provision of Rs 11·52 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1967–68 and a provision of Rs 8·00 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1968–69 have been made for the purpose. A Provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been made in the Budget Estimate 1968–69 for the construction of buildings for the university.

* Included in item " 4 Improvement to Schools ".

2. Development of Facilities in Presidency College and Government Training College, Pudukkottai.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·07
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	...

A provision of Rs 6 lakhs has been made for the development of facilities in Presidency College and Government Training College, Pudukkottai. During 1966–67, an expenditure of Rs 0·02 lakhs has been incurred. A provision of Rs 0·20 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1967–68 for construction of first floor over the Physics Department in the Presidency College, Madras.

3. Opening of new Colleges.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	10·12
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	23·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	35·50

More Government Colleges are being opened in order to meet the rush for admissions consequent on an increasing number of students becoming eligible for admission to the University Course of Studies.

An expenditure of Rs 7·10 lakhs has been incurred during 1966–67 and an expenditure of Rs. 24·26 lakhs during 1967–68, towards the construction of buildings for the new Colleges opened.

A sum of Rs 34·62 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1968–69 to meet the expenditure towards the construction of buildings for various Colleges.

4. Additional Enrolment in Colleges.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	13·99
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	18·90
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	41·76

The programme for the expansion of Education at the Pre-University level envisages the stepping-up of enrolment by about 26,000 in five years (20,000 in Pre-University Classes and 6,000 in Degree Classes). It is proposed to open 20 new Government Colleges. During 1966–67, six Government Colleges (four for men and two for women) have been started. During 1967–68, two Government Colleges (one for women and one for men) have been started and all of them have attracted good enrolment. During 1968–69, it is proposed to start six new Government Colleges.

An expenditure of Rs 10·32 lakhs has been incurred during 1966–67, in respect of the above scheme. During 1967–68, an amount of Rs 18·49 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

The provision of Rs 41·46 lakhs shown in the Budget Estimate for 1968–69 is for meeting the expenditure relating to (1) the eight Colleges opened in 1966–67 and 1967–68 (2) the Degree Courses opened in certain Colleges in 1967–68 only. (3) The introduction of the shift system in Colleges; and (4) The opening of additional Degree Courses in Government Colleges. The provision required under "Post Graduate Courses" has not been included here.

* The provision of Rs 3,00 lakhs that has been made in the Fourth Plan under "Additional Enrolment in Colleges" includes the provision required for the opening of new Colleges also.

5. Construction of Hostel Buildings for Government and Aided Colleges and Madurai University.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	30·00
Actuals, 1966-67	4·24
Revised Estimate for 1967-68	9·66
Budget Estimate for 1968-69	11·10

Several new colleges which came into existence in the third plan period and those opened in 1966–67 and 1967–68 require buildings for students' hostels. It is proposed to take up or aid the construction of 20 hostel buildings during the plan period.

The provision sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for 1967–68 includes a provision of Rs 40,000 towards the construction of a dining-*cum*-kitchen block in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

The Revised Estimate of 1967–68 of 9·66 lakhs is for meeting the expenditure towards the payment of grants for the construction of buildings and payment of equipment grants to non-Government Arts Colleges.

The provision in Budget Estimates, 1968–69, is for meeting the expenditure on payment of building grants, which are of a committed nature.

6. Training of B.T. Teachers.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	56·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

Provision has been made for opening two Government Training Colleges and for strengthening the existing Training Colleges. A token provision had been made in the Budget Estimate for 1967–68.

So far no Government College has been opened. Hence the token provision has been repeated both in the Revised Estimate for 1967–68 and Budget Estimate for 1968–69.

7. Opening of Evening Colleges.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·30
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·01
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·11

It has been suggested by the Planning Commission that greater emphasis should be laid on Correspondence Course and Evening Colleges so as to minimise expenditure on building and equipment. Such a Course will also help pupils, who due to economic reasons, have not been able in the past, to pursue their higher studies. Three Evening Colleges have been opened during third plan period. Three more Evening Colleges have been opened in 1966–67. An expenditure of Rs 0·30 lakh has been incurred during 1966–67.

The provision made in the Revised Estimate for 1967–68 is for meeting the expenditure on the three Evening Colleges (2 Men and 1 Women) started during 1966–67. The increase in the Revised Estimate over the Budget Estimate is due to the extension of the University Grants Commission scales of pay to the members of the staff.

The provision of Rs 1·11 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1968–69, is for the maintenance of the above three Colleges during 1968–69.

D. GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	65·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

A total grant of about Rs 65·00 lakhs is likely to be paid to the Madras and Annamalai Universities for their development during the five years from 1966–67. Pending the assessment of grants to be paid each year, a token provision is made.

E. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES.

1. ADULT EDUCATION.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

A suitable scheme for the eradication of adult illiteracy will be implemented during a period of five years from 1966–67. During 1966–67, 150 schools were opened. During 1967–68 it is proposed to have a modified scheme on the lines of the Gram Siksha Mohim of Maharashtra.

2. PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	73·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·98
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·54
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·67

At present there are about 700 branch libraries in the State. There are still about 250 towns with a population of over 5,000 that have yet to be provided with libraries. Besides, there are quite a number of localities whose population though less than 5,000 now, will exceed that limit in the course of the next few years due to normal increase in population and the development of new industries and colonies around them. With the rapid expansion of educational facilities, the reading public in villages have increased manifold and there is a big demand for reading materials. Taking all these factors into account, the Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay provides for the opening of 300 branch libraries. During 1966–67, 30 branch libraries were opened as against the proposed number of 60 branch libraries. It is proposed to open 30 branch libraries during 1968–69.

3. STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	13·78
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·05
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

Even during the third plan period, the large increase in the number of schools both at the Secondary and Elementary stage of education, has necessitated the strengthening of the administrative staff at all levels, in order to provide better guidance for teachers. Hence, in order to reduce the present heavy work load on them and to ensure better efficiency and guidance, it is proposed to create ten posts of District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls Schools and 100 posts of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

4. Physical Education.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·82
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·69
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·32

(a) Acquisition of Playgrounds in Urban Areas.

During the third plan period, about 20 Secondary Schools situated in urban areas were provided with assistance for the acquisition of playgrounds. This will be continued. Assistance will be given to ten secondary schools per year, at the rate of Rs 10,000 per school, for the acquisition of playgrounds. During 1967–68, six schools were given assistance.

(b) Appointment of Physical Training Instructors in Aided Upper Primary and Senior Basic Schools.

In the third plan period, nearly 180 physical education teachers were appointed in Upper Primary and Senior Basic Schools with a strength of 400 pupils and more. It is proposed to continue the scheme and to appoint 400 physical education teachers. This is a scheme of qualitative improvement and has added significance with the introduction of the All-India Programme of Physical Education called the National Fitness Corps. During 1966–67, 45 physical education teachers were appointed.

5. Provision of Educational Facilities for the Handicapped.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	7·85
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·95
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·93

During the third plan period, three new schools for the handicapped were opened in the aided sector. Training sections for training teachers for the Deaf and Blind are also run. There are at present 14 schools for the Blind and Deaf. It is proposed to open one school for the Blind and one school for the Deaf and two training sections one for the blind and another for deaf, for training teachers during the plan period. During 1967–68, it is proposed to open one school for the blind at Cuddalore. It is also proposed to open two training sections for training teachers one for the Blind and one for the Deaf during 1967–68. During 1968–69, it is proposed to open one school for the Deaf at Thanjavur.

6. Printing of Nationalised Text-Books.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·62
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·45

This provision is intended for setting up a separate press for printing Nationalised Text-Books, under the control of the Director of Stationery and Printing.

7. Educational Grants to Post Stage II Blocks.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	9·84
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	13·50

The scheme contemplates grants to Post Stage II Blocks in this State for carrying out the education programmes.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	8,04·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1,62·60
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	1,42·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	1,25·32

XXIII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I. SPILLOVER SCHEMES IN THE FOURTH PLAN.

1. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE, FOR THE ADDITIONAL INTAKE SANCTIONED IN THE THIRD PLAN.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·05

During the third plan period, the annual intake of both the Engineering Colleges was increased by 145 seats. But full-scale instructional facilities have not been provided as yet in these institutions for the increased intake and they are being provided on a phased programme. Improvement of library facilities in the College of Engineering, Guindy, modernisation of the workshops at Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, are some of the important items proposed to be implemented during 1968–69 under this scheme.

2. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, SALEM.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	80·00
Actuals, 1966–67	26·07
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	31·83
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	31·13

The Government College of Engineering, Salem, which was started as a fully residential institution with an initial intake of 120, will be in its third year in 1968–69. The provision sought for next year is intended to meet the requirements of the third and fourth-year Classes.

3. Construction of Buildings and Purchase of Equipment for the Junior Technical Schools (now known as Technical High Schools) Established during the Third Five-Year Plan.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	30·00
Actuals, 1966–67	22·57
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	8·29
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	7·86

Fifteen Junior Technical Schools (Technical High Schools) have so far been started against the target of 20 schools proposed in the third plan. Necessary accommodation and other instructional facilities are now being provided for the five newly started schools. The provision sought for in 1968–69 under this scheme is to be utilised for construction of buildings for the schools started at Gudiyatham and Karaikudi as also for purchase of equipments for the New Technical High Schools.

4. Government Polytechnics for Women at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	12·24
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	8·48
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	8·60

The total admission capacity of the three Government Polytechnics for Women started at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, under the Third Plan is 320 per annum. A new Diploma Course in Architectural Assistantship with an intake of 30 is proposed to be started in the Government Polytechnic for Women at Madras from 1968–69. While the necessary instructional facilities such as buildings, equipment, hostel, etc., have since been provided for the Women's Polytechnic at Madras, construction of buildings for the Women's Polytechnic and Hostel at Coimbatore is in progress. The construction of new buildings for the Government Polytechnic for Women at Madurai will be taken up as soon as the porambоke lands as already proposed are transferred to the Technical Education Department.

5. Institute of Textile Technology, Madras.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·61
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·43
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·00

The Institute of Textile Technology, Madras started functioning from 1965–66 with an initial intake of 30 students per annum. The construction of permanent buildings for this institution is in progress and it is expected to be completed in 1968–69. Other necessary facilities are also being provided under a phased programme.

6. Institute of Commercial Practice, Madras.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·40
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·79
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·75

This institution also was started during 1965–66 with a sanctioned intake of 75 per annum. The required instructional facilities are being provided. The construction of permanent buildings has been taken up and is expected to be completed by 1968–69. Plans are ahead for starting evening part-time courses in commercial subjects on a self-supporting basis. The present intake will be increased to 150 as and when the necessity arises. There is also a proposal to start B. Com. Degree Course in this institution, the details for which are being worked out.

7. Grant-in-Aid to Private Engineering Colleges.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	11·50
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·45

The provision is intended to meet the State's share of non-recurring and recurring expenditure incurred by private Engineering Colleges towards implementation of Plan Schemes.

8. Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli (State's Share).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	22·00
Actuals, 1966–67	8·49
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·90
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·00

The Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli which was established during 1964–65 as a Centrally-sponsored project will be in its fifth year in 1968–69. The present intake is 250 per annum. The Government of India and the University of Madras have since permitted to start a B. Tech. Course in Chemical Engineering with an intake of 40 students. The State Government's commitment on this scheme is towards provision of developed lands and external amenities such as water-supply, electricity, roads, etc., and 50 per cent of the net recurring expenses for the first five-years.

9. Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	7·03
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·09
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·50

The Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli was established during 1963–64 with an annual intake of 120. The Institution is now functioning in its permanent buildings constructed at Thoovakudi, some 10 miles away from Tiruchirappalli Town. Necessary buildings, equipment, hostel, etc., have since been provided. The remaining works such as provision of roads, street lights, play fields, etc., are now being taken up besides procurement of the equipment and machinery that are yet to be acquired.

10. Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	30·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·41
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	6·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·54

The Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin, was started in 1963–64 in place of the Church of South India Polytechnic, Nazareth, which was closed down by the Management. The construction of permanent buildings for this Polytechnic has been commenced and the work is in progress. Equipment as per approved pattern is also being acquired and provided. It is expected that before the close of 1968–69 all the laboratories, workshops, etc., will be commissioned and the sanctioned intake of 120 admitted.

II. CONTINUATION SCHEMES.

1. Stabilizing and Modernisation of Government Engineering Colleges at Guindy and Coimbatore for courses already started.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	17·74
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·37
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·00

This scheme is mainly intended to consolidate the existing instructional facilities by providing adequate equipment, library volumes, etc., in the two Government Engineering Colleges at Guindy and Coimbatore. The programmes for 1968–69 under this scheme include the introduction of a degree course in Metallurgy at the College of Engineering, Guindy and the augmentation of water-supply at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

2. Rehabilitation of Obsolete Equipment in the Engineering Colleges.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·00

This scheme which was formulated under third plan is continued as there are still a number of obsolete equipment and machinery to be replaced by modern ones in the College of Engineering, Guindy. The scheme is being implemented on a phased programme.

3. Loans to Students in Engineering Colleges.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	80·00
Actuals, 1966–67	24·31*
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	6·00

This is a scheme to which the State Government is committed. Its objective is to provide opportunities to the economically backward people to afford technical education for their children in the Engineering Colleges.

4. Additional intake in existing Engineering Colleges.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·79
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·68
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·60

The target of additional seats proposed was 240 per annum. Of this, 150 seats have already been provided with effect from 1966–67 (60 additional seats in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore for the five-year integrated course and 90 seats, including 60 seats for 3-year degree course, in the Thiagarajar College of Engineering Madurai). The provision for 1968–69 is intended to meet the expenditure towards provision of additional instructional facilities at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore as per approved standards for the increased intake already provided.

5. Stabilizing the Government Polytechnics and Special Institutions for courses already started.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	10·55
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·33
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·00

This scheme envisages the consolidation of training facilities in the institutions started in the previous plan periods for the existing courses and intake. The programmes for 1968–69 include purchase of equipment as approved by the Southern Regional Committee for the electives introduced in the Polytechnics, provision of necessary instructional facilities for conducting the diploma course in Metallurgy at the Central Polytechnic, Madras, etc.

6. Grant-in-Aid to Private Polytechnics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·98
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·05
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·00

The provision under this scheme is intended to meet the share of State Government towards expenditure incurred by private Polytechnics for implementation of Plan Schemes.

* Includes loans to students in Polytechnics also.

7. Rehabilitation of Obsolete Equipment in Government Polytechnics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·72
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

The Scheme as formulated under the third plan is continued with a view to equip the older institutions on modern lines by replacing old and obsolete equipments. It is however being implemented on a phased programme. The provision for 1968–69 is intended for replacement of obsolete equipments in the Central Polytechnic, Madras and Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.

8. Loans to Students in Polytechnic Institutions.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	*
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	14·40
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

This is a committed scheme aimed at providing more opportunities for the poorer sections of the people to afford technical education at Diploma level for their children.

9. Part-time, Short-term and Post Diploma Courses.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·54
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·54

The provision is intended to stabilize the instructional facilities for the Post-Diploma courses now conducted in certain Polytechnics in the State.

10. Additional intake in existing Polytechnics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·98
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	4·65
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·50

* Included under Loans to students in Engineering Colleges.

During the five-year period commencing from 1966–67, it was proposed to increase the intake in selected Polytechnics so as to provide for an additional 360 seats per annum. As a first step in this direction, the intake of the Government Polytechnics at Vellore and Nagercoil has been increased by 60 seats each (i.e., from 120 to 180 per annum) during 1966–67. The extra instructional facilities required for the increased intake in these institutions are being provided under a phased programme.

11. Institute of Film Technology, Madras.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·54
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·50

The scheme envisages among other things, the introduction of new courses in Animation and Television, establishment of a film library, etc. With the construction of a modern shooting floor and a re-recording room, which are nearing completion, the Institute can be said to be fairly equipped for the existing courses and also for the conduct of effective practical training. The provision for 1968–69 is mainly intended for high tension supply, the work on which is in progress. Production of documentary films and other short films of educational and instructional value are proposed to be carried out in this Institute on commercial basis. It is expected that by the end of the five-year period, the Institute of Film Technology will run not only on a self-supporting basis, but also earn some revenue for the Government.

III. NEW SCHEMES.

Establishment of New Polytechnics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token.

It has been proposed to establish seven new polytechnics in Madras State so as to step up the annual admission capacity for the Diploma Courses by another 840 seats. The new polytechnics are however proposed to be started with the collaboration of industry as far as possible and the courses to be imparted in these institutions will be industry-oriented and need-based, instead of conventional courses. The proposed new polytechnics will not in any manner duplicate the existing training facilities. Pending finalisation of proposals, a token provision is made.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1. Introduction of Part-time Degree Courses in Engineering for Diploma-Holders at the College of Engineering, Guindy and Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	Token.
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token.

The Government of India have approved a scheme for the introduction of part-time Degree Courses for Diploma-Holders serving in Industry, Public Undertakings, Government Departments and other organisations. The State Government have accordingly permitted the introduction of this scheme in the College of Engineering, Guindy and Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, in the first instance. The scheme is now under examination by the University of Madras. The course is proposed to be introduced from 1968-69 with an initial intake of 90 students in each college, subject however to the approval of the University.

2. Expansion of Facilities for the Post-Graduate and Specialised Courses introduced in the Previous Plans.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	20·00
Actuals, 1966-67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967-68	0·38
Budget Estimate for 1968-69	..

As many as nine Post-Graduate courses are conducted in the College of Engineering, Guindy and some of them were started during the first two plan periods. The instructional facilities now available in the Post-Graduate Departments are not commensurate with the approved standard of each course and most of the Post-Graduate Departments are not adequately equipped. The Government of India have considered these aspects recently and recommended certain extra facilities to be provided for the Post-Graduate Departments in the College of Engineering, Guindy. Provision for some of these facilities has been made in Revised Estimate 1967-68.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME.

		(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..	2·19
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..	2·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..	2·60

XXIV. CULTURAL PROGRAMME.

Archaeology.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	11·50
Actuals, 1966–67	0·01
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

With the setting up of a full-fledged State Department of Archaeology and with the enactment of the Madras State Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, the following Schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1968–69 :—

Preparation of Documentary Films.

During the three Exhibitions, viz., " Know Your Monuments ", " Know Your Heritage " and " Ancient City of Kaveripoompattinam " conducted in 1965, 1966 and 1967 respectively, it was suggested by many visitors that documentary films based on these exhibitions should be prepared and made available to all schools and colleges and other Educational Institutions. As such it has been proposed to take documentary films for the benefit of the Educational Institutions.

Mobile Exhibition.

It was also suggested by the visitors to the exhibitions referred to above that these important exhibitions should also be conducted in all districts at periodical intervals. It is therefore proposed to conduct a Mobile Exhibition in all District Headquarters with a view to give wide publicity to our ancient monuments and to show the wealth and value of our Monuments, etc., in the State and with a view to increase our activity in the field of expansion of publicity programme of ancient monuments.

Publication Programme.

By way of expansion of the publication programme, it is proposed to take up the publication of a journal " South Indian Antiquary " in English and Tamil, publication of popular and cheap guides on Archaeological Monuments in English and Tamil and bring out monographs on important monuments in Tamil and English with a view to popularise the subject among the masses.

Equipments and Materials.

In view of the stepping up of the activities of the department, it is proposed to equip the photographic section and engineering section of this department with equipment and materials necessary for the implementation of the programmes for conservation of monuments and excavation of archaeological sites, etc.

Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations, etc.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	21·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·18
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·10
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·10

The State Government have been sanctioning grant-in-aid for production of dance, dramas, and maintenance grant for selected drama troupes and also to institutions like Kalakshethra and the Central College of Karnataka Music. The provision made under this head is towards payment of grants for these purposes.

Improvements to Government Museum at Madras and Pudukottai.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	0·48
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·12

It is proposed to continue the schemes of reorganisation and development of the Museum which commenced during the third five-year plan. Provision is therefore made to acquire rare specimens including paintings for the different sections of the Museum including Children's Gallery. Additional specimens and modernised display equipments will also be acquired for the Government Museums at Madras and Pudukottai.

Revision of District Gazetteer.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals 1966–67	0·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·77
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·86

The Salem District Gazetteer has been released. The Kanyakumari District Gazetteer is under print. The typescripts of the Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, The Nilgiris, and North Arcot District Gazetteers were already approved by the Central Gazetteer Unit. The Draft Volume of the Chingleput District Gazetteer is under the scrutiny of the Centre. Compilation of the District Gazetteer of Madras District and the State Gazetteer is in progress.

* Included in the total provision of Rs. 40·00 lakhs.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.		(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..	20,42·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..	2,85·16
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..	3,37·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..	3,69·23

XXV. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

I. MEDICAL EDUCATION.

1. Improvements to the Existing Medical Colleges.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	40·00
Actuals, 1966–67	42·80
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	22·01
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	23·11

During 1966–67 the Annual Admission of the State Medical Colleges has been increased from 936 to 1,075.

During 1966–67 a number of Building works were completed the more important of them being Additional buildings to the Thanjavur Medical College, First-Floor over Out-Patient Block and Bio-Chemistry Block ; new Hostel Block for 200 students in Thanjavur Medical College and Kilpauk Medical College, Madras. The creation of a Neuro Surgical Unit at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur and the starting of a Neuro Ophthalmology Unit at Madurai Medical College was also sanctioned.

During 1967–68, a number of works have been completed like The Infectious Diseases Ward in the New Thanjavur Medical College and Hospital, Thanjavur ; Men's Hostel at Stanley Medical College ; Additional Hostel for 50 Women Students in Thanjavur Medical College ; and a Hostel for 50 House Surgeons in Madurai Medical College.

More works have been taken up for execution during 1967–68 like the Construction of a Kitchen and Dining Hall in Madurai Medical College ; the Construction of Additional Nurses' Quarters and carrying out Improvements to the existing Nurses' Quarters of Thanjavur Medical College ; Construction of a Pathology and Bacteriology Block at Kilpauk Medical College, Madras ; Construction of Additional Hostel Buildings for Thanjavur Medical College.

During 1968–69, the above works which are in progress will be completed in all respects.

2. New Medical Colleges.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	46·14
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	79·05
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	76·77

During 1966–67, the construction of New Buildings for the Medical College at Chingleput and for the New Medical College and attached Hospital at Tirunelveli (First Phase) was completed. The construction of a Medical College at Coimbatore was taken up for execution during 1966–67. During 1967–68, the construction of New Buildings (Second Phase) for these Medical Colleges have been taken up.

During 1968–69, with the introduction of the III Year course in Chingleput and Tirunelveli Medical Colleges the construction of New Buildings (Third Phase) and (Fourth Phase) for the Chingleput Medical College and Tirunelveli Medical College will be taken up for execution. It is also proposed to construct New Buildings (Third Phase) for the Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.

II. TRAINING PROGRAMMES.

1. *Training of Additional Nurses.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8·00
Actuals, 1966–67	6·83
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·95
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·02

During 1966–67, 400 Nurse pupils were admitted for training in the existing five centres. Two Additional Nurses' Training Schools, one in Chingleput Medical College Hospital and another in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai were also opened with effect from 1st July 1966 for training 600 additional Nurses in these two centres. 50 candidates are to be admitted in each of the new training centres every half-year commencing from 1st July 1966.

During 1967–68 and 1968–69, training courses for the nurse pupils already admitted will continue.

2. *Training of Pharmacists.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·60
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·21
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·07

During 1966–67, 350 candidates were admitted for training in two Medical Colleges.

During 1967–68, there was improvement in the availability of Pharmacists in the State. Hence only 250 candidates have been admitted for training. The scheme will continue during 1968–69 also.

3. *Training of Opticians.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·06
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·07
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·07

During the Third Plan, the Training Course for Opticians was started in Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, for training 30 candidates a year. The Scheme is being continued. The duration of the course is of two years. 15 Candidates were trained during 1965–67.

Eleven candidates are undergoing practicals during 1966–68.

4. *Training of Laboratory Technicians.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·15
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·88
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·93

During 1966–67, the Government have sanctioned the starting of Grade I Laboratory Technicians Training Course in the five Medical Colleges at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. The duration of the course will be one year with 12 annual admissions in each of the Medical Colleges. The Training Course commenced from October 1966 and the Scheme will continue during 1967–68 and 1968–69 also.

5. College of Nursing.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·19
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·26

During 1967–68, the Government have approved the proposal for the starting of a College of Nursing as an affiliated Institution to the University of Madras attached to the Madras Medical College and Government General Hospital, Madras, for conducting B.Sc. Course in Nursing. Ten Service Candidates were admitted for training during 1967–68. The scheme will continue during 1968–69.

6. Opening of Training Centre for Para-Medical Workers for Leprosy Control Schemes.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·59
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·57
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·74

During 1966–67, 101 Para-Medical Workers were trained. One hundred candidates have been admitted for training as Para-Medical Workers during 1967–68.

The training of Para-Medical Workers will continue during 1968–69 also.

7. Training of Health Visitors.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·62
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·88
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·97

The Government have accorded sanction to train 250 candidates under the integrated course at 50 per annum. Out of this, 48 candidates were recruited in July 1966 and another 50 were recruited in July 1967. These 98 candidates are undergoing training at present.

Apart from this, there is sanction to recruit 50 candidates per annum under the regular health visitors course. Under this course, 31 candidates were recruited in July 1967 and they are continuing their training.

Sanction was accorded to the employment of 50 health visitors as second health visitors in each Primary Health Centre during 1966–67, for the effective supervision of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres run by Panchayat Union Councils. The scheme is being continued.

III. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

1. IMPROVEMENTS TO TEACHING AND CITY STATE HOSPITALS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	10·87
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	29·30
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	34·44

During 1966–67, the bed-strength of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, has been increased from 884 to 930. The Government have also sanctioned the opening of a centre for treatment of all head injury cases by providing 20 additional beds for the Department of Neurology and Neuro Surgery in the Government General Hospital, Madras. A Medical Record Department has been established in the Government General Hospital, Madras, for the efficient investigation, diagnosis and treatment of patients. The construction of a Modern Children Hospital attached to the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, has been completed and necessary additional beds of 200 and equipment will be provided.

A number of building works like the Construction of a Cardiology Block in Government General Hospital, Madras ; a Post-mortem Block in Government Stanley Hospital, Madras ; and New Out-patient Block in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, are in progress.

More works like the Construction of a building for Establishment of Research and Training Centre for Endocrinology and Physiology of Reproduction in the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Egmore, Madras; of permanent buildings of three floors for the provision of a suitable Anti-Natal Ward in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras and of an additional ward in the Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, for implementing Family Planning Programme will be taken up for execution during 1968–69.

2. Improvements to District Headquarters Hospital including Increase in Bed-Strength.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	85·00
Actuals, 1966–67	5·42
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·58
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	7·10

During 1966–67, the bed-strength of the Headquarters Hospital, Salem, and the Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam, was increased from 400 to 460 and from 150 to 156, respectively. The construction of a Maternity Ward of 60 beds (Lions Club) at Coimbatore and the Air-conditioning of the Operation Theatre in the District Headquarters Hospital, Vellore, were completed.

A number of works like Improvements to water-supply and drainage arrangements in Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem ; construction of a Labour-*cum*-operation Theatre in Government Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul, are in progress.

More works like the construction of an additional ward of 30 beds in the Government Sait Memorial Hospital, Ootacamund ; conversion of old out-patient block in District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli ; construction of an additional Isolation Ward in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund ; and construction of a Tuberculosis Ward of 20 beds in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul, will be taken up for execution during the current year.

Establishment of Special Department of Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye and Skin at Government Headquarters Hospital at Nagapattinam, Nagercoil and Ramanathapuram is proposed for 1968–69.

3. Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals including increase of bed-strength.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	6·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	11·20

During 1966–67, the bed-strength of the Government Hospitals at Mayuram and Chengam was increased from 60 to 68 and from 8 to 10, respectively. The construction of new buildings with provision of 32 beds for Government Hospital, Bodinayakanur, was completed. The bed-strength of the Government Hospital, Bodinayakanur, has been increased from 4 to 32 beds during the current year.

A number of works like the construction of new buildings for the Government Hospital, Ambur, North Arcot district, Construction of new buildings for the Government Hospital, Sriperumbudur, construction of labour ward of 8 beds in Government Hospital, Ponneri, are in progress.

More works like the construction of a Government Hospital at Theni, Madurai district ; provision of cold storage facilities in four Taluk Hospitals ; and construction of an operation theatre in the Government Hospital, Lalgudi, Tiruchirappalli district, will be taken up for execution during 1968–69.

4. Improvements to Non-Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·85
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·08
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	9·47

The Government Dispensary, Thirupanandal, Thanjavur district, was converted into a Hospital of 20 beds by providing eight additional beds during 1966–67.

The bed-strength of the Government Dispensary, Kayalpattinam and of the Government Dispensary, Melapalayam, Tirunelveli district, has been increased from 22 to 25 and from 8 to 20 beds, respectively, during the current year. The contruction of Out-patient block in Government Dispensary, Kulasekharam, is in progress. The construction of new hospital buildings at Devakkottai, and of a ward of 15 beds in the Government Dispensary, Boothapandi, will be taken up for execution during the current year and completed during 1968–69.

IV. QUARTERS FOR STAFF.

Quarters for District Medical Officers, Assistant District Medical Officers and Other Subordinate Officers, Nurses and Last Grade Servants.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·75
Actuals, 1966–67	3·49
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·63
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·79

The construction of quarters for Nurses in the Government Hospitals at Tiruvallur, Ponneri, Cumbum and Uthamapalayam has been completed during 1966–67.

The conversion of the old Government Dispensary Buildings at Sivakasi as quarters for medical officers and nursing staff attached to the hospital will be taken up for execution.

The construction of quarters for auxiliary nurse midwives in Government Headquarters Hospitals at Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Madurai will be taken up for execution during 1968–69.

V. CONTROL OF DISEASES.

Establishment of Leprosy Control Units—Opening of S.E.T. Units.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actua's, 1966–67	1·27
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·53
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·26

During 1966–67, a Leprosy Control Unit at Melur, Madurai district, was opened. The Leprosy Subsidiary Centres at Virudachalam, Thukalay, Aruppukkottai, Sombatti, Thiruvannamalai and Kodumudi, were converted into Leprosy Control Units. In addition, eighteen S.E.T. Units have also started functioning.

VI. LABORATORY SERVICES.

1. Improvements to King Institute, Guindy.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·83
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·17
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·30

The construction of additional accommodation required for the storage of additional sera at the King Institute, Guindy, was taken up for execution during 1966–67 and completed during 1967–68.

During 1968–69, it is proposed to start a Study Centre for Leptac Sporasis in the King Institute, Guindy, Madras.

2. Development of Public Health Laboratory Service.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·95
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·34
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·13

The construction of a Principal Laboratory at Coimbatore was structurally completed during the Third Plan. During 1967–68, provision of furniture, gas plant, electrical installation, high tension supply, cold storage facilities, etc., have been taken up. During 1968–69, necessary equipment and staff will have to be provided for the proper functioning of the Principal Laboratory.

VII. OTHER SCHEMES.

1. Steam Laundries in Major Hospitals.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·01
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·05

The Government have sanctioned the provision of steam laundries in the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai; Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram and Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, Madras. The works are in progress and are likely to be completed during 1967–68. A steam laundry in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, will be provided during 1968–69.

2. PROVISION OF AMBULANCE VANS AND MORTUARY VANS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·96
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·18
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·62

During 1966–67, the Government have sanctioned the purchase of Ambulance Vans and one Mortuary Van for the Government Medical Institutions mentioned below :—

Ambulance Van —

(1) Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam. (2) Government Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul. (3) Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.

Mortuary Van :—

Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

The construction of body building for these Vans was completed.

During 1967–68, the Government have sanctioned the purchase of 5 Ambulance Vans and one Mortuary Van for use in the following Medical Institutions.

1. Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri—One Ambulance Van.
2. Government Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram—One Ambulance Van.
3. Government Town General Hospital, Pudukottai—One Mortuary Van.
4. Government General Hospital, Madras—Two Ambulance Vans.
5. Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai—One Mortuary Van.

VIII. INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	25·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·34
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·75
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·36

During 1966–67, the construction of Hostei Building for 50 Girl Students and a dining hall for the College of Indian System of Medicine at Palayamkottai was completed.

During 1968–69 the construction of a 200-bedded Hospital of Indian System of Medicine at Arumbakkam is proposed.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

CONTROL OF DISEASES.

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. *Opening of Tuberculosis Clinics in Taluk Hospitals.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	30·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·69
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·61
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·94

During 1966–67, the construction of chest clinics at Thiruvannamalai and Dindigul was completed. The construction of a full time Tuberculosis Clinic, Poonamallee, will be completed during 1967–68.

During 1968–69, the following schemes are proposed:—

(1) Construction of buildings for Tuberculosis Centre, Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil.

(2) Employment of Additional Health Visitors to each District Tuberculosis Centres.

2. *Improvements to Tuberculosis Sanatoria.*

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	3·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1·20
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·63
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	Token

During 1966–67, the construction of quarters for the staff attached to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Pennathur was completed.

During 1968–69, the construction of a Lecture Hall in Government Tiruvetteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Otteri, Madras, will be taken up for execution and completed. The construction of an additional Wards for Drugs Resistance Cases at the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, is also proposed.

BLOOD BANKS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·85
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·75

During 1966–67, the Government have sanctioned the opening of Blood Banks in the five Government Hospitals at Karur, Virudhunagar, Palani, Kancheepuram and Chingleput Medical College Hospital (Women and Children Wing). They will continue to function during 1968–69 also.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Mobile Epidemic Units.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·63
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·37
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·58

During the third plan, four additional epidemic units were constituted of which, two units were fully equipped with van, jeeps, etc. Four jeeps have been allotted by Government of India and they have been taken delivery and put on the road. Since the formation of an additional unit has been deferred, the units already constituted are being maintained in 1967–68. There are proposals to acquire ambulance vans for the existing units and for the constitution of one more unit during 1968–69.

2. Cholera Combat Teams.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	...
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·37
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·89

Sanction has been accorded by Government for the creation of the cholera combat unit in each of the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli. The teams have to inspect water sources and arrange to keep them in good order. They will educate the public on the need for using safe water and keeping their environs clean. They will also visit infected villages at the time of outbreak of epidemics and take measures for isolation and treatment of cases.

A chassis has been purchased and it has been handed over for body building work. Soon after the vehicle is ready, three teams will be formed and they will start functioning in the later part of 1967–68. These teams will be in operation during 1968–69.

3. Immunization of the Pre-School Children with Triple Vaccine.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4·80
Actuals, 1966–67	1·46
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

The scheme is being implemented in the State from 1st October 1964, through the agency of the Primary Health Centres covering the rural areas. The children of the age-group 0–5 years are taken up for immunization with triple vaccine. Special attention is paid to children under one year of age. Each child has to be given three doses with an interval of one month between each dose. The target is to immunize 1,000 children per Primary Health Centre, per year.

At the beginning, the scheme was implemented in 142 Primary Health Centres. During 1966–67, the scheme was extended to 219 Primary Health Centres. The total number of children completely immunized with all the three doses during 1966–67, was 63,924 and the total number of inoculations conducted with the above vaccine 267,251.

In 1967–68, the scheme is being carried out in 250 Primary Health Centres. The achievement up to 31st August 1967 is 30,846 children completely immunized. Another 64,154 children are expected to be inoculated with all the three doses, during the remaining period of 1967–68.

The scheme will be continued during 1968–69. As and when new Primary Health Centres are opened, the scheme will be extended through these Primary Health Centres also. The target for the year 1968–69 is to immunize 100,000 children with the triple vaccine.

4. Environmental Sanitation and Sanitary Facilities in Schools.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·54
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·00

The scheme envisages the provision of a drinking water well and a latrine-*cum*-urinal at a cost of Rs 3,333·00 for each school. Thirty schools have to be selected in 15 blocks for the above purpose in the R.C.A.P. operation districts of Chingleput, Madurai and Thanjavur. The works are being executed by the Public Health Department through the R.C.A.P. Assistant Engineers, who are responsible for the selection of the schools and for the provision of the amenities.

During 1966–67, 18 schools have been provided with the above amenities at a total cost of Rs 0·54 lakh. It is anticipated that 30 more schools will be provided with sanitary amenities in the R.C.A.P. operation districts, at an estimated cost of Rs 1·00 lakh, during the year 1967–68.

Under this programme, another set of 30 schools will be selected for 1968–69, and the programme will be carried on in the R.C.A.P. operation districts. Necessary provision has been proposed for the above purpose in the Budget Estimate, 1968–69.

5. National Smallpox Eradication Programme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	61·64
Actuals, 1966–67	16·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	14·55
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	14·77

The scheme aims at the complete eradication of smallpox in the State. During 1966–67 all the Districts and Madras City were taken up under the first year of the consolidation phase of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme and covered. As many as 17,32,800 persons in Panchayat Unions and 68,28,200 in Rural Unions were covered under this phase during 1966–67.

The entire State has been taken up for the Second year, under the consolidation phase of the programme. Up to the end of August 1967, as many as 29,00,862 persons (5,95,227 in Panchayat Unions and 23,05,635 in Rural Unions) were vaccinated against smallpox. About 70 lakhs of persons are proposed to be vaccinated under the campaign during the year 1967–68.

It is proposed to take up the entire State under the consolidation phase (Third year) of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme during 1968–69, to consolidate the results so far achieved and to maintain high level herd immunity achieved till date, to reach the objective of complete control of Smallpox with which this National Programme was launched. About 65—70 lakhs of persons are to be vaccinated during 1968–69 under this programme.

6. National Malaria Eradication Programme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	60·00
Actuals, 1966–67	76·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	71·31
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	73·60

The National Malaria Control Programme implemented during the First Plan was converted as the National Malaria Eradication Programme from 1958–59. The National Malaria Eradication Programme aimed at—(1) complete coverage of entire population by DDT spraying for specified period, (2) intensive domiciliary surveillance measures through the administration of Anti-malaria drugs and (3) institution of Vigilance measures thereafter.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State is under the overall charge of the State Malaria Officers assisted by Zonal and Sub-zonal Supervisory Officers, Unit Officers and ancillary staff with about 32 units covering the entire State.

The first three phases of the National Malaria Eradication Programme were over by 1962–63. From 1963–64 onwards, spraying has been withdrawn in stages from additional unit areas. The active and passive surveillance operations have been continued in all the units.

Under the Fourth Phase, which is the vigilance phase. in accordance with the recommendations of the Independent Appraisal Teams appointed by the Government of India after thorough and critical assessments, about 15 unit areas entered into the vigilance phase during 1964–65 and nine unit areas during 1965–66.

During 1966–67, 4·5 unit areas entered into the vigilance phase additionally. Malaria vigilance activities are maintained in the concerned districts under thoroughly planned supervision. The rest of the areas out of the 32 odd units continue to remain in the earlier phase.

During 1967–68, there has been no change in the plan of operations.

The programme for 1968–69 depends on the plan of operations to be decided with reference to the recommendations of the Independent Appraisal team.

7. National Filaria Control Programme.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·58
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	5·34

The four National Filaria Control Programme Units established at Chingleput, Chidambaram, Kumbakonam and Vellore continued to function under National Filaria Control Programme sponsored by the Government of India with the assistance in the shape of free supply of materials and equipments.

Intensive anti-larval operations with combination of both minor engineering and mosquito control oil spraying were carried out by the National Filaria Control Units, in their respective areas during the year 1966–67. Entomological observations comprising routine mosquito collections from fixed and random stations, determination of man-hour density and dissection to find out the filarial infections in 'C' fatigans were also carried out in the units. The staff of all the units carried out propaganda activities like delivering lectures, screening of films about filariasis, explaining control measures, etc., to the public.

It is proposed to continue the activities mentioned above during 1968–69.

* Shown under item 6 above.

8. Strengthening of Field Study and Demonstration Centre for Health Education Bureau.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	0·10
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·93
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·30

The Health Education Bureau is incharge of educational programmes of National Health Programmes. By training health personnel in Health Education methods and by giving all the assistance to the personnel working in various levels like district, municipal and block it helps to educate people on the various health problems of the areas and to fulfil the local needs of people by way of education.

Apart from the training programme, for Primary Health Centre staff, including Medical Officers, the Family Planning workers and Smallpox Eradication Programme workers, seminars and camps have also been conducted for the District Officers, Panchayat Union Chairman and Panchayat Presidents and other village leaders and the workers from voluntary organisations. Further Seminars for Vigyan Mandir Officers have also been organised in collaboration with Directorate of Rural Development.

Two quarterly journals one in English and one in Tamil, are published by the Bureau apart from the publication of posters, booklets, folders and charts, etc., on various health subjects. The Health Education Bureau provides scripts for the All-India Radio programmes and broadcasts and for other publications of various other agencies.

9. Control of Kala Azar in the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·65
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·57

Kala Azar is endemic in the coastal areas of Madras State especially in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Under N.M.E.P., D.D.T. spraying was withdrawn and therefore it is essential that suitable insecticidal measures are reinstituted in these areas for the control of Kala Azar.

A single round of insecticidal spray annually is essential to keep the disease under control. It is proposed to conduct a detailed survey of the affected areas. The cases detailed will be treated by the medical officers of Primary Health Centres. It is proposed to start with a single unit at Ramanathapuram. The actual field work of survey spraying of insecticides and collection of sand flies in the sprayed cases will be done by the Health Inspectors with the assistance of Field Assistants and Mazdoors.

10. Control of Guineaworm Disease.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	17·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·40
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·42
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·60

The scheme is functioning in all the districts of Madras State except Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris. The main object of this programme is to treat all the infected villages with D.D.T. 50 per cent water wettable powder and the treatment of affected persons. All preventive and curative measures are being carried out. During 1966–67 a total of 20,574 villages have been surveyed and the cases detected have been treated.

During 1967–68, survey and resurvey and treatment in all villages where the disease is prevalent, are being carried out.

During 1968–69, it is proposed to continue the scheme with the same staff pattern. Due to regular successful functioning of the scheme, considerable progress has been made. It is expected that some more villages will be freed from the disease during the year 1968–69.

11. Opening of Primary Health Centres.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,65·76
Actuals, 1966–67	9·10
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	17·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	25·05

At the end of the third plan period there were 188 Primary Health Centres functioning in this State. During 1966–67, 45 additional Primary Health Centres were opened and in 1967–68, 17 Primary Health Centres have been opened so far and it is anticipated that the remaining 28 Primary Health Centres also will be opened before the end of 1967–68. The anticipated number of Primary Health Centres to be opened during 1968–69, is 45.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

Improvement and Strengthening of Machinery for Registration of Vital Statistics.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·64
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·60
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·04

The scheme aims at (1) a study of sample registration of births and deaths in selected areas, (2) strengthening of Vital Statistics organisation at State Headquarters and mechanising compilation, (3) strengthening of Vital Statistics organisation at the district level and (4) strengthening of Statistical units at local bodies.

The continuous recording of births and deaths as they occur in selected 20 rural units and 5 urban units and half year survey have been carried out. Data for Mechanical compilation has also been collected. During 1966–67, collection of Mechanical compilation of Vital Statistics has been continued. The Vital Statistics statement of births and deaths for each month has been prepared for each districts.

During 1967–68, the other part of the scheme is in progress.

During the year 1968–69, the scheme will be pushed through in full swing so that the Vital Statistics Registration System in the State level and district level and in municipalities will be improved.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME IN MADRAS STATE.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	12,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1,48·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,59.09
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,76·11

Achievement during 1966–67.—The Government have sanctioned the implementation of the Re-organised Family Planning Programme in this State by establishing twelve District Family Planning Bureaus and 125 Rural Family Planning Units where N.M.E.P. entered into maintenance phase and where there are Primary Health Centres functioning. Including Family Planning Centres opened by local bodies and voluntary organisations, there are 271 centres where advice on various methods of Family Planning were given to parents.

The sterilization programme is very popular in this State especially vasectomy operations. Facilities have been provided in the Hospitals and Primary Health Centres for performing the operations. As on 31st March 1967, 406 Medical Institutions have been recognised as approved Family Planning Surgeries for the conduct of Family Planning Operations.

During the year 1966–67, 3,90,064 Family Planning Operations have been performed in Madras State.

In twenty Government Medical Institutions I.U.C.D. insertions are undertaken. A training centre under the control of Public Health Department was established at Raja Annamalaipuram, Madras, for giving Family Planning training to personnel engaged in Family Planning Work.

Anticipated Achievements, 1967–68.—The Re-organized Family Planning programme is being implemented in the 125 blocks. One more District Family Planning Bureau has been sanctioned for the Nilgiris district.

As on date, 442 Medical Institutions have been recognised for sterilization operations. As regards I.U.C.D. Programme, in addition to the 20 Medical Institutions already approved, all taluk headquarters hospitals have been recognised for doing I.U.C.D. insertions. It is proposed to extend the scheme to certain municipal Maternity Centres in the State.

Programme for 1968–69.—The Re-organized Family Planning programme will be covered in remaining 190 blocks. The sterilisation and I.U.C.D. programme will be taken in more number of Medical Institutions. Propaganda and publicity media will be intensified and steps will be taken to implement the programme through film, slides, dramas, villupattu, seminars, etc.

TRAINING OF AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIVES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3.76
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	3·39
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·76

During 1966–67, 249 candidates were admitted for training in the existing Training Centres. The Government have sanctioned the opening of four New Training Centres for training 600 additional Auxiliary Midwives during the Fourth Plan in the following Medical Institutions :—

(1) Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam.
(2) Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.
(3) Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.
(4) Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil.

During 1967–68, 255 candidates were admitted for training in the existing centres. The training course for the candidates already admitted will continue during 1968–69.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	32,67·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3,56·56
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	3,21.74
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	2,50·83

XXVI. WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

A. URBAN WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES (OTHER THAN MADRAS CITY).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	12,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2,14·00
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,55·37
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,25·00

The Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay for Urban Water-supply and Drainage Schemes is Rs 12,50 lakhs. A sum of Rs 1,80 lakhs was allotted during 1966–67 and 41 water-supply and 9 Drainage Schemes (Spillover) were under execution. A provision of Rs 1,70 lakhs has been made during 1967–68 for the execution of the schemes. Three new Water-Supply schemes have been taken up for execution during the current year. During 1968–69 six new water-supply schemes will be taken up for execution. It is proposed to complete 17 water-supply and three drainage scheme during 1968–69.

B. MADRAS CITY.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	12,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	1,09·35
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,15·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	85·25

Continuation Schemes.—The provision made includes Rs. 10 lakhs in Revised Estimates 1967–68 and Rs. 25 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1968–69 as loan for augmentation of Madras City Water-Supply—Veeranam Scheme.

Installation of Rapid Mechanical Filters of 30 m.g.d. capacity at Kilpauk Pumping Station.—This is in addition to the existing 10 m.g.d. plant to replace the existing slow sand filters and to meet the extra demand of filtered water. Construction of civil works have almost been completed. Supply and erection of equipment are under progress. It is expected to put the plant into commission by the middle of 1968.

Laying of Trunk Main for Zone 3.—So far about 80·2 per cent of all sizes, of main i.e., 33″, 20″, 18″ and 16″ has been laid for carrying water mainly for Perambur, Vyasarpadi, Sembium and Ayanavaram areas. The work is expected to be completed and put into commission by April 1968.

Laying of Trunk Main for Zone 5.—So far about 9,300 feet of 42″ pipes and about 4,400 ft. of 36″ pipes have been laid for carrying water from Kilpauk Water Works solely for Triplicane, Egmore and Chintadripet areas. This work is expected to be completed by the middle of 1968.

City Distribution System Improvements—(New Layouts).—As and when layouts are formed, proposals are formulated to lay mains. At present there are about 6 schemes under execution for laying mains in various parts of the City.

Separate Headworks for Southern Zones at Prakasa Mudaliar Road, Thyagarayanagar.—This is for locating a separate Headworks for supplying water required for the zones in South Madras, namely Thyagarayanagar, Guindy, Mylapore, Adyar, Kasthurba Nagar, etc.

Filtered water pumped from Kilpauk Water Works will be collected in the underground tanks of 5·3 million gallons capacity at Thyagarayanagar through a separate pumping main and again pumped from there into the various trunk mains leading to different zones through an Overhead Balancing Tank. This will ensure the desired tail-end pressures during peak hours and the equal supply of water. Underground tanks are almost completed. Laying of 42" C.I. pumping main has been completed and only three specials, such as air valves, etc. are awaited to be fixed. Action is being taken to construct an R.C.C. Overhead Tank of 1·5 million gallons capacity and of 80 feet height and to procure and install necessary electrical pumpsets and accessories for pumping water. The entire scheme is expected to be completed by 1970.

Laying Trunk Main for Zone 8-*C*.—This trunk main is intended to supply water to Saidapet, Guindy, Kasthurba Nagar, Government House, Adyar, etc., from the Southern Headworks at Prakasa Mudaliar Road. Nearly about 70 per cent of the work has been carried out departmentally. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1968.

Feeder Main and Distribution Mains— Areas 1 *and* 2 *of Zone* 8-*B*.—Pipes and specials are being procured. Work has been taken up with the available pipes.

Laying Trunk Main and Distribution Main in Zone 1.—This scheme forms the second stage of improvement of water-supply to Zone 1, i.e., North Madras and comprises an additional Trunk Main and 5 sub-mains to distribute water equally to all parts of Zone 1, viz., North Madras comprising New Washermanpet, Tondiarpet, Royapuram, Old Washermanpet, etc. The work is in progress and the trunk main and sub-mains are expected to be completed in 1968–69.

Raising the bunds of Satyamurthi Sagar, Cholavaram and Red Hills Lake—First Stage.— This work is being executed by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division. It is programmed to complete this work by 1968–69.

The Corporation of Madras has been permitted to go in for an Open Market loan up to Rs. 75 lakhs for Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.

Drainage Schemes.

With a view to improve the existing Drainage System of the City, which is found inadequate to deal with the increased quantity of sewage, caused both on account of the tremendous increase in population and the increased water-supply, comprehensive schemes for the improvement of the existing sewerage system were formulated and works were executed to the tune of about Rs 2,05·00 lakhs during the Third Plan period. Top priority has been given to the above continuing schemes and a provision of Rs 4,00·00 lakhs has been made. During 1966–67, works to the extent of about Rs 61·00 lakhs were carried out. The progress made so far on the various schemes are detailed below :—

Comprehensive Scheme—Zone I (*Estimate, Rs* 25,00·00 *lakhs*).—Construction of gravitation main along T.H. Road and laying of 21 inches pumping main from Law College Pumping Station to Royapuram Pumping Station has been completed. Laying of sewers in Broadway, North Beach Road, Ebrahimji Saheb Street is nearing completion. Laying of Pumping Main from Tondiarpet A and C Pumping Stations is in progress. The improvement works of this Zone are expected to be completed by 1970.

Ayanavaram Drainage (*Estimated Cost Rs* 21·84 *lakhs*).—All the sewer laying works under this scheme have been completed excepting the construction of Pumping Station, which will be taken up shortly. The scheme could be put to use by the end of 1968.

Sembium Drainage (*Estimated Cost Rs* 24·14 *lakhs*).—Sewer laying works are almost nearing completion, except laying of intercepting sewer in S.M. II area. The Pumping Station works are in progress. Soon after the erection of Pumping machinery the schemes will be put into commission.

Comprehensive Improvements for Zone II (*Estimated Cost Rs* 1,65·01 *lakhs*).—The alternative scheme on the basis of 40 gallons of water-supply per head per day, offered for this Zone is being approved. However, tenders for the construction of Purasawalkam, (New) Erukancheri and Perambur Pumping Stations are being invited. In the meantime orders for the necessary C.I. pipes have been placed.

Kodambakkam Drainage Scheme (*Estimated cost Rs* 1,35·00 *lakhs*).—Seventy per cent of the sewers laying works has been completed. Laying of deep sewers could not be carried out according to the Phased Programme due to the unfavourable sub-soil conditions. Laying of Pumping Mains to the disposal site is in full swing. Construction of Pumping Stations has been completed and orders for Pumping machinery are being placed.

Saidapet Drainage Scheme (*Estimated cost Rs* 71·00 *lakhs*).—Sewer laying works and construction of Pumping Stations were carried out during third plan period. The pumping stations will be provided with full accessories by the end of 1968–69.

Comprehensive Drainage Scheme, Zone V (*Estimated cost Rs* 2,78·83 *lakhs*).—The 27 inches Pumping Main from North Mylapore to Ice House Pumping Station and the interim proposal for the improvement of the sewage system of South Mylapore area are almost complete. Laying of 42 inches-*cum*-48 inches pumping main to the disposal site and construction of gravitation mains are in progress, and will be completed by the end of 1968–69. Improvement works to the existing pumping stations and erection of pumping machinery are being attended to. The land required for the disposal works has also been acquired. All the works connected with this scheme are progressing well and the entire scheme is expected to be completed by 1970–71.

Storm Water Drainage (*Estimated cost Rs* 50·00 *lakhs*).—Works to the extent of Rs 40·00 lakhs were carried out during third plan and further works to the tune of Rs 50·00 lakhs are proposed to be carried out in five years from 1966–67. There is a comprehensive proposal costing about Rs 14·00 lakhs formulated for the construction of drains in extended parts during 1966–67.

C. RURAL AREAS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	9,51·00
Actuals, 1966–67	33·22
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	51·37
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	40·58

Simple Well Work.—The expenditure on simple well works forms part of village works grant. It provides for construction of wells under the Local Development Programme.

Piped Water-supply.—This scheme forms part of the Village Works Grant of Panchayat Unions.

HOUSING.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	96·29
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	81·91
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	75·56

XXVII. HOUSING.

1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	27·65
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	19·50
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	13·00

(i) *Government Project.*—In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs 1,50 lakhs has been provided for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—Government Projects, Co-operative Projects and Private Employers' Projects. A sum of Rs 9·00 lakhs has been provided for construction of houses to industrial workers during 1967–68. The Plan target in respect of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is yet to be fixed. 159 houses had been completed during 1966–67. A sum of Rs 2·92 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1968–69.

(ii) *Co-operative Project.*—The scheme sponsored by the Government of India is implemented through Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies. Industrial Workers who are governed by the Factories Act, 1948, are eligible for assistance 65 per cent of the ceiling cost of a tenement, Rs 4,900 in respect of a regular roomed tenement (floor area 356 square feet) and Rs 4,200 in respect of a small two-roomed tenement (floor area 232 square feet) is given as loan and 25 per cent thereof as subsidy. The balance is to be met by the members. At present, loans only without subsidy limiting the loan to the ceiling cost are sanctioned to the industrial housing societies. The actual expenditure during 1966–67 was Rs 11·57 lakhs, and 238 houses were constructed. A sum of Rs 8 lakhs only has been proposed for 1968–69. The Financial outlay under the scheme for Fourth Plan is Rs 50 lakhs and the physical target proposed is 1,000 houses.

2. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	5·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·50

A target of 260 houses for the Fourth Five-Year Plan has been proposed. During the year 1966–67, 35 houses have been completed. The ban on granting of loan for construction of houses due to National Emergency has been lifted. A sum of Rs 1·00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1967–68 towards sanction of loans to planters for construction of good houses to their workers. Since the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme also has been subsidised recently and the ceiling cost of a tenement has also been increased and applications have been received from the planters, a sum of Rs 1·00 lakh has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1968–69.

3. Village Housing Project.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	6·00
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	8·91
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	4·56

Selection of Villages.—The Village Housing Project Scheme is being implemented in Madras State from 1958–59. The target of the scheme was 350 villages in the Second Five-Year Plan and 150 villages in Third Five-Year Plan up to the end of March 1967. One hundred and sixty-five villages have been taken up for implementation. The scheme is under implementation in all the districts except Madras and Kanyakumari.

Survey of Villages and Preparation of Master Plans.—More than 700 villages have been selected and surveyed up to April 1967. About 500 project reports have been prepared.

	No. of Houses.
Physical Target for Tentative Fourth Plan	1,500
Programme for 1966–67 for construction of houses	200
Programme for 1967–68 proposed for construction of houses.	200
Houses completed in 1966–67 (in all respects)	58
Houses under construction—	
Roof level	393
Basement level	545

4. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

(a) *Madras State Housing Board.*

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	17·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	20·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	20·00

The Fourth Plan provision for this scheme is Rs 2,00·00 lakhs. A sum of Rs 18·00 lakhs was provided in 1966–67 and a sum of Rs 20·00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1967–68. As against the receipts for 1966–67, a sum of Rs 22·45 lakhs was spent by the Board. In view of the need to complete the schemes on hand and also taking into account the short-fall in the receipts from Government as compared to the Plan provision a sum of Rs 20·00 lakhs has been proposed for the Revised Estimate, 1967–68 and a sum of Rs 20·00 lakhs for the Budget Estimate, 1968–69.

In the Fourth Plan period it is proposed to construct 500 houses and 1,000 flats. During 1966-67, 172 houses were constructed. The anticipated target for 1967–68 is 294 flats. It is proposed to construct 100 houses and 200 flats during 1968–69.

(b) Co-operative Societies.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,20·00
Actuals, 1966–67	20·98
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	20·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	20·00

Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs 6,000 are eligible to get loans for construction of houses in urban areas. The Budget Estimate for 1967–68 is Rs 20 lakhs and the physical target proposed is 250 houses. The actual expenditure during 1966–67 was Rs 20·98 lakhs and 256 houses were constructed. The financial outlay under the Scheme for the Fourth Plan is Rs 220 lakhs and the physical target proposed is 2,800 houses. Sanctions to the extent of Rs 17 lakhs have been made and the entire allotment could be utilised.

5. Slum Improvement/Clearance Scheme.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	95·58
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	100·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	140·00

It is proposed to construct 6,650 tenements during the Fourth Plan period. In 1966–67, 1,298 tenements were completed. During 1967–68, it has been proposed to construct 1,330 tenements. But the achievement will be 1,286 tenements. 2,034 tenements are under construction The number of tenements proposed to be constructed during 1968–69 is 2,590.

TOWN-PLANNING A D URBAN DEVELOPMENT.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	75·00
Actuals 1966–67	19·91
Revised Estimete for 1967–68	25·43
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·57

XXVIII. TOWN-PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

CENTRALLY ASSISTED SCHEMES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	75·00
Actuals, 1966–67	19·91
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	25·43
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·57

1. SCHEME FOR LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR TOWN-PLANNING SCHEMES (TOWN-PLANNING AND TOWN DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	7·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	11·13
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·60

This scheme envisages grant of loans to Local Bodies for preparation and execution of Town-Planning Schemes which are undertaken under the provisions of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920. Under the physical target, the Detailed Town-Planning Schemes are prepared and furnished. A Town-Planning Scheme will provide the basic line of development of the area according to Town-Planning principles and will avoid any haphazard and unhealthy developments within the scheme area.

During the Third Plan a total sum of Rs 41·00 lakhs was granted as loan as against the outlay of Rs 56·65 lakhs. The Fourth Plan makes a provision of Rs 75·00 lakhs out of which Rs 7·13 lakhs has been utilised in 1966–67 and Rs 11·13 lakhs has been utilised in 1967–68. A sum of Rs 1·60 lakhs is earmarked as loan for the year 1968–69.

Under the physical target, 200 detailed Town-Planning Schemes were programmed during the Fourth Plan. During 1966–67, forty schemes were furnished to local bodies. The target of preparation of Town-Planning Scheme for 1967–68 is also 40 schemes.

2. PREPARATION OF OUTLINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND MASTER PLAN (MUNICIPAL TOWN PLANNING).

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	1·79
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·13
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·51

* Included in the total provision of Rs 75 lakhs.

This scheme is implemented with a view to prepare Outline Development Plan in the first instance followed by a suitable Master Plan for the Municipal Towns of this State. While a Town-Planning Scheme will regulate the growth of a specified urban area, the Master Plan will cover all the future land, industrial and other developments of the whole urban area or town. This scheme was commenced in 1962–63. During the Third Plan, it was programmed to prepare Outline Development Plans for 22 Municipal Towns at a cost of Rs 10·14 lakhs. The preparation of a Outline Development Plan will be done in two parts. The first part is to conduct physical survey and other allied surveys of the area/town and the second part is to process therein, study and make out a suitable plan. Thus 19 towns were surveyed during the Third Plan and among them twelve towns were taken up for Outline Development Plans and completed partly. The total expenditure in the Third Plan was Rs 6·10 lakhs.

In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to prepare Outline Development Plan for 40 Municipal Towns at a cost of Rs 20·00 lakhs. During 1966–67, two towns were surveyed at a cost of Rs 1·99 lakhs. Outline Development Plans for one town has been finalised. In 1967–68 about 8 towns will be physically surveyed and Outline Development Plans for 8 towns will be got ready. The estimate for 1967-68 is Rs 2·08 lakhs.

3. Regional Planning Schemes.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals 1966–67	1·53
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·82
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·96

This scheme was commenced in 1962–63 with a view to draw up regional development plans for each district or regions which are vulnerable to immediate development. The regional plan will cover a wider area and will define the future course of development of the region.

During the Third Plan, the district regions of Chingleput and Coimbatore were taken up. Like the Municipal Master Plan, the physical surveys were completed. The data so collected was processed, studied and compiled before drawing up a suitable plan. Rs 4·73 lakhs was incurred as expenditure underthe scheme till the endof the Third Plan, as against Rs 8·21 lakhs originally earmarked.

In the present Plan, Regional Plans for four important regions/districts will be got ready at a cost of Rs 20·00 lakhs. Field survey work at the centres of (1) Salem and (2) Tiruchirappalli have been commenced in 1966–67 and are in progress. The survey will be continued in 1967–68 also. Chapterwise study reports have been prepared for the two district regions and are nearing completion. On completion of the Regional Plans for Coimbatore and Chingleput, the preparation of a similar Regional Plan for Tiruchirappalli and Salem will be taken up in 1967–68. The expenditure for 1966–67 was Rs 1·81 lakhs and a provision of Rs 1·93 lakhs is provided for 1967–68.

4. Scheme for Training of Specialists in Town and Country Planning.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals 1966–67	0·07
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·35
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·75

This scheme was commenced in the Fourth Plan with the object of securing trained Technical personnel by deputing (*a*) 50 officers to the two years' Post-Graduate Course in Town and Country Planning and (*b*) 75 candidates to the one-year Post-Diploma Course in Town and Country Planning. The total Plan provision is Rs 5·91 lakhs.

During 1966–67, the proposal to depute the officers to the Post-Graduate Course did not materialise. A sum of Rs 0·15 lakh was incurred during 1966–67 towards grant of stipend to the seven candidates undergoing the Post-Diploma Course in Town and Country Planning at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar.

* Included in the total provision of Rs 75 lakhs.

During 1967–68, 4 candidates to the Post-Graduate Course and 12 candidates to the Post Diploma Course in Town and Country Planning were deputed. The provision for the year is Rs 0·75 lakh. The Post-Graduate Course being a two years' course will be continued during 1968–69 also.

5. Remunerative Enterprises.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	9·39
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3.75

A provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been made to give loans to local bodies to take up remunerative enterprises.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,53·25
Actuals, 1966–67	8·09
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	9·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	12·43

Preparation of Master Plans for Metropolitan Cities and Regions.

With the 100 per cent financial assistance of the Government of India, the preparation of Master Plans for Metropolitan Cities and Regions of this State from the year 1962–63 has been undertaken. The Town and Country Planning Organization, New Delhi, has made out a list of Towns and Cities which require Master Plans in this State.

During the Third Plan, the preparation of Master Plans for the Cities of (1) Madras, (2) Coimbatore and (3) Tuticorin Harbour Town was commenced. All the requisite physical surveys were completed on the one part and the field data so collected was studied processed and complied by the designing of the respective scheme on the other part. The preparation of a Master Plan will take three to four years. By the end of the Third Plan the preparation of Outline Development Plan for Madras City and Coimbatore City was taken on hand and was in progress. The preparation of Outline Development Plan for Tuticorin was also nearing completion. The total expenditure under the scheme during the Third Plan was Rs 19·01 lakhs which was not met from the grant of the Government of India. At the end of the Third Plan the preparation of Regional Plan for Neyveli Lignite Region was also commenced.

During the fourth plan, it is proposed to complete the Master Plan for (1) Madras, (2) Coimbatore and prepare Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and other 16 Municipal towns. Besides, the Regional Plan for Neyveli will be completed and similar work commenced for Madurai Industrial Region. The provision earmarked for the scheme in fourth plan is Rs 1,00·00 lakhs.

During 1966–67, all the remaining surveys for Madras and Coimbatore were completed and the Outline Development Plans for the two towns were almost finalised. The Outline Development and Master Plans for Tuticorin were finalised and submitted to Government. The work on the Regional Plan for Neyveli was continued. The total expenditure for the year is Rs 8·04 lakhs.

In the second year of the Fourth Plan, the Master Plan for Madras and Coimbatore Cities will be drawn up and similar work for Tiruchirappalli and Madurai Cities will be commenced and continued. The field survey for Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore has commenced in September 1967. The preparation of Regional Plan for Neyveli will also be continued. The anticipated expenditure for 1967–68 under the scheme is Rs 13·80 lakhs

* Included in the total provision of Rs 75 lakhs.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,01·02
Actuals, 1966–67	1,53·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,79·66
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,73·30

XXIX. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

CENTRALLY-ASSISTED SCHEMES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8,01·02
Actuals, 1966–67	1,53·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,79·66
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,73·30

A. Scheduled Tribes.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	56·00
Actuals, 1966–67	8·90
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	14·23
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	11·51

I. Education.

1. (*a*) *Opening of New Hostels.* (*b*) *Construction of Hostel Buildings.*—It has been proposed to construct a Boys' Hostel at Athanavur in North Arcot district for Scheduled Tribes. Besides this, hostels at Vilpatty in Madurai district and Kandakshipuram in South Arcot district are also to be maintained. Provision has been made for the construction of a hostel building at Jamnamarudur in North Arcot district.

2. (*a*) *Opening of Residential Schools.* (*b*) *Conversion of Non-Residential Schools into Residential Schools.*—Five Schools, three in Salem and one each in the Nilgiris and South Arcot district have been opened in 1967–68 and they are being maintained. Besides this, five Non-residential Schools have been converted into Residential Schools and one Elementary School has been upgraded into the Higher Elementary School. Provision has been made for the continuance of the above schools in 1968–69.

3. *Construction of School Buildings.*—A School Building for Scheduled Tribes at Valavandhinadu in Kolli Hills in Salem district and another school building at Jamnamarudhur in Polur taluk, North Arcot district are proposed to be constructed.

4. *Scholarships.*—Provision has been made for the award of Pre-Matric Scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

5. *Equipmen t for Schools.*—Provision has been made for the continuance of the scheme of supply of equipments, such as furniture, teaching equipments, etc., to the schools run for Scheduled Tribes.

6. *Appointment of additional Teachers.*—Additional Teachers have been proposed to be appointed in Scheduled Tribe Schools on the basis of the teacher pupil ratio of 1:25 in order to increase efficiency in schools. Necessary provision has been made for meeting the cost involved in the appointment of additional teachers proposed to be appointed.

7. *Appointment of Part-time Tutors.*—It has been proposed to appoint Part-time Tutors in Scheduled Tribes Hostel and Residential Schools to improve the standard of education and performance of the Scheduled Tribes students in the examination by giving special coaching to Scheduled Tribe pupils who are very backward in education. Provision has been made to meet the cost involved on the appointment of the proposed eight Part-time Tutors.

II. Economic Uplift.

1. *Agricultural Subsidy.*—Necessary provision has been made for the continuance of the old schemes giving full subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells. Rs 1,500 for each well. This will result not only in improving standard of living of Scheduled Tribes but also increase the food production in the country.

2. *Excursion.*—In order to improve the general knowledge of the pupils and to get them acquainted with other parts of the country, it has been proposed to take Scheduled Tribes schools children on excursion to places of national importance and other industrial factories, projects, etc.

3. *Cottage Industries—Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.*—Old schemes under the existing pattern of assistance are continued to improve the economic condition of Scheduled Tribes.

III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

1. *Drinking water wells.*—Old schemes for providing drinking water facility to the Scheduled Tribes living in Hilly tracks and forest areas are continued.

2. *Medical.*—A Ward in Top Slip in Coimbatore was completed in 1966–67, and a Mobile Medical Unit is functioning. In order to maintain a primary health centre at Thulinji, Coimbatore district, a sum of Rs 20,000 has been proposed.

3. *Roads.*—As the tribes are scattered in the hills, not connected with even earthen roads and other link roads with other main villages, they could not sell their forest products for better prices in open markets, where the demand will be large. Hence, they are easily exploited by the traders belonging to other communities. They are not able to communicate with their counterparts living in other parts of the hills. The provision is required to complete link roads which are under progress.

4. *Housing.*—Rs 1·00 lakh has been proposed for completing the houses.

5. *Model Village.*—A Model Village is proposed to be established by shifting Aggal village in Nilgiris district with a provision of Rs 20,000.

B. Scheduled Castes.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6,84·73
Actuals, 1966–67	101·32
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	119·61
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	112·30

I. Education.

1. *Scholarships.*—This is an old scheme. Its continuance is quite indispensable for the promotion and spread of education among the members of Scheduled Castes.

2. *Mid-day meals.*—This is also an old scheme. This is quite necessary to enable the Scheduled Castes children to attend the school regularly and achieve the object of their education of uplift.

3. *Construction and repairs of schools.*—Construction and repairs to school buildings are quite necessary as it is the place for imparting education to children.

4. *Opening and construction of Hostel buildings.*—Hostels are necessary to accommodate and feed the Scheduled Caste students to prosecute their studies comfortably. Hostel building with modern amenities are essential for this purpose. Thirty-two old hostels have to be continued.

5. *Appointment of Part-time Tutors.*—Part-timeTutors are felt necessary to improve the standard of education among the Scheduled Caste students and to achieve better results in examinations by way of giving special coaching to the Scheduled Caste students who are found to be backward in education. Provision is therefore made to meet the cost of continuance of Part-time Tutors. Number of Tutors to be appointed is 94.

6. *Supply of books, slates and clothing.*—This is also an old scheme continued.

7. *Equipment for schools.*—Provision has been made to supply school equipments, maps, furniture, etc., to Harijan Welfare Schools to improve the teaching and easy learning.

8. *Scholarship for Craftsmen Training Scheme.*—Under Craftsmen Training Scheme, stipend is awarded to one-third of the sanctioned seats or number on roll whichever is less. Out of the total stipends, 16 per cent is reserved for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe candidates besides over and above the stipends earned by Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe candidates by merit. The value of each stipend is Rs. 25. For the eligibility of stipend, the annual income of the parents/guardian of the trainees should not exceed Rs. 1,500.

The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who are in receipt of stipend at Rs. 25 each are also paid another Rs. 20 each, thus making a total of Rs. 45 each per mensem. The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe trainees who do not earn a stipend under the above reservation under Craftsmen Training Scheme are also eligible for a stipend of Rs. 45 each.

1,168 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were admitted during 1966 and 1,515 candidates during 1967.

II. Economic Uplift.

Agricultural subsidy.—This is an old scheme continued for giving subsidy to sink irrigation wells to achieve the object of improving the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes.

Land Colonisation.—This is also an old scheme continued to achieve the above object through joint co-operative farming.

Cottage Industries.—This is also an old scheme intended to uplift the Scheduled Castes economically. Provision has been made for continuance of Industrial hostels, supply of tools and appliances to the Scheduled Castes. Provision has been made for coaching educated Scheduled Caste youths to help them to secure employment.

Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.—This is an old scheme to improve the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and is being continued.

Loans for Trades.—It is proposed to grant loan to petty traders belonging to Scheduled Castes to improve their economic condition. The grant of loans will be ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 to deserving scheduled caste petty traders and recoverable in 100 equal monthly instalments.

III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

Housing.—The provision is intended for completion of the existing works.

House-sites for Harijans.—This is also an old scheme which is being continued.

Drinking Water Wells.—There are still several villages and colonies where there is no drinking water facility. Good drinking water facility should be provided for them for their welfare and from the hygienic point of view. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is provided for each well towards sinking of drinking water wells.

During the year 1966–67, a sum of Rs. 2·54 lakhs was spent for 144 wells, inclusive of spill over works. For 1967–68, a sum of Rs. 4·60 lakhs has been provided for 154 wells. For 1968–69, a sum of Rs. 4·56 lakhs has been proposed to sink 152 drinking water wells.

C. OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	35·00
Actuals, 1966–67	42·86
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	45·82
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	49·49

(1) *Scholarships.*—This is an old scheme which is being continued.

(2) *Maintenance of hostels.*—This is an old scheme which is being continued.

(3) *Cottage Industries.*—This is a scheme under which tools to barbers and dhobies for carrying on their profession are supplied free of cost. Barber tools to the value of Rs 53 for each barber has been proposed to be given free of cost to 60 barbers in each of the 13 districts except Madras City. Similarly, iron box, iron table, boiling oven to the value of Rs 110 are supplied free of cost to 60 dhobies in each of the 13 districts. This scheme is implemented from the year 1966–67 and is continued.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4,72·78
Actuals, 1966–67	62·37
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	61·52
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	68·24

A. SCHEDULED TRIBES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	67·31
Actuals, 1966-67	14·47
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	16·83
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	19·97

1. *Forest Co-operative and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.*—This is an old scheme and continued to be implemented.

2. *Tribal Blocks.*—The Tribal Blocks have already been formed and five more blocks are to be formed in the coming years during the Fourth Plan period. The physical target is one block for 1968–69.

3. *Post-Matric Scholarships.*—Old scheme continue to be implemented for the educational uplift of the Scheduled Tribes.

4. *Opening and maintenance of hostels.*—One old Girls' hostel is continued.

B. SCHEDULED CASTES.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,69·61
Actuals, 1966–67	31·13
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	28·20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	30·92

1. *Education.*—Training Centre for All-India Services Examinations—

Provision has been made for the continuance of training centre started already in Madras, to give intensive coaching to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing for the competitive examination like I.A.S., I.P.S., etc.

2. *Opening and Maintenance of Girls' Hostel.*—This is an old scheme continued for providing hostel facilities to Scheduled Castes girls studying in schools. The physical target is 15 hostels.

3. *Post-Matric Scholarships.*—To award scholarships to Scheduled Castes students studying in Post-Matric Courses it has been proposed to provide modest sum on the existing pattern.

4. *Housing for Sweepers and Scavengers.*—In order to improve the deplorable living conditions of the sweepers and scavengers who are engaged in doing the unhygienic cleaning work in urban and suburban and rural areas and to make an effort to provide them with suitable living accommodation, quarters are being constructed by giving subsidy and loan through the municipalities and panchayats.

5. *Supply of wheel-barrows.*—This is also an old scheme continued for improving the working conditions of the sweepers and scavengers by eliminating the practice of carrying night-soil as head loads, through the supply of wheel-barrows to Municipalities and Panchayats.

6. *Sweepers' Co-operatives.*—It has been proposed to form co-operative societies, stores, etc., by way of giving grants towards share capital and working capital exclusively for sweepers and scavengers, for affording credit facilities for purchase of provisions, etc. Such societies will be formed in big towns to begin with.

C. Denotified Tribes.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2,35·86
Actuals, 1966–67	16·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	16·49
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	17·35

1. *Boarding Homes and Residential Schools including construction of school buildings.*—The above old schemes are continued for the educational uplift of the Denotified Tribes.

2. *Books and clothing.*—This is an old scheme. Free supply of books and clothing is made to Denotified Tribe children reading in Denotified Tribe Schools and Denotified Tribe pupils residing in Government Denotified Tribe Hostels and Boarding Homes so as to ensure regular attendance in schools.

3. *Equipment for schools.*—This is an old scheme for providing Denotified Tribe schools with maps, laboratory equipments, teaching aids, charts, furniture, etc. It is being continued.

4. *Maintenance of boarding home.*—This is an old scheme which is continued for providing hostel facilities to Denotified Tribe pupils.

5. *Building for new hostels.*—Several hostels are now accommodated in rented buildings which do not have required amenities. In order to provide amenities, suitable buildings are constructed.

6. *Part-time Tutors.*—It is proposed to appoint Part-time Tutors to coach up boarders in the Denotified Tribe hostels and boarding homes, to achieve better results in the examinations.

7. *Appointment of additional teachers.*—To improve the attendance in schools and also to cope up with the steady increase in the strength in the Denotified Tribe schools, it is proposed to appoint additional teachers. This will enable the teachers to pay better and individual attention on the pupils and improve the performance of the students.

8. *Agricultural subsidy.*—This is an old scheme, continued to be implemented for improving the economic conditions of the Denotified Tribes and to increase the food production by giving subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells.

9. *Cottage Industries.*—Old scheme is being continued.

10. *Housing Colonies.*—A modest provision has been made in the Plan to complete incomplete works.

SOCIAL WELFARE.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	64·22
Actuals, 1967–68	8·30
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	12·57
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·50

XXX. SOCIAL WELFARE.

I. WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. Hostels for Working Women.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·004
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·35
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·22

A Hostel for Working Women has been started at Madras on 1st August 1967. This will cater to the needs of 25 Working Women. The present strength is 14. It is hoped that the Hostel will be functioning with the full complement of 25 Working Women, soon.

2. Women and Children Welfare Programmes in Panchayat Areas.

Grants-in-Aid to Post-Stage II Blocks.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1,01·34
Actuals, 1966–67	4·77
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	5·80
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	2·90

A model programme for each Panchayat Union has been worked out at a Five-Year cost of Rs. 27,300 per Panchayat Union. On this basis the annual grant to be released to Panchayat Union will be Rs. 5,460 both Recurring and Non-recurring. The Recurring Grant payable as grant per annum will be Rs. 3,940. Ninety-six Blocks are in Post-Stage II prior to 1st October 1967.

The 46 Blocks which have become Post-Stage II on 1st October 1967 have also been provided for under the Grant.

3. Demonstration Project for Child Welfare.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	8·00
Actuals, 1966–67	2·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·79
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·79

The Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project at Poonamallee was started as a Pilot Project (Centrally-Sponsored) during the Third Five-Year Plan. It will be continued during the Fourth Plan period also.

4. Care of Pre-School Children of Age-Group of 2–5.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	0·20
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·07
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·33

Forty Mukhyasevikas and 145 Balasevikas completed their training by the middle of July 1967. 145 Pre-Schools are being opened. 134 Balasevikas are under training and 68 more will be trained in the remaining part of the current year. 347 Pre-Schools will be opened before 31st March 1968.

It is proposed to open 650 Pre-Schools in selected Blocks during 1968–69.

It is contemplated that before the end of Fourth Plan period, 3,500 Pre-Schools will be started.

II. APPROVED SCHOOLS, VIGILANCE HOMES AND AFTER-CARE SERVICES.

1. Hostel for Stri Sadana Rescue Home.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·20

The provision is for the construction of new buildings for Stri Sadana Home at Kutchery Road, Mylapore.

2. Provision of Audio-Visual Projectors in Approved Schools.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	0·53
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·05
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·10

The scheme envisages the provision of an Audio-visual Film Projector in one of the Government Approved Schools. During the year 1968–69, it is proposed to provide two Projectors for two Government Institutions.

* Included in the item 2.

III. SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMMES.

1. Nursery and Creches for Children of Women Prisoners.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	1·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·68
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·17
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·19

A Nursery and Creche for the children of women prisoners confined in the State Jail for Women, Vellore, was sanctioned. The building for Creche has been completed and the staff sanctioned for Creche have been appointed. The Creche is now functioning. The building for Nursery has not yet been completed. The Nursery will start functioning on completion of the building.

2. Appointment of Probation and Welfare Officers.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	0·20
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·32
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·34

Probation Officers are in charge of probation and after-care work under the Probation of Offenders Act (Central Act) the Madras Children Act and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. The supervision of ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme is also entrusted to the Probation Officers, besides enquiries and reporting in matrimonial cases. The Welfare Officers look after the welfare of the prisoners in prisons.

Five additional Probation Officers and two additional Welfare Officers were sanctioned during the Third Five-Year Plan. Out of these, four Probation Officers and two Welfare Officers have been appointed.

IV. SOCIAL EDUCATION GRANT TO POST-STAGE II BLOCKS.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	..
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2·18
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·60

The provision represents the amount provided for Social Education for Panchayat Unions which have completed operation as Stage I and Stage II Blocks under Community Development Programme.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	4,22·78
Actuals, 1966–67	48·62
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	50·12
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	50·31

XXXI. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE.

I. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	10,41·95
Actuals, 1966–67	1,21·33
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1,24·76
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1,25·11

The Working Group of Planning Commission has recommended a Plan Outlay of Rs 10,41·95 lakhs for implementation of various Craftsmen Training Schemes under Labour and Labour Welfare during the Fourth Plan in Madras State.

The financial provisions recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission are as detailed below :—

Name of the Scheme.	*Amount proposed.* (RS IN LAKHS.)
I. Craftsmen Training Scheme—	
(*a*) Spillover	9,75·95
(*b*) Industrial Training Institutes	
(*c*) Hostels	
(*d*) Staff quarters	
(*e*) Directorate	
II. Apprenticeship Training Scheme	50·00
III Evening Classes	6·00
IV. Cluster Type Training	10·00
Total ..	10,41·95

1. SPILLOVER SCHEME.

Under this scheme, the unspent balance of capital expenditure (viz., Construction of buildings and purchase of equipment) in respect of schemes sanctioned during Third Plan has been carried over to Fourth Plan.

2. Industrial Training Institutes.

This scheme contemplates the introduction of 9,966 seats in the Industrial Training Institutes during Fourth Plan. This target is proposed to be achieved by introducing 6,000 additional seats under expansion programme of existing Industrial Training Institutes and by starting 11 new Industrial Training Institutes with a provision of 2,750 seats. The balance 1,216 seats will be introduced as supernumeraries. As per the phased programme of introduction of seats, 3,016 additional seats have been introduced in the Industrial Training Institutes at Chingleput, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Katpadi, Madurai, Pettai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Hosur and in the new Industrial Training Institute opened at Guindy during 1966–67.

Against 3,000 additional seats proposed for introduction in the existing Industrial Training Institutes under expansion programme during 1967–68, only 504 additional seats have been introduced in three Industrial Training Institutes, with effect from 1st August 1967, as detailed below :—

Industrial Training Institute, Ambattur	200
Industrial Training Institute, North Madras	200
Industrial Training Institute, Thanjavur	104
Total ..	504

It has been proposed to introduce 1,008 seats in the Industrial Training Institutes during 1968–69.

3. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (Apprentices Act, 1961).

This Scheme contemplates the utilisation of the facilities available in industries for the training of 3,000 apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961, during the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme 689 apprentices were admitted for training during 1966–67 and 782 apprentices are expected to be in position during 1967–68. Another 832 seats are likely to be added during 1968–69 to achieve a realistic target of 3,000 seats.

4. Evening Classes.

This Scheme contemplates the conduct of Evening Classes for Industrial Workers. The Revised Scheme on pilot basis for evening classes has been implemented in the Central Training Institute during this year. After the results of the Revised Scheme implemented in the Central Training Institute are known the same will be implemented in the Industrial Training Institutes during 1968–69. As detailed schemes are to be finalised only after knowing the results of the revised scheme introduced in the Central Training Institute, it will be possible to introduce 100 seats only during the year 1968–69.

II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·23
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·51
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·64

The following Schemes have been proposed for 1968–69 :—

Name of Scheme.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
1. Establishment of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Madurai	0·17
2. Appointment of Technical Assistant for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Annamalai Nagar	0·05
3. Establishment of State Vocational Guidance Unit at Headquarters (Continuing Scheme)	0·20
4. Printing of Career Pamphlets in Tamil	0·15
5. Appointment of District Employment Officer for State Employment Market Information Unit	0·07
Total ..	0·64

1. UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE BUREAU, MADURAI.

There are two University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux functioning in this State, one at Madurai and another at Annamalai Nagar which were started during Third Plan period. In the Seventh Meeting of the State Committee on Employment held on 17th February 1966, it was decided that one more University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau might be established at Madurai University. The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau will give Employment Information and Counselling to the University Alumni, register its own graduates as well as those of other Universities and answer enquiries regarding the availability of suitable applicants on its registers from employers and furnish particulars where called for. The Bureau will function under the guidance of the Vice-Chancellor of Madurai University with a chief to be nominated by the University and a Deputy Chief (District Employment Officer Cadre) to be appointed by Government. The other staff complement to be provided besides the Deputy Chief will consist of one Clerk, one Typist and one Peon.

2. APPOINTMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANT FOR UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE BUREAU, ANNAMALAI NAGAR.

At the Ninth Meeting of the Working Group on National Employment Service held at New Delhi, it was recommended that during the Fourth Plan period all University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux may be strengthened by up-grading the post of the Assistant Employment Officer to that of Sub-Regional Employment Officer and by adding a Technical Assistant. Accordingly Government of India have conveyed their approval to the creation of the post of a Technical Assistant to University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Madras. As the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Annamalai Nagar, started functioning earlier than the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Madras, the proposal for appointment of Technical Assistant at Annamalai Nagar instead of Madras is under consideration.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE UNIT AT HEADQUARTERS.

A State Vocational Guidance Unit was established at Headquarters during 1966–67 and it continued to function. This is a Continuing Scheme for 1968–69.

4. PRINTING OF CAREER PAMPHLETS IN TAMIL.

Career Pamphlets are printed in regional language and distributed to schools and colleges. So far 43 Career Pamphlets have been translated and printed while 26 Career Pamphlets are under print.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	15·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·96
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	10·49
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·67

XXXII. PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

1. Research Training Pilot Projects.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	0·04
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·002
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·002

The provision is for giving financial assistance to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India, Madras State Branch and for holding essay and debating competition in High Schools on Panchayat Raj.

2. Lok Karya Kshetra (Rural).

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	0·21
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·11
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	..

The object of the scheme is to enlist co-operation of rural population for Rural Development. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the scheme is implemented in this State. This is Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. Sixty per cent of the expenditure is to be reimbursed to the State Government by the Government of India.

The Lok Karya Kshetras (Rural) were started in four blocks in this State during 1964–65 and the implementation of the Lok Karya Kshetra Programme was entrusted to the State Level Lok Karya Kshetra Committee, constituted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Madras. In 1965–66, a Lok Karya Kshetra (Rural) was exclusively allotted to the Madras Veterinary College. Each Kshetra is allowed a grant of Rs 4,700 each year. The programme is being continued in 1967–68.

3. Planning Forums.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	2·02
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·13
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·13

There are 124 registered Planning Forums in this State which includes 4 Planning Forums registered recently. A dozen of these Planning Forums whose performance in the previous year has been of a high order are sanctioned a basic grant of Rs 1,600 per Forum with the previous approval of the State Committee on Planning Forums. The

* Included in the total provision of Rs 25 lakhs.

other Forums are ordinarily sanctioned a basic grant of Rs 400 per Forum. Sixty per cent of this expenditure is met by the Planning Commission and the balance by the State Government. The grants for the City Colleges are sanctioned by the Director of Collegiate Education, while for the mufassal colleges, the grants are sanctioned by the Collectors concerned. In the year 1966–67, 13 College Planning Forums were sanctioned a basic grant of Rs 1,600 per Forum while the other 107 College Planning Forums were sanctioned a normal basic grant at the rate of Rs 400 per Forum.

4. Books for Plan Information Centres.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	0·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·54

Planning Forums are sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs 750 per Forum for the purchase of books for their Plan Information Centres. The expenditure on this account is shared by the Planning Commission and the State Government equally. During 1966–67, seventy-five Planning Forums were sanctioned a book grant of Rs 750 each. It is proposed to sanction a book grant of Rs 750 to each of the other 45 Planning Forums during 1968–69.

5. Organisation of Prosperity Brigade.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	*
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	10·00
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	10·00

The aims, objectives and activities that are to be undertaken by the Prosperity Brigades and the programme for 1968–69 are briefly given below :—

The programmes which the Government hitherto drew up and the efficiency and keenness which the Administrative Machinery evince in implementing them will not by themselves be adequate to create a new social awakening in the country. The onward march of our society will be assured if a few thousands of people having done their best for themselves and their families, set apart atleast one hour's labour for the common good of the country. Hence the ultimate aim is to create a new social order.

The Government of Madras have, as a first step, decided to form Prosperity Brigades with a strength of not less than 1,000 members in every district. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been made towards the expenditure on this scheme for the year 1967–68.

To obtain optimum results, the Government emphasize that the approach should be effective and systematic. This is important as the significance of the several items of work under the scheme varies from area to area. It is essential that the few items relevant to each area are studied, clear targets laid down, responsibilities of leaders and officers at different level fixed up and completion schedules are drawn up so that the work of the Prosperity Brigade will have clear-cut programmes from time to time. This will ensure concentration of efforts, effective utilisation of man-power in the Prosperity Brigade and completion of tasks according to priority.

* Included in the total provision of Rs 25 lakhs.

The aims and objectives of the Prosperity Brigade.

1. Increasing Community consciousness with selfless service with missionary zeal.

2. Developing local leadership.

3. Stimulating co-ordination among the village agencies such as school, village panchayats and co-operatives.

4. Helping the village as a community to become the agency for its own development.

5. Stimulating village economic resources.

6. Teaching personal and community health.

7. Utilisation of rural man-power.

8. To help the rural people to increase their income and to give them greater share in the economic and business life of Tamilnad.

9. To inculcate the spirit of give rather than take.

10. Avoidance of dependance on Government grants and help for local needs which can be met by tapping local resources and talents.

Nature of Projects to be undertaken by the Prosperity Brigade.

The activities of the Prosperity Brigade will be concentrated mainly on the food front and also on other development and social activities such as renovation of tanks, improvement and laying of roads, reclamation of waste lands, construction of small ponds, raising of bunds to arrest soil erosion, prevention of pest attack by organising mass spraying squads and adult education, etc.

The projects are classified as major, medium and minor, for example,

Major Projects.

1. Renovation tanks.
2. Desilting of irrigation channels.
3. Construction of small ponds and check dams.
4. Reclamation of waste lands.
5. Soil Conservation and, cantour bunding.
6. Construction of school buildings.

Medium Projects.

1. Laying of the link roads.
2. Construction of midday meal centres.
3. Desilting of oorunies.

Minor Projects.

1. Adult Education.
2. Mass Spraying.
3. Cleaning of wells.
4. Planting of avenue trees on road margins and other porambokes.

The programme for the year 1968–69 under the Prosperity Brigade is to increase the activities in all spheres as the response in every district is very encouraging.

STATISTICS.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay.. ..	50·00
Actuals, 1966–67	3·88
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	2.20
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	3·97

XXXIII. STATISTICS.

1. SCHEME FOR CREATION OF A CELL FOR—(*a*) STATISTICS OF RESOURCES FOR PLANNING AND (*b*) PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL STATISTICS, YEAR BOOKS AND DISTRICT STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·62
Actuals, 1966–67	2·95
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·29
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·29

At present economic classification of State Government budgets is being done by the existing Public Finance Cell in this department. With the strengthening of the cell functional classification of the budget will be undertaken. The cell will also analyse the accounts of municipalities and local bodies.

Data on important aspects like education, health, etc., controlled by municipal authorities will be collected and a year book covering all municipalities in the State will be brought out.

District Hand Books will be compiled in order to throw up information on the stage of development of the districts. Statistics on area, land utilisation, agriculture, population, health, education, industries, employment, vital statistics, etc., will be collected and published in the form of district hand books. These will also be helpful for the assessment of backward regions and also to know the potentials for development. The scheme will be continued in 1968–69 also.

2. COLLECTION OF MONTHLY INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·00
Actuals, 1966–67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·58

Industrial Statistics are now collected on an annual basis by the Government of India under the Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 1959, framed under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The State Government is associated in this work by the appointment of the Director of Statistics as Officer on Special Duty. In that capacity one copy of the return collected from the factories is received by the State Department of Statistics.

The data collected are utilised by the Government of India, for compilation of estimates of employment, output, input, value added by manufacture, capital formation, stocks, etc., for the Factory Sector at the All-India level. Similar estimates, though compiled at the State level, the Central Statistical Organisation has observed, are not

adequate to meet the needs of Planning at State level and requirements of State Income estimation. The need for compiling monthly/quarterly indices of Indus rial Production at State level is keenly felt. The working group on Data for Industrial Planning set up by the Ministry of Industry at the instance of Planning Commission observed that for a proper regionwise and Statewise study of the growth of Industrial Production, separate indices for different States are required. These data would also help in studies relating to proper distribution of scarce materials to various States and Industries. The Central Statistical Organisation have endorsed the need to collect minimum data on Industries on Monthly/quarterly basis from all the units in the Census Sector of the Annual Survey of Industries.

At present statistics relating to monthwise production from only 410 factories in the State employing 20 or more workers and using power covering 17 industry groups (29 products) are collected by this Department on a voluntary basis. The inadequacy of data due to small coverage renders compilation of the indices of monthly production not possible. There is therefore, need to extend the coverage to all the industries including those units which are covered by the Government of India for the compilation of the All-India Index of Industrial Production.

The object of the Scheme is to collect statistics of monthly production in factories on a broader coverage basis for compilation of State indices of Industrial Production in Co-ordination with the Central Statistical Organisation.

The data will not only provide information on the industrial situation in the State but also be utilised for State Income Estimation.

The proposed survey will be confined to all factories covered by the Census sector of the Annual Survey of Industries, i.e., of factories employing 50 or more workers and using power and those employing 100 or more workers and not using power and those employing 100 or more workers and using power. Out of the remaining factories those employing 20 or more workers and using power will also be covered. The above factories will be covered on a complete enumeration basis.

About 2,500 factories thus covered will be contacted every month. The monthly returns on receipt will be scrutinised and the data tabulated, processed and marshalled, industrywise and districtwise into appropriate tables. On the basis of the production figures indices of Industrial production will be computed adopting the same method followed by the Index of Industrial Production for All-India.

3(*a*). Development of Housing Statistics and (*b*) State Income Estimates.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	4·50
Actuals, 1966-67	..
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	..
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·08

(*a*) *Development of Housing Statistics.*

In view of the growing importance of Housing in the development of Plans of the Country, the necessity of collection and compilation of statistical information for the formulation and pursuit of Comprehensive Housing Programmes cannot be over emphasised. The Housing Ministries Conference held at Simla in June 1955 recommended that the Central and State Governments should set up adequate organisation for the collection of housing statistics which could form the basis for assessing their requirements.

2. Pursuant to the above recommendations, Government have set up a small Housing Cell in the Department of Statistics. Recently inconsultation with the Planning Commission and Central Statistical Organisation, it has been decided to have a three tier arrangement for the collection of housing and building statistics in Madras State.

Broadly, the object of the scheme is to collect detailed statistics periodically to provide the basic materials required for Planning and other purposes as indicated below :—

(1) Constructions undertaken by the State Government and its designated agencies.

(2) Constructions by private builders in the Municipal areas and those undertaken by Municipalities and Local Bodies.

(3) Consumption of building materials and employment in building constructions covered in (1) and (2) above.

(4) Prices of building materials and wages of building labour.

(5) Compilation of Building Cost Index Number.

In view of the volume of work involved the scheme will be taken up on a phased programme as detailed below :—

First Phase.

(1) To make arrangements for the setting up of the Statistical Cell in the State Public Works Department and Local Administration Department and to keep liasion with these two Departments to ensure regular flow of data for the State Statistical Bureau.

(2) To co-ordinate data flowing from the Statistical Cells in the State Public Works Department and Local Administration Department at the State level and pass them on regularly to the National Building Organisation.

(3) To study and analyse the Housing and Building Statistics at the State level and arrange for their publication in the State Statistical Bulletin.

(4) To collect the prices of building materials and wages of labour for every month for important building materials at the important centres in the districts.

(5) To compile periodically Building Cost Index Number for different zones in the State and for different types of buildings.

Second Phase.

(1) To undertake type studies for estimating the input rates for building materials and labour in Housing and Building Projects and to estimate the trends.

(2) To compile statistics of production of building materials from different sources and publish them in the State Statistical Bulletin.

Third Phase.

(1) To compile the statistics of consumption of building materials and labour from different sources and publish them in the State Statistical Bulletin.

(2) All other items of work connected with co-ordination of housing and building activity and building material statistics at the State level.

(*b*) *State Income Estimates.*

As framing reliable estimates of State income has become imperative for purposes of planning, the scheme on Improvement of State Income Estimates was recommended originally for inclusion in the Annual Plan, 1966–67. The working group of the Planning Commission on Statistics recommended this scheme, including the appointment of high level officer for effective guidance.

A study team constituted by the Central Statistical Organisation which visited the Department in February 1966 also recommended that the State Bureau should be strengthened suitably and that a detailed study should be undertaken immediately on the types of data available for State Income Estimation through (i) the Department, (ii) Other Departments and (iii) Central Government Agencies, with the object of improvement of State Income Estimates.

Under the scheme, a study will be taken up in the first instance to identify the limitations, quality and flow of existing data with reference to the requirements of State Income Estimation. Such of these existing data that could be made use for State Income Estimation will be processed and utilised in the estimates. Wherever necessary, these statistics will be supplemented by additional information that could be collected through enquiries and *ad hoc* studies. The entire approach to the problem is to be made from the point of building district level estimates at least for the commodity producing sectors. State level estimates are to be improved for the unorganised and services sectors based on these studies.

An attempt will be made to build, in the first instance, an inventory of the existing source material from the pointof State Income Estimation. An examination of the basic data made available by the different departments and organisation will then be made. Data that are useful for improving State Income Estimates will be processed and analysed for incorporation in stages. Besides, annual estimates of income will be framed with districtwise break-up for commodity producing sectors. A few *ad hoc* studies will also be taken up to collect additional data to fill up the gaps that exist, especially in respect of the unorganised and services sectors.

4. Survey on Distributive Trade.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	6·97
Actuals, 1966–67	0·68
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	1·55
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	1·63

(*i*) *Progress during* 1966–67.

The survey was commenced in August 1966. The basic data, namely the number of traders with an annual turnover of Rs 7,500 and above have been collected from the records of the Commercial Tax Department. This was a census enumeration of all the traders in Madras State.

These particulars were collected in Schedule I which contained the name and address of trader, commodities traded and annual turnover. The traders were classified for rural and urban sectors.

After scrutiny of the particulars of Schedule I, the traders were classified commodity and turnover groupwise for urban and rural sectors in each district of the State in Schedule I-A.

A tabulation programme for the preparation of Part I of the report from the data collected in Schedule I has been drawn up.

A 5 per cent random sample from the total number of traders classified commodity and turnover groupwise for urban and rural sectors of each district has been selected for intensive collection of particulars from the field in Schedule II.

The formulation of Schedule II, the instructions thereof as well as the training to the field staff for the canvassing of Schedule II have also been completed.

(*ii*) *Progress and anticipated progress, during* 1967–68.

A. Progress.

While the field survey for the canvassing of Schedule II commenced in the districts, the headquarters staff commenced the compilation of the particulars from Schedule I for the 286 meaningful tables as planned in the tabulation programme for the Part I report.

Up-to-date tables for Part I report have been compiled by the headquarters staff. Simultaneously the headquarters staff have also been engaged in the scrutiny of Schedule II received from the field staff. Out of the 5,000 schedules received till now, 2,500 schedules have been scrutinised and check memoranda issued wherever necessary.

The field staff who are entrusted with the canvassing of about 9,000 Schedules II have hitherto submitted 5,400 canvassed schedules.

B. Anticipated Progress.

The completion of the following items of work is anticipated before 31st March 1968 :—

(i) Completion of Part I report.

(ii) Completion of the canvassing of Schedule II by the field staff.

(iii) Completion of the scrutiny of Schedule II by the headquarters staff.

(iv) Preparation of tabulation programme from the particulars of Schedule II at the headquarters.

(v) Collection of basic data in Schedule I for the year ending 31st March 1966 from the records of the Commercial Tax Department by the Field Staff.

(vi) Classification of these particulars in Schedule I-A for 1966.

(vii) Selection of Sample traders for the field Survey for 1966.

(iii) Plan for 1968–69.

The following items of work will be undertaken during 1968–69 :—

(i) Compilation of tables and preparation of Part II report for the particulars of Schedule II pertaining to 1965.

(ii) Training for the canvassing Schedule II in respect of the sample traders selected from Schedule I-A for 1966.

(iii) Canvassing of Schedule II by the field staff.

(iv) Compilation of tables and preparation of part I report for 1966.

(v) Scrutiny of Schedule II by the headquarters staff.

(vi) Collection of data in Schedule I for 1967.

(vii) Classification of these particulars in Schedule I-A.

(viii) Selection of sample traders for 1967.

5. Annual Sample Census.

	(Rs in lakhs.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	2·68
Actuals, 1966–67	0·25
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·36
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·39

Sample Census is a scheme sponsored by the Registrar-General of India. The object of the Scheme is to obtain reliable estimates of population for the State by Rural-Urban break-up and to obtain estimates of birth, death and infant mortality rates during the inter-censal years.

The scheme was taken up for implementation in the month of July 1966, and the progress of work achieved during the year 1966–67 is given below :—

(i) Preparation of frame for both rural and urban sectors.

(ii) Selection of Sample Units.

(iii) Appointment and training of personnel for field work.

(iv) Printing of blank schedules and instruction booklets.

(v) Completion of field work in all the Sample Units except a few.

(vi) Receipt of filled-in Schedules at State Headquarters Office for all the Sample Units where the field work was completed.

Progress expected by the end of 1967–68.

1. Appropriate codes are being given to the filled-in schedules numbering about 1,40,000 to suit the machine tabulation after the schedules are scrutinised. This item of work is expected to be completed before the end of the current year.

2. Processing and compilation of basic data.

Programme of work for the year 1968–69.

1. Preparation of final tables.

2. Calculation of variances of some important characteristics.

3. Drafting of State report.

4. District level estimation of population and other important characteristics

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	13·65
Actuals, 1966–67	0·73
Revised Estimate for 1967–68 ..	0·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69 ..	0·27

XXXIV. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	13·65
Actuals, 1966–67	0·73
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	0·15
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	0·27

The provision is made for the erstwhile District Publicity Unit, Dharmapuri, and for the continuance of the existing scheme, viz., Information Centre at Tiruchirappalli. No new schemes have been proposed for the year 1968–69.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay ..	2,00·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	14·16
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	22·22

XXXV. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

INDO-GERMAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

	(RS IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	* 2,08·00
Actuals, 1966–67	0·08
Revised Estimate for 1967–68	14·16
Budget Estimate for 1968–69	22·22

An Indo-German Agricultural Development Project is already under implementation in the Mandi district of the Himachal Pradesh since 1962 with technical and financial assistance in the form of equipment and materials and Experts from the Federal Republic of Germany. Based on the achievements and favourable results of the Project in the Mandi district, the Government of India desired that the Indo-German Co-operation might be extended for the implementation of a similar programme in the Nilgiris district of this State.

2. The salient features of the programme are indicated below :—

(i) Joint Advisory activities to be undertaken in the fields of growing potatoes, vegetables, fodder crops, milk cattle, sheep breeding and poultry development.

(ii) Production requisites such as fertilisers, plant protection materials (i.e., Chemicals, dusters and sprayers), small machinery and tables, seeds and breeding animals to be given as gift by the West German Government.

(iii) Services of three German Experts in the fields of (*a*) fertiliser and Plant Protection, (*b*) Potato, vegetable and fodder development and (*c*) Animal breeding to be made available. The programme is to be undertaken for a period of five years.

3. The commitments to the State Government will be confined to the following items :—

(i) Appointment of Indian Project Officer and counterparts for the three German Experts, besides Indian Personnel for administration, and maintenance of the office of the German Team.

(ii) Lands and buildings for the office of the German Team and adequately furnished buildings for German Officers and their families.

(iii) Travel expenses and Daily allowance incurred by German Officers on their travels in India for carrying out their duties.

(iv) Customs duty on the import of equipment and cost of transporting materials from the port of disembarkation to the Nilgiris area.

4. The State Government initially agreed in principle to the implementation of the Indo-German Agricultural Development Project in the Nilgiris district and the Government of India were also appraised of this decision. Subsequently a team of German Experts accompanied by a few Government of India Officers made a rapid survey of the Nilgiris district during May 1965. Based on the recommendations of the German Team, which was very much impressed about the possibilities of the development of the Nilgiris district with German assistance on the pattern of Mandi Scheme of Himachal Pradesh, schemes were drawn up for the development on Agricultural and Animal Husbandry sides. This project was inaugurated on 8th January 1967 and the staff were deputed for training abroad.

* Includes Rs 8·00 lakhs assistance given by Germany.

PART II

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE PROGRESS DURING 1966-67 AND 1967-68 AND PROGRAMME FOR 1968-69

STATEMENTS

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Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
1 Opening of State Seed Farms and Stores ..	Seed Farms of 25 acres each	30 (230 cumulative.)
2 Distribution of Improved Seeds (Primary) ..	Seed distribution in M.T.	
	Paddy—(Tonnes)—	
	Primary (Every year)	2,780
	Secondary (Every year)	41,700
	Millet—	
	Primary (Every year)	506
	Secondary (Every year)	6,160
3 Seed Testing	Number of samples to be tested ..	10,000 (every year).
4 Green Manure	Seed distribution metric tonnes ..	18,500
5 Pilot Scheme for Production of Green Manure by Panchayats.	Selection of Panchayats	375
6 Local Manurial Resources	Production of Compost in lakh tonnes.	75·00
7 Night-soil Compost	Do.	3·00
8 Urban Compost	Do.	10·00
	Distribution of flasks containing bacterial culture (Nos.)	..
9 Chemical Fertilizers	Nitrogen (in lakh tonnes)	2·40
	P_2O_5 Do.	1·75
	K_2O Do.	1·20
10 Plant Protection	Area to be covered (lakh acres)—	
	Food crops	45·00
	Cotton	7·00
	Sugarcane	1·70
	Oil seeds	16·80
	Coconut	0·50
	Tobacco	0·30
	Chillies	..
	Distribution of sprayers (Nos.) ..	25,000
	Distribution of dusters (Nos.) ..	2,000
	Vegetables (Lakh acres)	..
11 Distribution of ploughs	Ploughs in lakhs	5·00
12 Demonstration and popularisation of improved implements.	Number of demonstrations ..	7,200
13 Crop Yield Competition	Enrolment of competitors (Numbers).	2·50 lakhs.
14 Cotton Development including package ..	In lakh bales of 180 kg. each ..	5·80
15 Sugarcane development including road works.	Lakh tonnes of Gur	9·55
	Road Works in K.M.	800

PRODUCTION.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16 (216 cumulative.)	5 (221 cumulative.)	9 (230 cumulative.)	
3,826	2,780	2,780	
29,791	41,700	41,700	
354	506	506	
3,828	6,160	6,160	
6,910	10,000	10,000	
2,850	3,600	3,600	
52	Nil.	20	
62·70	64·00	68·00	
1·51	2·00	2·00	
5·38	7·00	8·00	
11,855	15,000	15,000	
0·85	1·00	2·40	
0·27	0·60	1·30	
0·316	0·42	0·80	
35·96	38·00	40·00	
6·58	7·00	7·00	
1·42	1·34	1·40	
11·01	11·50	12·00	
0·41	0·44	0·50	
0·20	0·22	0·25	
0·02	0·04	0·10	
5,611	5,000	5,000	
1,151	400	400	
..	0·15	0·15	
1·61	1·00	To be transferred to Rural Development Department.	
1,244	Since discontinued.		
0·46 lakhs.	0·46 lakhs.	0·46 lakhs.	
4·61	4·92	5·22	
7·88	8·37	8·85	
53·10 (25 culverts.)	150	200	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
16 Oil Seeds including package	**Lakh tonnes**	17·24
17 Coconut Development—		
(*a*) Coconut Nursery	Seedlings distribution (in Lakhs) ..	30·00
(*b*) Mother nut Farm	Number of farms	6
(*c*) Intensive Development of coconut including plant protection.	Distribution of sprayers at 50 per cent of the cost.	500
	Mother palm competition in half acre (plots).	* 2,000
(*d*) Coconut package	Area covered in acres	6,000
(*e*) Parasite Breeding Laboratory	Trees to-be benefited (in lakhs) ..	* 2·00
(*f*) New coconut plantations	Area to be covered (Numbers) ..	* 2,000
(*g*) Coconut Development in East Ramanathapuram.	Area to be covered (Acres)	10,000
	Distribution of Seedlings in lakhs ..	* 1·80
	Number of families to be settled ..	500
(*h*) Demonstration farm in swamp areas ..	Number of Farms	4
18 Development of Fruit Production	New plantation (Area in acres) ..	15,000
19 Model Orchards	Centres to be established	4 (13 cumulative)
20 Development of Fruit Products and Fruit Preservation Units.	Number of Units	4
21 Banana package	Area covered in acres	24,000
22 Minor Plantation Crops including Cocoa ..	Number of Pilot Centres	..
	New Area to be covered (Acres) ..	200
23 Arecanut	Number of seedlings distributed in lakhs.	6·00
	Number of sprayers distributed ..	100
24 Cashew Development	Area in acres	20,000
25 Cashew Plantation in Forest Areas	Acres	15,000
26 Cashew and Coconut Development in Tirunelveli district.	Area covered (Acres)—	
	Cashew	6,000
	Coconut	2,000
27 Lac Development	Acres	700
	FCV Tobacco (Area covered in acres).	500
28 Tobacco including package	Demonstration Plots (Numbers) ..	100
	Area to be covered (Acres)	12,000

PRODUCTION—contd.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
12·78	12·90	14·88	
5·52	6·00	6·00	
..	..	Site selection to be finalised.	
100	100	100	
..	Being dropped.		* Every year.
3,025	4,000	5,000	
4·18	4·20	5·00	
1,675	2,000	1,500	
1,650	1,700	1,500	
1·98	1·80	1·80	
..	100	200	
2	2	2	
1,474	1,700	1,700	
..	2	1	
..	..	..	
13,219	16,000	16,000	
3	All the 3 to be continued.		
53	30	30	
2·84	1·50	1·55	
20	20	20	
5,353	5,000	5,000	
2,805	3,000	2,500	
348	2,000	1,500	
137	500	500	
123	75	100	
53	200	300	
100	100	100	
7,316	8,000	8,000	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
29 Increasing the production of Vegetables including Potato in Hills.	Seed distribution (Kgs.)	64,000
	Distribution of Sprayers (Numbers)	1,100
30 Development of Tuber Crops	Area covered under Tapioca (Acres)	8,000
	Area covered under Sweet Potato (Acres).	10,000
31 Establishment of Soil Testing Centres	Number of Laboratories	3 (Addl.)
32 Intensive Agricultural Area Programme	Area covered (in lakh acres)	20·08
33 Intensive Agricultural District Programme	Area covered with Farm Plans (in lakh acres)	13·04
34 High-Yielding Variety Programme	Coverage of area (in lakh acres)—	
	Paddy	28·00
	Jowar	4·50
	Bajri	4·00
	Maize	0·50
35 Multiple crop demonstration urban area scheme.	Number of demonstrations	1,000
36 Tractor Hiring Scheme including strengthening of Agricultural Engineering Workshop, Madras.	Virgin lands (in acres)	46,000
	Current fallows (in acres)	55,000
37 Tractor Hire Purchase	Distribution of Tractors (Nos.)	1,210
	Distribution of Power-tillers (Nos.)	140

PRODUCTION—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
20,353	20,000	22,000	
239	200	200	
..	500	2,000	
..	900	2,000	
3	..	..	
8·23	18·95	20·50	
13·04	13·04	13·04	
4·75	14·48	25·00	
0·42	0·44	0·88	
0·09	0·44	0·725	
0·02	0·04	0·085	
..	..	250	
8,795	8,360	8,360	
11,505	16,300	16,300	
209	260	260	
..	30	30	

II. MINOR

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Special Minor Irrigation Programme	Number of works	3,500
	Area to be benefited (acres)—	
	Stabilisation	294,000
	New or Gap	124,000
2 Desilting-*cum*-Reclamation of Irrigation Tanks.	Number of works	50
	Area to be benefited (acres)—	
	(i) Foreshore reclamation	1,250
	(ii) New or Gap	2,500
3 New Well Subsidy Scheme	(1) Number of Wells	62,500
	(2) Area to be benefited (acres) ..	62,500
4 State Tube Wells	Number of Wells	20
5 Private Tube Wells	Number of Wells	7,500
6 Boring of Wells	Boring of Wells (Nos.)	2,800
7 Deepening of Wells with R.B. Units and boring inside Wells.	Number of Wells	1,500
8 Filter-point Tube Wells	Number of Wells	7,500
9 Scheme for the supply of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets under hire-purchase.	Number of Oil Engines	4,375
	Number of Electric Motors	21,875
	Area to be benefited (acres)	118,125

IRRIGATION.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
935	586	580	
73,909	65,040	62,000	
23,059	22,045	21,500	
5	7	12	
45	180	290	
174	360	575	
9,389	10,000	14,000	
9,389	10,000	14,000	
..	2	10	
865	1,200	1,600	
565	600	500	
195	400	400	
960 1,078 spillover.	2,000	2,000	
1,703	500	Nil.	
7,258	5,000	..	
40,953	29,000	..	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
1 Soil and water conservation on water shed basis—		
(i) In the plains	Area covered in lakh acres	8·10
(ii) In the hills	Do.	
2 Soil and Land use Survey	Area in lakh acres	25·00
3 Stabilization of Ravines and protection of table lands.	Area covered in acres	1,000
4 Percolation of ponds and small tanks	Numbers	70
5 Soil conservation in wind swept areas	Area covered by Survey in acres ..	46,000
6 Establishment of Regional Centre for Production of Planting Materials.	Number of Centres	5
7 Training Programme for Staff	Number of persons to be trained as Sub-Assistants.	216
	Number of persons to be trained as Assistants.	300
8 Afforestation of dry fuel forests	Acres	36,000
9 Reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside Reserved forests.	Survey	..
10 Soil Conservation in River Valley Project, Kundah.	Acres	30,000
11 Execution of Soil Conservation in catchment of Vaigai.	.. ..	6,000
12 Scheme for Soil Conservation in Mettur Stanley Reservoir.	.. ..	7,000 acres.

CONSERVATION.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0·92	0·95	0·95	
9·47	5·00	5·00	
..	..	..	
7	17	10	
19,491	This scheme will be wound up by 29th February 1968.		
..	Since decided to post pone the work.		
71	103	..	The scheme was closed on 31st October 1967.
60	58	60	
3,225 (Both soil conservation and afforestation.)	5,000	2,500	
Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts surveyed.	..	..	
Forest lands— 7,523 acres. Agricultural lands— 1,405 acres.	Forest works— 4,500 acres. Agricultural works— 700 acres.	Forest works— 700 acres. Agricultural works— 4,500 acres.	
Forest lands— 385 acres. Agricultural lands— 218 acres.	655 acres.	1,075 acres.	
Forest lands— 1,175 acres. Agricultural lands— 231 acres.	1,405 acres.	750 acres.	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
I. Cattle Development.		
1 Development of Feeds and Fodder Resources.	100 acre plots	..
	10 acre plots	..
	Silo pits	..
	Chaff cutters	..
2 Establishment and expansion of Livestock Farms.	Livestock Farms (New)	...
	Do. (Old Farms Expansion).	...
3 Expansion of the existing State Livestock Field Station.	State Livestock Research Station.	Spill over.
4 Intensive Cattle Development Projects		..
II. Sheep Development.		
1 Establishment of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	30
2 Establishment of Sheep Breeding and Cumbly Weaving Society.	Number of Societies	25
3 Establishment and Expansion of Sheep Farms.	Farms	Spill over.
III. General and other Schemes.		
1 Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Dispensaries	200
2 Goshala Development Scheme	Goshalas	10
3 Starting of Calf Rearing Stations	Centres	2
4 Livestock Shows and Competitions	State Shows	5
	District Shows	50
5 Strengthening of Madras Veterinary College including Expansion of Extension Wing.	Establishment of Extension Wing	..
	Expansions	1

HUSBANDRY.

Physical Targets.

Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
—			
..			
8			
33			
..			
..			
..			
—			
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
10			
..			
6			
..			
—			
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
25	50	50	
2			
..			
18 Exhibition-*cum*-Seminars.	13		
..			
..			

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
III. GENERAL AND OTHER SCHEMES—*cont.*		
6 Key Village Schemes—		
(*a*) Expansion of Key Village Blocks ..	Key Village Blocks	..
(*b*) Establishment of New Blocks	Do.	20
(*c*) Appointment of additional Staff ..	Assistant Director	..
	I.K.Vs.	4
(*d*) Calf Subsidy	Calves	3,750
7 Piggery Farm and Piggery Development Blocks.	Piggery Unit (Farm)	..
	Blocks	..
8 Poultry Development—		
(*a*) Expansion of Farms for raising of Baby Chicks.	Farms	1
(*b*) Establishment and Expansion of Poultry.	Poultry Extension Centres (Expansion).	..
(*c*) Training of Farmers	Farmers	1,000
(*d*) Improving the Housing Accommodation for Poultry.	Poultry Houses	3,000
(*e*) Supply of Incubators	Number of Incubators	250
(*f*) Establishment of New Poultry Extension Centres.	Poultry Extension Centres	40
(*g*) Establishment of Chick Hatcheries ..	Hatchery (Number)	1
(*h*) Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-*cum*-Marketing Centre.	Centre	3
(*i*) Establishment of Co-operative Poultry Development Blocks.	Blocks	6
(*j*) Cold Storage Plants	.. ..	Spill over.

HUSBANDRY—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..			
10			Existing Blocks will be continued.
..			
..			
1,000			
..			
3			
1			
10			
188			
600			
..			
7			
..			
1			
1			
..			

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Expansion of Madras Dairy and Milk Project.	Distribution Vehicles — — Numbers.	20
	Milk per day .. — — Litres.	75,000
	Road Tankers .. — — Numbers.	10
2 Loans for purchase of Milch Animals — ..	Number of Milk-supply Societies to be formed.	..
	Number of Milk-supply Unions formed.	..
	Daily average milk production reached (in litres).	..
3 New Milk Schemes—		
(i) Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur	Plants to be installed	..
(ii) Madurai Milk Scheme .. — ..		..
(iii) Erode and Other Dairies .. — ..	Capacity of Pilot Dairy	15,000 litres per day.
4 Establishment of Co-operative Salvage Farm ..	Number of Salvage Farms to be established.	..
5 Establishment of Cattle Feed Manufacturing Centres.	Numbers .. .. .. —	Capacity 4 to 6 tonnes per day.
6 Rural Dairy Extension Service	Units of Cattle Sheds .. .. —	2
	Erection of Chilling Centres .. —	..
7 Training of Dairy personnel — — ..	Deputation of persons for training in Dairying.	..
8 Survey, Statistics and Research	Survey work in number of districts —	..
9 Organization of Government Dairy Farm, Madhavaram.	Purchase of Animals .. .. —	4,000

MILK SUPPLY.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	***Remarks.***
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3 Vehicles 1 Tractor 1 Jeep 1 Pickup Van	3 Vehicles. 1 Tractor.	6 Vehicles. 1 Tractor.	
3	3	2	
91	100	50	
4 Small Coolers.	2		
	2	2	
502	500	500	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Farm Forestry and Fuelwood Plantations—		
(*a*) Farm Forestry—Extension Forestry		Central Nurseries.
(*b*) Farm Forestry—Village Forests	Acres	65,000
(*c*) Fuelwood Plantations	,,	30,000
2 (*a*) Economic Plantations—		
(i) Teak	Acres	9,000
(ii) Soft wood	,,	6,000
(iii) Casuarina	,,	4,500
(iv) Wattle	,,	18,000
(v) Sandal Regeneration	,,	1,000
(vi) Bluegum	,,	6,000
(*b*) River, canal and lake fringe forests	,,	4,000
(*c*) Rubber plantations	,,	2,000
3 Consolidation	Square miles	500
4 Rehabilitation of degraded forests	Acres	3,000
5 Development of Pasture and Grazing	,,	..
6 Nature conservation and preservation of wild-life.		Nature conservation and improving the status of Wild Life.
7 Improved Timber operation and Forest utilisation.		Logging tools, chain saws, Power saws, etc.
8 Training of staff	Number—School	1
	Foresters	Training of Foresters and Forest guards will be continued.
	Forest guards	
9 Forest Research	Number of Research Centres.	3
	Research Laboratory	1
10 Forest communications	Kilometres	100

FORESTS.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
One Nursery in Salem Circle.	One Nursery in Salem Circle.	One Nursery in Salem Circle, One Nursery in Madurai Circle.	
4,975	3,750	5,000	
4,065	3,000	2,500	
1,258	1,000	1,125	
425	750	625	
410	250	475	
2,000	2,000	1,250	
313	250	300	
1,325	500	..	
1,125	1,000	1,000	
500	475	500	
20	..	..	
913	500	..	
..	..	..	
Improvement works to Sanctuaries carried out.	Improvement works to sanctuaries. Rest House at Point Calimere, Dormitary in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.	Improvement to Sanctuaries.	
2 lorries and 42 rain coats purchased.	Mazdoor line quarters for staff and one R.C. Bridge.	Purchase of Jersyes and Rain coats.	
..	..	..	
30	30	30	
120	120	120	
Experiment continued in the Research Centres.	Experiment continued in the Research Centres.	Experiments continued in the Research Centres.	
..	..	..	
Road Works in progress.	Completion of Road works.	Formation of Roads.	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
11 Construction of buildings	Number of buildings	Construction of quarters for staff.
12 Amenities to forest staff and labour	Mazdoor lines	Labour shed, Transport, etc.
	Wells	
	Cumblies	
	Lorries	
13 Forest protection	Squad	Central Flying Squad.
14 Working Plans		Working Plan Circle.
15 Minor Forest Produce	Area in Acres	3,500
16 Planting quick growing species	Acres	15,000

—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Work in progress.	Completion of Works.	Quarters for staff.	
500 Cumblies were supplied.	Provision of amenities to labour.	Purchase of Rain-proof cumblies Woollen Jersyes labour colonies.	
..	..	..	
Two jeeps were purchased.	..	Fire watch towers, Fire – fighting equipments.	
Working Plan Circle Functioned.	Working Plan Circle functioned.	Working Plan Circle.	
513	475	300	
3,950	6,000	7,500	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
1 Construction and supply of boats and engines for inshore and offshore fishing.	Number of boats	1,000
2 Supply of fishing requisites	Nylon twine in kgs.	375,000 Kgs. for indigeneous boats. 125,000 Kgs. for mechanised boats. 50 Marine Diesel engines. One fish net making Plant.
3 (*a*) Production and stocking of fish seeds (Department).	Number of seeds in lakhs	40 crores Fry. 30 crores Fingerlings.
(*b*) Development of fisheries through Panchayats.		No Target.
4 Remodelling of Fish-Curing Yards	Fish cured in tonnes	..
5 Setting of ice plants and cold storage and freezing units.	Number of ice plants	10
6 Transport of fish	Number of vehicles	30 Vehicles.
7 Construction and improvement of fish markets.	Number of markets	1 Wholesale. 50 Retail.
8 Boat building yards and workshops	Number of yards	3
9 Development of Estuaries	Number of farms	3
10 Training of fishermen and officials in India and outside India.	Number of fishermen	Fishermen 2,500 Officers 25 Officials 100
11 Setting up of canning and fishmeal plants ..	Number of plants	One Canning. One Fishmeal.
12 Deep-Sea Fishing	Fish landings in tonnes	100,000 M. tonnes.
13 Aquarium	Number	1
14 Planning, Direction and Supervision	Staff Scheme	No Physical Target.
15 Fishing Harbours and Landing Jetties ..	Number of Harbours	Harbours 4 Jetties 2
16 Propaganda	Number of Units	2
17 Boat Building Yards	Number of yards and service centres.	Yards 3

ERIES.

Physical Targets.

Achievements in 1966–67. (4)	*Achievements in 1967–68.* (5)	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.* (6)	*Remarks.* (7)
143	195	200	
22,500 Kgs.	9,000	12,000	
Rs 50,000 worth cotton yarn.	Rs 50,000 worth cotton yarn.	Rs 50,000 worth cotton yarn.	
4·24 crores Hatchlings 4·96 crores Fingerlings	8 crores. Fry 5 crores. Fingerlings	8 crores. Fry 6 crores. Fingerlings	
No Target.	No Target.	No Target.	
..	—	..	
Completion of 11 plants of Third Plan.	6 Plants of III Plan.	5 Plants of III Plan. One Freezing unit at Tuticorin.	
No new programme. 3 Refrigerated cars of Third Plan.	No new Programme.	No new Programme.	
3 Model. 5 Retail.	2 markets. Retail.	2 markets. Retail.	
..			
Survey.	Survey.	One fish farm at Portonovo and Survey.	
Fishermen 190	Fishermen 190 Officials 4	Fishermen 190 Officer 1 Officials 8	
..	..	..	
..	..	One trawler.	
..	..	..	
Harbours 2 Jetties 2	.. ..	.. ..	
..	..	..	
..	..	2 Servicing Centres.	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Warehousing—		
(i) Acquisition of Sites	....	10
(ii) Opening of temporary Warehouses ..	Numbers	10
	Capacity in tonnes	5,000
(iii) Construction of Warehouses	Construction of Warehouses ..	10
	Capacity in tonnes	..
2 Marketing—		
Assistance to Market Committees	Loan to be granted to Committees (Numbers).	

MARKETING.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	..	..	As Central Warehousing Corporation had advised not to undertake Capital Works the programme could not be implemented.
..	1	2	
..	500	1,000	
2	..	..	
4,400	..	..	
	..	..	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Credit.		Nos.
1 Village Societies—		
(*a*) New organizations	1 Number of village credit societies formed.	..
(*b*) Revitalisation of societies—spillover (Second Plan). ..	2 Number of land mortgage banks to be formed.	..
	3 Number of societies to be assisted.	1,500 *
2 Co-operative Central Banks—	4 Number of office buildings to be constructed by Agricultural Banks.	33
(*a*) Opening of Branches	5 Number of office buildings to be constructed by Supervising Unions.	10
(*b*) Subsidy for employment of additional supervisors in full finance scheme areas—Spillover.	6 Branches	100
	7 Share capital (excluding Government share capital)—	(RS IN CRORES.)
(*c*) Special Bad Debt Reserve	(i) State Co-operative Bank ..	3·22
	(ii) Co-operative Central Banks ..	10·50
	(iii) Primary Societies	14·00
3 Primary Land Mortgage Banks—Managerial Subsidy.	8 Deposits to be held by—	
	(i) State Co-operative Bank ..	15·00
	(ii) Co-operative Central Banks ..	30·00
	(iii) Primary Societies	6·25
4 Relief and Guarantee Fund	9 Amount of credit to be supplied—	
	(i) Short-term and Medium-term ..	80·00
	(ii) Long-term	5·00
	10 Percentage of population to be served.	
II. Marketing.		
1 Share capital contribution of Marketing Societies.	Value of agricultural produce to be handled by Marketing Societies (Rupees in crores).	30·00
2 Construction of godowns	Number of godowns	2,674
3 Purchase of motor lorries (or trucks) by Co-operative Marketing Societies.	Number of lorries	40
III. Education and Training.		2,500
1 Running of existing institutes	Number of subordinate personnel to be trained.	1,60,000
2 Scheme for training of Panchayatdars ..	Number of members, prospective members and Panchayatdars to be trained.	8,000
	Number of honorary or partly-paid Secretaries and Managers to be trained.	..

CO-OPERATION.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	—	—	
—	—	— ..	
73	100	300	* Potentially viable units to be assisted.
..	..	..	
—	..	..	
41	10	20	
2·04	2·10	2·82	
6·97	7·17	8·50	
9·25	9·59	11·00	
9·64	9·48	12·00	
18·99	20·08	23·50	
3·37	3·26	5·25	
31·41	27·92	65·00	
2·73	2·19	4·00	
—	—	—	
17·86	18·04	22·00	
60	57	100	
4	17	6	
1,354	1,120	—	
16,000			
1,479	The scheme has been discontinued.		

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
IV. Miscellaneous.		
1 Labour Contract Societies	Number of District Labour Contract Societies to be formed.	5
2 Societies for Washermen	Number of washermen to be assisted.	4,800
3 Taxi Drivers Co-operative Society	Numbers to be formed	2
4 Societies for Barbers	Do.	13
5 Societies for Salt Workers	Do.	5
V. Co-operative Sugar Factories	Numbers to be established	3
NEW SCHEMES.		
Centrally Sponsored.		
1 Consumers' Co-operative Share Capital Contribution.	Primary Stores	370
	Additional Share Capital to Existing Primary Stores.	135
	Departmental Stores	6
2 Loans to Consumers' Co-operative Stores for Stabilisation of Prices.	Number of Co-operative Wholesale Stores to be formed.	1
3 Co-operative Farming	Number of Joint Farming Societies to be formed—	
	(*a*) Pilot Project Areas	..
	(*b*) In Non-Pilot Project Areas	..
	(*c*) Individual Farming Societies—	..
	(i) On Public Trust Lands	75
	(ii) For Harijan Landless Poor on Government Waste Lands.	25
4 Home Delivery System	Number of Societies Assisted	..
5 Re-vitalization of Stores	Number of Societies to be Assisted	240
6 Consumers' Co-operative Stores in University and Colleges.	....	3 Universities. 30 Colleges.

CO-OPERATION—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1			
4			
1			
5			
1			

X.

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
Spillover Schemes—		
1 Parambikulam-Aliyar Project	1,000 acres	1,40·00
2 Gomuki Nadhi Scheme	Do.	4·60
3 Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme	Do.	New. 42·68
New Schemes in Execution—		
1. Manimukthanadhi	Do.	4·25
2. Gatana Scheme	Do.	8·12
3. Ramanadhi Scheme	Do.	3·50

IRRIGATION.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
41·60	70·00	95·00	...
1·60	3·00	—	development has been achieved.
..	..	10·00 *	Potential.
		6·50†	Utilisation.
..	..	1·50 *	
		1·00 †	
..	..	..	
..	—	..	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Tunnel Power House Scheme	Installed capacity in MW (1,000 KW)	...
2 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme—III Stage ...	Do.	..
3 Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme—II Stage ...	Do.	..
4 Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	Do.	155 MW
5 Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme	Do.	100 MW
6 Madras Plant Extension—IV Stage	Do.	30 MW
7 Thermal Station at Ennore .. .. Extension at Ennore Thermal Station	o.	340 MW 110 MW
8 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme—IV Stage ...	Do. ..	110 MW
9 Transmission and Distribution Scheme ...	H.T. lines in K.M.	13,000
10 Rural Electrification	Number of villages electrified ...	11,000
	Number of pumpsets	140,000

POWER.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
...	...	...	Already achieved in Third Plan.
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
..	...	*130 MW	* Sholayar I P.H.—70 MW. Aliyar P.H.—60 MW. Sarkarpathy—30 MW achieved in Third Plan.
..	...	†60 MW	† Kodayar I P.H.—60 MW.
..	..	30 MW	
..	..	@60 MW	@ Ennore P.H.—I Unit—60 MW.
...	...	...	
2,294	2,300	2,500	
2,838	2,800	2,600	
32,876	42,000	40,000	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(i) SMALL-SCALE
Units run by the Madras State Small Industries Corporation.		
1 Fractional Horse Power Motors, Guindy ..	Value of production and servicing (Rs. in lakhs).	..
2 Salt Glazed Pipe Factory, Vriddhachalam ..	Do.	..
3 Forge and Heat Treatment Shop, Coimbatore.	Do.	..
4 Common Facility Centre for Leather Goods, Madhavaram.	Do.	..
5 Expansion of Tool Room, Erode	Do.	..
6 Expansion of Tool Room, Coimbatore ..	Do.	..
7 Expansion of Tool Room, Thanjavur.. ..	Do.	..
8 Expansion of Tool Room, Madurai	Do.	..
9 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Nagercoil.	Do.	..
10 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Karur.	Do.	..
11 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tiruppur.	Do.	..
12 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Namakkal.	Do.	..
13 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Villupuram.	Do.	..
14 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tuticorin.	Do.	..
15 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Mayuram.	Do.	..
16 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Kodaikanal.	Do.	..
17 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Thiruvannamalai.	Do.	..

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

	Physical Targets.			
	Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDUSTRIES.				
	2·81	2·52	2·77	
	6·91	7·39	7·00	
	1·71	1·62	1·62	
	2·45	2·35	2·77	
	10·43	7·09	11·25	
	1·36	2·00	2·00	
	..	..	..	
	1·86	1·23	1·74	
	2·34	1·19	2·35	
	2·70	1·80	2·57	
	3·24	2·63	3·27	
	2·70	3·35	3·35	
	2·51	2·83	2·83	
	1·85	1·55	1·85	
	2·29	1·85	1·88	
	..	0·30	1·00	
	1·30	2·72	2·70	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Units run by the Madras State Small Industries Corporation—cont.		(i) SMALL-SCALE
18 Expansion of General Purpose Engineering Workshops, Rajapalayam.	Value of production and servicing (Rs in lakhs).	..
19 Tool Room Shop, Tiruchirappalli	Do.	..
20 Tool Room Shop, Virudhunagar	Do.	..
21 Tool Room Shop, Pettai	Do.	..
22 Structural Workshop, Madras	Do.	..
23 Expansion of Ceramic Factory, Vriddhachalam.	Do.	..
24 Die and Tool Designing Section, Guindy ..	Do.	..
25 Expansion of Leather Finishing Unit, Vinnamangalam.	Do.	..
26 Expansion of Pressure Die Casting Unit, Guindy.	Do.	..
27 Cycle Assembly Unit, Tuticorin	Do.	..
28 Cycle Assembly Unit, Krishnagiri	Do.	..
29 Scheme for Setting up a Plant for manufacture of Gauges.	Do.	..
30 Expansion of Wood Working Unit, Guindy ..	Do.	..
31 Expansion of Carpentry and Smithy Workshop, Cuddalore.	Do.	..
32 Expansion of Carpentry Workshop, Krishnagiri.	Do.	..
33 Expansion of Model Foundry, Guindy ..	Do.	..
34 Expansion of Leather Goods Unit at Pallavaram.	Do.	..
35 Scheme for manufacture of Glazed Wall Tiles..	Do.	..
36 Expansion of Pressed Metal Products Units, Palni.	Do.	..
37 Expansion of other III Plan Units	Do.	..

SMALL INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDUSTRIES—*cont.*			
11·05	5·65	10·90	
2·08	1·72	1·92	
4·22	1·99	4·26	
..	..	..	
60·22	60·00	61·00	
2·82	3·46	3·46	
..	..	..	
41·60	60·00	60·00	
9·38	8·88	9·00	
..	0·10	1·00	
3·52	2·60	3·40	
..	..	..	
9·59	9·22	9·40	
7·55	6·05	8·24	
3·57	3·57	3·30	
8·97	9·39	9·50	
3·86	2·00	4·00	
Target not fixed.	...	..	
13·27	6·00	12·00	
251·10	201·95	247·67	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Other Units.		(i) SMALL-SCALE
A. Technical Training Centres and Common Services and Facility Schemes.		Expansion of Existing Units and starting of 13 New Units.
Continuing and Spillover Schemes.		
1 Common Lease Shop for Estates and Colonies—		
(*a*) Madurai and Coimbatore		..
(*b*) Guindy		..
(*c*) Tiruchirappalli and Pettai		..
(*d*) Ambattur		..
2 Active Carbon Unit, Neyveli		..
3 Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory ..		..
4 Ceramic Training School, Vriddhachalam ..		125 candidates to be trained.
5 Training Centre for Tool and Die Makers, Dindigul.		125 Candidates to be trained.
6 Technical Training Centre, Guindy		75 Candidates to be trained.
7 Basic Rural Service Centres		36 Candidates to be trained.
8 Subsidy on Power		54 Parties to be served.
9 General Purpose Engineering Workshops, Kancheepuram and Omalur.		..
10 Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop, Arkonam.		..
11 Expansion of Technical Training Centre, Guindy.		95 Trainees.
12 Establishment of a Service and Repairs Cell for Electro-Medical Equipment.	Number of equipments to be serviced.	300
13 Expansion of Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory for setting up Chemical Engineering Wing.		..
14 Expansion of Technical Information Section, Guindy and in Industrial Colonies at Madurai and Pettai.		..
15 Establishment of 5 Common Facility Centres in districts.		5 Units.
16 Construction of Hostel for Ceramic Training School, Vriddhachalam.		1 Hostel Building.
Total—A. ..		
B. Marketing and Export Promotion—		
(*a*) Exhibition, Publicity and Propaganda ..	....	..
(*b*) Quality Marking Scheme	....	..
Total—B. ..		
C. Strengthening of State Directorate	....	..
D. Small-scale Industrial Co-operatives	....	303 Societies.

SMALL INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDUSTRIES—*cont.*			
...	..	..	..
..	Servicing units to Industrialists.	..	No physical targets.
..			
..			
..	Building work completed. Machinery supply awaited.	..	..
..	Supply of machinery awaited for want of foreign exchange.	..	..
25	25	25	..
..	32	32	..
..	63	70 to 140 candidates.	..
25	36	36	..
..	..	..	The scheme has been proposed to be dropped.
..	Units commissioned in April and June 1967.	..	..
..	Unit functioning from December 1967.	..	..
..	..	..	..
202	192	..	2·05 acres of land selected for building at a cost of Rs. 1·30 lakhs.
...	Out of 9 machinery, 6 have been received. One will be erected after modifying the shed.	..	A suitable building for Madras Cell will be selected shortly.
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
..	Building completed during December 1967.	..	..
..	..	..	..
..	Since dropped.	..	..
...	..	..	..
404 Societies.	..	..	..

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
		(ii) INDUSTRIAL
Industrial Estates at—		
(i) Guindy	....	
(ii) Salem	....	
(iii) Madurai	....	
(iv) Pettai	....	
(v) Katpadi	....	
(vi) Erode	....	
(vii) Virudhunagar	....	
(viii) Tiruchirappalli	....	
(ix) Kumbakonam	....	
(x) Ambattur	....	
(xi) Arkonam	....	
(xii) Madhavaram	....	
(xiii) Sivagangai	....	
(xiv) Karaikudi	....	
(xv) Krishnagiri	....	111 Units.
(xvi) Theni	....	
(xvii) Vriddhachalam	....	
(xviii) Pudukkottai	....	
(xix) Koilpatti	....	
(xx) Dindigul	....	
(xxi) Nagercoil	....	
(xxii) Ancillary Estate, Tiruchirappalli	....	
(xxiii) Three New Divisions	....	
(xxiv) Electrical Goods Estate	....	
(xxv) Hosur	....	
Additional Units—		
Ambattur	....	
Katpadi	....	
Madurai	....	
Arkonam	....	
Madhavaram	....	
Food and Fruit Based Industry	....	
Industrial Co-operative Estates—		
(1) Tuticorin		90 Units.
(2) Sakti Pollachi		
(3) Vyasarpadi		
(4) Sivakasi		
(5) K. R. Sundaram Private Estate		
(6) Private Estate at Coimbatore		

SMALL INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ESTATES.			
27	17		
4 estates.	2 estates.		

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(iii) DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
Development of Industrial Area Scheme—		
(1) Ambattur	....	About 9,854 acres of land to be acquired and developed.
(2) Thuvakudi	....	
(3) Ranipet	....	
(4) Madurai	....	
(5) Tiruvallur	....	
(6) Second Phase at Ambattur	....	
(7) Guindy	....	
(8) Mettur	....	
(9) Arkonam	....	
(10) Manali	....	
(11) Kathiavakkam, Tuticorin and Salem ..	....	
		(iv) HANDI-
1 Expansion of Sculpture School at Mahabalipuram.	Expansion of Sculpture School ..	60 Trainees.
2 Establishment of Handicrafts Sales Emporium at Madurai.	....	1
3 Expansion of Training Centre for Weaving Carpets and Druggets at Ayikudi and Chinnasalem.	Units	120 Trainees.
4 Establishment of a Training Centre for manufacture of Leather Puppetry.	Centre	30 Trainees.
5 Training-*cum*-Production Centre for the manufacture of clay toys and dolls at Mathur (Sriperumbudur Project).	Centre	Rs 0·42 lakh of Production.
6 Production Centre for Artistic Leather Bags at Pallavaram.	Production (in terms of Rupees).	40·00 lakhs.
7 Production Centre for Dressed Dolls at Madras.	Do.	2·00 lakhs.
8 Production Centre for Granite Stones at Krishnagiri.	Do.	3·75 lakhs.
9 Establishment of a Common Facility Centre for Metal Handicrafts at Nachiarkoil.	Do.	....
10 Training Centre for Palm Leaf Products.	Do.	100 Trainees.
11 Training Centre for the manufacture of Silver Filigree and Enamelled Jewellery at Madras.	Do.	125 Trainees.
12 Printing of Books or Illustration of Metal Work on Brass and Copper Handicrafts Co-operatives.	Do.	....
13 Production Centre for Bronze Icons at Swamimalai.	Do.	2·50 lakhs.
14 Handicrafts Co-operatives	Do.	....

SMALL INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA SCHEMES.			
..	..	..	
..	476 acres acquired.	Development work.	
..	859 acres acquired.	Do.	
..	329·38 acres acquired.	Do.	
..	..	..	
..	580 acres acquired.	Acquisition will be completed.	
..	..	..	
..	205 acres acquired.	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	Tuticorin acquisition will be taken.	
CRAFTS.			
12 Trainees.	12 Trainees.	12 Trainees.	
..	..	..	
24 Trainees.	24 Trainees.	24 Trainees.	
6 Trainees.	6 Trainees.	6 Trainees.	
Rs 0·08 lakh of Production.	Rs 1·06 lakhs of Production.	..	Unit will be wound up on 29th February 1968.
	Scheme deferred till January 1969.		
0·32 lakh.	0·17	..	Production wing wound up from 23rd November 1967.
0·75 lakh.	..	..	
No physical target.	No physical target.	No physical target.	
20 Trainees.	20 Trainees.	20 Trainees.	
25 Trainees.	22 Trainees.	..	
..	..	250 copies.	
..			
0·29 lakh.	0·36	0·36	
..	..	9 Societies to start production.	

XII. VILLAGE AND

Name of the Scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
		SERI-
1 Establishment of Cocoon Markets	Markets	4
2 Establishment of silk reeling and twisting Units.	Cocoon production in Kilograms	1 Unit.
3 Improvement to Government Silk Farm, Hosur.	.. ..	..
4 Other Scheme -		
(i) Combined Demonstration-*cum*-Tassar Culture Farm, Shencottah.	Farm—1	..
	Buildings—22	..
(ii) Chawkie Silk Farm	Chawkie Silk Farms—3	..
New Schemes—		
5 Establishment of Government Mulberry Craft Nurseries.	Nurseries	3 50 Grafts.
6 Financial assistance to silkworm breeders for sinking of wells and construction of sheds.	Wells and Sheds	Wells—200. Sheds 200.
7 Supply of Mulberry Cuttings	Cart-load in numbers	8,000
8 Supply of Rearing Appliances	Appliances—Number of sets ..	1,000
9 Demonstration Silk Farms, Masanagudi, Kolli Hills.	Demonstration Silk Farms	4
10 Deputation and Training of Officers	Training Unit (numbers)	1 School.
11 Establishment of Large-scale Silk Farm in the State.	Large-scale Silk Farm (numbers) ..	3
12 Establishment of combined Farm and Grainage at Talavadi.	Building	1
13 Sericulture Co-operative	....	5 Societies.
14 Construction of Community Rearing Houses ..	Buildings	8
		(vi)
1 Expansion of Coir School at Ethumozhi	.... ..	2 Rs 3·60 lakhs Production.
2 Construction of quarters for the Superintendent and staff of Government Coir School at Eathumozhi.	Number of Training School	..
3 Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies.. ..	....	22 Societies.
		(vii) WORK
(i) Work Centre for Blacksmithy and Carpentry for Semi-educated youths in North Arcot and Salem districts	.... ..	3 Units.
	....	Rs 0·06 lakh of Production.
(ii) Ceramic Centre, Athoor, Salem	....	1 Unit.
(iii) General Purpose Engineering Works Centre for Semi-educated youths, Kangayam.	....	1 Unit.

SMALL INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CULTURE.			
Completion and Construction of Buildings.	..	..	
..	..	1	
Laboratory—1.	..	1 Laboratory.	
Completion of Buildings—2;	..	Building work will be completed.	
Construction—22.			
Chawkie Farms continued.	1 Unit.	2 Units.	
3			
10 Grafts.	..	Nurseries continued.	
Wells—50.	7 Wells. 6 Sheds.	3 Wells. 4 Sheds.	
500	200 Cart-loads.	300	
200	200	200	
..	Building for staff quarters completed.	..	
1	Training of I batch completed.	..	
..	37 acres planted.	..	
..	Site has been selected.	1 Building.	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	Location of buildings yet to be decided.
COIR.			
..	29 students of I year course.	..	
..	32 students of II year course.	..	
..	4	4	
CENTRES.			
..	Units have been closed.		
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	

XIII. HAND

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Share Capital Assistance (Admission of Cotton Weavers into Co-operative fold).	Looms to be enlisted into Co-operative fold.	50,000
2 Subsidy towards interest on Working Capital loan.	....	..
3 Research and Technique	Improved Appliances	1,50,000
	Small dye houses	150
	Big dye houses	5
	Evaset sanforising plant	1
	Warping and sizing unit	1
	Screen Printing unit	1
	Zari-making unit	1
4 Marketing and Publicity	Inter-State depots	10
	Silk and Sales depots	60
	Big Godowns	2
	Readymade Garments making units ..	1
	Scheme for the production of exportable varieties.	1
5 Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Weaving Sheds.	Number of Societies	..
	Share Capital and Block Capital Assistance.	1,000 looms.
6 Housing	Houses	..
	House-sites in Rural areas	1,000
	Houses for Urban and Semi-Urban areas.	500
7 Silk and Art Silk	Art Silk looms	..
	Silk looms	2,500
	State participation in the Share Capital of Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society.	5,000 looms.
8 Training	Weavers in the improved methods of weaving.	2,000
	Number of Society's staff trained ..	1,000
	Number of dyers trained	100
9 Subsidy for Managerial staff	Societies	500
10 Loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers ..	Weavers benefited	7,500

LOOMS.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4,912	5,000	5,000	
..			
22,402	15,000	15,000	
2	3	3	
1	1	..	
1	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	1	
2	2	..	
..	..	3	
	..	1	
..	..	..	
	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
300	300	300	
	..	..	
380	400	400	
155	200	200	
20	20	20	
64	50	100	
		..	
723	..		

XIV.

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. State Highways (Government Roads)—		
(i) Cement concrete	Mile-Furlong	..
(ii) Asphaltic concretes	do.	..
(iii) Blacktop	do.	145—3
(iv) Improvements	Numbers	42
(v) Major bridges and Causeways	do.	79
(vi) Minor bridges and culverts	do.	608
(vii) New metalling	Mile-Furlong	277—1
(viii) New formation	do.	181—4
(ix) Overbridges/underbridges	Numbers	17
(x) Byepass Scheme	do.	2
(xi) Widening Blacktop Surface	Mile-Furlong	36—1
II. Roads other than Government roads vested with Panchayat and Panchayat Union—		
(i) Blacktop	Mile-Furlong	13—0
(ii) New formation	do.	14—2
(iii) New metalling	do.	146—5
(iv) Major bridges	Numbers	44
(v) Minor bridges and culverts	do.	19
Improvement section—		
Culverts	Numbers	21
Roads	Mile-Furlong	
III. Tools and Plant	....	
IV. Economic and Inter-State Importance Scheme—		
(i) Improvements	Numbers	
(ii) New formation	Mile-Furlong	
(iii) Bridges	Numbers	
(iv) Blacktop	Mile-Furlong	
(v) New metalling	do.	
V. Central Road Fund Scheme—		
(i) Major bridges	Numbers	
(ii) Improvements	do.	
(iii) New formation	Mile-Furlong	
(iv) Blacktop	do.	
(v) Minor bridges and culverts	Numbers	
(vi) New metalling	Mile-Furlong	
VI. Construction of over/underbridges in lieu of existing level crossings—(excluding National Highways outside Town limits)	Numbers	
VII. City Roads Village Works Grant Programme ..	New formation .. .. .. Mile-Furlong.	3,728—0

ROADS.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	..		
1—2	..		
8—1	8—4		
2·63	1·78		
4·31	5·31		
6·67	4·11		
..	5·7		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		For 1968–69, the targets will be fixed in April 1968 after taking into account the achievements to the end of March 1968 and the stage of progress and with reference to the distribution of allotment of each work based on budget provision.
6—6½	0—2		
2—0	4—1		
4·68	2·04		
1·01	2·30		
0·25	0·04		
3—2	2—2		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
3·986	1·76		
0·968	1·28		
..	..		
2—2	1—4		
0·457	0·57		
27—6	16—2		

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Road Transport undertakings	Number of buses to be added.	352
	Lands and buildings ..	Target not fixed ..

TRANSPORT.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	398	190	
3 depots and 2 bus-stands.	3 depots and 2 bus-stands.	5 depots and lands in a few places for construction of depots.	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
A. Elementary Education—		
(1) Pre-Primary Education	Schools	50
(2) (*a*) Expansion of educational facilities—Age-group 6—11.	Pupils (Lakhs)	7·50
	Teachers	0·18
(*b*) Expansion of educational facilities—Age-group 11—14.	Pupils (Lakhs)	11·00
	Teachers	22,583
(3) Supply of free books and slates	Pupils (Lakhs)	..
(4) In-service training		..
(5) Improvement of Primary Schools in the transferred areas.	Primary Schools	..
(6) Work—Orientation of Schools—		
(*a*) Provision of equipment	Pre-Primary Schools	..
	Higher Elementary Schools	4,000
	Lower Elementary Schools	22,000
(*b*) Provision of libraries in Elementary Schools.	Higher Elementary Schools	8,000
	Lower Elementary Schools	22,000
(7) Supply of midday meals	Do.	5·00
(8) Special Programme for Girls' Education	Teachers' Quarters	1,875
B. Secondary Education—		
(1) Expansion of educational facilities—Age-group 14—17.	Pupils (Lakhs)	5·5
	Teachers—Nos.	10,000
(2) Diversification of courses—Multi-purpose Schools.	Nos.	60
(3) Construction of Hostels for Girls	Hostels	..
(4) Improvement to Schools—		
(*a*) Provision for improvement of Science Education.	High Schools	600
(*b*) Improvement of Libraries	Do.	500
(5) Other Qualitative Improvements	Do.	430
C. Other Educational Schemes—		
(1) Adult Education	Adult Literacy Schools	1,500
(2) Printing of Nationalised Text Books	....	..
(3) Public Library Services	Number of Branch Libraries	300

EDUCATION.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	..	..	
2·69 (Provisional)	1·72 (Provisional)	1 50	
10,416 *	2,000	2,250	* Included for in age-group 11 to 14 also.
1·85 (Provisional).	0·92	1·50	
..	3,250	3,000	
One-third of pupils in Standards I—III.	One-third of pupils in Standards I—III.	One-third of pupils in Standards I—III.	
1,690 Teachers	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
500	400	250	
1,600	2,000	800	
4,000	..	4,000	
11,000	..	11,000	
0·90	1·80	2·70	
375	..	375	
0·54	0.44	0·60	
1,500	1,250	2,200	
30	15	..	
..	..	..	
185	87	218	
150	150	100	
60	..	100	
150	..	..	
..	..	..	
30	..	30	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
C. Other Educational Schemes—*cont.*		
(4) Physical Education—		
(i) Acquisition of playgrounds in Urban areas.	High Schools	50
(ii) Appointment of Physical Education Teachers in Aided Higher Elementary Schools.	Physical Training Instructors ..	400
(5) Provision of Educational facilities for the Handicapped.	Training Section—	
	Blind	1
	Deaf	1
	Schools—	
	Blind	1
	Deaf	1
D. University Education—		
(1) Additional enrolment in Colleges	Opening of New Colleges	20
(2) Training of B.T. Teachers	Training Colleges	2

EDUCATION—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10	6	..	
45	..	..	
..	1	..	
..	1	..	
..	1	..	
..	..	1	
6	2	6	
..	..	..	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Spillover Schemes in the Fourth Plan—		
1 Government Engineering College, Salem ..	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Students	60
2 Construction of buildings and purchase of equipment for the Junior Technical Schools established during the Third Five-Year Plan.	Number of Schools	6
	Number of Students	450
3 Government Polytechnics for Women at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.	Number of Institutions	..
	Number of Students	100
4 Institute of Textile Technology, Madras ..	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Students	20
5 Institute of Commercial Practice, Madras ..	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Students	50
6 Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Students	100
7 Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli ..	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Students	60
8 Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Students	60
9 Construction of buildings and purchase of equipment for the College of Engineering, Guindy and Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, for the additional intake sanctioned in the Third Plan.	Number of Institutions	
	Number of Students	
Continuation Schemes—		
1 Additional intake in existing Engineering Colleges.	Number of Seats	240
2 Institute of Film Technology	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Seats	..
3 Institute of Chemical Technology	Number of Institution	..
	Number of Students	30
4 Additional intake in existing Polytechnics ..	.. ..	360
New Schemes—		
Establishment of new polytechnics for offering diversified courses.	Number of Institutions	7
	Number of Students	840
Centrally-sponsored Schemes—		
Introduction of part-time Degree Courses in Engineering for Diploma holders in the College of Engineering, Guindy and Government College of Technology, Coimbatore	Number of Seats	..

EDUCATION.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	..	..	
60	..	..	
..	1	..	
..	60	..	
..	..	..	
80	..	30	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	25	
..	..	..	
100	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
150	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
120	..	30	
..	..	2	
..	..	240	
..	..	180	
..			

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		A. MEDICAL.
Continuation Schemes.		
I. Medical Education—		
Improvements to Medical Colleges	Number of College	...
II. Hospitals and Dispensaries—		
(1) Improvements to Teaching and City State Hospitals.	Additional Beds and improvements to Building.	500
(2) Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals including increase of Beds.	Additional Beds	1,000
(3) Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals including increase of bed strength.	Do.	300
(4) Improvements to Non-Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.	Do.	150
(5) Opening of New Mental Hospital	Hospital	1
	Beds	150
(6) Infectious Diseases Hospitals in large Centres —Coimbatore, Vellore, Thanjavur, Salem and Tirunelveli. Infectious Diseases Wards with 20 to 50 beds in each District Headquarters Hospitals and 5 to 10 beds in each Taluk Hospitals.	Beds	20
(7) Occupational Centres for Mental Hospitals and Child Guidance Clinic	Centres	1
	Clinics	2
III. Quarters for Staff—		
(1) Quarters for District Medical Officers, Assistant District Medical Officers and Other Subordinate Officers.	Quarters	10
(2) Quarters for Nurses	Do.	..
(3) Quarters for Last Grade Servants		
IV. Control of Diseases—		
(*a*) *Tuberculosis*— Opening of Tuberculosis Clinics in Taluk Hospitals, improvement to T.B. Sanatoria, Tambaram, Nagercoil, Otteri and Egmore and improvements to Chest Institutes and Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre.	Number of Clinics	10
	Number of Beds	50 Beds
	New Sanatorium	..
(*b*) *Leprosy*— Establishment of 25 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres in the districts and opening of S.E.T. Units.	Number of Leprosy Control Units ..	11
	Number of S.E.T. Units	200

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Neuro Surgery Unit 1. Neuro Ophthalmology Unit 1.	Hostel for 102 Men Students—1 Hostel for 50 Womens Students—1 Hostel for 50 house Surgeons—1	...	
66	New buildings for a modern children hospital Madras completed.	90	
66	Maternity Ward of 60 beds at Coimbatore completed.	84	
8	New buildings for Government Hospitals at Sriperumbudur and Ambur are in progress.	66	
8	43	15	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
4 Nurses Quarters.	...	...	
2	1	...	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
7	..		
18	...		
66			

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		A. MEDICAL
Continuation Schemes—cont.		
V. Laboratory Services—		
(1) Improvements to King Institute, Guindy ..	Stable for 100 horses	Stable for horses—1. Additional Horses purchase—50. Freeze Drying Plasma Unit—1.
(2) Development of Public Health Laboratory Services—		
Implementation of the recommendation of Dr. U. Krishna Rao Committee's Report.	Number of Laboratories	1
(3) Public Health Laboratories in Taluk Hospitals.	Do.	4
VI. Training Programme—		
(1) Training of additional Nurses	Additional admissions	1,000
(2) Training of additional Pharmacists	Do.	1,000
(3) Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives ..	Annual intake	1,600
	Training Centres	4
(4) Integration of Public Health with Basic Course of Nursing.	Additional admission	..
	Additional Centre	..
(5) Training of Para Medical Workers for Leprosy Control Schemes and Tuberculosis.	Training Centre	..
	Number of Para Medical Workers ..	600
	Annual intake	
(6) Training of Opticians	Numbers	150
VII. Other Schemes—Medical—		
Provision of Ambulance Van and Mortuary Vans.	Vans	30
	Mortuary Vans	12
Steam Laundries in all Major Hospitals ..	.. ..	5
Appointment of Additional Staff	Deputy Directors	2
VIII. Opening of Hospital and College of Indian System of Medicine and opening of Research Centres.	College	1
	Beds	200
	Research Centres	4
New Schemes.		
IX. New Medical Colleges	....	3
X. Training Programmes (New Schemes)—		
(1) Post-Graduate Training at Madurai Medical College, Madurai.	Upgrading of Departments	4
(2) Upgrading of Departments in Medical Colleges.	Do.	4
(3) Training of Laboratory Technicians	Numbers	1,200

PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
—*cont.*			
—	Additional accommodation for additional sera completed.	—	
...	..	Principal Laboratory 1.	
..	..	...	
450	..	..	
350	260	250	
249	255	255	
4	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
101	100	100	
15	11	30	
3	5	—	
1	1	—	
...	—	...	
..	—	—	
—	...	—	
—	...	..	
..	—	..	
—	New buildings for 3 new Medical Colleges at Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli are in good progress.	—	
..	..	..	
...	..	..	
Grade I 60 Grade II 18	60 ..	60 ..	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		A. MEDICAL
New Schemes—cont.		
X. Training Programmes (New Schemes)—*cont.*		
(4) Training of Physiotherapists	Numbers	60
(5) College of Nursing—B.Sc., M.Sc., and Nursing Course.	Numbers	1
	Annual Intake	120
(6) In-Service Training for Medical Officers	Annual Intake	75
(7) Blood Bank	Do.	40
Centrally-sponsored Schemes.		
(1) Post-Graduates' Institute at Madras	Number	1
(2) Family Planning—		
Opening of Family Planning Clinics in all Taluk Hospitals and Primary Health Centres and Other Government Institutions.	Rural Clinics	125 Planning Units.
	Family Planning Bureau	11 District Bureaux.
	Surgical Units	..
	Sterilization Operations	13,00,000
	I.U.C.D. Insertions	..
I. Hospitals and Dispensaries—		
Additional Mobile Epidemic Unit	Number of Units	8
II. Training Programmes—		
Training of Health Visitors	Numbers	250 Health Visitors.
III. Health Units—		200 Public Health Nurses.
Opening of Primary Health Centres	Numbers	187
IV. Other Diseases—		
Scheme for immunisation of Pre-School Children against Whooping Cough, Diptheria and Tetenus with Triple Vaccine.	Number of Children to be immunised in lakhs.	4·75
V. School Health—		
School Medical Inspection	Number of Children to be examined	..
	Unit (Nos.)	..

PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

Physical Targets.

Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
—*cont.*			
6	6	6	
..	1	..	
..	10	10	
..	..	..	
5	..	..	
125 Units.	250	..	
12 Bureaux.	13	..	
..			
3,90,064	2,00,435	2,50,744	
1,782	3,05,862	3,51,488	
	Maintenance of existing units.		
50 Health Visitors. 19 HealthVisitors have been appointed.	Remaining 31 will be appointed.	50 Health Visitors will be continued.	
..			
45	45	45	
1·37	0·95	1·00	
	Not implemented.		
..			
..			
67			

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		B. PUBLIC
VI. Communicable diseases—		
1 National Malaria Eradication Programme ..	Coverage of population in lakhs ..	..
2 National Filaria Eradication Programme ..	Unit (Nos.)	..
	Coverage of population in lakhs ..	..
3 National Smallpox Eradication Programme ..	Population to be vaccinated in lakhs.	Vaccination of left over population and new born children. Vaccination of Primary vaccination failure, etc.
4 Vital Statistics—		
Machinery for Registration of Vital Statistics ..	....	(1) Improvement of system of Registration in big Municipalities. (2) Continuous recording of birth and deaths in rural units. (3) Collection of monthly Vital Statistics in rural areas.
	Number of villages surveyed	..
5 Scheme for improvement of Environmental Sanitation in Elementary Schools in Panchayat Union Areas.	Number of houses (latrines) to be provided (Nos.)	..
	Number of schools (latrines) to be provided (Nos).	150
6 Control of Guinea Worm Disease	Population to be benefited	..
		..
VII. New Schemes—		
Cholera Combat Teams	Number of teams	6

AND PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

Physical Targets.

Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HEALTH.			
34·5 lakhs.	0·40 lakh	Will be decided with reference to recommendation of Independent Appraisal Team.	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
78	15 lakhs. About 5 per cent under Primary Vaccination. 20 per cent under revaccination.	15 lakhs. 20 per cent of the total population of the State will be covered.	
Mechanical compilation is being continued. The Statistical assistants were given training in Vital Statistics to contact public and check birth and death registers.	Improvement of the registration system by mechanical means.	The system of Vital Statistics Registration in the State level in District Head Quarters and Municipalities will be improved.	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
15	30	30	
Survey of 7,100 villages.	Survey of 7,000 villages.	Survey and resurvey and treatment of all cases detected.	
Treatment of 1,000 cases.	Treatment of 4,000 villages.		
..	1	One more team will be constituted.	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Urban Areas (other than Madras City)	Number of schemes	(i) Completion of Spillover Schemes from the Third Plan. (ii) 9 Water-supply and 1 Drainage Improvements Schemes. (iii) 30 New Water-supply and 6 New Drainage Schemes.
B. Madras City	Do.	*Drainage Schemes* (i) Completion of continuing Schemes from Third Plan. *Water Supply Schemes* Completion of continuing schemes from Third Plan.

AND DRAINAGE

Physical Targets.

Achievements in 1966–67. (4)	*Achievements in* 1967–68. (5)	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69. (6)	*Remarks.* (7)
Pilot supply for one Municipality and 2 Water-supply Schemes.	Water-supply Schemes. } 16 Nos.	Water-supply Schemes. } 17 Nos.	
	Drainage Schemes. } 5 Nos.	Drainage Schemes. } 3 Nos.	
Continuing schemes taken up for execution during Third Plan and taken up 10 further works.	Ayanavaram Drainage scheme almost completed and Sembium Drainage nearing completion and other works which are continued are in advanced stages.	Completion of about 10 items of works.	
Continued the schemes taken up during Third Plan and completed the following schemes:—	Incomplete schemes of the previous year are under execution.	I. Continuing the incomplete schemes of the previous year.	
(i) Construction of R. C. O. H. tank of 1–5 M.Gs. at K.P.S.	Completed the following:— (i) Laid T. M. for Zone 5.	II. Completing the following :— (i) Installation of Mechanical Filters of 30 M.G.D. at Kilpauk Water Works.	
(ii) Laying Separate Trunk Main for Zone–8–B.	(ii) Laid distribution mains in 43 streets, under City distribution improvement system schemes.	(ii) Installation of Diesel Generators at Kilpauk Pumping Station.	
(iii) Laid distribution mains in 35 streets under the City distribution improvement schemes.		(iii) Laying T. M. for Zone–8C (iv) Laying T. M. for Zone–3. (v) Laying submain in Harrington Road. (vi) Laying distribution Mains in areas 1 and 2 of Zone 8–B. (vii) Laying Trunk Main and 5 submains in Zone 1, III. Taking up laying of Trunk Main, etc. for Zone 8–A.	

XX.

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Subsidised Industrial Housing—		
(*a*) Government Projects	Number of Houses	..
(*b*) Co-operative Projects	Number of Tenements	1,000
(*c*) Private Industrial Projects	Number of Houses	..
2 Low-Income Group Housing—		500 Hs.
(*a*) Madras State Housing Board	Number of Houses	1,000 Fs.
(*b*) Co-operative Societies	Number of Tenements	2,800
3 Village Housing Project Scheme	(*a*) Number of Houses	1,500
	(*b*) Number of Tenements	
4 Plantation Labour Housing	(*a*) Number of Houses	..
	(*b*) Number of Tenements	
5 Slum Clearance	Open Developed Plots	1,000
	Tenements	6,650

C. = Constructed.
U.C. = Under Construction.
Fs. = Flats.
Hs. = Houses.

HOUSING.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
155	..	..	
238	167	200	
..	..	..	
172	294 Fs.	100 Hs. 200 Fs.	
256	103	250	
200	..	..	
..	..	..	
212 C 351 UC	879	1,957	
1,298 C 2,528 UC	1,286 C 2,034 UC	2,590	

Name of the scheme.	*Item and unit.*	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
State Plan Scheme—		
(*a*) Loans to Local Bodies	Number of Schemes	200
(*b*) Outline	Do.	Outline Development Plan for 40 Municipal towns.
(*c*) Regional Plan	Do.	Preparation of Regional Plan for 4 districts.
(*d*) Specialist Training	Do.	Training of 40 candidates at the Post-Graduate level and 75 candidates at the Post-Diploma Regional in Town and Country Planning.
(*e*) Remunerative Enterprises		
Centrally-sponsored Scheme—		
(*a*) Drawing of Master Plans, Regional Plans, Outline Development Plans, etc.	One Scheme	Preparation of Master Plan for Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and 16 Municipal towns.
(*b*) Preparation of Regional Plan for Neyveli Lignite Resources Region.		Field Survey work continued.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
40	40	40	
(i) Field Survey of 2 towns. (ii) Completion of Outline Development Plan for 1 town and Study maps for 4 towns.	(i) Field Survey of 4 towns. (ii) Outline Development Plan for 5 towns.	Three Outline Development Plans for 3 towns per year.	
Field Survey at Tiruchirappalli and Salem was taken up.	Field Survey completed in 4 Taluks of Salem and 2 Taluks of Tiruchirappalli.	Completion of Regional Plan for Tiruchirappalli and Salem.	
Four candidates were deputed to undergo training at Post-Graduate Level in Town and Country Planning.	Four officers deputed for Post-Graduate Study. Twelve candidates deputed for Post-Licentiate Study.	The Post-Graduate Course is continued. Fresh batch of candidates will be deputed for Post-Licentiate Study.	
....	....	....	
Remaining Surveys for Madras and Coimbatore were completed. Outline Development Plan and Master Plan for Tuticorin were finalised.	....	Land use Survey in the Tiruchirappalli Planning area is continued. Two Surveys for the Interim Development Plan for Madurai.	
Continuation of Field Survey.	Survey work completed for Cuddalore and Chidambaram Taluks.	Completion of field Surveys and Study maps.	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
Centrally-assisted Schemes.		
SCHEDULED TRIBES.		
I. Education—		
1 Construction of non-residential school buildings. Construction of residential schools.	Number of buildings	3
2 Opening of new hostels and construction of hostel buildings.	Number of hostels	2
	Number of buildings	2
3 Scholarships	Number of Scholarships	*
4 Opening of residential schools	Number of schools	5
5 Conversion of non-residential schools into residential schools.		
6 Equipment for schools	Number of schools	Existing schools.
7 Appointment of additional teachers	Number of teachers	12
8 Construction of buildings for old hostels ..	Number of buildings	1
9 Houses for teachers	Number of houses	8
10 Appointment of tutors	Number of tutors	15
II. Economic Uplift—		
1 Agriculture—		
Plough bulls and ponies, etc.	Number of families	1,250
2 Irrigation wells	Number of wells	200
3 Milch Animals	Number of families	1,000
4 Cottage Industries—		
(*a*) Training-*cum*-Production Centres ..	Number of Training Centres	*
(*b*) Work Centres	Number of Work Centres	*
(*c*) Co-operative Societies	Number of Societies	*

BACKWARD CLASSES.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14	3	2	
2	..	..	
..	2	2	
332	90	*	*Not fixed.
5	+6	..	
47	2	*	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	5	2	
..	6	..	
277	40 pairs.	No plough bulls.	
83	3 old 9 new	133	
226	25	..	
4	4+2	..	* Not fixed.
..	..	..	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
Centrally-assisted Schemes—cont.		
SCHEDULED TRIBES—*cont.*		
III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes—		
1 Drinking water wells	Number of wells	117
2 Medical Units	Number of units	1
3 Roads	Number of roads	Not fixed.
4 Construction of houses	Number of houses	1,000
5 Model village	Number of villages	1
6 Forest and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.	Number of societies	Not fixed.
SCHEDULED CASTES.		
I. Education—		
1 Scholarships	Number of scholarships	Not fixed.
2 Midday meals	Number of pupils	..
3 Construction and repair of school buildings	Number of buildings	..
4 Opening of new hostels and construction of buildings.	Number of hostels Number of buildings	110 10
5 Appointment of tutors	Number of tutors	450
6 Supply of clothing	Number of pupils	2,00,000
7 Supply of books and slates	Do.	30,500
8 Equipment for schools	Number of schools	Existing schools.
9 Buildings for old hostels	Number of buildings	10
10 Appointment of additional teachers	Number of teachers	200
11 Medical care	Number of Medical Officers	350
12 Coaching of college students	Number of centres	15
13 Houses for teachers	Number of houses	200
14 Scholarship for Craftsmen Training Scheme	....	Not fixed.
II. Economic Uplift—		
1 Agriculture—		
(*a*) Plough bulls	Number of families	3,125
(*b*) Irrigation wells	Number of wells	2,500

BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
57	16	33	
1	1+1	2+1	
24	4	Not fixed.	
253	Not fixed.	80	
1 (Additional).	1+1	..	
..	1	..	
1,43,211	64,511	Not fixed.	
22,694	21,500	23,000	
1 New building and 188 old buildings repaired.	3+68	..	
22	21+11	..	
1	30+64	..	
12	..	..	
..	..	..	
5,870	1,234	..	
833	224	..	
1+6	8	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
4 centres.	4 centres.	..	
676	433 pairs.	No plough bulls.	
419	179 wells.	267	
70			

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
Centrally-assisted Schemes—cont.		
SCHEDULED CASTES—*cont.*		
II. Economic Uplift—cont.		
2 Land Colonization	Number of societies	Among the existing societies.
3 Cottage Industries—		
(*a*) Co-operative Societies	Number of societies	Not fixed.
(*b*) Tools and Appliances	Number of persons	..
(*c*) Training-*cum*-Production Centre ..	Number of centres	..
(*d*) Industrial Hostels	Number of Hostels	..
(*e*) Training and Employment	Number of Units	..
	Number of scholarships	..
4 Loans for trades	Number of persons	1,000
5 Milk-supply Co-operative Societies	Number of societies	Not fixed.
III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes—		
1 Houses	Number of houses	4,000
2 House-sites	Number of sites	25,000
3 Sanitary Amenities—		
(*a*) Drinking-water wells	Number of wells	833
(*b*) Flushout latrines	Number of latrines	100
4 Construction of Community Hall	Number of Halls	..
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.		
I. Education—		
1 Scholarships—		
(*a*) Pre-matric	Number of scholarships	Not fixed.
(*b*) Post-matric		
2 Boarding grants	Number of boarding grants	..
3 Maintenance of hostels	Number of hostels	..
4 Appointment of tutors	Number of tutors	..

BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
61	--	--	
..	13	..	
2,122	379	..	
136	..	..	
2	2 (old).	..	
4	4 (old).	..	
--	--	..	
--	--	..	
38	Old societies continued.	..	
1,175	40	..	
10,832	1,287	..	
144	106	152	
--	--	--	
Spillover works.	--	..	
13,638	8,963	--	
--	--	--	
--	2	..	
--	1	--	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
Centrally-assisted Schemes—cont.		
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*		
II. Economic uplift—		
Cottage Industries—		
Supply of Barbers' and Dhobies' tools	Number of persons	
Centrally-sponsored Schemes.		
SCHEDULED TRIBES.		
1 Forests Co-operatives	Number of societies	Not fixed.
2 Tribal blocks	Number of blocks	..
3 Scholarships—Post-matric	Number of scholarships	Not fixed.
4 Girls' hostels	Number of hostels	1
5 Research and Training	Number of centres	Not fixed.
SCHEDULED CASTES.		
I. Education—		
1 Award—(Post-matric) Scholarships	Number of scholarships	Not fixed.
2 Girls' Hostels	Number of hostels	15
3 Training Centre for All-India Examination ..	Number of centres	Not fixed.
II. Health, Housing and Other Schemes—		
1 Housing for sweepers and scavengers	Number of houses	3,333
2 Supply of wheel-barrows	Number of wheel-barrows	Not fixed.
3 Sweepers' Co-operatives	Number of societies	Do.
DENOTIFIED TRIBES.		
I. Education—		
1 Supply of midday-meals	Number of pupils	23,600
2 Scholarships—		
(*a*) Pre-matric	Number of scholarships ..	Not fixed.
(*b*) Post-matric		
3 Construction of school buildings ..	Number of buildings	25
4 Supply of Books and clothing	Number of pupils	66,500
5 Equipment for schools	Number of schools	Existing schools.

BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.

Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1,440			
..	2+1		
..	2	Continued	
69	40	Not fixed	
..	1	..	
..	..	..	
3,682	2,033	—	
13	—	—	
1	—	—	
917	44	—	
596	—	—	
1	—	—	
129 Gum boots	—	—	
899 Pans and Scrapper	—	—	
5,015	4,500	—	
16,161	7,000	—	
2	—	—	
8,746	4,820	—	
28	1	—	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
Centrally-sponsored Schemes—cont.		
DENOTIFIED TRIBES—*cont.*		
I. *Education*—cont.		
6 Hostels—		
(*a*) Buildings for new hostels	Number of buildings	5
(*b*) Appointment of part-time tutors	Number of tutors	35
7 Buildings for old hostels	Number of buildings	5
8 Appointment of additional teachers	Number of teachers	250
9 Houses for teachers	Number of houses	100
10 Excursions	Number of schools	267
11 Maintenance of Boarding Houses	Number of houses	5
II. *Other Schemes*—		
1 Agriculture—		
(*a*) Plough bulls	Number of families	3,125
(*b*) Irrigation wells	Number of wells	1,833
2 Cottage Industries	Number of societies / Number of centres	Not fixed.
3 Housing Colonies	Number of houses	3,333
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.		
1 Post-matric Scholarships	Number of scholarships	..
2 House-sites for poor people	Number of sites	..

BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	..	—	
..	..	..	
3 Repairs.	..	..	
..			
..	..	..	
37	40	..	
2	2+1	..	
442	386	..	
185	22	200	
Centres 5 Workshops 3	Continued	..	
497	Spill over works.	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
I. *Women's Welfare*—		
1 Service Homes in districts	Number of homes	2 Buildings
2 Hostels for working women	Hostels	1 and building grants to 4 voluntary institutions.
II. *Child Welfare*—		
1 Care of Pre-School children of age-group 2—5	Pre-Schools	3,500
2 Demonstration Project for Child Welfare	Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project.	1 Project with 35 Centres (25 Balwadis, 10 Balwadi-*cum*-Creches.)
III. *Social Defence Programme*—		
Appointment of Probation and Welfare Officers.	Probation Officers	...
	Welfare Officers	...

WELFARE.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in* 1967–68.	*Likely achievements in* 1968–69.	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Building	Nil.	2 Buildings.	
1	1	Continuance of the hostels.	
350	308	Continuance of ¾ the 350 Pre-Schools and starting of 650 Pre-Schools.	
Continuance of the Project at Poonamallee.	Continuance of the Project at Poonamallee.	Continuance of the Project at Poonamallee.	
4	..	..	
2	..	..	

Name of the scheme. (1)	*Item and unit.* (2)	*Tentative Fourth Plan Target.* (3)
		(1) CRAFTSMEN TRAINING
1 Industrial Training Institutes	I.T.Is.	11
	Seats	9,966
2 Hostels	Hostels	..
	Seats	1,750
3 Staff quarters	I.T.Is.	..
	Quarters	120
4 Apprenticeship Training	Seats	3,000
5 Strengthening of State Directorate	....	..
6 Evening Classes	Centres	4
	Seats	800
		(2) EMPLOYMENT
1 Expansion of Employment Service	1. Extension Coverage—	
	University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.	1
2 Establishment of a State Vocational Guidance Unit at headquarters.	....	1

LABOUR WELFARE.

Physical Targets.			
Achievements in 1966–67.	*Achievements in 1967–68.*	*Likely achievements in 1968–69.*	*Remarks.*
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SCHEMES.			
1	..	1	
3,016	504	1,008	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
307	591	832	
..	..	..	
--	--	--	
SERVICE.			
..	..	..	
1 Unit	..	..	