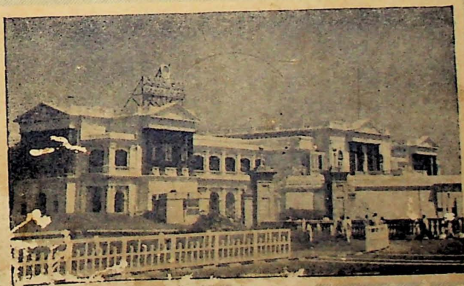




# MADRAS STATE

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1967





# MADRAS STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1967

COMPILED AND EDITED

by

Thiru K. R. RAJARAMAN  
*State Administration Report Officer (1968)*  
*Chief Secretariat, Madras*



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

1968

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1968

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MADRAS STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
(1967)

“INTRODUCTION”

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## INTRODUCTION.

This Administration Report sets out briefly the salient features of the administrative activities of all the departments of the Government of Madras during the calendar year 1967. A separate chapter (Chapter XIX) dealing with the arrangement and conduct of the General Elections during the year has been included in this report. The activities of the State Archaeology Department and the Prosperity Brigade have also been included in Chapters XI and XVII respectively. Some photographs depicting the achievements of certain departments and a coloured Map of Madras State have been appended to the report. The year 1967 has been very significant for the Madras State in several aspects.

## FINANCE.

The Finance of the State showed steady improvement as shown by comparative figures as follows :—

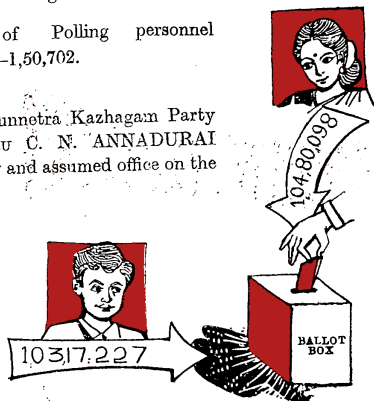
	1966-67.	1965-66.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Total revenue.	1,94,55.18	(1,72,79.85)
Total expenditure.	2,01,42.70	(1,80,66.34)
Deficit ..	6,87.52	(7,86.49)
Cash balance of the Government on 1st April 1966.	7,34.94	
On 31st March 1967.	6,00.20	

## FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967.

The Fourth General Elections to the Legislative Assembly and to the House of the People were held during February 1967 and it involved administrative arrangements of vast magnitude. For the first time in the Electoral History of the State, electoral rolls were prepared for all the territorial constituencies at one time, after house to house enumeration. The following are some of the details :—

1. Number of Assembly Constituencies :—234<sup>7</sup>(206 in 1962).
2. Number of Parliamentary Constituencies :—39 (41 in 1962).
3. Total Electorate :—2,07,97,325.
  - (i) Men voters :—1,03,17,227.
  - (ii) Women voters :—1,04,80,098.
4. Percentage of Poll :—76.59.
5. Number of Polling Stations :—23,860.
6. Number of Polling personnel employed :—1,50,702.

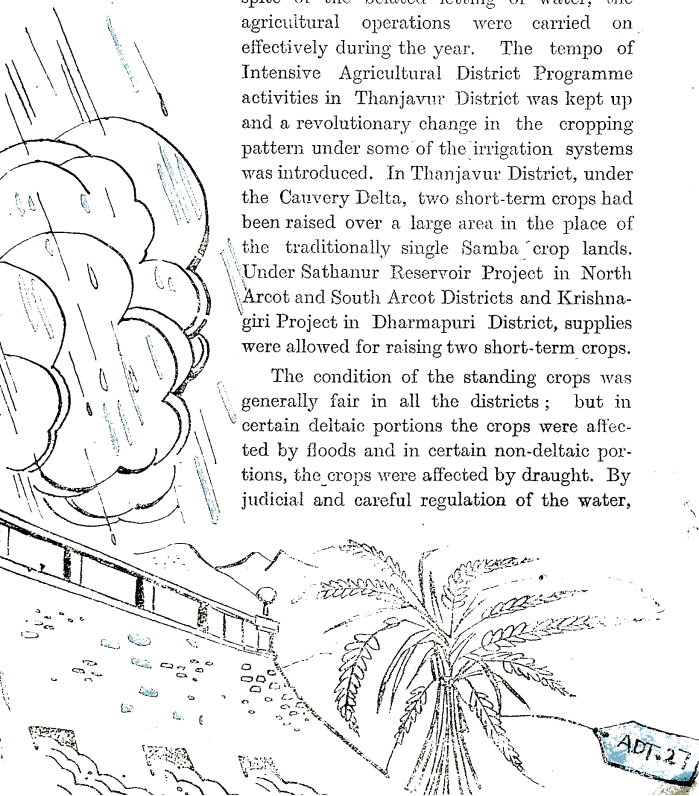
The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party headed by THIRU C. N. ANNADURAI formed the Ministry and assumed office on the 6th March 1967.



## RAINFALL—IRRIGATION — AGRICULTURE.

The rainfall during the South-West Monsoon period extending over June 1967 to September 1967 was below normal and consequently there was delay in the letting of water in the several irrigation systems. In spite of the belated letting of water, the agricultural operations were carried on effectively during the year. The tempo of Intensive Agricultural District Programme activities in Thanjavur District was kept up and a revolutionary change in the cropping pattern under some of the irrigation systems was introduced. In Thanjavur District, under the Cauvery Delta, two short-term crops had been raised over a large area in the place of the traditionally single Samba crop lands. Under Sathanur Reservoir Project in North Arcot and South Arcot Districts and Krishnagiri Project in Dharmapuri District, supplies were allowed for raising two short-term crops.

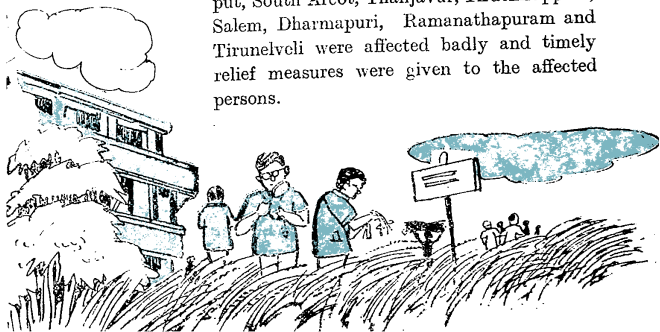
The condition of the standing crops was generally fair in all the districts; but in certain deltaic portions the crops were affected by floods and in certain non-deltaic portions, the crops were affected by draught. By judicious and careful regulation of the water,



the Kuruvai and ADT 27 paddy crops were successfully brought to harvest. The North East Monsoon was also a failure in the catchment areas: Irrigation had to be carried on with restricted supplies and by adopting turn systems in the Cauvery Delta. The Samba crops were harvested successfully. The Thaladi crops were also saved to a great extent. Pest attacks on crops were also prevalent. The Agriculture Department took necessary remedial measures to control the pests.

The high yielding varieties programme was introduced all over the State except in Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris Districts in order to bring about a large increase in the yield per acre. The scheme envisaged the introduction of newly identified high yielding varieties of paddy ADT 27 and CO. 25 and hybrids of Jawar (C.S.H. 1) and Maize (H.B. 1) which are improved varieties responding to heavy manuring and are capable of yielding much higher returns than the ordinary varieties.

The State experienced heavy rains and floods during the year in the months of November and December. The Districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli were affected badly and timely relief measures were given to the affected persons.



RATION  
SHOP  
No. 4.

IN THE STATE 1967

TOTAL  
NO. OF  
RATION SHOPS  
1548

\*  
TOTAL NO. OF  
FAIR PRICE-  
SHOPS. 6265



### RICE AND WHEAT DISTRIBUTION.

Statutory Rationing continued in Madras City and Coimbatore Town (including Singanailur Town and Perur Panchayat Union area) and informal rationing under a system of Family Cards was in force in all the vulnerable areas of the State covering mostly major towns, industrial areas and coastal areas occupied by fishermen.

- (1) Total number of ration shops in the Statutory Rationing areas—1,548.
- (2) Total number of Fair Price Shops in informal rationing areas—6,265.

Rice, wheat and wheat products were supplied to the card holders in these areas. The Scheme of distribution of Second Sort rice at subsidised rate of Re. 0.66 per kg. or Rupee one per Madras Measure was introduced in the Statutory Rationed areas of Madras City and Coimbatore Town with effect from 15th May 1967 and in the belt areas lying in Chingleput district with effect from 15th August 1967.

## EDUCATION AND MIDDAY MEALS.

There has been great expansion in primary education both in the number of institutions and in the number of pupils enrolled. The Panchayat Unions have been entrusted with the task of imparting primary education. Every village in the State with a population of 300 has generally been provided with a primary school.

Total number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools ..	31,148
Number of Pupils in these schools ..	52.04 lakhs.
Number of Pre-primary schools .. ..	61
Number of Pupils in these Schools ..	4,426
Secondary Schools ..	2,439
Boys' Schools—2,062	
Girls' Schools—377	
Teachers' Training Schools ..	138
Midday Meals Scheme in force—	

	<i>Number of schools.</i>	<i>Number of pupils fed daily.</i>
Mofussil ..	30,663	18.32 lakhs.
Madras City ..	321	33,998

Number of Arts Colleges opened during the year.	11
Total number of Arts Colleges.	116



Number of Medical Colleges.	8	1,125 Seats.
Number of Engineering Colleges.	12	2,690 Do.
Number of Polytechnics (Men).	36	4,827 Do.
Number of Polytechnics (Women).	3	320 Do.
Number of Institutions for handicapped.	20	3,082 Pupils.

During the year, Tamil was introduced as a medium of instruction in the B.A. Degree courses in a good number of colleges—both Government and aided—in order to enable the students who have studied P.U.C. Course in Tamil medium in the previous year to continue their further studies in Tamil.

#### MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

Milk is nature's great gift to man. It is an indispensable food for an overwhelmingly vegetarian population and particularly for the infants and children who cannot subsist without milk. The Madras Dairy and Milk Project at Madhavaram is striving hard to supply pure and good quality milk at low cost to citizens of Madras and Madurai. To increase the milk production, organisation of new rural co-operative milk supply societies was taken up and financial assistance by way of Government loans was given for the purchase of milch animals.

Total number of Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.	2,635
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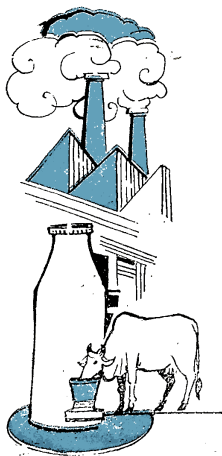
Total number of Milk Supply Unions.	23
-------------------------------------	----

(RUPEES

IN

LAKHS)

Amount of loan sanctioned to the Societies during the year.	24.72
---	-------



*Madras City.*

Total number of Milk Depôts.	77
Daily average sales of milk.	31,800 litres.
Total quantity of milk sold in 1967.	95,80,167 Do.
Total quantity of ghce sold in 1967.	20,132 Kgs.

*Madurai City.*

Total number of Milk Depôts.	32
Total quantity sold during 1967 (June 1967 to December 1967)—	
Milk .. ..	9,16,131 litres.
Ghee .. ..	5,062 Kgs.

## MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The importance of maintaining efficient and up-to-date District Headquarters Hospitals has been given due consideration. During the year, the bed strength in the various hospitals was increased by 43. The other details are given below :—

(1) Total number of Government Hospitals.	247
(2) Total number of Government Dispensaries.	245
(3) Hospitals run by Local Bodies.	27
(4) Dispensaries run by Local Bodies.	301
(5) Private Hospitals aided by Government.	28
(6) Private Dispensaries aided by Government.	6
(7) Subsidised Dispensaries ..	345
(8) Non-subsidised Dispensaries.	74



## FAMILY PLANNING.



Madras State is evincing keen interest on Family Planning. The National Award for outstanding work in the field of Sterilisation was awarded to Madras State for two successive years—1965-66 and 1966-67. Emphasis is laid on Sterilisation.

### *Achievements.*

	<i>In 1967.</i>	<i>Total up to 1967.</i>
(1) Number of Vasectomy operations.	1,26,538	6,12,651
(2) Number of Salpingectomy operations.	7,206	39,303
(3) Number of I.U.C.D. insertions.	7,141	15,121

The I.U.C.D. Programme has been extended to all Taluk Headquarters Hospitals. The Family Planning Fortnight was celebrated throughout the State from 16th to 30th September 1967.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Development of Cattle in an intensive manner requires sufficient number of pedigree breeding bulls. Steps have been taken to improve the Livestock Farms in the State. During the year, 50 Veterinary Dispensaries were sanctioned.

The details of the various institutions at the end of the year 1967 are given below :—

(1) Total number of Livestock Farms including salvage of dry cows farms.	14
(2) Total number of Veterinary Hospitals.	36
(3) Total number of Veterinary Dispensaries.	317 (267 in 1966).
(4) Total number of Veterinary Dispensaries in the Corporation.	5
(5) Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.	73
(6) Touring Billets .. ..	19
(7) Key Village Centres ..	75
(8) Key Village Extension Centres.	73
(9) Intensive Cattle Development Projects.	3
(10) Artificial Insemination Main Centres.	40
(11) Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres.	950



## FISHERIES.

Madras State has a coastline of 997.47 Kilo metres which is roughly 15 per cent of the total coastline in the country. The Fisheries Department has been concentrating its attention to the development of fisheries on scientific lines. Over 70 per cent of the population consume fish in fresh and processed condition.

The annual per capita consumption. 9.9 kgs.

Fingerlings collected 392.34 lakhs. during the year.

Hatchlings produced 465.75 Do. during the year.

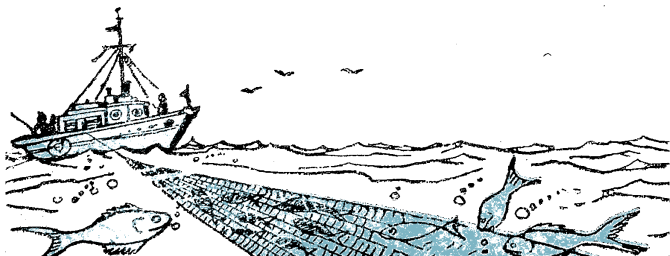
Number of Nurseries constructed in Panchayats. 292

Number of Co-operative Societies. 432

Inland .. .. 178

Marine .. .. 254

The Department has linked up the Fishery Development Scheme with the Panchayats. Thus, a large area of inland waters is developed.



## FORESTS.

Madras State is deficient in forest area. The optimum requirement of a State on forest area is 33 per cent and it is just half of that extent in this State. 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 out-side reserved forests by including schemes of farm foresting and planting along rivers and canal banks.

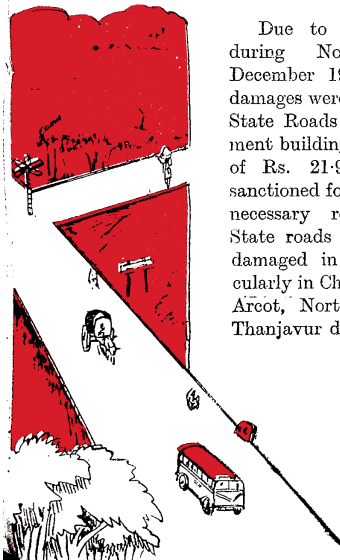


## COMMUNICATIONS.

Madras State has a vast net work of roads and the mileage under the various categories of roads at the end of the year was as follows :

	KILO METRES.
(1) National Highways.	1,773
(2) State Highways.	1,770
(3) Other Government Roads.	20,754
(4) Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads.	36,546

Due to heavy rains during November and December 1967, extensive damages were caused to the State Roads and Government buildings. An amount of Rs. 21.98 lakhs was sanctioned for carrying out necessary repairs to the State roads and buildings, damaged in floods, particularly in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Thanjavur districts.



## PORTS.

Madras State has three intermediate ports and eight minor ports.

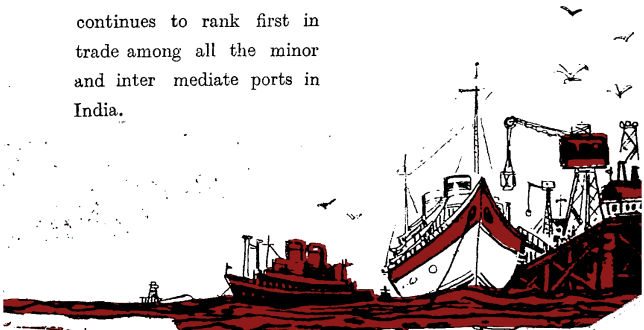
### *Intermediate Ports.*

- (1) Nagapattinam.
- (2) Cuddalore.
- (3) Tuticorin.

### *Minor Ports.*

- (1) Tondi.
- (2) Kilakkarai.
- (3) Kulasekarapattinam.
- (4) Colachel.
- (5) Pamban.
- (6) Porto Novo.
- (7) Rameswaram.
- (8) Adirampattinam.

The Tuticorin Port continues to rank first in trade among all the minor and intermediate ports in India.



## TRANSPORT.

Transport in Madras and its environs has greatly improved since its nationalisation in the year 1947. There are regular bus services in the City as well as special excursion services to places of interest like Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram. During the year 1967, the Government have embarked on a policy of gradual nationalisation of passenger bus transport.

(1) New routes put on road during 1967—145.

(2) New buses put on road during 1967—472.

(3) Additional capacity provided—28,902 passengers.

(4) Number of routes operated by buses—3,186 (2,892 in 1966).

(5) Fleet strength of State Transport Department—1,398 (1,189 in 1966).

(6) Number of Express Services—143 (123 in 1966).



## NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME.

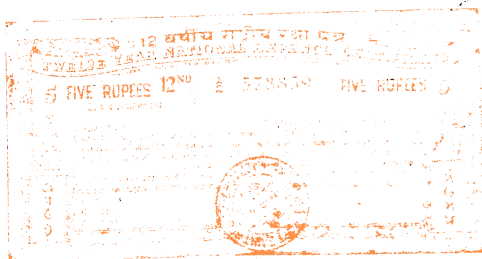
During the year, the State Advisory Board for National Savings was reconstituted with the Chief Minister as Chairman and Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., as Vice-Chairman.

RUPRES  
IN  
LAKHS.

(1) Total receipts under all scripts—				
1967-68 .. .. .	3,696	52		
1966-67 .. .. .	3,325	46		
(2) Net collections—				
1967-68 .. .. .	712	66		
1966-67 .. .. .	853	22		



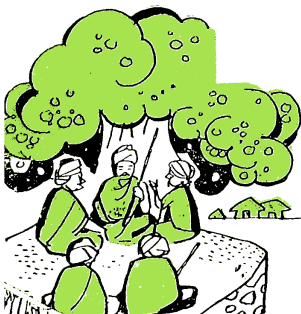
Special efforts have been taken to create the "Savings Conscience" in all.



## PANCHAYAT RAJ.

Panchayat Raj has been introduced in the State and at present there are 374 Panchayat Unions and one Development Block in the State. The Panchayat Unions are executing the schemes with reference to the Panchayat Development Schematic Budgets drawn up by the Government. Madras State has the unique honour of having installed community radio sets in all the Panchayats. The other details are given below :—

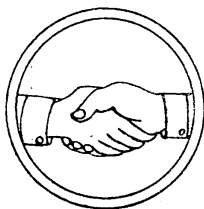
	1967	1966
(1) Total number of Village Panchayats.	12,407	12,407
(2) Total number of Town Panchayats.	457	457
(3) Number of Community Radio Sets supplied.	15,250	15,250
(4) Number of Radio Rural Forums.	1,020	1,020
(5) Number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	2,535	2,409
(6) Number of Primary Health Centres.	257	222
(7) Number of Libraries.	6,904	6,904
(8) Number of Social Education Centres.	13,727	13,727
(9) Number of Shandies.	858	858
(10) People's contribution for the different programmes executed (Rs. in lakhs).	21.87	18.50



## CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative Movement in the State registered a steady progress during the year. All the villages in the State have already been covered by Co-operative societies.

(1) Number of Co-operative societies of all types in the State.	13,508
(2) Loans advanced to the agriculturists during the year (Rs. in crores).	37.38
(3) Number of blocks in which Full Finance Scheme is in force.	274
(4) Loan sanctioned under Full Finance Scheme (Rs. in crores).	19.84
(5) Number of Co-operative Spinning Mills.	13
(6) Number of Co-operative Sugar Mills.	7

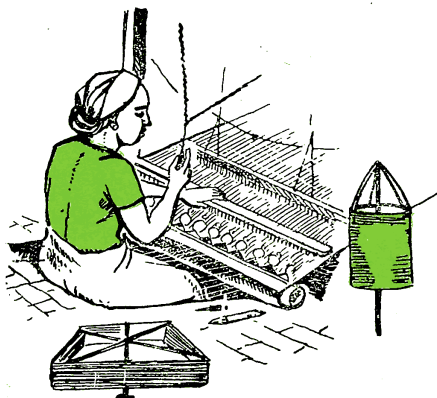


## HANDLOOMS.

The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important item of cottage industries in the State providing means of livelihood to about 2 million persons. This industry has established a high reputation in foreign markets.

Details of Exports of Handloom Cloth from Madras Harbour during the year are as follows :

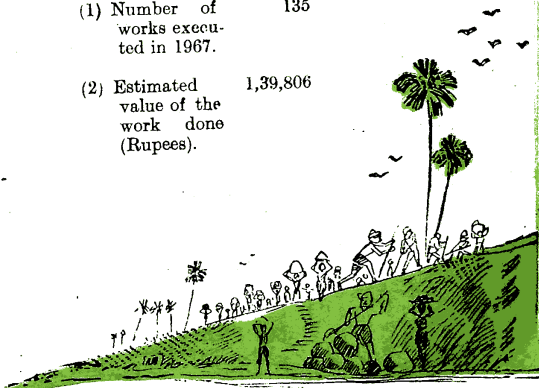
<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	Rs.
1,05,96,747 Metres.	} 3,25,53,761
6,76,134 kilo-grams.	



## PROSPERITY BRIGADE.

A salient feature in the Madras Budget for the year 1967-68 was provision of funds for the formation and working of Prosperity Brigades in every district on voluntary basis for rural reconstruction work such as repairing tanks, roads, etc. The first unit of the Prosperity Brigade in Tamil Nad was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, on 15th August 1967 in Madras. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, read out the pledge for the members of the Brigade and the ten principles which the members of the Brigade should bear in mind in discharging their duties.

- |                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| (1) Number of                    | 135      |
| works executed in 1967.          |          |
| (2) Estimated                    | 1,39,806 |
| value of the work done (Rupees). |          |



## ELECTRICITY.

Madras State continues to lead all other States in Rural Electrification.

Total number of villages and hamlets electrified up to the end of 1967. 27,672

Extension schemes to Harijan Colonies receive special attention.

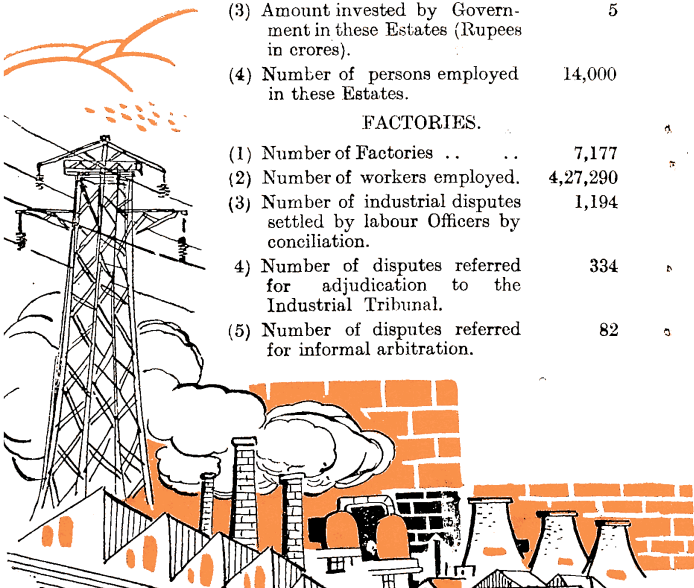
## INDUSTRIES.

Madras has witnessed a considerable industrial revolution during the past one decade. It has fostered a large and prosperous generation of Small Scale Industries also.

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| (1) Total number of Industrial Estates in the State.                   | 19     |
| (2) Number of Units functioning in them.                               | 382    |
| (3) Amount invested by Government in these Estates (Rupees in crores). | 5      |
| (4) Number of persons employed in these Estates.                       | 14,000 |

## FACTORIES.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (1) Number of Factories .. ..   | 7,177    |
| (2) Number of workers employed.   | 4,27,290 |
| (3) Number of industrial disputes settled by labour Officers by conciliation. | 1,194    |
| 4) Number of disputes referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal.   | 334      |
| (5) Number of disputes referred for informal arbitration.                     | 82       |



## SOCIAL WELFARE.

The welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled and Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes was given due importance. During the year, 2,89,238 pupils belonging to pre-Matric classes and 2,347 pupils belonging to post-Matric classes were given scholarships to the tune of Rs. 1,63,69,455. The schemes relating to the welfare of the women and the old-age pension were implemented satisfactorily.

## CRIMES.

The volume of property crimes including murders for the year recorded a slight decrease. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except Chingleput, Madurai (North) and The Nilgiris and the Railway Police. The decrease is only under dacoities, house-breaking and thefts while there is a slight increase under the other heads :

Out of 24,121 cases reported, 14,500 cases ended in conviction in Courts. The percentage of detection works out to a record of 60.1.

## GENERAL.

The State has recorded an all round progress during the year and it can embark on bigger and bolder schemes with confidence in the ensuing years.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,  
*Chief Secretary*

# Chapter I

## “ TAMIL NAD ”

Tamil Nad (Madras State) forms the southernmost State of the Indian Union. It is bounded by sea on two sides (east and south), by Kerala State on the west, by Andhra Pradesh State on the north and by the Mysore State on the north-west. Its area is 130,357 square kilometres (50,331 square miles). Its total population according to 1961 Census is 3,36,86,953. It is the eleventh largest State in area and fifth largest State in population out of the 17 States in the Indian Union. The average density of population is 258 persons per square kilometre. Of the total population, 50·2 per cent are males and 49·8 per cent are females. There are 338 towns and 14,739 villages. The normal annual rainfall of the State is 946·8 MM. The percentage of literates in the State is 31·4. There has been a rise in literacy in all the districts when compared to 20·3 per cent in 1951. Madras City has the highest percentage of literacy, viz., 59·5. Madras State ranks second in literacy in the Indian Union while Kerala State ranks first.

For purposes of general administration, the State has been divided into 14 districts, each in charge of a Collector assisted by various departmental officers. Panchayat Raj has been introduced in the State in stages. There are now 374 Panchayat Unions and one Development Block (covering 12,407 Village Panchayats and 457 Town Panchayats), 84 Municipalities, 4 Townships and one Corporation. Madras City is the largest City in the State. There is a Corporation for Madras City. There are 39 Parliamentary Constituencies and 234 Assembly Constituencies for the entire State. There are 3 Universities in the State : Madras (1857), Annamalai (1929) and Madurai (1965). The Madras University is one of the oldest in India.

Agriculture is the mainstay of a large number of people in the State and 61 per cent of the population are engaged as cultivators of lands and agricultural labourers. The total geographical area of the Madras State is 13·0 million hectares. The net area sown accounted for over six million hectares. The area sown under each principal crop is given below :—

	HECTARES.		HECTARES.
Paddy .. .. .	2,628,100	Gingelly .. ..	107,320
Millet and other cereals.	2,021,738	Cotton .. ..	407,410
Sugarcane .. ..	88,220		
Groundnut .. ..	910,980	Total .. ..	<u>6,163,768</u>

The area sown more than once is over one million hectares.

Of the 17 States in the Indian Union, Madras State ranks prominently in agricultural production and agricultural productivity and the ranking of Madras State in the various crops is given below :—

Name of crop.	Ranking of Madras State in	
	Agricultural production.	Agricultural productivity.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Rice .. ..	(1) West Bengal .. .. (2) Andhra Pradesh. (3) Madras.	(1) Madras.
2 Cholan .. ..	(1) Maharashtra .. .. (2) Andhra Pradesh. (3) Mysore. (4) Madhya Pradesh. (5) Madras.	(1) Madras.
3 Cumbu .. ..	(1) Rajasthan. .. .. (2) Gujarat. (3) Uttar Pradesh. (4) Maharashtra. (5) Haryana. (6) Madras.	(1) Madhya Pradesh. (2) Punjab. (3) Madras.
4 Ragi .. ..	(1) Mysore .. .. (2) Madras.	(1) Pondicherry. (2) Kerala. (3) Madras.
5 Groundnut	(1) Gujarat .. .. (2) Madras.	(1) Kerala. (2) Punjab. (3) Madras.
6 Sugarcane ..	(1) Uttar Pradesh .. .. (2) Maharashtra. (3) Andhra Pradesh. (4) Madras.	(1) Pondicherry. (2) Madras.
7 Cotton .. ..	(1) Gujarat .. .. (2) Maharashtra. (3) Punjab. (4) Madras.	(1) Punjab. (2) (i) Jammu and Kashmir. (ii) Pondicherry. (3) Haryana. (4) Orissa. (5) Himachal Pradesh. (6) Madras.

*Irrigation.*—Of the several irrigation systems in the State, the Mettur Reservoir Project, the Lower Bhavani Project, the Manimuthar Project, the Amaravathi Project, the Sathanur Project, the Vaigai Project and Pullambadi Canal Scheme are important ones. The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose, multi-valley project for the benefit of Madras and Kerala States. The “Cauvery” is the principal river in the Tamil Nad known as ‘Ganges of the South’. It is famous for its sanctity, great

utility for irrigation and picturesque scenery. Its origin is in Coorg and it flows south-eastwards with steep falls as it descends the Ghats and traverses the low lands past Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. It runs to a course of 475 miles. Among the minor rivers, Palar, Thambraparani and Vaigai are important ones. The Chola Kings were the pioneers in the construction of bridges and dams. The Grand Anicut in Thanjavur district is a solid mass of stone 1,000 feet (305 metres) long across the "Cauvery" and it is a tribute to the skill of the Cholas.

Out of over 6 million hectares of net area sown, about 40 per cent or 2.4 million hectares are irrigated area. The percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown is the maximum at 85.4 in the deltaic district of Thanjavur, which is the granery of the south. The non-deltaic district of Chingleput comes next with 61.5 per cent. Government canals are the principal source of irrigation in the deltaic district of Thanjavur and in the non-deltaic districts of Kanyakumari and Tiruchirappalli. The districts where the tanks serve a very useful purpose for irrigation are (1) Ramanathapuram, (2) Chingleput, (3) North Arcot, (4) South Arcot and (5) Tirunelveli. Wells are the chief sources of irrigation in Salem, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts. Wells, canals and tanks are almost of equal importance in Madurai district.

*History.*—The opening centuries of the Christian era mark the historic period of the TamilNad comprising the region with Vengatam or Thirupathi Hills on the north and Cape Comerin in the south and the two seas on the east and west. For a long time, the Tamil Nad was ruled by the three Kings—Chera, Chola and Pandyas. The Chera Kingdom consisted of the present Kerala State, The Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore districts. Vanchi was its capital. Tondi and Musiri were its principal sea-ports. The Chola Kingdom consisted of the present Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts with Uraiyore in the suburb of the modern Tiruchirappalli Town as its capital and "Puhar" as its port. The Pandya Monarchy was in the extreme south covering the modern districts of Tirunelveli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and South Travancore. It had Madurai, on the banks of the river "Vaigai", as its capital and Korkai and Solaiyur on Thambraparani as its ports. Tondaiman Ilanthirayan ruled the territory of Thondaimandalam consisting of the Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot districts. The famous warrior Kings of this epoch are Karikal Chola, Pandian Nedunchelian, Chera Senguttuvan and Ilanthirayan. The early Sangam classics throw flood of

light on the ideal life led by the people, political institutions, the Socio-economic life and the religious sanctity prevalent in the early centuries of the Christian era. It was during this period that "Thirukural" valuable classical literature was produced and this period is known as the Augustan age of Tamil Literature. Thus, throughout the successive historical periods, the Tamil Nad has contributed to the cultural heritage of India. The ancient Tamil genius has been profoundly and succinctly expressed in literature, art and architectures besides administrative institutions and philosophy. The present day Panchayat Raj can be traced to the concept of village autonomy of ancient times. The conduct of elections to village assemblies gleaned from ancient Tamil inscriptions bears an eloquent testimony to enlightened political organisation of the State.

*Commerce.*—Tamil Nad had commercial contacts with foreign countries such as Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece and other countries in the West from an early period. There was flourishing trade between India and the Roman Empire and the classical geographers had a clear idea of the kingdom of Chera, Chola and Pandya as constituted the Tamil Nad. Some of the eminent foreigners like Megasthenes, Pliny and Ptolemy mention several sea-ports of South India which are reflected in the contemporary Tamil literary works. Tamizhagam produced certain rare commodities like pepper and ginger, cardamom and cinnamon, turmeric and saffron gems like beryl (an aquamarine gem) and corundum, a kind of sapphire, cotton and textile goods, certain categories of rare birds and animals—all these caught the fancy of the people in the distant countries where they came to be in great demand. The foreign trade of South India was not confined to West alone. With the East too, there was a brisk trade from early times. China, Burma, Java, Malaya and regions of the Far East had commercial contacts. The Tamil Nad, because of its location and long-seaboard, had an initial advantage in building bridges with the Far East.

*Arts.*—Tamil Nad is the home of fine arts and architecture. In the fields of sculpture and architecture, Tamil Nad has developed a unique tradition characteristic of her creative genius. The sculptures of Kalugumalai, Mahabalipuram and Chidambaram; the copper and bronze coins of Pallava and Chola periods, the vimanamams of Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Thirukkoshtiyur, the Gopuras of Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram and Madurai and thousands of sculptures and architectural edifices elsewhere are expressive of these great traditions, still holding a very high place in the comity

of world's great arts. A training Institute has been established in Mahabalipuram where sculpture and architecture are taught to all students. The Institute has so far turned out 32 trainees and another batch of 48 trainees have commenced their training.

Buddhism and Jainism too have played their part in the enrichment of arts and architecture. Some of the works of Jain architects and artists are the rock-cut-Jain temples and the cave paintings at Sithannavasal, near Pudukkottai and the relics of Buddha Vihara said to have been constructed by the later Cholas.

Tamil Nad is also the home of Karnatic music and Bharatha Natyam. Tamil Nad's contribution to the classical orchestra is the "Nagaswaram" and "Thavil". The happy combination of the pipe and the drum gives an expression of the karnatic music without any kind of notation. Folk dance forms of Tamil Nad have their own charm of which "Karagam" and the "Kavadi" dances are very popular types. Two other attractive dances are "Puravi Attam" (the dummy horse dance) and the "Mayil Attam" (the dummy peacock dance) both performed on stilts.

*Temples.*—Tamil Nad is a land of temples. The temples are the repositories of Indian culture. They are not merely places of worship; but they constituted the focal point of social, economical and spiritual life of the entire community. The Pallava Kings who ruled Tamil Nad from the 6th to the 9th century A.D. were the pioneers in the temple construction. They carved the temples of many varieties out of rocks. The art of temple construction reached its zenith during the Chola period from 10th to 14th century A.D. The art of bronze sculpture attained perfection. The most outstanding sculpture is the representation of Nataraja in the cosmic dance pose. The Vijayanagaram rulers also continued the chain of developments. In the hundreds of stone temples extant in the Tamil country spread alike over time and space one can discern a continuous evolutionary chain of architectural forms, designs and motif that would help greatly in fixing the chronology.

*Tourism.*—Tamil Nad is really a paradise of the tourists. The Tourist Spots of Tamil Nad are as enchanting as they are varied. Tamil Nad provides continuous enchantment to all kinds of tourists as it has preserved and fostered all the greatest traditions in the matter of art and literature, music and dance. In the towns and villages of the State, craftsman ranging from the handloom weaver to the toy-maker keep alive an art and craft tradition which, while

sharing in several respects the All-India pattern, is distinct in its expression. This is the indication of the artistic beauty of Tamil Nad that attracts the numerous visitors. The Hill Stations of Ootacamund, Kodaikkanal and Coonoor are known for their invigorating climate and scenic splendour. The Sanctuary at Mudumalai, where one can see wild life in their natural habitat and the Bird Sanctuary at Vedanthangal near Madras where there is the conglomeration of wonderful variety of birds during the season, the fabulous monuments and temples of Madras, Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, the famous paintings of Sittannavasal near Pudukkottai, the grandeur of Courtallam, the Anglers Club at Madras and Kodaikkanal and back water fishery at Ennore and Pulicot, the Boat Club at Ootacamund, are the other major attractions to the tourists.

In this State, all the places of tourists importance have been linked by excellent roads. Efficiently run motor, rail and air transport are available for the benefit of the tourists.

Madras City, the Capital of Tamil Nad, is the third biggest City in India. It is 55 square miles (143 square kilometres) in area. It has a population of nearly 2 million. The 8 mile (13 k.m.) sea front, known as Marina, is reputed to be one of the finest and second longest in the world. Despite its being a modern metropolis, the City continues to retain much of the charm of an old culture and civilization.

Along the Marina from the War Memorial begins a panoramic view of stately buildings old and new. The Madras University Buildings and Senate House stand side by side recalling one hundred years of work of the University. Next comes the Chapauk palace once owned by the Nawab of the Carnatic but now housing Government offices. To the east of this palace building, a majestic building facing the Sea Coast bearing the name "Ezhilagam" has recently been constructed for accommodating the various Government offices and it is a standing monument of modern architectural ability. The Presidency College building built in the 16th Century is in Italian renaissance style. Almost opposite to the Presidency College is a public swimming pool with all modern amenities. Adyar, the southernmost part in the City, is the International Headquarters of the Theosophical Society. The famous Banyan tree, the Oriental Library and Kalakshetra, an institute devoted to the revival of Bharatha Natyam are well worth a visit.

On the industrial side, there is the Integral Coach Factory, a big railway workshop at Perambur and factories for the manufacture of tyres, cycles, and steel tubes all in and around Ambattur. There is a vast Industrial Estate of small industries opposite to Guindy Railway Station.

Raj Bhavan, the State Governor's residence, is also situated in Guindy. This mansion stands on a thousand acre (405 hectares) park. Adjoining the park is the Children's Corner, complete with black bucks and spotted deer and a circular moat.

*Tamil.*—Tamil is a living language from time immemorial. In the opening centuries of the Christian era, there existed at Madurai a famous literary academy known as Tamil Sangam composed of very eminent Tamil scholars, the main function of which was to set up a standard of excellence for Tamil literature.

The literature of the Tamils is unique. It consists of three divisions; Iyal (Poetry), Isai (Music) and Natakam (Drama). Tholkappiam is considered the pre-eminently greatest Tamil literary work. It is the most ancient piece of literature now extant. It is a treatise on grammar. It deals not only with orthography and etymology of the language, but also with the "Subject matter" of all the fundamental principles of the universe. Likewise, the greatest contribution of Tamil Nad to Indian and world thought and culture is the Thirukkural of Thiru-Valluvar. For, he was not only a poet but also one of greatest moral philosophers that ever lived. "In strength of intellect, he was a demigod; in profundity of view a prophet; in all seeing wisdom, a protecting spirit". Thirukkural is one of the finest products of Indian culture. It is a veritable treasure house of good counsels for the householder, Administrator as well as for one seeking liberation. It is therefore fittingly called Tamil Veda. The famous Sangam literary works are the ten idylls (Pathu Pattu) and the eight anthologies (Ettuthokai). These works comprise in all 2,381 poems attributed to 473 poets (besides anonymous pieces). These undoubtedly represent only a fraction of the poetic art of this Augustan age of literature. The two traditional spheres of human activity which the ancient Tamils designated as "Aham" and, "Puram" are dealt with in these works. While Aham signifies the domestic or private life or love life, Puram denotes the public and political life. The two later major works are Silapathikaram and Manimehalai, the one constituted by a Jain Monk and the other by a Buddhist author.

The three great Religious leaders Sankarachariar, Ramanujachariar and Madhvachariar brought in an extraordinary new outlook in the religious field. There was a noteworthy renaissance in the field of religious Tamil literature. Religious poetry in the form of hymns and songs created a religious fervour all over the land. The Thevaram songs composed by the three great Saiva Saints Thirugnana Sambandar, Thirunavukkarasu Nainar and Sundaramoorthy Swamigal were codified into first seven Thirumurais or books, while the Thiruvachagam and Thirukovayar composed by Saint Manickavachagar were included in the eighth Thirumurai. There were other authors who contributed substantially to this type of literature. Their works are included in the next three Thirumurais. Periapuranam written by Seikkilar deals with the life and history of Saiva Saints. This forms the 12th Thirumurai. These twelve Thirumurais constitute the authoritative literature for the Saiva Religion. Likewise, the fourteen Saiva Siddhanta Sastras deal extensively with Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy.

The contribution made by twelve Alvars towards devotional literature was substantial. Andal the author of Thiruppavai is held in high esteem by all the ranks in Hindu Society. Next in chronology appears the greatest Tamil epic Kamba Ramayana. As a piece of art, it is a masterly creation of master mind.

In the middle ages and after 10th and 11th centuries, inscriptions became a part of Tamil literature. It is held that the best charity is that which is done in secret, so that in the expressive words of the Gospel 'the left hand does not know what the right doeth'. But in this country people who embarked on creating endowments for charities wanted that their noble deeds should be widely known to the public as well as the Kings of all times for the reason that their charitable endowments might be properly maintained by their future generation and that the examples set up by them might induce others to do likewise. Thus, the writings on temple walls, rocks, caves, victory monuments, mandapams, images, tombs, copper plates, mostly in Tamil supply us with rare informations about the heroic deeds of Kings, chieftains and other important and memorable events of the times-social, religious and economical.

We have varieties of Tamil literature in the form of Puranams, Prabandams, Kovai, Ula, Andadhi, Kalambagam, Thoodhu, Parani, etc. The impact of other civilisations had its own effect on Tamil literature. Mohamadan scholars and Christian Missionaries played

a prominent part in enriching the Tamil literature. Seethakathi, a patron and Tamil Scholar, did his best to the growth of the Tamil literature. G.U. Pope, a Christian Missionary, and the Italian born G. Beschi, known subsequently as 'Veerama Munivar' made their valuable contribution to Tamil language. Caldwell's comparative Grammar of Dravidian languages is considered very useful for all concerned.

The contributions of Saint Thayumanavar of the 18th century and Saint Ramalinga Swamikal of the 19th century to the cause of Tamil language are well recognised. The last great Poet whom the country has seen before it attained Independence was Bharathi. He was a poet, philosopher and a social reformer. His patriotic songs carry a very powerful appeal. After Bharathi, we had in our midst until recently Bharathi Dasan. He has left to us a legacy of soul thrilling Tamil poems.

Tamil literary works rank first among the sources for reconstruction of the history of the times. Literature embalms the culture and the ideals of the people in which they are produced. The general impression which will be left on our memory by the early Tamil literature is one of social harmony, the general content and happiness.

The earliest Tamil literature is a secular literature based on universal brotherhood and on a rationalistic and humanistic unity to be found in Nature and the Cosmos. Only in such a context it would have been possible that a Tamil poet in the first century A.D. could have struck a harmonious note as "Yadhum Ure Yavarum Kelir".

" (Every country is my country : every man is my kinsman). "

## Chapter II

### THE EXECUTIVE.

#### Administration

Sardar Ujjal Singh, who was discharging the functions of the Governor of Madras since 28th June 1966, assumed charge as the Governor of Madras on the 16th June 1967 forenoon as His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur had resigned the office of the Governor of Madras.

2. The Cabinet headed by Thiru M. Bakthavatsalam resigned after the general elections and the Governor accepted the resignation tendered by the following members of the Council of Ministers with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March 1967 :—

- 1 Thiru M. Bhakthavatsalam.
- 2 Thiru R. Venkataraman.
- 3 Thiru P. Kakkan.
- 4 Thiru V. Ramaiah.
- 5 Thirumathi Jothi Vencatachellum.
- 6 Thiru N. S. Sakkarai Mandradiar.
- 7 Thiru G. Bhuvarehan.
- 8 Thiru S. M. A. Majid.

3. The Governor also appointed with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March 1967, the following Ministers to be the Members of his Council of Ministers :—

- 1 Thiru C. N. Annadurai.
- 2 Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
- 3 Thiru M. Karunanidhi.
- 4 Thiru K. A. Mathialagan.
- 5 Thiru A. Govindaswamy.
- 6 Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu.
- 7 Thiru S. Madhavan.
- 8 Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.
- 9 Thiru M. Muthuswamy.

The new Cabinet headed by Thiru C. N. Annadurai continued in office during the rest of the calendar year 1967. During the year Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, proceeded

to Rome on the 2nd November 1967 to attend the World Food Conference and returned to Madras on the 26th November 1967. During the period of his absence, the subjects allotted to him were distributed among the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Law and Co-operation.

### Governor's tours and engagements

*Governor's tours — (a) Within the State.*—The Governor toured in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris districts during the year. He visited a number of State Seed Farms and the Cattle Farm at Hosur and discussed with leading agriculturists and progressive farmers on agricultural practices and economy, met leading industrialists, received addresses of welcome from a few public bodies and participated in some public functions.

*(b) Outside the State.*—The Governor visited Delhi, Amritsar, Patna, Calcutta, Bangalore, Mysore and Pondicherry in the course of the year. At Delhi, he visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and participated in meetings connected with the Guru Nanak Foundation and Sri Guru Gobind Singh Foundation. He presided over the 48th All-India Sikh Educational Conference at Calcutta. In Amritsar he laid the foundation stone of the Agricultural College and attended meetings of the Khalsa College Managing Committees at Delhi and Amritsar. On the 10th and 11th November 1967, the Governor attended the Annual Governors' Conference at Delhi.

*Governor's important engagements in Madras City.*—The inauguration of the Fourth National Conference of the Indian Academy of Pediatrics, the Wigs Factory in Ambattur Industrial Estate, the Pentaconta Crossbar Exchange of the Madras Telephones, the new X-Ray and Electro-Encephalography Departments at the Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, the 12th session of the All-India Printers' Conference, the Platinum Jubilee International Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Family Planning Fortnight, the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, the Second International Campaign of Museums, the All-India Conference on Quality Control, the 12th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government, the Birth Bi-Centenary celebrations of Saint Thyagaraja, the Music Conference of the Indian Fine Arts Society, the 14th session of the National Convention of the Indian Conference

of Social work and the 42nd All-India Education Conference, are some of the more important functions fulfilled by the Governor during the period under review.

During the year, the Governor presided over a Seminar on Family Planning, the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations, the United Nations Day, the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the St. John Ambulance Association, the Annual Day of a few educational and medical institutions in the City, and the meetings of Committees to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, the Ex-Servicemen's Flag Day Organisation Committee, the Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund and the State Managing Committee for the administration of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation for Ex-Servicemen. He also presided over the Convocation of the Madras University and delivered the Convocation Address. He inspected a few slums affected by fire in Madras City. He administered the National Solidarity Day Pledge to the staff in Raj Bhavan.

Immediately after the general elections were over, the Governor swore-in the Members of the new Council of Ministers on 6th March 1967 and addressed the Joint Session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Council on 17th March. He presented medals to Police Officers at a Medal Parade, met the West Indies and Indian Test Teams and witnessed the Cricket Match in the City. He gave broadcast talks on important occasions.

On the Republic Day, the Governor attended a ceremonial March-Past and took the Salute. On the occasion of the Independence Day, the Governor inspected a Guard of Honour and hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort St. George. He held receptions in Raj Bhavan on the Independence Day and on the Republic Day.

In the course of his tours in the districts, the Governor presided over the Convocations of the Annamalai and Madurai Universities. He inaugurated the Joint Session of the Conference of Collectors and other Heads of Departments and the Superintendents of Police at Tiruchirappalli on 7th August. He declared open a 'Student Nurses' Hostel Building at the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore.

While in Ootacamund, the Governor presided over the 72nd Annual Flower Show and the 13th Annual Fruit Show at Coonoor. He visited the Tribal Hospital at Kolikarai and a tea farm at

Kotagiri, the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company, the Central Potato Research Institute near Ootacamund, the Wheat Breeding sub-station at Wellington and the Mudumalai Game Sanctuary. He inaugurated the Third All-India Cadastral Survey Conference, presided over the Wild Life Week celebrations at Ootacamund and celebrated the Vanamahotsava at Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund.

On 15th May, the Governor received the retiring President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan, at the Madras airport. He received and saw off at the airport the Vice-President of India, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. He received Their Highnesses the Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim, His Majesty the King of Laos and Party and the Governor-General of Ceylon and Mrs. Gopallawa at the airport and saw them off.

The Governor attended the Anniversary Receptions arranged by the British High Commission and the Consular Representatives of U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Japan, France and Malaysia. A few dinner and lunch parties were arranged in Raj Bhavan in honour of foreign and Indian V.I.Ps. and the delegates to a few important conferences during their visit to Madras.

*Important guests in Raj Bhavan.*—The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavans at Guindy and Ootacamund during the year included the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Governors of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, the Lieut. Governor of Pondicherry, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Their Highnesses the Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim, His Excellency Mr. Gopallawa, Governor-General of Ceylon and Mrs. Gopallawa, His Majesty the King of Laos and Party and a number of visiting foreign and Indian dignitaries.

## Chapter III

### THE LEGISLATURE.

#### The Madras Legislative Assembly

The Fourth General Elections were conducted in the second fortnight of February 1967. This Assembly consists of 234 members elected from 234 constituencies and one member nominated by the Governor to represent the Anglo-Indian community.

*Sessions.*—The first session of the new Assembly commenced on the 15th March 1967 and it was prorogued on 28th September 1967. During this session, the Assembly sat for 37 days and transacted official business on all the days. Thiru P. K. Mookiah Thevar, Member representing Usilampatti constituency was appointed under Article 188 of the Constitution of India by the Governor as the person before whom the members should make oath or affirmation as they choose. Under Clause (1) of Article 180 of the Constitution, he was also appointed Speaker *pro-tem.* by the Governor to perform the duties of the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly till the Speaker was chosen under Article 178 of the Constitution. The Governor administered the oath to Thiru P. K. Mookiah Thevar on the 13th March 1967 at Raj Bhavan, Guindy.

*Administration of Oath or Affirmation to Members.*—The members made their oath or affirmation either before the Speaker *pro-tem.* or the Hon. Speaker.

*Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.*—The election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker took place on the 17th March 1967. As more than one member had been duly nominated, the Assembly proceeded under sub-rule (4) of rule 4 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules to elect a Speaker by ballot. Accordingly a poll was held. The two contesting candidates were Thiru Si. PA. Aditanar and Thiru K. S. Kothandaramaiah. Thiru Si. PA. Aditanar was declared elected as Speaker. Pulavar K. Govindan was unanimously elected as Deputy Speaker.

The second session of the Assembly was commenced on the 24th November 1967 and it was prorogued with effect from 31st January 1968.

*Leader of the House.*—Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, was appointed as the Leader of the House.

*Sittings.*—During the year, the Assembly sat on the whole for 42 days and transacted official business on all the days and both non-official and official business on one day.

*Governor's Address.*—On the 17th March 1967, the Governor of Madras addressed the members of both the Houses of Legislature at the Legislative Assembly Chamber. There was a general discussion in the Assembly on the Governor's Address for six days. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Thiru M. S. Mani and was seconded by Thiru S. Murugaiyan. Six amendments were moved to the Motion of Thanks and they were either not pressed or deemed to have been withdrawn and the Motion of Thanks was passed without any amendment.

*Obituary References.*—Obituary References were made in the Assembly on the demise of the following persons on the dates noted against each :—

(1) Thiru Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi, a former member of the Assembly—20th March 1967.

(2) Thiru R. Nallamuthu, a sitting member of the Assembly—17th June 1967.

(3) Thiru C. P. Subbiah, a former member of the Assembly—17th June 1967.

(4) Thiru P. S. Nalla Gounder, a former member of the Assembly—17th June 1967.

(5) Thiru L. S. Karayalar, a former member of the Assembly—17th June 1967.

(6) Lord Attlee, former British Prime Minister—24th November 1967.

(7) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a sitting member of Parliament—24th November 1967.

(8) Thiru P. Venkatarama Iyer, a former member of the Assembly—24th November 1967.

(9) Thiru Archibald Nye, former Governor of Madras—24th November 1967.

(10) Dr. K. B. Menon, a former member of the Assembly—24th November 1967.

(11) Thiru P. S. Rangaswamy, a former member of the Assembly—24th November 1967.

(12) Thiru T. S. Pattabhiraman, a former member of the Assembly—24th November 1967.

(13) Thiru A. Chidambaramanathan, a sitting member of the Council—24th November 1967.

(14) Master Tarasingh, Akali Leader—24th November 1967.

*Committees.*—The following committees were constituted for the new Assembly (1967-68) on the dates noted against each :—

- (1) Business Advisory Committee—18th March 1967.
- (2) Rules Committee—28th March 1967.
- (3) Committee on Privileges—28th March 1967.
- (4) Committee on Subordinate Legislation—29th March 1967.
- (5) House Committee—28th March 1967.
- (6) Committee on Government Assurances—30th March 1967.
- (7) Committee on Public Accounts—27th March 1967.
- (8) Committee on Estimates—27th March 1967.

*Financial Business.*—The Interim Budget for the year 1967-68 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. the Chief Minister on the 20th March 1967 and there was a general discussion on the Budget on 21st March 1967. Demands for Advance Grants were voted on 23rd March 1967. The Appropriation Bill relating to the Interim Budget for 1967-68 was introduced in the Assembly on 23rd March 1967 and considered and passed on 27th March 1967.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1966-67 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. the Chief Minister on the 21st March 1967 and it was discussed and voted on the 25th March 1967. The Appropriation Bill relating to the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1966-67 was introduced in the Assembly on the 25th March 1967 and was considered and passed on the 27th March 1967.

The Revised Budget for the year 1967-68 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. the Chief Minister on the 17th June 1967. The general discussion on the Budget took place for seven days. The Demands for Grants for the year 1967-68 were voted upon by the House from 28th to 30th June, 1st, 3rd to 8th and 10th to 14th July 1967. The Appropriation Bill relating to the Revised Budget for 1967-68 was introduced in the Assembly on the 14th July 1967 and considered and passed on the 15th July 1967.

*Reports Presented.*—Five reports of the Committees of the Legislature were presented to the House during the year.

*Government Motions and Resolutions.*—During the year, eleven Government Motions and one Resolution were discussed and adopted in the Assembly on various dates.

*Non-official Resolutions.*—During the year, two non-official resolutions were moved ; but only one was discussed in the Assembly.

*The Madras State Electricity Board Budget.*—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for 1967-68 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1966-67 of the Madras State Electricity Board initiated by Hon. the Minister for Education and Industries was held on 24th, 25th and 27th November 1967.

*Statement made by Ministers under Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules.*—During the year, 26 statements were made by Ministers on the floor of the Assembly on their attention being called under Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

*Statement by Ministers Suo motu.*—During the year, nine statements were made by the Ministers *suo motu* under Rule 82 of the Assembly Rules as follows :—

(1) On the 27th March 1967, Hon. the Chief Minister made a statement under Rule 82 of the Assembly Rules in regard to the appointment of Advocate-General and Public Prosecutor by the Government.

(2) On the 1st July 1967, Hon. the Minister for Public Works made a statement in regard to supply of water for irrigation from Mettur Reservoir.

(3) On the 6th July 1967, Hon. the Chief Minister made a statement on the formation of a Committee to give relief to the people affected by the fire outbreaks in the City.

(4) On the 8th July 1967, Hon. the Chief Minister made a statement on the series of outbreaks of fire in the slums of the City and the relief measures taken by the Government.

(5) On the 18th July 1967, Hon. the Minister for Education and Industries made a statement in regard to the vacancies in Pre-University Course in the various colleges in the State.

(6) On the 29th November 1967, Hon. the Minister for Public Works made a statement in regard to the supply of water from Lower Bhavani Reservoir for irrigation purposes.

(7) On the 29th November 1967, Hon. the Minister for Food made a statement in regard to distribution of sugar.

(8) and (9) On the 24th and 29th November 1967, Hon. the Chief Minister and the Minister for Law and Co-operation made statements in clarification of their earlier statements on 5th July 1967 and 28th November 1967 in regard to the arrest and handcuffing of the members of the Youth Congress and the collection of tax under the Madras Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967, respectively.

*Adjournment Motions.*—During the year, 45 motions for adjournment of the business of the House were sought to be raised and consent to move them was either withheld or they were ruled out of order by the Hon. Speaker.

*Course of Legislation.*—Twenty-two Acts were enacted during the year under review (one Bill was referred to Select Committee and one to a Joint Select Committee) out of which 17 were amending enactments and five were substantive enactments.

*Matter of Privileges.*—During the year, six matters of privilege were raised in the House out of which two were referred to the Committee of Privileges, one was dropped and in one case, Hon. the Speaker ruled that no *prima facie* case had been made out. Two cases on which ruling was deferred to a later date subsequently lapsed.

*Elections.*—On the 23rd March 1967, the following six members were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Madras University without contest:—

- (1) Thiru K. R. Gnanasambandam.
- (2) „ K. N. Ramachandran.
- (3) „ K. M. Ramasami Gounder.
- (4) „ A. M. Raja.
- (5) „ G. Bhuvarahan.
- (6) „ K. Jayaraman.

On the 29th June 1967, Thiru S. Murugaiyan and Thiru G. Bhuvarahan were declared duly elected to the Board of Industries.

On the 11th July 1967, Hon. the Speaker announced to the House that Thiru M. S. Sivasamy, Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, and Thiru N. Soundarapandian were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Madurai University to fill the casual vacancies lasting up to 7th August 1969.

On the 13th July 1967, Hon. the Speaker announced to the House that Alhaj M. M. Peer Mohammed and Thiru N. Rajangam were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University to fill the casual vacancies lasting up to 5th December 1968.

On 23th November 1967, Hon. the Speaker announced to the House that Thiru M. S. Mani had been duly elected to the State Library Committee.

On the 29th November 1967, Hon. the Speaker announced to the House that the following three members had been duly elected to the Madras Land Improvement Board :—

1. Thiru C. Krishnamoorthi.
2. Thiru S. J. Ramaswamy.
3. Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman.

*Questions.*—The number of questions answered during the, year was as follows :—

Starred ..	509
Unstarred ..	57
Short Notice.	8

*Papers laid on the Table of the House.*—During the year, papers were laid on the Table of the House as detailed below :—

A. Statutory Rules and Orders—367.

B. Reports, Notifications and other Papers—145.

*Party Position.*—Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries was appointed as the leader of the House. The party position as on 31st December 1967 was as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the party.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>	<i>Name of leader.</i>
1 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	127	Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
2 Congress .. .. .	49	" P. G. Karuthiruman.
3 Swatantra .. .. .	20	" P. K. Mohan Thevar.
4 Communists (Marxists) .. ..	11	" A. B. Iyabramanian.
5 Praja Socialist Party .. ..	4	" A. R. Marudurai.
6 Muslim League .. .. .	3	" Dr. Habibulla Baig.
7 Samyukta Socialist Party .. ..	2	" K. R. Nallaswami.
8 Communist .. .. .	2	" A. K. Subbiah.
9 Forward Block .. .. .	1	
10 Republican Party .. .. .	1	
11 Tamil Arasu Kazhagam .. ..	1	
12 Independents .. .. .	2	
	<hr/> 233	
Hon. Speaker .. .. .	1	
Vacant .. .. .	1	
	<hr/> 235	
Total .. .. .	<hr/> 235	

## The Madras Legislative Council

1. *Strength of the Parties.*—The Madras Legislative Council comprised 63 members including the Hon. Chairman. Of these 8 members belonged to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 42 to the Congress, 5 to the United Party, 1 to the Indian Union Muslim League, 1 to the Toilers' Commonweal Party, 1 to the Swatantra and 3 were Independents. 2 seats were vacant.

2. *Leader of the House.*—Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, was appointed as the Leader of the House (Council).

3. *Sittings.*—During the year there were two Sessions. The Council met for 27 days during the year and transacted official business on 25 days and non-official business on 2 days.

4. *Governor's address.*—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 17th March 1967. The discussion on the Address took place for 4 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without any amendment.

5. *Condolence Resolution and Obituary References.*—A condolence resolution was passed on 24th November 1967 on the death of Dr. A. Chidambaranathan, a sitting Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Obituary references were made on the death of Thiru R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi, former Minister of Madras State, Thirumathi K. Alamelumangathayaramma, Thiru K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Thiru L. S. Karayalar, former M.L.Cs., Thiru R. Nallamuthu, a sitting Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, Lord Attlee, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Sir Archibald Nye, former Governor of Madras, Master Tara Singh and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

6. *Committees.*—The Business Advisory Committee, the House Committee, the Committee of Privileges and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Legislative Council for the financial year 1967-68 were constituted. Five Members of the Council were selected/nominated to associate with each of following Committees of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1967-68, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

7. *Presentation of Reports.*—The fifteenth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances and Report of the Select

Committee on the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1967), as passed by the Assembly, were presented to the Legislative Council by the respective Chairman.

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

1. Budget for 1967-68.
2. Final Supplementary statement of Expenditure for 1966-67.
3. Revised Budget for 1967-68.
4. Annual Financial Statement for 1967-68 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1966-67 of the Madras State Electricity Board.

9. *Motions*—(i) *Official*.—The Government Motions relating to the following subjects were carried in the Council during the year 1967 :—

1. Setting up of a Joint Select Committee on the Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1967 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1967);
2. Amendment to the Rules made under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920);
3. Election of one Member to the Committee of Privileges;
4. Election of one Member to the Board of Industries;
5. Election of one Member to the State Library Committee;
6. Election of one Member to the Madras Land Improvement Board.

(ii) *Non-Official*.—The following non-official amendment to a Government motion was carried in the Council during the year 1967 :—

Setting up of a Select Committee on the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1967).

10. *Statements made by Ministers*.—During the period under review, 16 statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under Rule 42 (1) of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Three statements were made correcting the answers given to questions.

11. *Adjournment motions*.—Two adjournment motions were sought to be moved in the Council for which the consent of the Hon. Chairman was withheld.

12. *Matter of privilege*.—A matter of privilege was raised for which the consent of the Hon. Chairman under Rule 157 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules was withheld.

13. *Resolutions*—(i) *Official*.—During the period under review, the following two official resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Council :—

1. Renaming the State of Madras as 'Tamil Nadu'.

2. Amendment to the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (Central Act 34 of 1953).

(ii) *Non-official*.—During the period under review, eight non-official resolutions were moved, of which four were withdrawn by leave of the House, three were deemed to have been withdrawn as the Members were not in their seats and the further discussion on the remaining one was postponed.

14. *Bills (Official)*.—During the course of the year, 24 Bills, as passed by the Assembly, were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation, as the case might be. Of these 22 Bills were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation. One Bill was passed with amendments and the amendments were later accepted by the Assembly and the other was returned to the Assembly with recommendations which were agreed to by the Assembly.

15. *Questions*.—Out of 2,266 starred, 271 unstarred and 9 short notice questions received in the Council during the period under review, 1,191 starred, 239 unstarred and 7 short notice questions were admitted, 408 starred and 1 short notice question were disallowed, 111 were referred back to the Members and 533 lapsed. Of the 1,437 admitted questions, 383 starred and 2 short notice questions were answered on the floor of the House. Replies to 19 unstarred questions were laid on the Table of the House. Replies to 4 starred questions were ordered to be printed in the Official Report of the Madras Legislative Council Debates.

16. *Official Report*.—During the period under review, 134 speeches were delivered in English and 146 in Tamil.

17. *Papers laid on the Table of the House.*—During the period under review, 380 statutory rules and orders and '88 Reports, notifications and other papers were laid on the Table of the House.

18. *Elections to Statutory Committees.*—One Member of the Council was declared elected to each of the following bodies, namely, the Senate of the Madurai University, the Board of Industries, the State Library Committee and the Madras Land Improvement Board.

19. *Bye-Elections.*—During the Course of the year, five bye-elections were held to the Legislative Council from (1) the Madras Local Authorities, (2) the Tirunelveli Local Authorities, (3) the Thanjavur Local Authorities, (4) the Madras District Graduates and (5) the Madras-Chingleput Teachers Constituencies and one Member was nominated by the Governor.

### Course of Legislation

During the Calendar year 1967, 24 Acts were published of which 7 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. One Ordinance was also promulgated in that year. A brief account of the legislation is given below :—

*Madras Act 22 of 1966.*—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Second Amendment Act, 1966, amends section 1 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), so as to extend the life of the principal Act for a further period of one year from the 25th January 1967.

*Madras Act 23 of 1966.*—The Madras Private Educational Institutions (Regulation) Act, 1966, provides for the regulation of certain unrecognised private educational institutions in the State of Madras. The Act provides for the following matters :—

1. Such institutions shall be established and maintained only with the permission of the competent authority and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in such permission.

2. Publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of a list containing the names of all educational institutions which have been granted permission during the preceding year and a list of educational institutions in respect of which such permission has been cancelled during that period.

3. Audit of the accounts of private educational institutions by a chartered accountant in practice.

4. Inspection of private educational institutions by the competent authority whenever it considers necessary and for the issue of directions for the rectification of defects.

*Madras Act 24 of 1966.*—The Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1966, amends section 1 of the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1956 (Madras Act XLII of 1956), so as to extend the life of the principal Act for a further period of ten years.

*Madras Act 25 of 1966.*—The Madras Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966, provides for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains other than those of national importance, for the regulation of archaeological excavations and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects. The Act is broadly modelled on the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Central Act VII of 1904) and contains a few new provisions which are intended to overcome certain difficulties which were experienced in the working of the 1904 Act. Some of the important new provisions are as follows :—

(a) The Act of 1904 confers wide powers upon Collectors. In the interest of uniformity and integrated policy, some of these functions have been transferred to the Director of Archaeology.

(b) One of the main difficulties experienced in regard to protected monuments, etc., owned by private persons is the refusal of such owners to enter into an agreement with the Government for the maintenance of the monuments. The Act provides that where an owner of a protected monument refuses to enter into an agreement with the Government for the maintenance of the monument, the Government may make an order for the maintenance of the monument which shall be binding on the owner.

(c) Power has also been taken in the Act to regulate excavation for archaeological purposes in any area which is not a protected area.

(d) The Act further provides for the compulsory purchase of antiquities on payment of compensation.

*Madras Act 26 of 1966.*—The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 amends

sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 30 of 1963), so as to empower the Government to prescribe by rules the time limit referred to in that sub-section.

*Madras Act 27 of 1966.*—The Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 26 of 1963), so as to—

(1) dispense with reduction of rents in existing inam estates, where before the notified date, the rent has not been reduced under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947);

(2) do away with the requirement of personal cultivation for three years for the purpose of grant of ryotwari patta in the case of private lands of religious institutions governed by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959);

(3) wipe out all outstanding arrears of rent in the case of existing inam estates in respect of which the rate of rent has not been determined before the notified date under Madras Act XXX of 1947, if the ryot has paid before the notified date or pays within two years of that date the rent for fasli years 1371 and 1372 with interest and costs, if any;

(4) make it clear that under section 56 time-barred claims will not be revived; and

(5) make necessary consequential alterations in the other sections of the principal Act.

*Madras Act 1 of 1967.*—The Madras Appropriation Act, 1967 was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204, of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) The supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1966; and

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

*Madras Act 2 of 1967.*—The Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1967, was enacted in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of certain sums required to meet—

(a) the grant made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1967–68; and

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

*Madras Act 3 of 1967.*—The Madras Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1967, which replaces Madras Ordinance 4 of 1966, declares that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, members of the State Legislature. The Act also makes certain consequential changes in the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951) and in the Madras Home Guard Act, 1963 (Madras Act 3 of 1963).

*Madras Act 4 of 1967.*—The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, amends section 21-A of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937), so as to increase the rate of sales tax on the sales of foreign liquor to permit holders from fifty paise to seventy-five paise in the rupee.

*Madras Act 5 of 1967.*—The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959) for the following purposes:—

(i) to raise the limit of turnover for exemption under section 3 of the Principal Act from rupees ten thousand to rupees fifteen thousand and consequently to raise the turnover limit for exemption from registration from seven thousand five hundred rupees to ten thousand rupees;

(ii) to increase the rate of tax on goods liable to tax at multipoint from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent;

(iii) to raise maximum limit of turnover for composition of tax under section 7 of the Act to seventy-five thousand rupees and to raise the rates of composition for the different slabs above twenty thousand rupees; ranging from 1·3 per cent in respect of the lowest slab to 1·7 per cent in respect of the highest slab;

(iv) to increase the monetary limit of turnover involved in appeals to be dealt with by a single member of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, to rupees one lakh ;

(v) to increase the rate of single point tax on luxury goods covered by items 1 to 14 of the First Schedule from 11 per cent to 12 per cent and to increase the single point tax on other goods mentioned in the First Schedule (other than chicory, coffee, tea, soap, kerosene, chemical fertilisers and bullion and specie) by half a per cent, to increase the rate of tax on some of the declared goods specified in the Second Schedule to the principal Act by one per cent in some cases and half-a-per cent in other cases.

*Madras Act 6 of 1967.*—The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1967, amends section 41 of the principal Act, namely, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), so as to provide for the revival of a superseded municipal council with all its members (including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman) by mere cancellation of the notification superseding the municipal council.

*Madras Act 7 of 1967.*—The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), so as to increase the number of territorial divisions of the City of Madras from one hundred to one hundred and twenty.

*Madras Act 8 of 1967.*—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1967, was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1967-68 ; and

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

*Madras Act 9 of 1967.*—The Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the principal Act, namely the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), so as to increase the maximum rates of taxes leviable on certain classes of motor vehicles under the principal Act. The increase is applicable to stage carriages not plying exclusively within the City of Madras and municipal towns and also to private motor cars.

*Madras Act 10 of 1967.*—The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967, amends section 4 of

the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act VIII of 1950), in its application to the Kanyakumari district, so as to extend its life by two more years.

*Madras Act 11 of 1967.*—The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to change over with effect from the 1st July 1967, to the levy of single point tax of 3½ per cent at the point of first sale in the State, in respect of pesticides and insecticides.

*Madras Act 12 of 1967.*—The Madras Land Revenue and Water-cess (Surcharge) Repeal Act, 1967, repeals retrospectively from the 1st July 1966, the Madras Land Revenue and Water-cess (Surcharge) Act, 1965 (Madras Act 34 of 1965).

*Madras Act 13 of 1967.*—The Madras (Transferred Territory) Jenmikaram Payment Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras (Transferred Territory) Jenmikaram Payment Abolition Act, 1964 (Madras Act 39 of 1964), so as to empower the Government to prescribe by rules the time limit within which applications for the inclusion of certain jenmom lands in the Register of Jenmikarams or for the modification of the existing entries in the Register of Jenmikarams, should be filed.

*Madras Act 14 of 1967.*—The Madras Inams (Supplementary) Amendment Act, 1967, amends sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras Inams (Supplementary) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 31 of 1963), so as to enable the Government to prescribe by rules the time limit for making application for determining the question whether any non-ryotwari area is or is not an existing inam estate or part village inam estate or a minor inam or a whole inam village in Pudukkottai.

*Madras Act 15 of 1967.*—The Madras Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Protection from Eviction) Amendment Act, 1967, amends section 1 of the Madras Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 38 of 1961), so as to extend the life of the principal Act for a further period of three years.

*Madras Act 16 of 1967.*—The Madras City Land Revenue and Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1967, extends with modifications the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 (Madras Act II of 1864), to the areas to which the Madras City Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867 (Madras Act VI of 1867), was applicable and repeals Madras Act VI of 1867. The Act of 1967 also amends

and extends Madras Act II of 1864 as in force in the rest of the State of Madras to the added territories, namely, the territories specified in the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959).

*Madras Act 17 of 1967.*—The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1967, amends section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), so as to enhance the maximum strength of the councils with population exceeding one lakh by four additional members for every one lakh of population up to five lakhs, and fixes the maximum strength of members as 52, for municipalities with a population exceeding five lakhs.

*Madras Act 18 of 1967.*—The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1967, which replaces the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (Madras Ordinance 1 of 1967), amends sections 2 and 3 of the principal Act, namely, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), so as to provide for the levy of sales tax on aviation fuel at the rate of ten paise per litre on par with the tax levied on petrol and diesel oil used for motor vehicles.

*Madras Ordinance—Madras Ordinance 1 of 1967.*—The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967, has been subsequently replaced by Madras Act 18 of 1967.

## Chapter IV

### THE JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in Madras State. The Judicial Department is headed by the High Court of Judicature at Madras. All the Subordinate Courts both Civil, Criminal and Tribunals, other than those constituted under any law relating to Armed Forces, continued to function under the direct control and supervision of the High Court. The High Court, Madras, had 14 Judges including the Chief Justice during the year 1967. The High Court had both original and appellate jurisdiction.

#### Civil Justice

On the appellate side, there has been an increase in the institution of writ appeals, second appeals, civil miscellaneous appeals, writ petitions and civil miscellaneous petitions, while there was a decrease in the institution of first appeals, original side appeals, letters patent appeals, civil miscellaneous second appeals, special tribunal appeals, civil revision petitions, tax cases, referred cases and matrimonial cases. On the original side, there was a decrease in the institution of civil suits testamentary original suits and original matrimonial suits while the institution of insolvency petitions has increased.

*City Civil Court.*—There had been an upward trend in the institution of original suits, appeals, civil miscellaneous appeals original petitions, civil miscellaneous petitions and interlocutory applications while there was a decrease in the institution of execution petitions and small cause suits.

Four hundred and two suits of the value exceeding Rs. 10,000 were filed during the year 1967 as against 253 suits filed during 1966.

*Court of Small Causes, Madras.*—There was increase in the institution of civil suits, miscellaneous petitions, municipal taxation appeals, appeals under Payments of Wages Act, motor accident claims, municipal applications under sections 387 and 388 of Madras Act IV of 1919, execution petitions, appeals under Housing Board, Town-Planning appeals, while there was decrease in the institution of house rent appeals, new trial applications, ejectment appeals, co-operative societies appeals, municipal applications under section 54 and house rent cases.

*Mofussil Courts—Original Suits—Superior Courts.*—The number of suits instituted during the year 1967 was 4,962 as against 4,167 during 1966. This increase is due to the increased filing in all the districts except Kanyakumari and Tiruchirappalli.

*Inferior Courts.*—The number of suits instituted during the year 1967 was 60,882 as against 53,077 during 1966. This increase is due to the increase in filing in all the inferior courts.

*Small Cause Suits—Superior Courts.*—The number of suits instituted during 1967 was 3,918 as against 3,804 during 1966. The increase was due to the increased filing in the districts except Madurai and Tiruchirappalli where the Sub-Judges are empowered to try Small Cause suits.

*Inferior Courts.*—The number of suits instituted during 1967 was 75,017 as against 71,832 during 1966 and the increase was due to the increased filing in all the districts except South Arcot and West Thanjavur.

There had been a decrease in the institution of appeals, civil miscellaneous appeals, while there had been an increase in the institution of execution petitions and insolvency petitions. The institution of House rent control original petitions has decreased during the year from 6,423 to 5,684, owing to the decreased filing in all the districts except Tiruchirappalli. As regards original petitions, the institution of the number of petitions has increased from 4,434 to 4,673 in superior courts while it has decreased from 2,863 to 2,821 in inferior courts. Under civil miscellaneous petitions, there had been increase in the institution from 72,161 to 72,375 in respect of superior courts and from 2,70,835 to 2,85,020 in respect of inferior courts. Under rent tribunal appeals, the institution of appeals has decreased from 138 to 110 under "Superior Courts" and from 243 to 216 under "Inferior Courts".

Thirteen Arbitration cases have been filed during 1967, in the superior courts.

*Estates Abolition Tribunal.*—In the district of Ramanathapuram alone, a separate Estates Abolition Tribunal was functioning and it was abolished with effect from 28th February 1967. In Thanjavur, the District Judge, West Thanjavur at Thanjavur, functions as Estates Abolition Tribunal for the entire Thanjavur district. In other districts (except Kanyakumari district, where there is no Estates Abolition Tribunal) the District Judges are functioning as Estates Abolition Tribunals.

*Labour Courts.*—The Industrial Tribunal continued to function at Madras during 1967 also. Twenty-three camps were held during 1967. There is an increase in the institution of Industrial Disputes from 254 to 377. The institution of petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33-C(2) of Industrial Disputes Act, have registered a decrease from 3,407 to 2,461.

Four temporary courts in the City and 31 in the mofussil are functioning for various periods during the year 1967.

The V and VI Judges, Court of Small Causes, Madras, are functioning as Rent Controllers for Madras City.

### Criminal Justice

*Sessions Cases.*—There were 14 sessions-divisions in the State (including one at Madras City) as in the previous year. During the year 1967, 1,558 cases were instituted and 1,579 cases were disposed of as against 1,670 cases instituted and 1,660 cases disposed of in the previous year. There is an increase in the institution of sessions cases in the districts of Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, East Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and in Madras City. In the remaining sessions courts, there is a fall in the institution of sessions cases.

*Magistrates' Courts.*—During the year 1967, 8,94,246 cases were instituted in the various courts in the State and 8,90,625 cases were disposed of as against 9,91,600 cases instituted and 9,85,713 cases disposed of during the year 1966. The total number of cases pending at the end of the year in the various courts (excluding sessions cases) was 29,130 as against 25,795 for the year 1966.

There has been a general fall in the institution of criminal cases in almost all the districts except Dharmapuri and Thanjavur. Disposals for the year generally show a marked decrease in all the districts and the disposals have kept pace with the institutions.

Among the total number of cases instituted in the various Magistrates' Courts, particulars regarding grave crime cases, prohibition cases and forest cases are given below :—

		<i>Number of cases instituted during</i>	
		1967.	1966.
1	Grave crime cases ..	3,665	3,646
2	Prohibition cases ..	1,74,688	1,62,825
3	Forest cases ..	32,244	33,537

The number of cases under grave crimes and prohibition offences has increased. Grave crime cases have increased in North Arcot, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts. Prohibition cases have increased in North Arcot, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Salem, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts. Forest cases have increased in North Arcot, Chingleput, The Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Madras City.

*Madras City.*—Nine courts of Stipendiary Magistrates including that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate functioned in the City.

The sanctioned strength of the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly for the City was 31 of whom two were lady Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Three Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates' courts, one at Egmore, one at Georgetown and one at Saidapet continued to function.

The total number of bench courts in the City is five, two at each of the Presidency Magistrates' courts at Egmore, Georgetown and one at Saidapet. The benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates are constituted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate from out of a total of 194 Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Normally each bench consists of three Honorary Presidency Magistrates. For the trial of cases of cruelty to animals, a special court continued to function at the premises of the S.P.C.A., Vepery, Madras. This court is presided over by the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting in the Mobile Court attached to Egmore.

*Juvenile Court.*—The Juvenile Court at Egmore for the trial of cases of juvenile delinquency is functioning. Normally this Court is presided over by Lady Honorary Presidency Magistrates. In cases of grave crimes, a Stipendiary Magistrate is deputed to preside over the court.

Three mobile courts each presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate is functioning in the North, South and Central ranges of the City. The traffic mobile court constituted for trying exclusively minor traffic offences under the Madras Traffic Rules, Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Rules continued to function.

Two Railway Magistrates' courts (one at Egmore Railway Station and the other at Central Railway Station) presided over by Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates continued to function as usual and disposed of cases under the Indian Railways Act.

*Presidency Magistrates' Courts—State of file.*—Two lakhs sixty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine cases were instituted during the year in all the courts as against 2,82,685 cases during the year 1966. One hundred and ninety two cases were under grave crimes as against 202 cases in the year 1966. The total pendency of cases at the end of the year was 6,665 as against 3,728 in the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code during the year was 8,453 as against 8,386 in the previous year. Two lakhs fifty one thousand seven hundred and thirty cases under the special and local laws were disposed of during 1967 as against 271,698 cases during the year 1966. On the whole, in all the criminal courts in the City, disposals have been less and consequently increase in the pendency of cases, though the disposals under the I.P.C. cases were on the increase.

*General.*—All the departmental officers have co-operated with the Magistracy in the disposal of cases and their relationship have been cordial.

## Chapter V

### FINANCE

#### State Finance

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

*Cash Balance.*—The cash balance of Government of Madras was Rs. 7,34.94 lakhs on the 1st April 1966 and Rs. 6,00.20 lakhs on 31st March 1967.

*Revenue Account.*—The total revenue of the State of Madras for 1966-67 was Rs. 1,94,55.18 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,01,42.70 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 6,87.52 lakhs.

*Capital Account.*—The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Scheme amounted to Rs. 20,28.79 lakhs, the main item being Rs. 2,94.66 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development, Rs. 8,47.39 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial and Non-commercial) and Rs. 5,55.34 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Public Works.

TABLE I.

#### STATE FINANCE.

Head of Account.	Receipts during	
	1965-66.	1966-67.
	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—</i>		
IV Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax:	11,24.00	12,90.46
V Estate Duty	58.91	35.86
IX Land Revenue	6,76.50	3,87.62
X State Excise Duties	49.02	51.29
XI Taxes on Vehicles	13,31.11	14,96.08
XII Sales Tax	40,95.38	48,76.51
XIII Other Taxes and Duties.	10,50.79	12,46.43

TABLE I.—*cont.*  
STATE FINANCE—*cont.*

Head of Account. (1)	Receipts during	
	1965-66.	1966-67.
	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
XIV Stamps ... ..	815.13	8,99.05
XV Registration fees .. ..	1,80.52	2,03.00
XVI Interest .. ..	13,76.54	15,27.45
XVII Administration of Justice.	1,21.80	1,23.90
XVIII Jails .. ..	42.35	58.94
XIX Police .. ..	51.00	41.38
XXI Miscellaneous Departments.	45.32	53.54
XXII Education .. ..	91.20	1,09.79
XXIII Medical .. ..	1,12.52	1,18.20
XXIV Public Health .. ..	16.66	13.36
XXV Agriculture .. ..	3,84.40	4,51.78
XXVII Animal Husbandry ..	30.65	32.34
XXVIII Co-operation .. ..	59.33	64.84
XXIX Industries .. ..	3,39.93	1,49.04
XXXI Community Development Project, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	6.78	9.93
XXXII Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental organisations.	33.41	36.92
XXXIV Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Commercial.	1,41.37	1,64.73
XXXV Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Non-commercial.	1,14.90	1,33.03

TABLE I—*cont.*STATE FINANCE—*cont.*

Head of Account. (1)	Receipts during	
	1965-66. (2)	1966-67. (3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	

*Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.*

XXXVII	Public Works ..	1,52.35	1,51.55
XLIII	Road and Water Transport Schemes.	7,95.94	9,30.11
XLVIII	Contributions and recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement benefits.	33.20	28.75
XLIX	Stationery and Printing.	53.79	60.78
LI	Forest .. ..	2,80.78	3,18.91
LII	Miscellaneous ..	1,07.91	1,75.17
LV	States share of Union excise duties.	10,06.18	17,55.40
LVI	Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	23,69.83	23,10.00
LVII	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments.	0.90	0.87
LVIII	Dividends, etc., from Commercial and other undertakings.	17.31	19.97
LX	Extraordinary Receipts.	1,11.80	1,28.20
LXI-A	Receipts connected with National Emergency.	0.34	..
		<hr/> 1,72,79.85 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,94.55.18 <hr/>

## TABLE II. 2

## B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

*Part I—Consolidated.*

<i>Head of Account.</i>	<i>Expenditure during</i>	
	1965-66.	1966-67.
(1)	(2)	(3)

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

*Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—**A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and  
Other Principal Revenues—*

4 Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	14.69	14.43
9 Land Revenue .. .. .	97.90	1,19.85
10 State Excise Duties .. ..	0.04	0.06
11 Taxes on Vehicles .. ..	29.02	33.24
12 Sales Tax .. .. .	1,12.09	1,20.70
13 Other taxes and duties ..	11.07	15.60
14 Stamps .. .. .	25.20	19.31
15 Registration fees .. ..	64.80	70.36

*B. Debt Services—*

16 Interest on debt and other obligations.	15,94.13	19,86.53
17 Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt.	1.43.47	6,88.86

*C. Administrative Services—*

18 B Parliament and State Legislature.	19.15	18.10
18-C Elections .. .. .	20.51	55.85
19 General Administration ..	9,59.71	10,11.88
21 Administration of Justice ..	1,98.83	2,18.83
22 Jails .. .. .	1,93.39	1,95.17
23 Police .. .. .	9,46.10	10,49.46
26 Miscellaneous Departments ..	82.90	98.22

TABLE II—*cont.*B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*cont.*Part I—Consolidated—*cont.*

Head of Account.	Expenditure during	
	1965-66.	1966-67.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—cont.		
D. Social and Developmental Service—		
27 Scientific Departments ..	7.27	8.19
28 Education .. ..	37,85.13	43,85.62
29 Medical .. ..	10,32.80	11,73.17
30 Public Health .. ..	3,62.07	5,02.16
31 Agriculture .. ..	10,67.97	11,80.54
33 Animal Husbandry .. ..	3 30.85	3,37.08
34 Co-operation .. ..	2,84.33	2,54.39
35 Industries .. ..	6,56.65	2,51.07
37 Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	7,52.72	6,40.66
38 Labour and Employment —	1,88.56	2,04.05
39 Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation.	5,85.64	6,89.27
E. Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity—		
43 Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment and Drainage Works Commercial.	5,12.46	5,66.84
44 Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment and Drainage Works Non-commercial.	1,95.40	2,22.19
F. Public Works (Including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
50 Public Works .. ..	11,86.63	11,35.27
52 Capital Outlay on Public Works	..	4.37

TABLE II—*cont.*B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*cont.**Part I—Consolidated—cont.*

Head of Account.  (1)	Expenditure during	
	1965-66. (2)	1966-67. (3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>G. Transport and Communications (other than Roads)—</i>		
57 Road and Water Transport Schemes.	8,31.03	9,86.76
<i>I. Miscellaneous.</i>		
64 Famine Relief .. .. .	94.37	50.00
65 Pension and Other Retirement benefits.	3,40.51	3,49.69
66 Territorial and Political Pensions	0.29	0.32
67 Privy Purses and Allowances to Indian Rulers.	2.34	2.15
68 Stationery and Printing ..	2,02.73	1,96.99
70 Forest .. .. .	1,37.47	1,47.24
71 Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,43.45	3,87.03
<i>II. Miscellaneous Capital account within the Revenue Account.</i>		
72 Commutation of Pension ..	8.11	8.68
<i>J. Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments—</i>		
76 Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	5,33.80	5,92.94
<i>K. Extraordinary Items—</i>		
77 Extraordinary Charges ..	1,07.35	1,47.22
78A Expenditure connected with National Emergency.	3.41	2.38
	<hr/> 1,80,66.34	<hr/> 2,01,42.70

## TABLE III.

## STATE FINANCE.

*Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account for 1965-66  
and 1966-67.*

Head of account.	Expenditure during	
	1965-66.	1966-67.
	(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account.		
92 Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System.	2.56	7.65
94 Capital Outlay on improvements to Public Health.	(—)20.92	(—)36.05
95 Capital Outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	34.25	33.72
95A Capital Outlay on Consumer Co-operatives.	9.68	..
96 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	5,93.97	2,94.66
99 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Commercial.	7,81.23	4,90.39
100 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Non-Commercial.	2,98.43	3,57.00
103 Capital Outlay on Public Works.	5,80.01	5,55.34
109 Capital Outlay on other works.	(—) 1,72.45	61.54
114 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	1,58.53	1,98.93
119 Capital Outlay on Forest ..	71.90	65.61
124 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	10,57.08	(—)19,82.91
Total Expenditure Outside Revenue Account.	33,94.27	45.88

## Accounts, 1966-67

The Accounts of the Madras State for 1966-67 are as follows :—

*Revenue.*—The total revenue for the year 1966-67 was—Rs. 1,94,55.18 lakhs as against Rs. 1,92,16.79 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 2,38.39 lakhs. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 6,87.52 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against the deficit of Rs. 7,45.41 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1966-67.

*Capital expenditure and loans.*—Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for Capital expenditure of Rs. 24,39.07 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The actual expenditure was Rs. 20,28.79 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 38,87.16 lakhs under “Loans and Advances” by State Government during the year against a gross expenditure of Rs. 35,80.05 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

*Budget (Revised) Estimates for 1967-68.*—According to the Budget Estimate for 1967-68 the revenue account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 1,11.59 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 32,06.42 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 30,98.95 lakhs on loans and advances.

## Special Funds

*Famine Relief Fund.*—The fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.73 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Governments of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Madras. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Madras State. The closing balance in the Fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the S.R. Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward

to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1965-66 was Rs. 1,48.76 lakhs comprising of cash (Rs. 1,28.06 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.70 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1965-66. Including the pro forma allocation of the share of the Madras Government in the Famine Relief Fund of the former Travancore-Cochin State on 31st October 1956 in the population ratio of Rs. 1.27 lakhs and the interest realised on the investments during 1965-66 (Rs. 0.96 lakhs) the balance in the Fund on 31st March 1967 was Rs. 1,23.87 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 1,03.02 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.85 lakhs (purchase price).

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

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

Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st November 1956, it has been carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the ex-Zamindari Estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the Fund to Rs. 75 lakhs on an *ad hoc* basis for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. As the balance in the fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was further decided to

discontinue annual contributions to the fund from 1961-62. The balance in the Fund as on the 1st April 1966 was Rs. 1,36.80 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 87.70 lakhs and securities for Rs. 49.10 lakhs (purchase price). Interest on investments was also realised (Rs. 1.92 lakhs) during 1966-67. The balance in the Fund as on 31st March 1967 was Rs. 1,33.41 lakhs comprising of Rs. 84.31 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.10 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

### State Borrowings

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

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

(2) *Open Market Loans*.—An open market loan of Rs. 13.29 lakhs was raised by the Madras Government during the year and this included a sum of Rs. 3.12 lakhs by way of issue of compensation bonds. The total amount of open market loan discharged

during the year amounted to Rs. 6 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of open market loan was Rs. 13.23 lakhs.

(3) *Ways and Means advance from the Reserve Bank of India.*—No Ways and Means advance from the Reserve Bank of India was outstanding at the close of the year.

(4) *Loans from the Government of India.*—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 49.60 lakhs as detailed below :—

*Loans received during 1966-67.*

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
1 Loans for the development of Handloom and Khadi Industry.	41.00
2 Loans for the construction of Hostel buildings ..	2.05
3 Loans under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing).	9.67
4 Loans under the schemes of sharing Small-Savings Collections.	5,88.00
5 Loans for the Development of Small-Scale Industries.	1,26.18
6 Loans for Grow-More Food Schemes .. ..	6,03.44
7 Loans under the Community Development Programme.	1,26.92
8 Loans towards the cost of materials and equipment supplied under T.C.A. Programme, Community Development Programme, Rural Electrification Programme and Tube Well Casing Scheme.	..
8A Loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	33.10
9 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes ..	77.58
10 Loans for Miscellaneous Development purposes ..	6,09.07
11 Loans for Financing for Capital Expenditure on Police Housing Scheme.	22.71
12 Loans for Co-operative Development (including loans for participation in the share capital of Co-operatives).	0.71
13 Loans for the Development of Minor Ports ..	15.38
14 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme .. ..	35.84
15 Loans for Development of Handicrafts .. ..	1.62
16 Loans for Development of Silk Industry ..	1.00
17 Loans for the Development of Coir Industry ...	0.20

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
18 Loans under Cotton Extension Scheme .. ..	..
19 Loans under the Scheme of Colonization .. ..	..
20 Loans for Centrally-sponsored and Centrally aided Medical and Public Health Schemes.	3,28.21
21 Loans for State Development Schemes (Agriculture, etc.).	9,23.25
22 Loans for land acquisition and development schemes.	..
23 Loans for development of large and medium industries.	..
24 Loans for development of Village Housing Project Schemes.	1.60
25 Loans for adoption of Metric System of Weights and Measures.	..
26 Loans to All-India Officers for Housing Building purposes.	4.90
27 Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes.	59.17
28 Loans for the development of Fruit Production ..	..
29 Loans for Resettlement of Landless Labourers ..	9.36
30 Loans for Works Programme for increasing Rural Man-Power.	24.50
31 Loans for Rural Electrification .. .. .	7,50.00
32 Loans for Housing Schemes .. .. .	..
33 Loans out of proceeds of market borrowings ..	..
34 Loans for rehabilitation of Goldsmiths .. ..	10.00
35 Other Ways and Means Advance .. .. .	..
36 Loans for manufacturing furniture for Bharat Sevak Samaj.	..
37 Loans under National Loan Scholarship Scheme ..	37.50
38 Loans to Co-operative Societies in Gramdhan Bhoodan Areas.	4.20
39 Loans for intensive development of Rural Industries.	12.59
40 Loans for Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.	..
41 Special Development Programme (Crash Programme).	10.30
42 Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma.	1,04.00
43 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measures .. .. .	2,14.00

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
44 Short-term Loan for Financing Expenditure on Development of Exhibition-site.	75.00
45 Advance for the purchase of debentures of Land Mortgage Banks.	60.00
46 Loans for the Accelerated Programme for Consumer Co-operative Stores.	36.94
Total ..	49,59.99

### Assets and Liabilities

Statement showing certain Capital Liabilities and Assets of Madras State is furnished below :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1967.</i> (RS. IN LAKHS)
<i>Loans—</i>	
Due to Government of India .. .. .	2,93,81.17
Open market loans .. .. .	1,12,39.87
4 per cent Madras Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	3.12
Special Irredeemable loans .. .. .	1.29
Other loans .. .. .	18,25.48*
<i>Other liabilities—</i>	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank deposits.	19,56.38
	4,44,07.31
<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Assets as on 31st March 1967.</i> (RS. IN LAKHS)
Loans advanced (due to Government) ..	1,10,30.92
Loans to Electricity Board .. .. .	1,85,96.66†
Capital Expenditure .. .. .	2,32,94.06‡
Cash balance and investments .. .. .	12,33.01
	5,41,54.65
Excess of assets over liabilities ..	97,47.34

\* Excludes loans for procurement operations.

† Includes an amount of Rs 71.46 crores roundly being the capital outlay on Electricity Schemes to the end of June 1957 and a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs roundly shown under 'Loans to Community Development Programme'.

‡ Pending allocation of capital expenditure on certain items consequent on Andhra 'a' partition and on States Reorganisation the figure represents the approximate share of the present Madras State worked out roughly on population basis.

# Madras Budget, 1968-69 at a glance.

The following table gives a summary of the budgetary position from 1966-67 to 1968-69 :—

<i>(Figures in lakhs of rupees)</i>				
<i>Items.</i>	<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Budget</i>
	<i>1966-67.</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
		<i>(Revised)</i>	<i>1967-68.</i>	<i>1968-69.</i>
		<i>1967-68.</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>				
Revenue Receipts .. ..	1,94,55	2,18,07	2,27,93	2,48,28
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	2,01,43	2,17,19	2,28,40	2,47,54
Revenue Deficit (—) or Surplus (+).	— 6,83	— 1,12	— 45	+ 74
<b>ALL ACCOUNTS.</b>				
<b>Receipts—</b>				
Opening Balance .. ..	7,35	6,00	6,00	55
Revenue Surplus .. ..	..	..	..	74
Loans from the Government of India.	49,60	57,73	53,11	54,82
Open Market Loan .. ..	13,29	18,90	18,05	20,00
Inter-State Settlements (Net).	..	1,81	1,81	2,34
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	11,19	17,07	19,17	24,92
Ways and Means Advance ..	— 3,75	4,95	2,95	2,00
Deposits .. ..	4,53	8,43	12,27	18,80
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>82,21</b>	<b>1,13,99</b>	<b>1,13,36</b>	<b>1,24,17</b>
<b>Disbursements—</b>				
Revenue Deficit .. ..	6,88	1,12	45	..
Capital Expenditure .. ..	46	32,06	35,56	21,43
Repayment of Government of India Loans.	25,20	33,12	29,43	43,16
Loans and Advances (Net) ..	29,12	20,88	26,48	23,65
Repayment of Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	14,40	15,79	10,23	21,45
Repayment of Open Market Loans.	6	10,47	10,86	13,83
Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds (Net).	..	..	..	10
Closing Balance .. ..	6,00	55	55	55
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>82,21</b>	<b>1,13,99</b>	<b>1,13,36</b>	<b>1,24,17</b>

## Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts

This Department which is under the control of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts consists of the following branches :—

- (1) Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts ;
- (2) District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries ;
- (3) Pay and Accounts Office ;
- (4) Administration of National Defence Fund ; and
- (5) Stamp Administration.

The scheme of giving Treasury Training to the Gazetted Officers of this department was continued during the year 1967 also.

The scheme of inservice training to the staff working in the Accounts Wing of the various departments was continued at the taluk level. A training scheme for the staff dealing with the pension cases in the offices of the Heads of Departments and the Heads of Offices was evolved with a view to expedite the disposal of pension cases. The training was imparted to the staff during the year in Madras City at different centres conducted by the Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras and in the District Headquarters by the Collectors in continuation of the Account Test classes. On completion of training, the trainees have also undergone practical training for a period of one week in the Accountant-General's Office, Madras.

### *Compilation of Accounts and other matters relating to Treasuries.—*

The system of centralised compilation of the Sub-Treasury transactions in the District Treasuries introduced as an experimental measure in three smaller districts, viz., Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari, is found to be working satisfactorily. The question of extending the system to two more districts is under correspondence with the Accountant-General, Madras.

A Manual styled as 'Treasury Manual' intended for the guidance of the officials working in the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries has been printed and supplied. This book is very useful for the staff doing day-to-day work and the relevant provisions in the various Codes and Manuals have also been referred to.

Comprehensive revision of Madras Treasury Code, Volume I, has been completed and proposals have been sent to Government for approval. Revision of Madras Treasury Code, Volume II is under progress.

The National Defence Fund Accounts of Districts except the Collectorate, Chingleput have been inspected along with the inspection of the District Treasuries. The work relating to the Scrutiny of Mortgage Bond, Insurance Policy, etc., in respect of the advances granted to the Government servants for the purchase of motor car and other conveyances both in the City and mufassal was also continued to be dealt with in the Directorate.

### Small Savings

Small Savings are investments which help to build up resources for the defence and development of the country, the States in their own plan, the districts in their share of the plan and essentially the community, as the saver is made to lay by something for a rainy day.

*Administration.*—The Directorate of Small Savings is functioning with a Director of Small Savings who is borne on the I.A.S. cadre as Head of this Department. He is assisted by an Assistant Director in the headquarters office with 10 Field Officers and one District Savings Officer for field work. In the Districts, the District Savings Officer looks after the promotion of the scheme. The District Savings Officer is under the administrative control of the District Collector. The Collector is in overall charge of Small Savings work in the district. There are 23 District Savings Officers in the State. The temporary post of the Small Savings Educational Officer sanctioned in 1966 was abolished with effect from 28th February 1967 as no significant progress could be made in regard to the coverage of teachers and students in educational institutions.

The Central Organisation in the State functions under the control of Regional Director of National Savings assisted by five Assistant Regional Directors of National Savings. There are two Assistant Regional Directors for Madras City alone. The strength of the District Organisers of National Savings is 31 in the State. They are working under the immediate control of Assistant Regional Director for National Savings. The State and Central Organisations are functioning in close co-ordination.

*State Advisory Board for National Savings.*—The State Advisory Board for National Savings was reconstituted with the Chief Minister as Chairman. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., was nominated as Vice-Chairman to the Board by the Chief Minister. This marked a distinct stage in the progress of the movement in this State. The Small Savings scheme assumed an importance and began to catch

up as a mass movement. The Director of Small Savings continued to be the Secretary to the Board. There are 15 non-Official members and six officials serving on the Board.

*City Savings Committee.*—The City Savings Committee is functioning in Madras City. The Committee is expected to meet once in a quarter. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Committee. Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., is serving as Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Thirty non-officials and 16 officials are serving as members on the Committee. They will recommend to the Government the measures to be taken to improve collection in Madras City.

In the districts, the programme of Small Savings is drawn and finalised at the District Development Council. At the Municipal level, a sub-committee is formed to chalk out programme for full coverage of employees under Pay Roll through Cumulative Time Deposit. Thus, a continued effort of officials and non-officials is put forth to achieve the objective.

*Collection.*—The Government of India offers a wide range of securities and accounts under Small Savings to suit the needs and requirements of both the rich and poor. They are :—

- (1) 10 year Defence Deposit Certificates.
- (2) (a) 10 Year National Savings Certificates (1 Issue).
- (b) 10 Year National Savings Certificates (Bank Series).
- (3) 12 Year National Defence Certificates.
- (4) Cumulative Time Deposit (5, 10 and 15 Years).
- (5) Post Office Savings Bank.
- (6) Savings Stamps and gift coupons.
- (7) 15-Year Annuity Certificates.

The Post Offices are the main agencies for the sale of the above said certificates and the opening of accounts. The Defence Deposit Certificates and Annuity Certificates will also be sold through the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and their subsidiaries.

The net collections secured during the past two financial years are given below :—

1966-67—Rs. 853.22 lakhs.

1967-68—Rs. 712.66 lakhs.

The year ended 31st March 1968 witnessed a total receipt of Rs. 3,696.52 lakhs as against Rs. 3,325.46 lakhs in 1966-67 under all scripts while the net collections probably due to general rise in prices

and the unfavourable weather conditions and high rate of withdrawals stood at Rs. 712.66 lakhs in comparison to Rs. 853.22 lakhs of 1966-67.

The high rate of discharges appear to be due to maturity of certificates sold in 1957 together with the heavy premature withdrawals.

*Agency Force.*—There are about 2,325 authorised agents in the State out of which only 444 are active. They are appointed under the Standardised Agency System. They are required to canvass and secure lump sum investments under Small Savings Certificates. A commission of 1 per cent on the investments secured under Defence Deposit Certificates and National Savings Certificates and 1.25 per cent on the investment secured under National Defence Certificates is paid to them.

Training camps have been conducted for the agents. As an incentive, a silver trophy is being awarded to the agent who secured the maximum investments each year and the trophy went to the Secretary, Revenue Recreation Club, Ootacamund, this year.

Commendatory letters were also given in recognition of the services rendered by the other agents who have secured investments of more than one lakh. A leather bag and an enamel sign board were supplied to the agents who collected Rs. 30,000 and above during the year. The award went to 18 persons during the year.

*Pay Roll Savings Scheme.*—The Pay Roll Savings Groups formed in the various Government offices and other private institutions were functioning effectively. A total of about 4,752 groups were functioning in this State with a membership of 2,68,367. Group leaders nominated by the members were in charge of the collection and remittance of subscription towards Cumulative Time Deposit. Annual meetings of these group leaders in the City were also convened. During the year under report, the meeting was convened by the Director of Small Savings on 3rd December 1967 and addressed by him. Group leaders of all State Government Offices participated. The Regional Director of National Savings and the Postal Officials also addressed the group leaders.

*Incentive for Small Savings Work.*—Shields were awarded to the best Pay Roll Savings Groups under the heads of—

- (1) Public Office.
- (2) Public Sector Undertaking.
- (3) Private Sector Undertaking.
- (4) College.
- (5) High School.

The criteria adopted for the award of shields was the percentage of employees covered by the scheme in an institution. Educational Institutions were also awarded trophies and commendatory letters on the basis of the performance in their Institutions.

Shields as detailed below have been awarded to the groups belonging to the following districts :—

Ramanathapuram—6.

Salem—5.

Thanjavur—2.

Tirunelveli—2.

As an incentive, a rexin hand bag is supplied to all the voluntary workers who collected 100 and more authorisation letters for enrolment under Pay Roll Savings Scheme.

Steps have also been taken for the complete coverage of the Panchayat Union Institutions under Pay Roll.

Panchayat Savings Sub-Committees have been formed and they are responsible for the effective introduction of Pay Roll Savings Scheme in Panchayat and at the Panchayat Union levels.

*Publicity.*—Well equipped publicity vans have been supplied to each of the Collectors of Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Salem for effective publicity and propaganda. The pamphlets produced by the Government of India both in English and Tamil were distributed freely to the prospective investors. Attractive posters and folders produced have also been displayed and distributed in the City and districts. Articles on Small Savings are published monthly in the Official Magazine " Madras Information ".

Hoardings have been erected in the districts headquarters. Slides are prepared for exhibition in Cinema Houses with a view to give wide publicity on the important features of Small Savings Securities.

About 64,350 metallic savings boxes costing Re. 1 each produced by the Savings Mobilisation Board have been sold in the State.

Stalls were opened in all important exhibitions to attract the people and to publicise the movement.

Door-to-door campaigns have also been conducted with the help of Planning forums in colleges. Oratorical and essay competitions have become a regular feature among the college students and prizes awarded to them. A notable feature is the inclusion of lessons in the text-books for higher form students.

The Assistant Director of Small Savings and a Field Officer of this organisation have broadcast over the All-India Radio on the importance of Small Savings and on the topic "Semippu enbathu ikkalathil mudiyuma."

The animated exhibits displayed at the Mount Road Post Office and General Post Office are functioning in order and they attract the public.

Cloth banners were displayed at the important vantage points in the City. About 100 enamel panels were put at the rear of the buses in Madras City containing Small Savings details. Plastic lids numbering 5,000 with inscription of Small Savings slogans were supplied to the investors who opened Cumulative Time Deposit accounts of Rs. 100 and above denominations or deposit Rs. 5,000 in any of the securities at a time. Key chain, ball point pens etc., were also supplied as complimentary articles to each of those investors who invest Rs. 5,000 and above in any of the securities.

The blocks on the maps of India showing the important irrigation projects and Industrial undertakings have been distributed to all leading text-books publishers for publication on the cover of the exercise books.

Poster frames displaying Small Savings advertisement have been put in various offices in the City.

Shields were also awarded to the Madhar Sangams giving the best performance on Small Savings.

*Mail Campaign.*—A mail campaign was organised and appeal under the signature of Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for National Savings was issued to all the Legislators in the State with a request to help the Small Savings movement. Field Officers are maintaining follow up to these appeals. Similiar appeals to teachers were sent through the District Educational Officers, Heads of Educational Institutions and Collectors. Another appeal by the Vice-Chairman to the working classes was also sent to the respective District Collectors and through the Trade Union Leaders. The Commissioner of Labour has also supplemented this appeal to the Trade Union levels with a request to help to spread the message of small savings among the working classes. Results are encouraging. Proper and systematic follow up is maintained.

The Small Savings movement is steadily growing in this State and will assume the role of a mass movement shortly.

## Chapter VI

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### Seasonal Conditions

*South-West Monsoon period.*—The rainfall during the South West Monsoon period extending over June 1967 to September 1967 was below the normal by 7.9 per cent for the Madras State as a whole and it was deficient by 31.8 per cent compared with the corresponding period of previous year.

During the period, there was an average rainfall of 283.5 m.m. which was 24.2 m.m. below the normal rainfall viz., 307.7 m.m for the State. The rainfall was below the normal in all the districts of the State except Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri where it was above the normal. The percentage of deficiency of rainfall ranged from 4.9 to 31.6. The percentage of excess of rainfall was ranging from + 2.1 to 37.3.

*North-East Monsoon period.*—The rainfall during this period extending over October to December 1967 was above the normal by 9.4 per cent for the State as a whole. It was 18.7 per cent below the rainfall of the corresponding period of the previous year. The rainfall was above the normal in all the districts of the State except Madras, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari where it was below the normal. The percentage of excess of rainfall during this period ranged from 2.7 to 53.9. The percentage of deficiency of rainfall ranged from 7.6 to 49.7.

On 1st November 1967 a depression was formed in South-West Bay of Bengal. It centred about 200 km. East of Vedaranyam and intensified into a cyclonic storm and crossed the coast near Cuddalore. It centred near Kallakurichi and at last emerged into the Arabian Sea.

On 4th December 1967 a depression was formed on South-West Bay of Bengal and centred at about 1,200 km. East South-East of Pamban. On 8th December 1967 the severe cyclonic storm crossed the coast near Cuddalore and weakened into a cyclonic storm at about 50 km. South-East of Vellore.

The following table gives district-wise particulars of normal and actual rainfall in M.M. and the percentage of increase or decrease to the normal for the South West and North East monsoons separately.

Districts.	South-west moonsoon period June to September 1967.		Percentage increase or decrease.
	Normal.	Actual.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras .. .. .	363.7	499.2	+ 37.8
Chingleput .. .. .	397.7	463.6	+ 17.8
South Arcot .. .. .	391.8	400.1	+ 2.1
North Arcot .. .. .	440.1	367.6 *	- 16.5
Salem .. .. .	351.9	308.5	- 13.1
Coimbatore .. .. .	199.9	136.7	- 31.6
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	310.6	295.5	- 4.9
Thanjavur .. .. .	286.0	255.2	- 10.8
Madurai .. .. .	233.2	184.5	- 20.9
Ramanathapuram .. .. .	185.4	145.0	- 21.8
Tirunelveli .. .. .	103.5	80.8	- 20.7
The Nilgiris .. .. .	1,081.3	937.0 *	- 11.7
Kanyakumari .. .. .	646.2	622.9	+ 14.0
Dharmapuri .. .. .	366.6	375.1	+ 2.8
State .. .. .	307.7	283.8	- 7.9

Districts.	North-east moonsoon period October to December 1967.		Percentage increase or decrease.
	Normal.	Actual.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras .. .. .	795.3	583.7	- 26.6
Chingleput .. .. .	691.0	595.5 *	- 13.8
South Arcot .. .. .	627.8	645.0	+ 2.7
North Arcot .. .. .	385.5	429.0	+ 11.3
Salem .. .. .	303.1	358.2	+ 18.3
Coimbatore .. .. .	332.1	167.0	- 49.7
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	390.0	536.2 *	+ 37.5
Thanjavur .. .. .	663.5	962.5	+ 45.1
Madurai .. .. .	403.0	369.4 *	- 9.7
Ramanathapuram .. .. .	455.5	700.9	+ 53.9
Tirunelveli .. .. .	485.8	448.8	- 7.6
The Nilgiris .. .. .	513.6	331.0	- 35.6
Kanyakumari .. .. .	564.0	307.1	- 45.5
Dharmapuri .. .. .	290.9	394.6	+ 35.6
State .. .. .	450.4	492.9	+ 9.4

\* Provisional.

### Crop condition July 1967 to December 1967

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair in all the districts of the State except in parts of Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts, where the standing crop was affected by drought. In the non-delta areas of Tiruchirappalli district, the standing paddy crop was withering for want of sufficient water supply. The standing paddy crop in some parts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts was affected due to heavy floods. In Gudalur taluk of The Nilgiris district the standing paddy crop was withering for want of rains.

*Pest attack.*—During the period from July to December 1967 there were pest attacks on the following crops in the areas specified :—

<i>Crop affected by pests.</i>	<i>District and areas affected.</i>
Almost all crops .. ..	Salem and Coimbatore districts.
Paddy .. ..	Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and The Nilgiris districts.

Necessary remedial measures were taken by the Agriculture Department.

### Cyclone and Floods

The State experienced heavy rains and cyclone during the year. The details are given below district-wise :—

*Chingleput.*—There were heavy rains in this district during December 1967. Consequently 237 houses collapsed and 38 irrigation tanks and 25 roads breached. The estimated loss on account of these damages was Rs. 1,71,215. Standing crops over an extent of 474.64 acres of land were affected. The Government had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,850 on relief measures.

*South Arcot.*—Due to the heavy rains in the month of November 1967, about 600 huts were damaged. Ten irrigation sources such as anicuts, tanks and channels breached. Road communication was interrupted due to breaches in 19 roads. A two-year old child died due to collapse of a house in Bhuvanagiri of Chidambaram taluk. The Government had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 74,385 towards relief of distress caused by heavy rains and towards immediate closure of breaches in the irrigation sources and roads. About Rs. 5 lakhs is required for carrying out permanent repairs to the irrigation sources and roads.

*Thanjavur.*—There had been widespread and heavy rains accompanied by stormy weather and heavy winds throughout the district from 6th December 1967 to 10th December 1967. The sea was rough in certain places of the district. Vedaranyam experienced heavy rains with winds at a speed ranging from 35 to 45 km. per hour.

The damage to life and property is detailed below :—

1. Loss of human lives .. 5
2. Loss of cattle .. .. 624 (approximate value Rs. 61,250).
3. *Damage to houses*—
  - (a) Houses fully damaged. 8,705 (approximate value Rs. 5,35,705).
  - (b) Houses partly damaged. 19,849 (approximate value Rs. 5,42,550).
4. *Damage to crops*—
  - (a) Extent submerged 163,168 acres.
  - (b) Extent damaged 5,215 acres.
5. *Damage to irrigation sources*—
  - (a) Number of tanks breached. 370
  - (b) There were breaches in river bunds and irrigation channels also. The cost of restoration of the Vennar system alone was estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs. Pumping schemes in Vedaranyam area were also damaged.
6. *Damage to roads*—
  - (a) Highways roads—
    - (i) Number of breaches and structures damaged. 130
    - (ii) Amount required for—
      - (a) Immediate restoration .. Rs. 7,52,200
      - (b) Permanent restoration .. Rs. 21,83,200
  - (b) Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads—
 Amount required for restoration .. Rs. 5,91,000

*Relief measures.*—Fifty-six feeding centres were opened and 16,537 people were fed. The Collector incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 4,91,044-59 towards the payment of cash doles and free feeding of victims. The Government had sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 1 lakh for grant of interest-free loans not exceeding Rs.60

per acre in the form of seeds and fertilisers for fresh replanting of the area where the late "Thaladi" crop was damaged due to submersion. Besides, loans not exceeding Rs. 200 per acre were sanctioned for reclamation of sandcast lands. An allotment of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the Government for this purpose. The Government sanctioned the appointment of special staff to expedite the relief operations.

*Tiruchirappalli.*—Due to heavy rains on 3rd November 1967, the river Vellar in Perambalur taluk was in spate and the flood water entered the villages on the banks of the river and caused considerable damage to the houses and standing crops. One hundred and ten houses collapsed and two tanks breached. The total estimated loss on account of these damages was Rs. 13,230. A sum of Rs. 3,560 was distributed as cash doles among the victims.

There was again heavy rains in the district from 6th to 9th December 1967 due to cyclonic effect and consequently there was widespread damage. One thousand six hundred and twenty-six houses collapsed. Three hundred and seventy-nine tanks and 55 roads breached. The total loss on account of these damage was estimated at Rs. 2,89,505. An expenditure of Rs. 54,965 was incurred towards payment of cash grants to the victims.

*Salem.*—There were heavy rains in Attur taluk during November 1967. One thousand four hundred and forty-six houses were damaged. Three irrigation tanks and 39 roads maintained by local bodies breached thereby necessitating an expenditure of Rs. 2,66,940 towards their restoration. The total estimated value of loss due to these rains was Rs. 10,45,500. A sum of Rs. 42,970 was disbursed to the victims as relief grants.

*Dharmapuri.*—Hosur taluk in this district experienced heavy rains and consequential floods from 2nd to 4th November 1967. There were damages to irrigation tanks, roads and houses. One hundred and four houses were damaged. Twenty-three tanks and three channels breached. Nine roads, four culverts and three bridges were damaged. The total value of damages has been estimated at Rs. 4,64,500.

*Ramanathapuram.*—The East Ramanathapuram district was affected by heavy rains and floods in October and November 1967. The rainfall in the coastal areas of the district was

considerable and Ramanathapuram taluk especially Rameswaram Island and Tiruvadanai taluk were affected badly. There was no loss of human life. Considerable damages were caused to living huts, cattle, irrigation, tanks and roads. The details are given below :—

A. Damage (breaches) to irrigation sources—

Major	.. .. .	84
Minor	.. .. .	544
Total	..	628

B. Damage to houses—Number of houses damaged—5,000.

C. Damage to roads—

Damages to the roads have been extensive. The National Highway from Madurai to Dhanushkodi was damaged and the cost of its repairs was estimated at Rs. 3.6 lakhs. Several other roads under the control of the State Government and the Panchayats were also damaged. It was estimated that a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs might be required for repair of these roads.

D. Damage for Fishing Implements—

(i) Number of fishing boats damaged—

Completely	.. .. .	193
Partly	.. .. .	106

(ii) Number of Nylon nets washed away—1,200 (in 25 out of 56 fishing villages affected).

(iii) Number of catamarans washed away—182 (in 25 out of 56 fishing villages affected).

E. Damages to Agricultural Lands—

Extent of land sand-cast—400 acres (approximately).

The Government had sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs towards payment of cash grants to the flood victims and Rs. 27,200 towards feeding charges in Ramanathapuram district. A special allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned for grant of loans for reclamation of sand-cast lands at Rs. 200 per acre.

*Tirunelveli.*—The district experienced heavy rains in the month of November 1967. A total number of 88 tanks (P.W., F.P. and M.I. tanks) breached. Seven hundred and eighty-four huts were

damaged. Sixteen roads were affected. Seven salt factories suffered damage to an extent of Rs. 20 lakhs. The East India Match Factory at Koilpatti also sustained loss which has been estimated between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000.

\* A sum of Rs. 17,210 was disbursed to the victims as relief grants.

*Famine (Drought conditions)—Ramanathapuram.*—There was failure of crops in Sattur and Srivilliputhur taluks and Rajapalayam and Virudhunagar sub-taluks due to adverse seasonal conditions. The grant of ordinary remissions under B.S.O. 13 to wet lands in these areas where successful crops could not be raised for want of water was ordered.

*Tirunelveli.*—Due to the failure of the North-East Monsoon during the Pishanam season, crops in the taluks of Tenkasi, Sankarankoil, Shencottah and in the Radhapuram sub-taluk were affected. However, the failure of the rains was more pronounced in the Radhapuram sub-taluk where crops both wet and dry failed in large tracts. Besides the grant of remission for wet lands in the Radhapuram sub-taluk under the provisions of B.S.O. 13, the postponement of collection of current land revenue on wet lands in this sub-taluk to Fasli 1378 was also ordered. The adoption of a 'go slow' policy in the collection of current loan instalments was also ordered.

*Kanyakumari.*—The Kumbham crop of Fasli 1377 raised in about 20,000 acres of land under the 'Kodayar' irrigation system failed completely due to want of water. The waiver of the entire water cess, viz., Rs. 2 per acre leviable on wet lands and the remission of the actual water cess realisable on the second crop on Thiruthu lands was sanctioned.

#### Land Revenue for Fasli 1376

The demand under Land Revenue (including Inam Assessment, Additional Assessment and Additional Water Cess) for Fasli 1376 (both arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 14,84,18,045 of which a sum of Rs. 12,32,80,199 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,51,37,846. The balance included an amount of Rs. 20,90,975 the collection of which was suspended or postponed. The percentage of net collectable balance to demand worked out to

15.5 per cent. The collection work during the Fasli 1376 was reviewed by the Board and instructions were issued then and there for speeding up collection.

### Court of Wards

All the estates which were under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards were handed over to the proprietors of the estates, concerned, except the Sivagiri Estate in Tirunelveli district and the Marungapuri Estate in Tiruchirappalli district. As regards the Sivagiri Estate, the suit filed by the parties is still pending decision by the Civil Court.

Regarding the Marungapuri Estate, seven of the defendants have filed a joint petition in the Sub-Court, Tiruchirappalli, regarding the partition of the properties which are still under the Court of Wards (representing the Collector) and the Court had ordered for delivery of the properties to the respective sharers by 28th January 1967. The properties were accordingly handed over to the respective sharers on 28th February 1967. The Court has yet to pass orders on some other properties of the estate. The Collector has not yet been relieved from the receivership.

### Old-Age Pension

The scheme for the grant of pension to old persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them, continued this year also. From the date of inception of the scheme, i.e., from 1st April 1962, a sum of Rs. 20 is being paid as old-age pension to destitutes of 65 years of age and over and to destitutes aged 60 years and over who are incapacitated to earn a livelihood.

The total number of applications received from the beginning up to the calendar year 1967 was 2,67,904 out of which pension was sanctioned in 74,520 cases and 1,79,572 applications rejected. The number of vacancies due to death and due to other causes which has arisen after 1st April 1964 was 24,863. Pension was sanctioned in

8,624 cases till 31st December 1967. The number of old-age pensioners on the roll and the number of pensioners who actually received old-age pension as on 31st December 1967 are given below :

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of Pensioners on the roll.</i>	<i>Number of pensioners actually received pension.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras .. .. .	1,730	1,489
Chingleput .. .. .	2,518	2,264
South Arcot .. .. .	2,274	2,207
North Arcot .. .. .	3,246	3,148
Salem .. .. .	4,843	4,831
Dharmapuri .. .. .	3,552	3,392
Coimbatore .. .. .	4,293	4,110
The Nilgiris .. .. .	340	329
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	2,529	2,451
Thanjavur .. .. .	5,059	4,787
Madurai .. .. .	3,595	2,951
Ramanathapuram .. .. .	2,643	2,539
Tirunelveli .. .. .	4,269	4,072
Kanyakumari .. .. .	2,463	2,370

The actual expenditure under the scheme during the calendar year 1967 amounts to Rs. 97,600.93.

#### Assignment of lands to landless poor

Assignment of land to landless poor persons is being made under the provision of the B.S.O. 15. The order of priority is as given below :

(1) Families of servicemen who have been killed or disabled in action.

(2) Persons in active Military service.

(3) Ex-servicemen.

(4) Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order.

(5) Landless poor Harijans.

(6) Other landless poor.

The extent of lands assigned in favour of Harijans, servicemen and ex-servicemen and displaced Goldsmiths upto the end of the year 1967 and the number of applications disposed of are given below :—

	<i>Extent assigned (Acres).</i>	<i>Number of applications disposed.</i>
(1) Harijans .. .. .	3,350.74	802
(2) Servicemen and Ex-service- men.	7,323.25	2,610
(3) Displaced Goldsmiths ..	729.78	401

### Agricultural Income-tax

The Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950) continued to be administered during the year 1967. The post of the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax has been merged with the post of the Director of Settlements with effect from 1st April 1967.

After the re-organisation of the Agricultural Income-tax Department with effect from 1st December 1966, the Agricultural Income-tax work has been transferred to the Tahsildars in seven districts. After re-organisation, the following are the officers administering the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 :—

- (1) The Director of Settlements and Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax in the Senior I.A.S. Cadre.
- (2) One Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax and five Assistant Commissioners in the cadre of Deputy Collectors.
- (3) Eighteen Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the cadre of Tahsildars.
- (4) Three Assistant Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars.
- (5) Fifty-eight Tahsildars in the seven districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts (excluding Shencottah taluk).

The total revenue derived during the period from January to December 1967 is Rs. 1,64,74,992.01.

## Stamps

The receipts under judicial and non-judicial stamps during the years 1966 and 1967 were as follows :—

	1966.	1967.
	RS.	RS.
Judicial stamps ..	1,87,16,057-66	2,14,81,797-49
Non-judicial stamps	6,81,89,636-40	8,20,99,084-24

There was an increase in the sale of judicial stamps in 1967 to the tune of Rs. 27,65,739-83. The increase in receipts is due to the increase in litigation and the large number of suits filed in courts.

There was an increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps in 1967 to the tune of Rs. 1,39,09,447-84. The total increase in the sales of judicial and non-judicial stamp papers in 1967 is to the tune of Rs. 1,66,75,187-67.

## Settlement of Estates

The year under report is the 18th year after the formation of settlement parties for the ryotwari settlement of estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. There are three settlement offices in the State—one at Madurai, the second at Thanjavur and the third at Salem. The Settlement office at Madurai has got branch settlement offices at Madurai, Nagercoil and Koilpatti. The Settlement office, Thanjavur, has got branch settlement offices at Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli and a sub-branch settlement office at Pudukkottai. The Settlement office at Salem has got branch settlement offices at Salem, Chingleput and Gobichettipalayam.

2. The introduction of settlement in the estate areas taken over by Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, has almost been completed. The details of the total area for settlement, the area settled so far and the balance to be settled are as follows :—

	Number of estates.	Area in square miles.
1. Area for settlement ..	4,987	11,578-79
2. Area settled up to fasli 1376	4,976	11,358-85
3. Area programmed for settlement in fasli 1377.	11	219-94
Total ..	4,987	11,578-79

The main items of work that are being attended to by the Settlement parties are :—

1. Residuary items of work under the Act XXVI of 1948 and

2. The implementation of the Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963.

The work relating to the implementation of the following Acts is in progress :—

(1) The Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963—Act 26 of 1963.

(2) The Madras Leascholds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963—Act 27 of 1963.

(3) The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963—Act 30 of 1963.

The total number of estates notified under the new Acts up to 31st December 1967 are as follows :—

			<i>Number of estates.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>
Act 26 of 1963	..	..	1,970	1,290.03
Act 27 of 1963	..	..	12	30.61
Act 30 of 1963	..	..	13,524 (villages).	1,587.11

The amount of 'Compensation' and 'Interim payment' deposited for the estates settled so far are as follows :—

	<i>Compensation.</i>	<i>Interim Payment.</i>
Amount deposited up to December 1966.	6,28,86,500	2,02,95,300
Amount deposited from January to December 1967.	4,14,200	1,28,400
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>6,33,00,700</b>	<b>2,04,23,700</b>

No perambulation work was done during the year.

#### *Resttlement work in Pudukkottai merged territory.*

This work has already been completed in the entire area of 1,077.61 square miles. The remnants of work are now being attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Tiruchirappalli. The work relating to the Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Pudukkottai merged area is also being attended to by the same staff.

*Area for settlement.*

		<i>Area in square miles.</i>
Act 26 of 1963	--	53.67
Act 30 of 1963	..	127.47

A Special Assistant Settlement Officer for the investigation of Inam tenure in Pudukkottai merged area has also been appointed.

**INTRODUCTION OF RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT IN THE TRANSFERRED TERRITORY IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAM TALUK OF TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.**

The work relating to the implementation of the following Acts is being attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Nagercoil, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, Madurai and the work is in progress :—

(i) The Madras (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964.

(ii) The Kanyakumari Sreepandaravaka lands (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1964.

(iii) The Madras (Transferred Territory) Jenmikaram Payment Abolition Act, 1964.

(iv) The Madras (Transferred Territory) Tiruppuvaram Payment Abolition Act, 1964.

(v) The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.

*Area for settlement.*

	<b>SQUARE MILES.</b>
Kanyakumari district ...	452.73
Shencottah taluk (Tirunelveli district).	52.70
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>505.43</b>

**REVENUE FOLLOW UP WORK IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT.**

This work and the work relating to the implementation of the Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 are being attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gobichettipalayam.

The establishment charges incurred for the office of the Director of Settlements and for the Settlement parties are as follows :—

	RS.
1. Office of the Director of Settlements ..	2,43,327.84
2. Settlement parties .. .. .	22,19,699.36
Total ..	<u>24,63,027.20</u>

The increase in the expenditure on the staff in the Settlement parties during this year is due to the fact that settlement has expanded considerably and additional staff were employed for statutory enquiry work under the Act 26/63. An additional Assistant Settlement Officer at Madurai has been employed for attending to the disposal of statutory enquiry cases under Act XXVI of 1948.

#### Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on land)

*The Act.*—The Madras land reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on land) Act, 1961 which was published in May 1962 has been given retrospective effect from 6th April 1960 (the date of publication of original bill). It is with reference to the position of agricultural holdings of persons, families, companies, etc., as on 6th April 1960, that proceedings are taken under the Act.

*Salient Provisions.*—The scope of the Act is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings of individuals, families, companies, etc. and to acquire the surplus lands on payment of compensation. For individuals and families of 5 members and less, the ceiling area has been fixed as 30 standard acres and for every additional member in a family 5 standard acres are allowed. Female members in a family holding land on 6th April 1960 are allowed to have 10 standard acres as stridhana, apart from the ceiling area. The overall ceiling area is however 60 standard acres. Ordinary acres are converted into standard acres for purposes of this Act, in accordance with the ratio laid down in the Act itself, based on the rate of assessment of the lands in question. The Act contains suitable provisions for dealing with subsequent acquisitions and sales of lands, if these transactions affect the provisions of the Act. Two statutory bodies called the Madras Land Board and the Madras Sugar Factory Board deal with applications for retention of lands for dairy farming, livestock breeding, sugar factory, etc.

The ceiling area in the case of cultivating tenants is 5 standard acres and lands in excess of this limit have to be taken over by the Authorised Officer and distributed to others on lease. Certain

categories of lands such as those owned by Government Public Trusts and Local Authorities, plantations, fuel topes, and orchards and grazing lands upto 50 acres are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Claims regarding exemption are disposed of by Authorised Officers after due inspection and enquiry. Appeals against the orders of the Authorised Officer lie to the Land Tribunal (Sub-Judge). Revision against a few orders also lies to the Land Commissioner (Member in charge of Land Reforms in the Board of Revenue). The Madras Land Reforms (Disposal of surplus lands) Rules 1965, have been framed for the assignment of the surplus lands to landless persons, prescribing an order of priority among the applicants.

*Agency for Implementation.*—The Act is administered by nine Gazetted Officers in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, who are called Authorised Officers.

*Procedure of Implementation.*—Out of 24,038 cases taken up for preliminary verification, it was found that further action was required in 6,440 cases and they were taken to a Master Register. After getting returns from the land owners and checking them up with the records of enquiry, the total extent held in each case was worked out. The claims for exemption in respect of topes, orchards, grazing lands, etc., were decided and as a result of these, further action was dropped in 3,523 cases. In another 890 cases, civil litigation in respect of some lands and inam lands are involved and so action in these cases has been kept in abeyance, pending Civil court's decision or issue of ryotwari patta for inam lands. Draft statements were prepared in 1,943 cases and enquiries are pending in the remaining 84 cases. After the preparation of draft statements, 221 cases had to be closed as a result of allowing objections preferred by the land owners. Final statements were prepared in 1,241 cases : 280 cases are covered by stay orders and the remaining 201 cases are pending enquiry.

*Notification of Surplus Lands.*—As a result of detailed enquiries, grant of exemptions and disposals of objections, it was found that the surplus extent would be about 69,000 acres. Surplus lands have actually been notified to a total extent of 25,147 acres so far. Out of the remaining extent, sizeable area (about 34,000 acres) is covered by cases in which writ appeals, writs, revisions and appeals have been filed, in the Supreme Court, High Court and Sub-Courts and the remaining cases are pending enquiry. After the issue of the notification for taking over the surplus lands, some

land owners filed appeals and got stay orders and in these cases the surplus lands could not be taken possession of. Similarly, in some other caess, there are standing crops, the harvest of which has to be awaited for taking possession. Deducting 6,230 acres under these categories, the remaining 18,917 acres have been taken possession of by the Authorised Officers.

*Disposal of Surplus Lands.*—The surplus lands acquired by the Government under the Act have to be assigned to eligible persons in accordance with Madras Land Reforms (Disposal of surplus Land Rules, 1965.) As it was considered that the formalities connected with the assignment would take a long time, the lands taken over were leased to eligible persons for the agricultural year 1966-67 on collection of fair rent. The leases are being renewed for the current year also. In accordance with this policy, an extent of 17,212 acres has been leased out to 7,179 persons, on collection of lease rent of Rs. 11,58,825 for the current year. The remaining extent of 1,705 acres is covered by stay orders issued after taking possession. The Authorised Officers are taking steps to assign the surplus lands taken over under the Act. They have issued notices inviting applications for assignment in 976 cases involving a surplus extent of 14,533 acres and in 675 cases involving 6,883 acres applications have been received and further notices inviting objections have been issued. Proposals for assignment have been finalised in 157 cases for an extent of 1,028 acres.

*Payment of Compensation.*—Out of 1,083 cases in which notifications under section 18 (1) have been published so far, the Authorised Officers have prepared draft compensation assessment rolls in 859 cases. The remaining cases are either covered by stay orders or are pending enquiry. After disposing of objections preferred by landowners, final compensation rolls have been prepared in 700 cases.

Final compensation rolls have so far been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in 561 cases involving a total compensation of Rs. 56,71,000. Out of this, on indents placed by the Authorised Officers the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, has issued compensation bonds in 457 cases for a total sum of Rs. 45,56,000. A total amount of Rs. 37,72,000 has been paid in 364 cases in the shape of compensation bonds and cash.

*Cultivating Tenants.*—Out of 2,436 cases of cultivating tenants taken up for detailed enquiry, action was dropped in 1,346 cases as the extent held was below the ceiling limit on the notified date. Notices for taking over surplus lands to the extent of 2,102 acres were issued in 368 cases.

Due to the elaborate procedure to be followed and the various legal proceedings, the work could not be pushed through expeditiously.

### District Gazetteers

The work relating to the revision of the District Gazetteers of this State is attended to by the State Editor, Gazetteer Unit.

*The Salem District Gazetteer.*—The entire work connected with the printing of this District Gazetteer was completed during the year and it was released on the 6th September, 1967 by Hon'ble Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food.

*The Kanyakumari, The Tirunelveli and The Ramanathapuram District Gazetteers.*—The draft volumes of the District Gazetteers of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram were sent to the Press for printing towards the end of the year 1967.

*The Tiruchirappalli, The Nilgiris and The North Arcot District Gazetteers.*—The draft volumes of the District Gazetteers of the 3 districts are ready for being sent to Press.

*The Chingleput District Gazetteer.*—The draft volume of this Gazetteer was sent to the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India for scrutiny and approval in June, 1967. During the period a few draft portions of this Gazetteer were also received back from some of the Heads of Departments with their Scrutiny Reports. The Scrutiny Reports were examined in detail and necessary incorporations were made in the draft volume.

*The Madras District (City) Gazetteer.*—The work is in progress. The preliminary compilation of some of the chapters of this Gazetteer was done during the period.

*The State Gazetteer.*—The preliminary work on the State Gazetteer has been initiated. A detailed draft pattern for the State Gazetteer was evolved and sent to the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India, for scrutiny and approval. Various authorities were also addressed for the preliminary supply of

material for some of the chapters in the State Gazetteer. The rough compilation of a few chapters like "History" and "Power, Mines and Minerals" was done.

*The State Advisory Committee for the District Gazetteers.*—A State Advisory Committee was constituted for the District Gazetteers of the State, with the First Member, Board of Revenue as the Chairman, the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras and the Director of Statistics, Madras as the official members of the Committee, besides other non-official members. The State Editor is the Convenor of the Committee.

*General.*—Information about the organisational set-up of the Gazetteer Unit of this State and the procedure for compilation and scrutiny of the draft chapters, etc., followed in this Unit were furnished on their request, to the State Editors of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan. Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor (District Gazetteers), Ministry of Education, New Delhi paid a visit to this Unit in June 1967 and met the Chief Secretary to Government, the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department and the State Editor, Madras and discussed with them about the work on the Gazetteers in this State.

The State Editor visited a number of places of historical importance, temples, educational institutions, factories, etc., and gathered adequate and suitable particulars for the various chapters of the District Gazetteers.

### **Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration**

For attending to the various items of Survey work in the State, there are in all five Survey Parties, six Re-survey Parties, five Ranges besides the City Survey Party and the Central Survey Office, Madras. The mobile staff of the Survey and Land Records Ranges at Coimbatore, Madurai, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Madras have attended to the regular items of Survey work required by the Collectors/District Revenue Officers (including *ad hoc* survey works connected with the various developmental activities) and also to the clearance of arrears under maintenance. The work turned out by the various survey units is as follows :—

*Survey Party, Sivaganga.*—This Party continued to attend to the remnants of the survey of estates notified and taken over by Government under the Madras Act XXVI of 1948, in

addition to the estates notified under the Madras Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in the taluks of Tiruppattur, Sivaganga and Tiruvadanai of Ramanathapuram district and Dindigul and Tirumangalam of Madurai district. An area of 4.95 square miles under location and 23.64 square miles under measurement were realised. Records for an area of 84.99 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. Final notification under section 13 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 was published for 20 villages in various taluks of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Village maps for 4 villages were sent to the Central Survey Office, Madras for publication. Fair, duplicate and triplicate copies of F.M.Bs. for 117 Blocks of 7 hill villages in Periakulam taluk were prepared and supplied. The total expenditure on account of this party was Rs. 5,43,880.

*Survey Party, Salem.*—This party attended to the post-survey correction work necessitated by estate settlement operations in Salem and Dharmapuri districts, besides the re-survey of Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam taluks of Coimbatore district and the estates notified under the Madras Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 in the districts of Salem and Dharmapuri. An area of 49.97 square miles under location and 26.51 square miles under measurement were realised. Records for an area of 233.89 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The total expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 2,64,411.

*Survey Party, Ramanathapuram.*—This Party attended to post-survey correction work necessitated by estate settlement operations in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. The survey of estates notified and taken over under the Madras Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 was also continued. Measurement work was completed for an area of 37.99 square miles and records were supplied to the Settlement Department. Cost rates were also worked out for all the taluks where substantial areas have been surveyed. A sum of Rs. 1,84,143 was collected towards ryots' share of survey charges in Ramanathapuram district. The total expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 4,50,152.

*Survey Party, Pattukkottai.*—This Party continued to attend to the remnants of survey of estates notified under the Madras Act XXVI of 1948 and the survey of estates notified and taken over under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Thanjavur district. An area of 11.90 square miles under location and an area of 16.02 square miles under measurement were realised. Records for an

area of 73.74 square miles were supplied to Settlement. Cost rates were worked out for all the surveyed villages. An amount of Rs. 957.57 being the ryots' share of survey charges was adjusted during the year. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 2,97,303.

*Survey Party, Pudukkottai.*—This Party has, already, completed the survey of all lands (except Major Inams) of Pudukkottai Division and handed over the records to the Settlement Department. The survey operations in respect of estates notified under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in various taluks of Tiruchirappalli district were continued. An area of 4.04 square miles under location and an area of 27 square miles under measurement were realised. Records for 108 villages covering an area of 63.64 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. Fair, duplicate and triplicate copies of F.M.Bs. for 63 villages were prepared in respect of Kulathur and Tirumayam taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 was published for 54 villages. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 6,11,130.

*Re-survey Party, Nagercoil.*—The Re-survey of the lands in the transferred territory of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district, the survey of estates notified under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Tirunelveli district and the Town Survey of Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram, Colachel and Kuzhithurai Municipalities of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Town of Tirunelveli district were continued to be attended to by this Party during the year. The outturn realised by this Party was 15.58 square miles under location and 21.21 square miles under measurement. Records for an area of 117.29 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The total expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 11,18,847.

*Re-survey Party, Erode.*—This Party continued to attend to the re-survey work in Erode and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore district. The survey of an area of 128.37 square miles under location and 79.14 square miles under measurement were completed. Records for an area of 160.61 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The total expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 2,79,460.

*Re-survey Party, Cuddalore.*—This Party continued to attend to the General re-survey of Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district under Metric System. Location work was completed for an area of 218.46 square kilometres (84.37 square miles). Measurement work was completed for an area of 207.76 square kilometres (80.20 square miles). Records for an area of 149.15 square kilometres (57.61 square miles) from the field were received in office for processing and office processing was duly completed for an area of 46.06 square kilometres (17.78 square miles). The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 3,07,630.

*Re-survey Party, Ootacamund at Coimbatore.*—The Re-survey of Coonoor taluk (The Nilgiris) and a portion of Dharapuram taluk (Coimbatore) was continued by this Party besides the supplemental survey of T.D. Minor Inam fields of over 25 acres in Dharapuram taluk (Coimbatore). An area of 9.47 square miles (24.53 square kilometres) under location and an area of 15.24 square miles (39.48 square kilometres) under measurement was realised in Coonoor taluk of The Nilgiris district. In respect of Dharapuram taluk an area of 12.32 square miles (31.91 square kilometres) was measured. An area of 15.13 square miles (39.20 square kilometres) pertaining to the portions dealt with under T. D. Minor Inam in Dharapuram taluk was covered under measurement. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 3,88,249.

*Re-survey Party, Madurai.*—The re-survey of Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district and Dharapuram taluk (part) of Coimbatore district was continued by this unit. The outturn realised under location and measurement was 13.59 square miles (35.20 square kilometres) and 43.54 square miles (110.81 square kilometres), respectively. This Party also attended to the survey of estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Tiruppattur taluk (Ramanathapuram) and Dindigul (Madurai). An area of 7.81 square miles was measured in those taluks. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 5,40,883.

*Re-survey Party, Vellore.*—The Re-survey of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot district under the metric system was attended to by this Party. An outturn of 777.68 square kilometres (300.06 square miles) under location and 27.64 square miles under measurement was realised. The preparation of A & B stone registers was taken up in respect of estate villages notified under the Madras Act XXVI of 1948 in North Arcot district. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 3,04,789.

*City Survey Party, Madras.*—This Party continued to attend to the Town survey work under the metric system in respect of 22 ryotwari villages in Madras City Extended Area. An outturn of 3,324.59 hectares (12.76 square miles) was realised under measurement during the year. Records for 365 blocks were received from the field for office processing. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 2,16,865.

*Survey and Land Records Ranges—Coimbatore Range.*—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work such as Town survey in Municipal areas and Street Survey in Panchayat limits in Coimbatore, Madurai and The Nilgiris districts entrusted to this Range. The Re-survey of Dharapuram taluk (part) of Coimbatore district was also attended to by this Range. During the year, 49.57 linear miles under Street Survey and 0.38 square mile under Town survey of Madurai Town were completed. In Dharapuram taluk an area of 22.66 square miles was measured. The survey of estates taken over by the Government under Madras Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in certain taluks of Coimbatore district was also dealt with by this Range. An area of 18.61 square miles was measured under these Acts. The expenditure on account of this Range was Rs. 2,50,214.

*Ramanathapuram Range at Madurai.*—This Range continued to attend to regular items of survey work such as Town survey in Municipal areas and Street Survey in Panchayat limits of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Stray cases of supplemental sub-divisions due to revision consequent on enquiries by the Settlement Officers in ex-Estate areas in addition to the survey in respect of the estates notified under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in various taluks of Ramanathapuram district were also attended to. An outturn of 94.19 kilo metres under street survey and 0.16 square mile under Town survey was realised. The final check of Street survey has been completed in 2 Panchayats in Tirunelveli district. Records for 11.27 square miles relating to the estates notified and taken over under Madras Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 were supplied to the Settlement Department. The final notification under section 13 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 was published for 123 villages. The total expenditure on account of this Range was Rs. 4,08,677.

*Cuddalore Range.*—This Range continued to attend to regular items of survey work such as Town survey in Municipal areas and Street Survey in Panchayat limits in the districts of South Arcot,

Salem and Dharmapuri, in addition to the special items of work connected with the assignment and acquisition of lands. The survey of estates notified under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in South Arcot district was also dealt with by this Range. Street survey of six Panchayats in Salem district was completed. Records for 18 villages notified and taken over under Act 26 of 1963 were supplied to the Settlement Department. The maintenance staff of this Range renewed 5,257 stones and measured 8,213 sub-divisions in South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri districts. The total expenditure on account of this Range was Rs. 1,65,265.

*Tiruchirappalli Range.*—This Range continued to attend to regular items of survey work allotted to in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur and the Survey of Estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Thanjavur district. Renewal of missing survey marks in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts was also done.

Under the scheme for elimination of joint holdings, the mobile party, sanctioned for the purpose, attended to the work connected with the separation of joint holdings in the taluks of Musiri and Mayuram. The office processing of Street survey records in respect of 22 Panchayats in Tiruchirappalli district and 4 Panchayats in Thanjavur district was completed. The town survey of Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam Towns is in progress. The survey of estates notified and taken over under Madras Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 entrusted to this Unit was completed excepting the villages covered by stay orders of the High Court. The total expenditure on account of this Range was Rs. 1,86,939.

*Madras Range.*—This Range continued to attend to regular items of survey work assigned to it in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. The survey of estates notified and taken over under Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot was also done. An area of 277.42 hectares, 75.27 square kilometres was realised under measurement. Street survey records for 24.97 hectares were sent for final check operations. Records for an area of 114.55 square kilometres were supplied to the Settlement Department. Final notification under section 13 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 was published for 55 villages. The expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 1,50,868.07.

*Central Survey Office, Madras.*—The main items of work done during the year related to the preparation and printing of departmental maps. The work is based on the programme approved by

the Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras. The revision of village maps once in 30 years, the revision of Taluk maps once in fifteen years and the quinquennial revision of the district touring maps were maintained. Drawing and printing of village maps, town maps, union maps, composite maps, taluk maps and district touring maps were taken up during the year. Several special items of work such as preparation of special maps, charts, graphs, specimens and furnishing of extracts from the maps and records to other Departments, local and statutory bodies were undertaken. Diploma and Degree forms in Arts and Science were also prepared and supplied to the Universities.

In addition to the printing of the items mentioned above in black print, drawing blue print for drawing fresh originals, cyanotype copies for issue of proofs to the District Officers, grey prints, etc., for preparation of colour patterns have been executed.

*Cost of work.*—(a) The amount realised by the sale of maps to Government Departments by adjustment bills was Rs. 81,261·70.

(b) The amount realised from the private parties towards printing and supply of maps and extracts from survey records, etc., during the year was Rs. 4,496·93.

(c) The cost of maps supplied free of cost to the Collectors and other officers of the State was Rs. 4,96,297·40. The total expenditure incurred on account of this Central Survey Office was Rs. 12,43,853.

*Revenue Records and Registration.*—Transfer of Revenue Registry falls under the following heads :—

(1) Transfers made with reference to applications and notices received from the Sub-Registrars.

(2) Transfers effected on applications and intimations received from the registered holders, village officers and others.

The total number of applications under the above categories, including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 1,52,972 of which 1,37,005 were disposed of during the year.

The disposal of applications for the transfer of Revenue Registry in the State during the year was fair in all the districts. 1,279 cases of enjoyment and 622 cases of succession were reported by the Karnams and 98 cases of wrong registry were detected by the Revenue Inspectors.

*Sub-division and Check Measurement.*—The total number of sub-divisions to be attended to, including the number pending at the beginning of the year was 39,101. Of these, 33,055 were measured leaving a balance of 6,046. Steps were taken to clear up the outstanding items. There were 14,952 sub-divisions to be incorporated in the Taluk Copy of the field measurement books during the year. Of these, 11,221 sub-divisions were mapped, leaving a balance of 3,731 sub-divisions.

*Stone-maintenance.*—The total number of stones requiring renewal (including those discovered during the year) was 17,41,245 and the number renewed during the year was 41,682. The Board is reviewing the progress of work turned out in this regard, every quarter.

*Maintenance of Surveys in Municipal and Panchayat areas.*—Town Surveyors are working in all the Town-surveyed Municipalities and Panchayat Surveyors in the street-surveyed Panchayats.

In Madras City, the revised maintenance rules were followed.

*Revenue Survey Advances.*—The discrepancies noticed between the departmental figures and the figures furnished by the Accountant-General, Madras, in the half-yearly Survey Advance Accounts are being reconciled by the respective Collectors/District Revenue Officers. The reconciliation work is being checked by the District Inspector of Survey and Land Records and the Survey and Land Records Range Officers during their visits, so as to ensure correct maintenance of the Survey Advance Accounts at the taluk and district levels. Inspection of the taluk Offices is being made by the District Inspector and the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.

## Registration

The number of Registration Districts in the State continued to be 17 during the year 1967 and there has been no change.

Three new Sub-Registry Offices were opened during the year at (1) Vettavalam in North Arcot district, (2) Peddanaickenpalayam in Salem district and (3) Veppoor in Chidambaram district. The Sub-Registry Office at Yercaud in Salem district was abolished and the itinerating system of Registering documents was introduced at that place with effect from 1st May 1967.

To suit the convenience of the public, transfer of villages from one Sub-district to another was effected in some districts.

The total number of registration offices in the State at the close of the year was 379—

(a) *Acts*.—Orders were passed appointing 1st April 1967 as the date on which the Indian Registration (Madras) Amendment Act, 1966—(Madras Act 21 of 1966) should come into force. This Act was passed for effecting a change in the registration procedure by providing for filing copies of documents (to be produced by parties) in registration offices instead of the documents admitted to registration being copied by hand in the Register Books by the office staff and for effecting economy in expenditure on staff and for enabling the quick registration of documents and then return to parties.

(b) *Rules*.—The Indian Registration (Filing of True Copies) Rules, 1967 were framed by the Government in connection with the implementation of Madras Act 21 of 1966 referred to above. Sub-Rules (VIII) and (IX) of Rule 10 were amended subsequently to facilitate proper authentication of the copies filed.

To afford facilities for the Registration of documents in minority languages in the concerned areas, Rule 14 of the rules made under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 was suitably amended.

(c) *Table of Fees*.—A new sale clause namely sub-clause XLIX was added in article I (k) of the table of fees prepared under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act for remitting the Registration fee payable in respect of a certain document relating to purchase of land for housing the Information Office of the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, Madras.

During 1967, a post of Assistant Inspector-General of Registration in the scale of pay of Rs. 900-50-1,100 and 4 posts of Inspectors of Registration Offices in the scale of Rs. 600-30-900 with headquarters at Cuddalore, Salem, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli were sanctioned.

Four hundred and twelve clerks of this department who were rendered surplus to the requirements of this department on the introduction of the filing system of registration procedure were absorbed in the other Departments of Government.

This department continued to administer (i) The Societies Registration Act 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860), in the State of Madras excluding the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah

taluk of Tirunelveli district and (ii) The Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (The Travancore-Cochin Act XII of 1955) and the Travancore-Cochin Document Writers' Licence Rules, 1955 in the merged areas, namely the Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

Particulars regarding the total number of documents registered in this State during the years 1967 and 1966 are given below:—

1967.	
1. Number of documents registered ..	994,027.
2. Income .. .. .	Rs. 210.42 lakhs.
3. Expenditure .. .. .	Rs. 70.11 lakhs.
1966.	
1. Number of documents registered ..	1,024,829.
2. Income .. .. .	Rs. 198.86 lakhs.
3. Expenditure .. .. .	Rs. 65.91 lakhs.

### Forest Panchayats

Forest Panchayats are functioning only in Madurai district. There are two forest panchayats in Madurai West Development district, comprising an area of 1,923.29 acres and three forest panchayats in the East Development district with an area of 2,080.74 acres. Proposals to transfer these panchayats forests to the Forest Department for proper maintenance are under the consideration of the Government.

### Excise and Prohibition

Prohibition continued to be in force throughout Madras State during the year 1967. The over all administration of the Madras Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, etc., was vested with the Board of Revenue. The Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the enforcement of prohibition throughout the State. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board was attending to the formation, control and supervision of jaggery manufacturing Co-operative Societies for providing employment to ex-tappers and work relating to the issue of licences for tapping "Padani". The Officials of the Revenue Department continued to attend to the supervision and checking of the various types

of licences and permits under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act, etc., and the proper realisation of the revenues accruing thereunder.

Permits for personal consumption of liquor were granted to non-Indians on applications subject to a maximum of eight units per head per month. Tourists from other countries were granted permits subject to a maximum of eight units per month. The Director/Assistant Director of the Government of India and Tourist Officers are authorised to issue tourist/temporary permits for a period of three months at a time.

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

There were twenty-eight Form F.L.I. licensees at the end of the year for sale of bottled liquor to permit holders and clubs and ten Form F.L. 3 licensees for possession of Foreign Liquor and Indian made Foreign Spirits in Hotels run on western style for supply to foreign tourists and resident foreigners holding liquor permits.

The Rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, the notification issued under Section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, the Madras Spirituous Essences Act Rules, 1959, the Madras Denatured Spirit, Methyl Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959, the Madras Chloral Hydrate (Chloral) Rules, 1959, the Madras Distillery Rules, 1960, the Madras Rectified Spirit Rules, 1959 and the Madras Molasses Control and Regulations Rules, 1958 were continued to be enforced.

Indents for the supply of Ganja to licensees for the manufacture of medicinal preparations were continued to be met from the confiscated stock stored at the Exeise and Prohibition Wing of the State Forensic Science Laboratory.

The total number of cases reported in the State under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act for 1967 was 1,90,212 as against 1,89,544 in the year 1966. There was an increase by 0.4 per cent in the total number of cases reported as compared with the number reported in the previous year.

Itemwise, the increase works out to 722 cases under Head "V possession of I.D. Spirit", 2,343 cases under the Head "Miscellaneous" and the decrease works out to 1,288 cases under the Head "IV Illicit Distillation". The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau has also detected 1,190 cases during the year 1967 as against 797 cases during the previous year.

### Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes Department, under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes who is a Member of the Board of Revenue, continued to administer the following six Commercial Taxes Acts during the year :—

- (1) Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
- (2) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (3) Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
- (4) Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.
- (5) Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
- (6) Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner (Intelligence) who is in charge of the Intelligence Wing and a Chartered Accountant in the Board's Office and four territorial Deputy Commissioners with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore. Each Deputy Commissioner is in charge of an administrative division consisting of five or more Commercial Taxes districts.

The Department comprises of three wings, namely :—

- (i) Assessment Wing ;
- (ii) Appellate Wing ; and
- (iii) Intelligence Wing.

The assessment wing comprises of three categories of assessing officers, viz., Joint Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, each having

powers of assessment under the Act. The assessing officers are under the direct control of a Commercial Tax Officer, who is in charge of administration of a Commercial Taxes district.

The Appellate Wing consists of Appellate Assistant Commissioners who hear and dispose of first appeals under the Madras General Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax Acts. A second appeal to the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal lies from the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner.

The Intelligence Wing is in charge of checking evasions and detection of new cases of assessments. There are also checkposts around Madras City and at important points on inter-district and inter-State borders.

The Intelligence Wing comprises of three units namely, Central Intelligence Wing, City Intelligence Wing and the District Intelligence Wing. The Central Intelligence Wing is attached to the Board and is under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner (Intelligence). The City Intelligence Wing for Madras City is in charge of a Commercial Tax Officer assisted by Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. In each district, there is an Intelligence Wing.

The staff strength of the department is :

Nine Deputy Commissioners,  
Twenty Appellate Assistant Commissioners,  
Thirty-five Commercial Tax Officers,  
Eighty-three Joint Commercial Tax Officers,

One hundred and ninety-nine Deputy Commercial Tax Officers  
and four hundred and eight Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.

The revenues realised during 1967 under each Act with corresponding figures for the previous year are furnished below :—

<i>Name of the Commercial Taxes Acts.</i>	1966.	1967.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 ..	3,474.61	4,014.43
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 .. ..	851.43	1,034.44
Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.	489.84	512.37
Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.	285.63	314.10
Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.	278.94	318.06
Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935 ..	65.28	71.04
Total ..	<u>5,445.73</u>	<u>6,264.44</u>

There was an overall increase of Rs. 318.71 lakhs during 1967 when compared to the revenue of the previous year.

*Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.*—This is the principal Act administered by the department. The important change introduced in the scheme of taxation under the Act in 1967 was the increase in the general rate of tax from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 3 per cent with effect from 1st July 1967 on goods taxable at multi-point and the increase in the rate of tax by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and 1 per cent on certain items of the scheduled goods taxable at single point with effect from 18th June 1966. The minimum of total turnover for liability to multi-point sales tax was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 from 1st July 1967. The upper limit of turnover for compounding sales tax was raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 from 1st July 1967 in order to benefit small dealers.

### Exemptions Granted

A number of exemptions were granted and reduction in the rate of tax effected by the Government as detailed below :—

(1) Tax payable by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission or Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board on the sales of all products of Village Industries specified in the schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 subject to the condition that they shall deal only in products of Village Industries specified in the schedule to the said Act.

(2) Tax payable on the sales of edible groundnut cake flour and tapioca flour to the Food Corporation of India, Madras, by any dealer for the manufacture of blended atta for supply to Bihar State.

(3) Tax payable by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on sales of “hold alls” manufactured by the “Hold All Unit” of the Samaj at Madras.

(4) All sales of parched (beaten) rice and puffed rice with effect from 1st June 1967.

(5) Sales by Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills, Pappannaickenpalayam, Coimbatore, of edible groundnut cake flour and on the sale by the Food Corporation of India, Madras, of the resultant atta, to the Regional Director (Food) Southern Region, Madras, for the manufacture of blended atta for supply to the Government of Bihar.

(6) Sales of edible groundnut cake, edible groundnut cake flour, vitamins and minerals by any dealer to the Food Corporation of India, Madras, for the manufacture of Bal Ahar for supplies to Bihar State.

(7) Sales of building materials by the Madras State Housing Board to the allottees of house sites by the Board.

(8) Sales of condoms by any dealer.

(9) Sales of the bus body constructed on fargo chassis 165" W.B. with No. PAB 62647 T. Engine No. 3379743 by Sridaram Industries (Private) Limited, Madurai, to the Balavihar, Kilpauk.

(10) Sales of handloom pillow covers by any dealer under the Act.

(11) The turnover relating to the sales of all articles made by the inmates of Daya Sadan, No. 45, Konnur High Road, Ottory, Madras-12.

(12) Sales of hand-made paper boards.

(13) Sales of registration ink to the public by the Registration Department.

(14) Sales of spinning and other craft equipments and spare parts by Gandhigram Khadi Department.

The Government have reduced the rate of tax from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent single point payable under item 41 of the First Schedule to the Act in respect of the sales of electrical goods by any dealer to the Central Government Departments.

*Central Sales Tax Act.*—Exemptions had also been granted in respect of the tax payable under the Central Sales Tax Act in the following cases :—

(1) Tax payable by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission or the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board on the sales of all products of Village Industries specified in the schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 effected by the institutions and persons certified for the purpose by the above Commission or the above Board subject to the condition that they shall deal only in products of Village Industries specified in the Schedule.

(2) Sales of blended atta to Bihar State in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

(3) Sales of blended atta by the Regional Director (Food), Southern Region, Madras, to Bihar State in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

(4) Sales of Bal Ahar to the Bihar State by the Food Corporation of India, Madras.

(5) Tax payable by the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Cuddalore, on the sales of the hosiery goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, manufactured by the Unique Hosiery Cottage Industries, a rehabilitation centre for persons recovered from leprosy run by the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Manjakuppam.

In spite of the exemptions granted and reduction in the rate of tax applicable to certain categories of goods in 1967, the revenue position has been showing an upward trend and registered an increase of Rs. 539.82 lakhs in 1967. The increase is partly due to the increase in the rates of tax with effect from 18th June 1967 and 1st July 1967.

The total number of dealers registered during the year was 1,62,354 as against 1,56,671 in the previous year. Out of this, 1,09,429 were assesseees of different categories as below :—

	RS.
(1) With a turnover of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000.	45,025
(2) With a turnover up to Rs. 5 lakhs ..	56,356
(3) With a turnover above Rs. 5 lakhs ..	8,048
	<hr/> 1,09,429 <hr/>

With effect from 1st July 1967, the turnover limit for compulsory registration in respect of dealers other than those who have to get registered irrespective of the quantum of their turnover, was raised from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000.

The total number of appeals for disposal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners were 15,540. Out of these, 11,369 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 4,171 appeals at the end of the year.

*Central Sales-tax Act.*—This is the second principal Act administered by the department. There is no change in the system of taxation under this Act. However, the raising of the rate of tax from 2 to 3 per cent under sections 8 (1), 8 (2-A) and 15 (a) of the Act

from 1st July 1966, became effective only with effect from 18th June 1967 and 1st July 1967 in respect of scheduled goods and goods taxable at multi-point, consequent on the increase in the rates of tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act.

There were 51,618 registered dealers under this Act during the year as against 50,090 dealers during the previous year. Of these, 15,595 dealers were assessed to tax during the year, as against 16,182 in the previous year.

The receipts under this Act have registered an increase of Rs. 183.01 lakhs in 1967 when compared with the revenue of the previous year.

*Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act.*—There was no change in the scheme of taxation under this Act. With effect from 16th November 1967 aviation fuel has been subjected to tax at 10 paise per litre. Only first sellers consisting of the four oil companies continued to be assessed under this Act during the year.

During the year, 1,492 lakhs litres of petrol, 3,711 lakhs litres of diesel oil and 430 lakhs litres of motor spirit other than petrol and diesel oil involved in the first sale liable to tax.

The receipts under this Act have registered an increase of Rs. 22.53 lakhs in 1967 when compared to the receipts in the previous year.

*Madras Entertainments Tax and Madras Local Authorities Finance Acts.*—There was no change in the scheme of taxation under these Acts. Seven lakhs eighty-five thousand and forty-five entertainments were held under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act and 7,81,785 entertainments under the Madras Local Authorities Finance Act during the year 1967.

The revenue under these two Acts has registered an increase of Rs. 67.59 lakhs in 1967 when compared to the receipts in the previous year.

*Madras Betting Tax Act.*—Under this Act, the Madras Race Club and the Ooty Race Company continued to pay betting tax on the horse race conducted by them and entertainments tax on the price of admission to the race course premises. The revenue under this Act during this year was Rs. 71.04 lakhs as against Rs. 65.28 lakhs in the previous year.

*General.*—The overall revenue under the Acts had recorded a significant increase and the administration of the Acts had been smooth.

### **Madras Sales-Tax Appellate Tribunal**

The Madras Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras with three additional benches—one at Madras, the second at Madurai and the third at Coimbatore—functioned to hear appeals etc., under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The Main Bench at Madras heard, in addition, appeals under the Madras Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 and Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1950 also.

Under the Sales-Tax laws, 5,135 appeals and 3 applications for review were pending at the beginning of the year in all the 4 Benches. Five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight appeals and 12 applications for review were registered during the year. Fourteen appeals were remanded by the High Court, Madras. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-three appeals and 5 applications for review were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 7,904 appeals and 10 applications for review at the end of the year.

Under the Madras Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 and Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1950, 266 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and twenty appeals, 4 reference applications under Section 60 of the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1950 and 9 appeals restored to file and 2 reference applications and appeals remanded by High Court were received during the year making a total of 601 cases for disposal. Out of this, 391 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 210 cases at the end of the year.

### **Civil Supplies**

The Civil Supplies Department is functioning under the control of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies borne on the I.A.S. Cadre.

State Trading in Foodgrains continued to be the key-note of the Government's food policy during 1967 also. The functions of the department were organised under five Major divisions :—

1. Administrative.
2. Accounts.
3. Storage and Quality Control.
4. Transport.
5. Distribution.

Control was exercised in respect of the following articles :—

1. Rice and Paddy.
2. Wheat and Wheat Products.
3. Sugar.
4. Gur and Khandasari.
5. Infant and Invalid Foods.
6. Pulses and Millets.
7. Kerosene.

Control was also exercised in respect of rice milling.

*Rice Procurement and Movement.*—The late onset of the South-West Monsoon in 1966, delaying the release of Mettur water for irrigation in Thanjavur district and a severe Cyclone in the first week of November 1966 in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts affected the Kuruvai and Samba crops considerably. Combined with the adverse seasonal conditions, the pre occupation of district officials with the arrangements for the conduct of general elections slackened the procurement operations. The very first act of the new Ministry, after it assumed office in March 1967 was to convene a conference of the Collectors, wherein the guidelines for effective implementation of the procurement policy were evolved. The key-note of the policy was, in the words of the Chief Minister, procurement without tears, patting the poor and tapping the rich.

Procurement continued to be voluntary and without tears. The rates of levy varied from district to district and even as between areas in the same district, the scale being determined by the Collectors concerned.

The drive was three pronged :

- (i) The State border was effectively sealed.
- (ii) Nearly 2 lakhs acres in Thanjavur District were brought under double cropping with the high yielding ADT 27.
- (iii) Holders of 10 acres and above were asked to surrender the entire marketable surplus while exemption from procurement was granted to all holders of one acre and less.

During the year, 8,54,551 tonnes of rice was procured and 5,55,249 tonnes of rice was moved from surplus to deficit districts.

Besides this, a quantity of 41,985 tonnes of rice was moved to Kerala. Andhra supplied to this State nearly 15,000 tonnes of fine Nellore rice on the basis that an equivalent quantity of coarse rice would be moved to Kerala.

*Pricing.*—Three different sets of prices were in vogue :

*Procurement Prices for Paddy.*—Prices for naked grain at Village site were fixed as under :

- (1) Fine—Rs. 45 per quintal.
- (2) Medium—Rs. 42 per quintal.
- (3) Coarse—Rs. 40 per quintal.

Besides this, a special bonus of Rs. 3 per quintal was also paid. It was subsequently merged into the purchase price with effect from 14th August 1967 and the earlier expenditure on this account was treated as subsidy to consumers. An incentive bonus of Rs. 2 per quintal for deliveries in excess of 5 bags per acre was also paid till 30th September 1967.

Maximum prices for open market sales of paddy and rice were fixed under the Madras Paddy and Rice (Maximum Prices) Order, 1966.

Pool prices were fixed for each district fixing the issue prices as first and second sort rice, for quantities covered under the public distribution system.

For all rice handled under Government auspices and converted into rice the outturn was fixed as follows :—

<i>Samba.</i>		<i>South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput Kutchi.</i>	<i>Midterm.</i>	<i>Short crops including Karavai.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Boiled rice ..	68 per cent	67 per cent (because of adverse sea- sonal condi- tions).	68 per cent	64.5 per cent (from 1st October 1967 to 31st Decem- ber 1967).
Raw rice ..	62 per cent	61 per cent (because of adverse sea- sonal condi- tions).	..	..

The Food Corporation of India operated side by side with private merchants and Government and their activities were concentrated on procurement in Thanjavur district and movement to Madras and Coimbatore districts.

*Distribution.*—Statutory rationing continued in Madras City and Coimbatore Municipal town, Singanallur Municipal town and Perur Panchayat Union area in Coimbatore district. Informal rationing under a system of family cards was in force in all the

vulnerable areas of the State covering mostly major towns, industrial areas and Coastal areas occupied by Fishermen. The control of distribution was in the hands of Deputy Commissioners of Civil Supplies (Rationing) in Madras City and the Collectors in the districts. In Madras City the distribution was by direct releases to retailers and bulk consumers from Government godowns. In the districts the Collectors operated through a net work of co-operative and private wholesalers and retailers.

The population covered by the Statutory Rationing area was 37.50 lakhs and the number of Ration shops 1,548. 1,400 grams of rice and 350 grams of wheat and wheat products are allowed per adult per week. The population covered by informal rationing area is 128.2 lakhs and the total number of Fair Price Shops was 6,265. Generally, in Municipal and Major Panchayat areas 1,200 grams of rice and 800 grams of wheat and wheat products are allowed. In other areas, rice not exceeding 1,000 grams are allowed. But it was left to the discretion of the Collectors to vary the scale according to availability of stock.

The average monthly offtake of rice in the Statutory and informal rationing areas was about 52,500 tonnes.

The scheme of distribution of second sort rice at subsidised rate of Re. 0.66 per kg. or Re. 1 per Madras Measure was introduced in the statutory rationed areas of Madras City and Coimbatore with effect from 15th May 1967. For lack of stocks of second sort rice suitable for distribution in the statutory rationed areas, I sort rice had to be distributed at the subsidised rate temporarily from November 1967. The scheme of subsidised distribution was extended to belt areas lying in Chingleput district with effect from 15th August 1967.

*Storage.*—The godowns constructed as a part of crash programme in Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Tiruchirappalli and Chrompet each with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes were utilised apart from a net work of godowns in the City and the total capacity was found adequate.

*Quality Control.*—The Regional Storage Officer and his Marketing Assistants were active in checking the quality of rice supplied by various merchants and also in taking protective measures like fumigation to conserve the stocks in a fair condition. In addition, one I.A.S. officer has been posted exclusively to watch Storage and Quality Control.

*Wheat—Allotment and distribution.*—Wheat continued to be allotted to Madras by the Government of India.

The allotment was of the order of 4,000 tonnes per month. In view of the limited availability, it was removed from the list of rationed articles. In Madras, a system of distribution at the rate of 2 kgs. per month for rice card holders was evolved. In other areas the distribution of the allotted quota was left to the discretion of the Collectors.

*Prices.*—Up to 31st December 1967, the retail issue price was fixed at Rs. 64 and Rs. 65 per quintal, plus sales tax. Consequent on the enhancement of the Government of India issue price by Rs. 12, the retail issue price was fixed at Rs. 80 per quintal from 1st January 1968.

*Control Order.*—The Inter Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964 was in force.

*Wheat Products, Allotment and distribution.*—The monthly quota of roughly 8,000 tonnes was received through the Food Corporation of India. In lieu of 5,000 tonnes of rice supplied to Kerala State, the quota for August 1967 was raised by another 7,000 tonnes. The quota was sub-allocated to districts and distributed mainly to bulk consumers like bakeries, biscuit and vermicelli manufacturers and partly for domestic consumption.

*Prices.*—The retail issue prices were as under :—

Maida	..	..	Rs. 100-21	per quintal plus S.T.
Sooji	..	..	Rs. 105-04	Do.
Atta	..	..	Rs. 81-94	Do.
Bran	..	..	Rs. 57-22	Do.

*Sugar—Policy.*—Up to October 1967, the entire distribution of controlled sugar was obtained at the ex-factory prices fixed by Government of India. In November 1967, partial decontrol was announced by the Government of India, according to which the manufacturers are allowed to sell 40 per cent of their production in the free market at any price. This Government entered into an informal agreement with the Sugar manufacturers in the State by which the entire free sale quota was released to the Government or its representatives at a fixed price of Rs. 350 per quintal. This 'Free sale' sugar was distributed to bulk consumers generally.

*Allotment and distribution.*—The State quota was reduced from 16,100 tonnes to 11,500 tonnes in March 1967 and further reduced to 9,009 tonnes in May—June 1967. From November 1967, in view of the partial decontrol, the Government of India have been allotting only levy sugar. The levy sugar allotment was 6,096 tonnes. The 'free sale' sugar obtained from factories was little over 3,000 tonnes. The quota was sub-allocated to districts and in turn to

nominated wholesalers. In Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts the quota was lifted on Government account and in other districts it was done by the private wholesalers.

The scale of ration was fixed and cuts were imposed with reference to the reduced allotment.

*Prices.*—The system of pool price enforcing an uniform rate throughout the State was in force. Levy sugar was distributed to domestic consumers at the rate of Rs. 1.75 per kg. and the free market sugar to bulk consumers at Rs. 3.65 per kg.

*Enforcement.*—The Madras Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1962 was in force. The wholesalers and retailers were asked to put up notice boards exhibiting the prices and stocks held by them each day. Frequent inspections were carried out in these shops.

The Civil Supplies Department undertook the equitable distribution of the limited stocks of sugar, allotted to Madras State under the levy system. As per the informal arrangement with the Sugar manufacturers, on the initiative of the State Government, supply to bulk consumers at reasonable prices was assured. This arrangement was widely welcomed and helped bulk consumers to get their supplies at prices which were considerably lower than the prices ruling in other States.

*Gur and Khandasari.*—The Madras Gur and Khandasari Sugar Dealers Licensing Order 1963 was in force during the year. Persons engaged in purchase, sale or storage for sale, in quantities exceeding 25 quintals at a time were required to take out a licence under the order. The sale and purchase of these commodities to persons outside a district except on a permit issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies if the quantity involved exceeds 25 quintals was temporarily prohibited with a view to have some control over the situation of spindling prices.

*Rice Milling Industry.*—The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1968 and rules framed thereunder continued to be in force. The powers for the grant of permits for the establishment of new rice mills under section 5 of the Act and the powers exercised by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies under section 8 (3) (c) (d) of the Act are now solely vested with the Government. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has been appointed as the appellate authority to exercise powers under section 12 (1) of the Act.

*Infant and Invalid Foods.*—The distribution continued to be made through authorised retailers and Government ration shops.

*Pulses—Production and requirements.*—The production in the State was of the order of 40,000 tonnes as against the requirements of nearly 4 lakh tonnes. A portion of the deficit was covered by imports from North Indian States of Punjab and Rajasthan and was moved through Food Corporation of India on the basis of the allotment made by the Government of India as there was ban on movement in the North. The quantities of gram and gramdhal were procured by Food Corporation of India according to the instructions of the State Government.

*Allotment and distribution.*—The Government of India allotted a quantity of 10,747 tonnes of gram and gramdhal to this State out of which up to December 1967, 3,000 tonnes of gram and 850 tonnes of gramdhal were received.

The quantity received was distributed to the public through Ration and Fair Price Shops and to bulk consumers.

*Controls.*—The Madras Gram (Export) Control Order 1966 was in force during the year. The order prohibited the export of gram from this State to other States. There were no restrictions on movements within the State.

*Millets.*—The following control orders were in force:—

(1) The Madras Coarse Grains (Export) Control Order, 1964 restricting export of millets to other States except under a permit.

(2) The Madras Cholam and Ragi (Maximum Prices) Order 1965 fixing the maximum prices of all millets.

*Kerosene.*—The Madras Kerosene Control Order was in force during the year.

The State quota continued to be 21,400 tonnes or 27,500 kilo-litres for a month.

The State quota was sub-allocated to districts based on their requirements.

No scarcity was felt during 1967.

*Civil Supplies (Transport-Lorry) Unit.*—The Lorry Unit of the Civil Supplies Department which was formed with effect from 1st January 1966 continued to function during the year and helped to clear foodgrains from Railheads and Harbour to Reserve Godowns and from Reserve Godowns to Zonal Godowns of the Civil Supplies Department, to lift sugar from various sugar mills

in the districts to Madras City and to transport foodgrains from Zonal godowns to Government Ration shops, Women Co-operative Stores etc. In times of emergency and when the lorries were not in use, lorries were hired out to other departments of Government viz., Dairy and Milk Project for the transport of machinery, etc. The lorries were also hired out to the Food Corporation of India for the transport of foodgrains from the Railheads to their godowns. During the time of General Elections the lorries were used for the transport of ballot boxes and hire charges were received from the Departments using the lorries.

The fleet strength of the lorries which was 78 at the beginning of the year came down to 41 (36 New Leyland and 5 old Benze) at the close of the year consequent on the condemnation of the very old lorries transferred from the Madras State Transport Department. The maintenance and repairs of the lorries continued to be done by the Madras State Transport Department but the cost of supplies and services rendered is borne by the Civil Supplies Department.

During the Kuruvai season, a small contingent of lorries was stationed at Thanjavur to help quick movement and loading of Kuruvai paddy internally and to curb the exorbitant demand for freight charges by private lorry owners during the rainy season.

The formation of two new units one at Nagercoil and the other at Thanjavur with a fleet strength of 10 lorries each has been sanctioned. The new units at Thanjavur and Nagercoil can start functioning after the lorries are acquired.

During the year the lorries had covered a total distance of 17,92,208 kms. and transported a total quantity of 1,34,780 tonnes of foodgrains, sugar, etc.

By the introduction of the system of payment of incentive batta to the Drivers during the year (September), the operational efficiency had considerably increased.

The existence of the lorry unit has had a salutary effect on the private operators in not demanding abnormal hire charges when their lorries are used by Civil Supplies Department for the transport of foodgrains and the Government are not placed at the mercy of the private operators for meeting the transport demands of the Civil Supplies Department.

The Civil Supplies Department was able to function effectively in ensuring equitable distribution of scarce commodities to the public at reasonable prices.

## Chapter VII

### PUBLIC SERVICES.

#### Madras Public Service Commission

During the year 1967, direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 734 vacancies in 43 classes of posts. In addition it also held written competitive examinations for recruitment to the following categories of posts :—

<i>Category of posts.</i>	<i>Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination.</i>	<i>Number of vacancies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
i. Group I Services and Deputy Superintendent of Police. (Master's Degree Standard).	815	11
ii. Group II Services (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	1,248	203
iii. Group III Services (Pre-University Standard).	1,081	818
iv. Group V Service (Audit Clerk in Local Fund Audit Department) (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	260	80
v. Group VI Service (Forest Apprentice in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service) (Pre-University Standard).	62	14
vi. Group VII Service (Executive Officers, Grades I, II and III in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service) — (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	100	19
vii. Group VIII Service (Executive Officer, Grades IV in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service) — (S.S.L.C. Standard).	53	5

On the results of Group IV Competitive examination held in 1966, 1,500 candidates were selected for appointment as Clerks, Typists, etc., in the Ministerial Service and on the results of the examination held for recruitment to posts under the Corporation of Madras, 540 candidates were selected to the various posts in it.

The Commission also held a competitive examination comprising a written test for recruitment of Clerks, Typists, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service (Group IV Services). There were 17,828 qualified candidates for admission to the examination.

This competitive examination as in the previous years, was thrown open as a general educational test to persons already in service who do not possess the minimum general educational qualification. The number of such persons admitted was 894.

During this year, the Commission dealt with 47 references relating to the State Services and drew up approved lists of officers of the corresponding subordinate services who were qualified and suitable for appointment to the State Services. Apart from the recruitment of candidates by direct recruitment and by transfer, the Commission conducted Half Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Officers of the All India Services and State Services, etc., in January and July 1967. It also conducted Special and Departmental Examinations for State Government Servants in May and November 1967 numbering 21,029 and 19,952 respectively.

The Commission advised the Government on 128 cases of appeals, memorials, petitions or review petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, references relating to grant of extraordinary pension or gratuity, references relating to reimbursement of expenses incurred by Government servants and references relating to alteration of date of birth.

#### **Civil Services Joint Council**

The Madras Civil Services Joint Council was established in 1955 on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom. It is only a recommendatory body. The aim of the Council as applied to public service is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting the Civil service with a view to increasing efficiency in public service combined with the well-being of those employed, to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the administrative, clerical and other services. The Chief Secretary to Government and the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department are the ex-officio Chairman and Secretary of the Council respectively. The Council consists of 14 members, one half to be appointed by the Government (Officers side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (staff side). The Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Department and the Deputy Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department also attend the meeting by special invitations.

The Council is to meet once in three months. During 1967 the Council met once only. As many as 91 subjects given notice of by the members of the Council were discussed at the meeting. The Council's recommendations on the subjects are dealt with by the Departments of Secretariat. The decisions as and when taken by the Government are being communicated to the Council.

### Cost of Public Services

The expenditure on Public Services in the State excluding salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs., during the year 1966-67 was, as shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1966-67.	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1966-67.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
I.C.S. including High Court Judges.	13		19	
I.A.S. Direct recruits .. ..	157			
I.A.S. promotees .. ..	29		56	
Other All India Services .. ..	67	4,64.91		
State Higher Judicial Service .. ..	30			
State Criminal Judicial Service .. ..	64			3,58.35
Other State Service .. ..	6,589			
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding village Establishment).	2,60,334			
Village Establishment .. ..	65,103	49,15.93	20,779	
Government Contribution payable under :—				
I Family Pension Rules .. ..	..	..	..	..
Contribution payable to Central Revenue towards the pension, etc. of Military Offices in respect of Civil Employment.	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,22,612	53,80.84	20,854	3,58.35

The total salaries and pensions in 1966-67 was Rs. 57,39.19 lakhs as against Rs. 51,15.62 lakhs during the previous year. The salaries for Gazetted Officers alone was Rs. 4,64.91 lakhs as against Rs. 3,99.28 lakhs during the previous year. Although the expenditure has increased in both the cases as compared to last year, actually the percentage of the expenditure on the total State Expenditure on Revenue Account has increased from 28.4 during 1935-66 to 28.49 during 1966-67 and in the case of salaries of Gazetted Officers, it has increased from 2.2 in 1935-66 to 2.3 in 1966-67.

### Vigilance and Anti-Corruption

(i) *State Vigilance Commission*.—The Madras State Vigilance Commission, which was constituted in November 1965, continued to function with Thiru T.A. Varghese as Vigilance Commissioner.

The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to all employees of the Government except the public servants under the administrative control of the High Court. The employees of the following statutory and Corporate bodies have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Commission during the year:—

- (1) State Wakf Board.
- (2) Madras State Warehousing Corporation.
- (3) Madras State Electricity Board.
- (4) Madras State Bhoodan Yagna Board.

Orders have been issued bringing the employees of the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the State also within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Fifty-three reports of preliminary enquiries and 100 reports relating to detailed enquiries into allegations of corruption and other malpractices involving 83 gazetted and 130 non-gazetted officers and 12 others were received by the Commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption. Twenty-one cases of trap and arrest of Government servants made by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving 2 gazetted and 16 non-gazetted officers and 5 employees of Local Bodies were reported to the Commission. Seven cases relating to attempts to bribe Government servants were brought to the notice of the Commission. One hundred and eighty-two petitions most of them alleging corruption and other malpractices against Government servants were also received by the Commission.

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

Up to the end of December 1967, 1395 petitions were received by the Directorate containing various allegations against Government servants. 169 petitions were taken up for detailed enquiry and 267 petitions were taken up for preliminary enquiry. In 86 cases, final reports were sent to Government by the Vigilance Commissioner. In 45 cases, action by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings was recommended. In another 26 cases, departmental

action was recommended. In 23 cases, the allegations were found non-substantiated. So, out of 94 cases, the allegations were substantiated in 71 cases only and the percentage of cases substantiated comes to 75.5. The number of detailed enquiries and preliminary enquiries pending at the end of the year was 75 and 46 respectively. The number of cases pending before the Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings and Departmental Heads at the end of the year was 77 and 65 respectively.

The number of trap cases registered during the year was 20, making a total of 71 cases including the cases of the previous year. Out of the 71 cases, 20 cases ended in conviction, 10 cases are under trial, in 15 cases sanction for prosecution was awaited, in 8 cases departmental action was recommended, in 6 cases departmental enquiry before Tribunals was recommended to Government and in the remaining 6 cases, the cases ended in acquittal or further action dropped.

The number of non-traps cases registered during the year was 11, making a total of 23 cases including the cases of previous year. Out of the 23 cases, 3 cases ended in conviction, 10 cases are under trial, 4 cases were referred to Departments, 1 case is pending sanction for prosecution and in the remaining 5 cases further action was dropped.

During the year 1967, 10 Government Servants were dismissed or removed from service, 5 persons were compulsorily retired, 2 persons received punishments as reduction in pay or to lower rank, 7 persons were punished with stoppage or postponement of increments and 8 persons were left off with censure and other punishments.

The Departments which figured prominently in the petitions received by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption were Revenue, Police, Rural Development Programmes, Local Boards, Medical, Forest, Education, Commercial Taxes and Public Works Department.

### **Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings**

Two Tribunals with Headquarters at Madras and Madurai were functioning up to the year 1966. During the year 1967, one more Tribunal was constituted at Thanjavur and it is functioning from 7th January 1967. So, three Tribunals are functioning from the year 1967.

*Tribunal at Madras.*—Fifty-four cases were pending at the beginning of the year, 24 cases were received during the year making a total of 78 cases for disposal. Six Gazetted Officers and 18 Non-Gazetted Officers were involved in the new cases. Out of the 78 cases for disposal, 29 cases were disposed of by the Tribunal, 3 cases were transferred to the newly constituted Tribunal at Thanjavur. One officer who was involved independently in a case and jointly in another case was reported to be dead. The enquiry in which he was involved independently was treated as closed. 45 cases were pending at the end of the year. Out of the 29 cases disposed of, acquittal was recommended in 9 cases and in the remaining cases punishments were recommended as noted below :—

1. Dismissal	.. .. .	2 cases.
2. Removal	.. .. .	1 case.
3. Compulsory retirement	.. .. .	7 cases.
4. Stoppage of increment	.. .. .	10 cases.

Total	.. .. .	20 cases.
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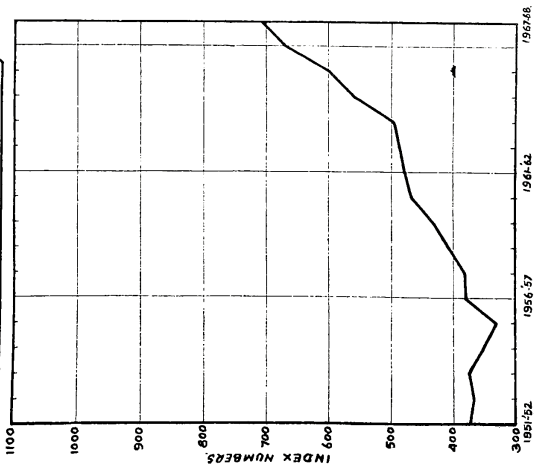
Out of the 20 cases, final orders were received in 11 cases during the year. The recommendations of the Tribunal were accepted in 7 cases and modified in 4 cases. Final orders were due in 64 cases. In the enquiries disposed of during the year, 313 witnesses were examined.

*Tribunal at Madurai.*—Eighty four cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Seventeen new cases were received during the year. One case was re-transferred from Thanjavur. The total number of cases for disposal was 102. Four Gazetted Officers and 13 Non-Gazetted Officers were involved in the 17 new cases. Out of the 102 cases, the accused officer died in one case. Twenty-four cases were transferred to the Tribunal at Thanjavur. Forty-two cases were disposed of and 35 cases were pending enquiry at the end of the year. Out of the 35 cases, 15 cases have been stayed by the High Court. Out of the 42 cases disposed of, 4 cases were recommended for exoneration and in the remaining cases, punishments were recommended as noted below :—

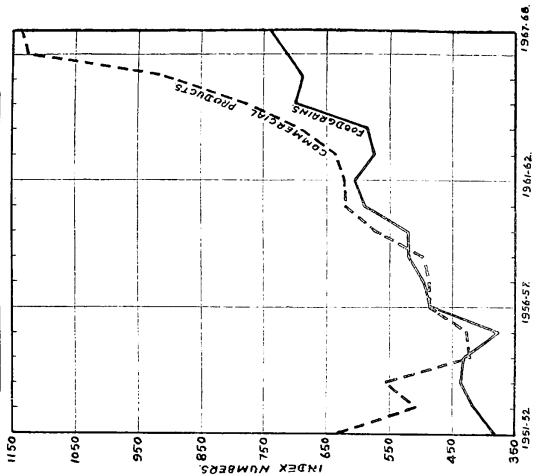
1. Dismissal from service	.. .. .	25
2. Removal from service	.. .. .	4
3. Stoppage of increment	.. .. .	1
4. Compulsory retirement	.. .. .	7
5. Reduction in rank	.. .. .	1

Total	.. .. .	38
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AVERAGE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR  
 WORKING CLASSES IN MADRAS STATE  
 [BASE:- YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936=100]



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES  
 IN MADRAS STATE  
 [BASE:- PRICES ON 21st AUGUST 1939=100]



Final orders were due from the Government and Heads of Departments in 54 cases. The Tribunal examined 452 witnesses during the year.

*Tribunal at Thanjavur.*—Twenty-seven cases were received by transfer from Madras and Madurai Tribunals and 12 cases were referred by the Government to this Tribunal direct. So, there were 39 cases for disposal by this Tribunal. Out of the 39 cases, two cases were transferred to the other Tribunals, 9 cases were disposed of and 28 cases were pending at the end of the year. One hundred and eighty witnesses were examined by the Tribunal.

All the three Tribunals camped within their respective jurisdiction and conducted enquiries.

### Cost of Living Index

The statement given below depicts the trend in the cost of living index numbers for different centres in the State during 1967:—

Period.	Centre.					
	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Base: Year ended June 1936 = 100.)						
1966 (Average) ..	655	639	650	614	700	725
1967—						
January ..	693	711	700	666	736	774
February ..	692	731	693	644	725	755
March ..	685	740	686	638	721	744
April ..	680	734	689	641	716	742
May ..	685	732	681	643	719	747
June ..	696	737	685	651	732	759
July ..	703	744	685	653	741	773
August ..	697	736	682	649	736	779
September ..	694	740	687	646	741	785
October ..	700	760	693	651	760	771
November ..	711	764	695	655	766	784
December ..	712	763	691	668	769	776
1967 (Average) ..	696	741	689	650	738	764

(\* Base: August 1939 = 100.)

It will be seen from the above that the average cost of living index number for 1967 had advanced at all the centres when compared with that for 1966. The index for 1967 was higher by forty-one points in Madras City, by one hundred and two points in Cuddalore, by thirty-nine points in Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil, by thirty-six points in Madurai and by thirty-eight points in Coimbatore.

#### **Prices of Foodgrains and Commercial Products**

The wholesale prices of foodgrains as well as those of commercial products in the State ruled at higher levels in 1967 than in 1966. The average index number of wholesale prices (Base 21st August 1939 = 100) of foodgrains in Madras State for 1967 was 732 as against 702 in the previous year, the percentage of increase being 4.3. The average index number of wholesale prices of commercial products during 1967 stood at 1,146 as compared with 1,080 for the year 1966 representing an increase of 66 points or 6.1 per cent.

## Chanter VIII

### POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

#### Madras State Police

The strength of the Police force as on 1st January 1968 excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Companies was as follows :—

#### *Gazetted officers—*

Inspector-General of Police .. .. .	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police .. .	6
Superintendents of Police .. .. .	46
Additional Superintendents of Police .. .	6
Assistant Superintendents of Police .. .	24
Deputy Superintendents of Police (category 1).	110
Deputy Superintendents of Police (category 2).	14
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>207</b>

#### *Non-gazetted officers—*

Inspectors including Reserve .. .. .	388
Sub-Inspectors including Reserve .. .. .	1,717
Assistant Sub-Inspectors including Reserve.	254
Head constables .. .. .	4,048
Police constables .. .. .	28,350
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>34,757</b>

During 1967 a new post of Deputy Superintendent of Police was created for the Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell, C.I.D., with effect from 29th November 1967.

Eleven posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police (Home Guards) and four posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police, District Special Branch, were abolished in April 1967. The posts of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D. and one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D. and one Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic Planning, were also abolished.

A post of an Inspector of Arms of rank of an Assistant Commander was sanctioned in April, 1967.

The introduction of the Single Digit System of Finger Print in Tirunelveli district from 1st September 1967 with temporary additional staff of one Assistant Superintendent, one Finger Print Expert and two Finger Print Searchers, was also sanctioned during the year.

#### INCIDENCE OF CRIME.

*Total crime.*—The volume of property crimes including murders for the year 1967 is 24,121 cases as against 24,539 in 1966, recording a slight decrease of 1.7 per cent. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except the Railway Police, Chingleput, Madurai North and The Nilgiris districts. Improved economic conditions, effective control over the criminals, judicious use of preventive sections of law and relentless drive against receivers of stolen property were the contributing causes for the fall in the volume of crime.

The decrease is noticeable only under dacoities, house-breaking and minor thefts, while a slight increase is shown under the other heads when compared with the figures of 1966 as shown below :—

Head of crime.	1967.	1966.
Murder .. .. .	708	690
Dacoity .. .. .	12	24
Robbery .. .. .	96	93
House-breakings .. .. .	7,303	7,663
Major thefts .. .. .	13,478	13,436
Minor thefts .. .. .	733	844
Cattle thefts .. .. .	1,791	1,789
Total .. .. .	24,121	24,539

*Murder.*—There was an increase of 2.6 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head with 708 cases against 690 in the previous year. The volume of crime is heavy in Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts. When compared with the figures of the last year the increase is noticeable in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem and North Arcot districts. Sexual jealousy, family quarrels and dispute over property continue to be the predominant motives for murder.

*Dacoity.*—Twelve cases were reported this year as against 24 in the last year. There was a decrease of 50.0 per cent which is noticeable in all the districts except the Railway Police, Chingleput and Salem districts.

*Robbery.*—There was an increase of 3.2 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head. Ninety-six cases were reported this year as against 93 in the last year. There was an increase in Thanjavur, Chingleput, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Salem districts.

*House breaking.*—Seven thousand three hundred and three cases were reported this year as against, 7,663 in the last year with a decrease of 4.7 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head and it is noticeable in all the districts except Thanjavur, Madurai North and The Nilgiris.

*Major thefts.*—The volume under this class of offence (13,478) increased by 42 cases or 0.3 per cent over the figures (13,436), for 1966. Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Madurai North and The Nilgiris districts have contributed to the increase.

*Percentage of detection.*—Of the 24,121 cases reported this year, 14,500 ended in conviction in Courts. Detection works out to a record percentage of 60.1 as against 58.0 per cent in 1966. This improvement in detection during the year was in evidence under all heads of crime.

*District Intelligence Bureaux.*—The District Intelligence Bureaux functioned satisfactorily in collecting and disseminating information about crime and criminals and advising the investigating officers in handling professional crimes. The Head Constables trained in finger and foot print work and the Scientific Assistants were of help in the investigation of cases. The experts attached to the Finger Print Bureaux also visited the scenes of crime to trace finger print clues in important cases. In as many as 274 instances, culprits were located through the scene of crime prints during the year as against 211 in 1966. The starting of a Single Digit Finger Print Unit at Tirunelveli has also contributed to the good work turned out in this field. The State M.O.B. attached to the Crime Branch, C.I.D., maintained close liaison with District Intelligence Bureaux and co-ordinated their work.

One thousand nine hundred and forty-two juvenile delinquents came to notice in property offences this year as against 1873 in the last year. An increase is noticeable in Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput,

Madurai North, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris and North Arcot districts. All the 28 boys' Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily. The juvenile aid police unit and the Juvenile Guidance Bureaux are also serving as useful adjuncts in dealing with juvenile delinquents.

*Prohibition.*—One lakh fifty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-seven cases were detected this year as against 1,60,029 in the previous year. There was a slight fall in the detection by 682 cases or 0.4 per cent which was contributed by Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts. The District and Range Mobile Parties concentrated their attention on centres of illicit distillation.

*Labour.*—There was labour unrest in private sector Industries resulting in lock-outs and temporary closures of many concerns in the city and in some districts.

Textile workers form a major part of labour in the State. During the year 1967, the workers of the various textile concerns conducted agitations on their demands.

In the Rajendra Mills, Pallipatti (Salem), 98 women workers resorted to a stay-in-strike from 9th March 1967. In Kamala Mills, Varadarajapuram, Singanallur (Coimbatore), a textile concern employing 655 labourers, the workers did partial work on 22nd March 1967 and refused to do further work on the plea that the work load was heavy. Several workers of the first and second shifts in the Madurai Mills, Madurai staged a token half an hour stay-in-strike on 14th April 1967, demanding 11 per cent bonus. Demanding the immediate payment of Chittirai Festival advance all the 420 workers of the Seethalakshmi Mills, Thirunagar (Madurai Urban) struck work from April 21st. The management declared a lock-out on April 28th. About 400 workers in the mills conducted a procession on 30th April in protest against the lock-out. The strike was called off on 12th May 1967. There were stay in strikes in Cauvery Textiles, Cauvery Nagar (Tiruchirappalli), Lakshmi Mills, Palladam (Coimbatore). There was a demonstration in front of the Kaleswara Mills, Coimbatore demanding the reopening of the mills, which was closed some time ago. 10 workers of the Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli arrived in Madras on 19th July 1967 and staged a Satyagraha in front of the office of the Mills at Esplanado, Madras. This was continued on 20th July 1967 and subsequent dates. On 14th August 1967, the representative of the workers and the management met the Chief Minister

and on the advice of the Chief Minister, the workers called off the strike. There was a stay-in-strike, in several mills in Coimbatore district from 22nd August 1967 to press for immediate relief for the textile workers who were affected due to closure of several mills. There were demonstrations, stay-in-strikes, etc., by the Harbour workers, petroleum workers, press workers, L.I.C. Employees. The Railway employees indulged in demonstrations and observance of *protest week* and *demands week* to focus the attention of the authorities to the varied problems facing them. The Members of the 3 Mining Labour Unions (unrecognised) in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation observed "Demands Week" from 22nd January 1967 to 29th January 1967 urging the management to consider their demands. The main demand of the Kisans during the year was relating to an increase in wages. The Mirasdars who could not concede this demand had been employing casual labourers for cultivation, harvesting, etc. Enraged at this, the Kisans had been intimidating the Mirsdars and the casual labourers.

The Police have handled the situation in all such cases carefully, organised effective bandobust arrangements and successfully maintained law and order.

*General elections.*—The fourth General Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly were held in this State from 15th February 1967 to 23rd February 1967. This threw a great strain on the Police in making elaborate bandobust arrangements for the proper conduct of the elections. The elections passed off peacefully.

*Conferences.*—The Ninth Madras State Police Officer's Conference was held at Tiruchirappalli on 7th August 1967. The Hon'ble Chief Minister presided. All the other Ministers were also present at the Conference. The Conference discussed many subjects of departmental and general importance. The discussions were useful.

*Home Guards and Civil Defence.*—The voluntary organisation of Home Guards which came into existence in the year 1963 continued to function in the year. The sanctioned strength of Home Guards is 113 coys. of 110 H.Gs. each, i.e., 12,430 Home Guards. The total actual strength as on 30th September 1967 is 11,802 (Madras City 3,830 and mofussil 7,972).

The Home Guards continued to assist the Police in routine duties such as night beat, traffic control, etc., throughout the State.

The Civil Defence Institute, which was started from 1st October 1966 was closed from 20th April 1967. The post of the Director of Civil Defence and certain other posts relating to Home Guards were also disbanded. The work of the Director of Civil Defence has been transferred to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Madras.

The sirens in Madras City are functioning well. In order to get the operators trained properly, they are being sounded daily at 12 noon as time signal.

*Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police.*—The following are the Armed Police Bns. of this State :—

- (1) Special Armed Police I, Avadi.
- (2) Special Armed Police II (Madras) Bn., Nagaland.
- (3) Special Armed Police IV Bn., Avadi.
- (4) Malabar Special Police I Bn., Tiruchirappalli.
- (5) Malabar Special Police II Bn., Manimuthar.
- (6) Malabar Special Police III Bn., Dibrugarh, NEFA.

*Special Armed Police I Bn.*—This was standardised with effect from 1st March 1967. Its headquarters continues to be at Avadi.

*Special Armed Police II Bn.*—This battalion continues to be on deputation with the Government of India for duty in Nagaland.

*Special Armed Police III Bn.*—This had been disbanded with effect from 31st March 1967. The personnel of this battalion were merged in C.R.P. XVIII Bn.

*Special Armed Police IV Bn.*—This battalion was repatriated to the State from 27th May 1967 a.n. Its headquarters is Avadi.

*Malabar Special Police I Bn.*—This Battalion was standardised with effect from 1st March 1967. The company on deputation with the Government of Pondicherry had been repatriated to the State with effect from 1st February 1967.

*Malabar Special Police II Bn.*—This battalion continues to be stationed at Manimuthar. One temporary post of Commandant was sanctioned and it is kept under the charge of a Commandant. Two coys were raised for this battalion and it now functions on the standardised pattern of India Reserve Battalion.

*Malabar Special Police III Bn.*—This Battalion continues to be on deputation with the Government of India for duty in NEFA.

*Police Housing Scheme and provision of electric street lights and flushouts.*—During the year under review, quarters for 2 C.Is., 1 S.I., 47 H.Cs. and 141 P.Cs. were completed and occupied. Two quarters for Assistant Commandants were constructed at the Special Armed Police Camp in Sathyamurthinagar at Avadi and taken over on 29th April 1967.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of flushout latrines and provision of street lights in the police lines in mofussil and Madras City during the year 1967-68. Necessary plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,92,000 have been prepared.

*The Madras Police Benevolent Fund.*—Standing sanction has been accorded by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1097, Home, dated 23rd April 1957 to draw an annual grant equal to the amount realised by voluntary subscriptions from the members of the fund subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 to augment the resources of the fund. In the calendar year 1967, the grant to be claimed from the Government is Rs. 50,000. Against this, a sum of Rs. 24,089-22 was claimed in March 1967. The balance of Rs. 25,910-78 was claimed in December 1967.

A sum of Rs. 1,60,646-16 has been spent from 1st January 1967 to 31st December 1967 for various welfare amenities and relief of the members such as education aid, relief to the families of deceased police officers, treatment and nourishment of police officers and their dependants, discretionary grant paid for funeral expenses, relief granted to retired police officers and re-building of houses destroyed by fire, etc.

During the academic year 1966-67, scholarships were sanctioned to the children of non-gazetted police officers from the various funds as noted below:

Under Madras Police Centenary Scholarships Scheme—65 scholarships Rs. 20,110.

Under Madras Police Benevolent Fund (Executive)—178 scholarships Rs. 25,110.

Under Madras Police Benevolent Fund (Ministerial)—49 scholarships Rs. 7,300.

*Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors.*—The second batch of 60 sub-Inspectors sanctioned for recruitment in 1966 was recruited in March 1967. All the 60 S.I. cadets joined the Police Training College for training from 29th March 1967. Three S.I. cadets resigned their appointment subsequently. On date, 57 S.I. cadets are under training.

*Training of S.Is. in the Central Detective Training Schools at Hyderabad and Calcutta.*—During the year, 6 Sub-Inspectors were deputed to the Central Detective Training School, Hyderabad and 5 Sub-Inspectors to the Central Detective Training School, Calcutta, to undergo the 14 weeks training course in scientific aids and improved methods of investigation.

*Police Radio Branch.*—There are at present 16 static and 19 transportable stations attached to the Madras State Police Radio network. All the District Headquarters are linked with radio communication with Madras which has 3 control stations, i.e., Central Range, Southern Range and Western Range. The Northern Range has been abolished.

Besides the wireless stations mentioned above, the following additional networks function in the State :—

#### *I. Madras City Police Radio Network.*

Two V.H.F. (Control) and 27 mobile stations including five patrolling vehicles.

#### *II. Malabar Special Police Radio Network.*

M.S.P. I, Tiruchirappalli.	3 Static and 6 T.P. Stns.
M.S.P. II, Manimuthar.	1 Static and 5 T.P. Stns.
M.S.P. III, Dibrugarh.	1 Static 7 T.P. Stns. and 6 VHF mobiles.

#### *III. Special Armed Police Network.*

1 S.A.P. I, Avadi .. ..	2 T.P. Stations.
2 S.A.P. II o/o 99 A.P.O. ..	1 Static and 11 T.P. Stations.
3 S.A.P. IV, Avadi (Sathya-moorthinagar.).	2 Static and 6 T.P. Stations.

#### *IV. Urban Radio Network.*

1 Tiruchirappalli Urban .. ..	8 VHF stations and 3 HF stations.
2 Madurai Urban .. ..	9 VHF stations and 3 H.F. stations.
3 Coimbatore .. ..	1 VHF static station and 5 mobiles.
4 Madurai control .. ..	1 VHF and 7 Mobiles including 3 patrolling mobiles.

*V. Flood Emergency Station.*

There are seven static stations (including one control) one at each of the following places :—

Mettur.  
Lower Anicut.  
Grant Anicut.  
Thanjavur.  
Bhavanisagar.  
Thekkadi.  
Madras (Control station).

*VI. Sub-Divisional Headquarters Stations.*

There are four control stations at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and St. Thomas Mount and 31 Sub-divisional static stations functioning in the State.

The Madras Police participated in the XVI All-India Police Games organised by the Punjab Police at Jullunder from 31st January to 7th February 1967 and sent a team of 48 members. The team took part in Basket Ball, Gymnastics and Athletic events at Jullundur and won the following events :—

In Basket-ball, Madras beat the Mysore and Andhra Pradesh teams in the South Zone Tournaments held at Hyderabad from 26th December to 29th December 1966 and qualified to meet Central Reserve Police in Semi-Finals at Jullunder but lost to it by 25 : 36. The Madras Police however won the "Hard-lines trophy" defeating West Bengal by 50 : 38.

In Gymnastics Madras beat Mysore in the South Zone Tournaments at Hyderabad but could not secure any of the first three places in the All-India Police Games Meet at Jullunder.

Place and winning in the Athletics events :

100 metres—(Third place) } Naick 2537 Ganesan of Thanja-  
200 metres (Second place) } vur.

Hop-step and Jump : Third place ; R.S.I., Govindaswamy, M.C.P.\*

\*R.S.I. Govindaswamy of Madras City Police broke the All-India Police Record of 14.27 metres by clearing 14.31 metres in Hop-step and jump.

*All-India Police Aquatic Meet held at Patiala from 4th to 6th August 1967.*—The Madras Police sent a team under the command of Thiru D. Narayanaswamy, Deputy Commandant, Special Armed

Police I, Avadi, to Patiala for the All-India Police Aquatic Competitions held at the Army Swimming Pool, Patiala, from 4th to 6th August 1967.

Havildar 2279 Narayanan of S.A.P. I got two prizes for securing third places in forward and reverse dives.

*Tear Smoke Squad.*—Tear smoke was used on 12th January 1967 at about 20.15 hrs. to disperse a mob at Royapettah round about in Madras City. A huge crowd had collected around Royapettah Hospital, Peters Road on either side and at the open space at the Y.M.C.A. Building in connection with the shooting incident in which a Film artiste had shot another artiste.

On 5th July 1967 tear smoke was used at Mettur Dam in Salem district on an unruly mob to disperse them.

*Madras City Police Act.*—The provisions of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 were extended to 1 Municipality, 1 Town Panchayat, 12 panchayats and 7 villages during the year 1967.

*Opening of fire by Police.*—There were five instances in which police had to open fire during the year. In all the cases magisterial enquiries were held.

*Police Medals.*—During the year 1967, Police officers were awarded medals by the President of India as noted below :—

#### *Republic Day 1967.*

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (1) President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service. | 2 officers. |
| (2) Police Medal for Meritorious Service.                                | 8 officers. |

#### *Independent Day Award, 1967.*

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (3) President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service. | 2 officers.   |
| (4) Police Medal for Meritorious Service.                                | 12 officers.  |
| (5) President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry.             | 1 person.     |
| (6) Police Medal for Gallantry   | .. 3 persons. |

A Police Medal parade was held on 29th December 1967 at the Rajaratnam Stadium and the P.P. and F.S. Medals and Police Medals were presented to the recipients by the Governor of Madras.

*Dog Squad.*—There are two dog squads at present functioning in the State, one at Madras City and the other at Madurai. Sanction has also been accorded for the formation of a Dog Squad at Coimbatore and the dogs are under training in City Police Dog Squad.

*Diploma Courses in Criminology.*—Diploma Course in Criminology for this year commenced in November 1967. Seven Officers of the Police Department were deputed for training.

*Boys club.*—Boys clubs are functioning satisfactorily in Madras City and in all districts except Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli and Dharmapuri. A new Boys Club has been ordered to be opened at Kodambakkam in Madras City.

*Visits of V.I.Ps.*—Several V.I.Ps. including President of India, Vice-President of India and Prime Minister of India paid visits to Madras City and other places in the State during the year 1967.

The morale of Police Force continued to be excellent. All ranks continued to work with zeal and interest.

### **Madras City Police.**

The Madras City Police Force is a separate organisation consisting of a Commissioner of Police, four Deputy Commissioners of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police who is also an Adjutant of the Madras Home Guard, 14 Assistant Commissioners of Police, two Personal Assistants (Ministerial) and 5,038 other ranks.

*Law and Order:*—(a) The year under review has been a very eventful one for the Madras City Police which had arduous tasks to perform in connection with the IV General Election held on 15th February 1967. The problems emanating from the varied activities of the different Political Parties during the Pre-Election and Post-Election periods were tackled in a commendable manner. The Fourth General Election went off smoothly without any major incidents, violence or disturbances and the code of conduct evolved, accepted and adopted by all Parties to a large extent helped to ease the situation. Madras City registered 76 per cent—a new poll record for the City. Well planned and effective Bandobust arrangements were made on all the occasions with the result that public

peace and tranquility were well maintained and the work done by the City Police came in for appreciation from both the Government and the public.

(b) The most distressing event in July, 1967 was the unprecedented arson incidents devastating several huts in the Slums and the Government and the Civic authorities in co-operation with the Police and Fire Service personnel undertook adequate relief measures to rehabilitate the victims.

(c) The passing of the Official Languages (Amendment) Bill of the Lok Sabha on 16th December 1967 had created a bitter rancour and hatred towards the Hindi zealots and the City College Students and the High School Students irrespective of their political affiliations, took up the challenge of resorting to Anti-Hindi agitation during the period from 18th to 22nd December 1967. The Anti-Hindi stir took an ugly turn on 21st and 22nd December 1967 and it passed on into the hands of anti-social elements, non-students and hooligans. Madras City was however freed from the orgy of violence and returned to normalcy on 24th December 1967.

(d) There was only one occasion in which the Police had to open fire. On 29th November 1967 night Inspector, North Raiding Party with his men, Commissioner's mobile party, Sub-Inspector and other men found two Kattamaram loaded with foreign liquor cases. Thirty persons were found unloading the cases of foreign liquor. Seeing the Police party, they pelted stones and caused simple injury to two police constables of the Madras City Police. They also resisted the Police party while they were being arrested. The Sub-Inspector, North Raiding Party opened fire by using three rounds with his revolver. All the accused disappeared in the sea with the Kattamaram leaving 19 cases of foreign liquor containing 221 full bottles and 7 broken bottles. None was injured.

(e) *Labour*.—Labour continued to be restive during the period under review over their demands. There were several instances of strikes, hunger strikes, stay-in-strikes, refusal to receive pay, etc.

(f) *Offence of Violence*.—Law and Order in general was well maintained in the City. Rowdies and anti-social elements were kept under proper control and there was no major incidents disturbing the peace. Sixty-four cases of roiting were reported during the year as against 20 during the year 1966. The increase was mostly due to industrial labour activities. Of the 64, action was dropped in 27 cases. Of the remaining 37 cases, 3 ended in conviction, 4 in

acquittal, 8 undetected and the other 22 cases are pending disposal. There were no rioting cases relating to communal friction during the year.

*Crime.*—The volume of Crime during the year under review has increased to 5,929 cases from 5,745 cases during 1966. The increase was mainly due to free registration of Crime and registration of unreported cases which were unearthed during the interrogation and investigation on the arrest of criminals and also due to the release of the many professional criminals from the Jail during the year. The increase is perfectly understandable when the phenomenal expansion of the City, the emergency of numerous influx of people into the City are taken into consideration. The influx of outside criminals who were found responsible for many of the cases reported in the City was also one of the reasons for the increase in the incidence of Crime during the year. The percentage of detection during 1967 is 69.5 as against 76.4 during 1966 on property crimes and the percentage of recovery of property during the year was 57 as against 51.7 during the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of detection was mainly due to the fact that the Police Force was engaged in the work connected with the General Election held in February, 1967 and the Bye-election to South Madras Parliamentary Constituency held in September, 1967. Also, the Madras City Police personnel, particularly the Detective Staff, were engaged in the prevention and detection of arson cases which took place during July, 1967. The offences under House Breaking (Night), Pocket Picking, Cycle Thefts, Cattle Theft and other miscellaneous thefts show an increase when compared with the figures of previous year (1966). The white collar crimes, viz., Criminal Breach of Trust and Cheating showed a downward trend during this year.

*Murder.*—There were 23 cases of murder during the year 1967 as against 13 in the year 1966. Of the 23 cases, action was dropped in 6 cases—which include 3 cases of which accused committed suicide after the commission of murder—9 cases ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 1 was undetected and 5 cases were pending trial at the end of the year 1967. There was no case of murder for gain during the year. No particular reason could be attributed for the increase. The motive is generally domestic quarrels, due to sex and in a few cases the accused were drunk.

*Dacoity and Robbery.*—(1) The City was free from Dacoity during the year 1967.

(2) Three cases of robbery were reported during the year and in all the cases accused were traced and charged. Two cases ended in conviction and one was pending trial.

*House Breaking and Thefts.*—Three hundred and twenty-one cases of House Breaking—both Day and Night—were reported during the year. Of the total cases, 294 cases were disposed of as against 212 cases during the year 1966. The detection under this head was 84 per cent as against 88 per cent during the year 1966.

*Cheating and Criminal Breach of Trust.*—Four hundred and fifty-three cases of Criminal Breach of Trust and 224 cases of Cheating were reported during the year as against 493 and 286 respectively during 1966. Whenever any new pattern of cheating was noticed the public through the local dailies were promptly informed and cautioned. This had the desired effect in the reduction of white collar crimes.

*Harbour.*—Cordial relationship continued with the Port Trust and the Customs Department and it continued to function with close co-operation with those authorities.

*Record Section.*—(a) During the year, the various Sections of the Record Section turned out useful and satisfactory work in the detection of crimes. Daily Crime and Occurrence Sheets were continued to be published disseminating prompt information about local and border crimes of the City and the crimes of other States as well. Advisory memo. continued to be issued from the Record Section. General information files were added to the existing files in the Record Section and they have been under constant review. The Photographic Section attached to Record Section was very useful in photographing and the criminals arrested in cases, corpses and finger prints traced at the scene of crime and supplied photo copies of criminals to Divisions for the detection of cases.

(b) *Single Digit Finger Print Section.*—This section continues to function as part of the Central Crime Station of City Police with a staff consisting of 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Tester Sub-Inspector, 5 Experts, 1 Searcher assisted by 2 Finger Print Head Constables. Tester Sub-Inspector and Finger Print Experts have visited 628 scenes of crime during the year under review and traced prints in 295 cases and identified 57 criminals concerned in cases.

**Latent Print Identifications** were made by sight memory of the ridge details in the finger prints of criminals in 4 cases. *Suo motu* i.e., by inference from the M.O. adopted or other inference from the nature of the offence in three cases; one from the finger print slip of the finger prints of persons received under daily arrest. The arrest of the identifications were made with the finger prints of the given suspects. The complicity of these identified criminals were further established in 61 cases and properties to the value of Rs. 24,950 were recovered in the cases so far investigated. The criminals concerned were convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

**Health.**—The Madras City Police Hospital is looking after the Health of the Force and their families. The common ailments for which treatment was given during 1967 were respiratory infections, filariasis, Br. Asthma, hypertension, injuries, malnutrition, pulmonary tuberculosis, primary complex, P. Neuritis, fibrositis, diabetes, infective hepatitis, worm infestations, influenza, etc. The X-ray Unit of the Police Hospital was put into commission on 18th September 1967 and this has minimised the hardship undergone by the Police personnel and their families taking treatment to a very great extent.

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, the Chief Minister of Madras visited the Police Hospital on 30th August 1967 and highly commended the working of this Institution.

**Police Control Room.**—The Police Control Room is functioning as a useful nerve centre of the City Police and is becoming popular among Public. There were 6,518 calls requiring the attention of the Control Room during the year. The service of the Control Room during the General Election period was highly commended. The prompt and speedy compliance and attendance of the Control Room Party has been a great redress and relief to the needy public, especially during the season when arson took place.

**Police Dog Squad.**—The strength of the Dog Squad at the beginning of the year was 4 Dogs and 5 pups. Two of the dogs, viz., 'Raja' and 'Ward' were condemned and sold in auction, as they were found unsuitable for Police work. Four Alsatian, 2 Dobbermen Pincher pups and 2 Labrador dogs were acquired during the year to fill up the vacancies. One Dobbermen pup, 2 Labrador pups and 3 Alsatian pups died at the Government Veterinary Hospital due to reaction of distemper during the year.

At the end of the year the strength of the Squad was 5 Dogs and 4 Pups. Of the 43 calls attended besides those from Madras City, 14 calls turned to be useful in the detection of cases during the year 1967. Of the 14 cases, 12 cases relate to murder and murder for gain and 2 relate to house breaking. The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai visited the Dog Squad on 30th August 1967 and witnessed a demonstration of the Dogs and commended the work of the Squad.

*Juvenile Aid Police Unit.*—This Unit deals with juvenile destitutes, run-away children who require protection from anti-social influences and to patrol high delinquency areas, slums, brothels, bus stands, Railway Station and shopping areas. In addition to this, the Unit has also dealt with Juvenile delinquency as and when such cases come to notice. The members of the Public and several institutions voluntarily sent juvenile destitutes to this Unit for rehabilitation through institutional care. Nine hundred and seventy-five juveniles were restored to their parents or guardians as the case may be directly and also through Court and 142 juveniles were admitted in various Reception Homes in Madras City, Thanjavur and Ranipet. One hundred and thirty missing children from mofussil were traced and restored to their parents.

*Traffic.*—(a) There are 2,616 Taxis and 183 Auto-rickshaws in the City. The number of Hackney Carriages registered is as follows :—

Hand pulled Rickshaws	..	..	2,542
Cycle Rickshaws	..	..	2,092
Hand Carts	..	..	9,461
Jutkhas	..	..	380
Single Bullock Carts	..	..	211

(b) The total number of accidents during the year was 3,969, the corresponding figure for the last year being 3,990. The total number of fatal accidents was 142 as against 109 last year.

(c) Disciplinary action was taken against permit holders and drivers of transport vehicles. A total number of 52 permits of transport vehicles and 5 permits of Contract Carriages were cancelled for infringement of permit conditions. Besides, 64 permits of contract carriages and 168 permits of Goods Vehicles were suspended for varying periods for violation of permit conditions. Disciplinary action was also taken against 3 drivers of contract carriages for violation of Motor Vehicle Act and Rules.

(d) Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on road safety continued throughout the year. Speed traps were regularly held for checking over-speeding by motorists. 10,786 cases of over-speeding were detected during the year as against 6,582 cases last year. 2,529 cases of overloading were put up during the year as against 2,965 cases in the year 1966. A regular drive was maintained against Cyclists riding without lights, riding abreast and similar offences and as a result, 34,771 cases were put up during the year as against 19,207 cases last year.

The new Traffic Mobile Court which started functioning with effect from 18th June 1966 continues to function satisfactorily.

(e) During the year, a total number of 1,70,200 traffic cases were put up and a total fine amount of Rs. 6,22,695 was realised. The corresponding figures for last year were 1,54,820 cases and Rs. 6,67,010 respectively. Besides, an amount of Rs. 27,150 was realised towards compounding fee in disciplinary action cases from permit holders of transport and public service vehicles for violation of permit conditions, as against Rs. 52,505 collected in the year 1966.

(f) The increased number of vehicles that use the roads in Madras City (including visiting vehicles) has continued to call for intensified attention on the part of both traffic enforcement and taxation staff.

*Welfare.*—The various Welfare Schemes initiated to augment the family income of Policemen through small scale and cottage industries started in the various Police Lines continued to function satisfactorily under the direct supervision of the Police Officers.

Financial relief has been afforded to those suffering from Chronic disability and grants were made from the Madras Police Benevolent Fund for relief to those in distress and towards educational scholarships.

Efforts continued to provide more amenities and encourage cultural activities.

*Prohibition.*—During the year, 31,360 cases were charged in all heads, under the Madras Prohibition Act, as against 27,561 cases during the year 1966. The total number of cases includes, 16,234 cases of drunkenness during the year. Of the 31,360 cases

charged, 29,998 cases ended in conviction. The enforcement of Prohibition Act continues to engage considerable portion of the time and energy of the City Police force. The City Police and Raiding Parties raided constantly and effectively in the border villages and the gate-ways to Madras City to detect cases of transport of foreign liquor and to stop its flow to City.

*Home Guard.*—The present strength of the Male Home Guards on Roll is 3,612 while it is 170 on the Women side. The contract period of 3 years was over by March 1966 in almost all the cases and hence some of the Home Guards who had an inclination to leave the Organisation began absenting themselves continuously or resigned the membership in some cases. In the place of those who resigned, substitutes were enrolled on new recruitments and they underwent the required training. Steps are being taken to weed out the intentional absentees and when fresh applications are received they are being enrolled after due verification. Seventy-six Home Guards have completed their initial training of 30 days during the period from January to June, 1967. During the General Election the Home Guard Unit has played its part well and helped the Police force in maintaining peace and Law and Order.

*Suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls Act.*—During the year, 226 cases of Street Solicitation and six cases of house brothel were put up as against 236 and 6 cases respectively during the year 1966. Of the 276 prostitutes and 69 pimps charged, 245 prostitutes and 69 pimps were convicted. Most of the victims have taken to prostitution due to poverty, broken home of married life, ignorance on the inducement of pimps and brothel runners, etc. The important feature during the year was that 12 innocent girls, some of them well educated and coming from respectable families who fell into the hands of pimps and brothel runners were rescued and sent to 'Abhaya Nilayam' from where they were restored to their parents or guardians as the case may be. This Act has been satisfactorily enforced during the year.

*Juvenile Delinquency.*—Juvenile delinquency in the year 1967 has been on the increase with 7,185 cases as against 6,603 in the year 1966. The increase is mainly reflected under the offence of Special and Local Laws. 6,048 Juveniles were placed before the Courts during the year 1967 for delinquency as well as for destitution as against 6,046 in the year 1966.

The Juveniles rounded up during the year with comparison for the year 1966 are given below :—

	1966.	1967.
(i) Serious offence against person .. ..	17	32
(ii) Serious offence against persons and property.	40	26
(iii) Minor offence against person .. ..	4	3
(iv) Minor offence against property .. ..	929	856
(v) Special and Local Laws including public nuisance.	4,560	4,807
Total ..	<u>5,550</u>	<u>5,724</u>

Following are the details of some of the important sub-heads under item (v) above :—

	1966.	1967.
(1) Gambling .. .. .	1,062	1190
(2) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.	96	132
(3) Begging .. .. .	207	97

Except the offences under Special and Local Laws all other forms of offence showed a decrease. Of the 6,048 juveniles placed before the Court, 171 juveniles were committed to Institutional care and 413 juveniles were restored to parents or guardians, on the latter executing bonds under section 25 of the Madras children Act. Fifty-eight juveniles were placed on probation by the Court under the supervision of the Probation Officers.

The Juvenile Aid Police Unit attached to the City Police had played its part in restoring vagrant and recalcitrant children to parents or guardians, tracing missing children and in committal to the destitutes home the juvenile destitutes according to their age, etc., through the Juvenile Court. During the year, this Unit has restored 935 juvenile destitutes to their parents or guardians directly as against 973 in the year 1966.

At present there are two Boys' Clubs in Madras City—one at Chintadripet and the other at Royapuram—and they are functioning satisfactorily.

#### State Forensic Science Laboratory

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratory was separated from the State Forensic Science Laboratory with the poisons, stains and explosives sections and the remaining sections were reorganised

into the State Forensic Science Laboratory under the Administrative Control of the Inspector-General of Police with effect from 1st March 1967.

The reorganised State Forensic Science Laboratory has, therefore, started functioning with the Chemistry Section in the Revenue Board Buildings and the other sections in the Police Headquarters Buildings. This laboratory undertook the following items of work in the respective sections.

(1) *Biology Section*.—Dust and dirt, soil, hair and fibres and stains, textile materials etc., were examined in this section.

(2) *Physics Section*.—Counterfeit coins and currency, foot prints, tyre tracks, etc., tool marks, restoration of filed off numbers copper wires, pipes, etc., were examined in this section. Glass, paints and other physical objects in Hit and run cases were also undertaken for examination. The work relating to Scientific Photography was also included in this section.

(3) *Chemistry Section*.—The work in this section relates to examination of samples under Madras Prohibition Act, Distillery Manual, Medicinal and Toilet preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, Spirituous Essence Rules 1959, Dangerous Drugs Act and Opium Act and also the confiscated articles which were disposed off after obtaining the necessary orders from Board of Revenue. Besides examination of all other cases requiring Chemical analysis including inks, adhesives and spurious chemicals, etc., was undertaken in this section.

(4) *Fire Arms Identification Section*.—Examination of Fire Arms, bullets and other connected articles in cases of shooting was undertaken in this section.

(5) *Document Section*.—Scientific examination of Questioned documents including identification of handwriting and typewriting and detection of alteration and erasures etc., were done in this section.

The details regarding the number of cases and articles received during the period from 1st March to 31st December 1967 are given below :—

				Number of cases.	Number of articles.
1. Biology	..	..	..	26	220
2. Physics	..	..	..	63	349
3. Chemistry	..	..	..	8,186	8,186
4. Fire Arms	..	..	..	53	236
5. Documents	..	..	..	247	9,115

This laboratory has also undertaken the examination of fire arms cases received from Kerala and Mysore States.

Besides the above items of work, training in recording of Foot prints were given to Head Constables of the District Intelligence Bureaux and lectures on Scientific Investigation were delivered to Sub-Inspector cadets, D.I.B. Inspectors and Central Government Sub-Inspectors. Officers of this laboratory also visited scenes of crime in Madras City to render scientific assistance in the initial stage of crime investigation.

#### Chemical Examiner's Laboratory

During the Year, the Government have divided the erstwhile full-fledged State Forensic Science Laboratory, which was very comprehensive and had many sections, into two units, one the re-organised Forensic Science Laboratory under the control of the Inspector-General of Police and the other Chemical Examiner's Laboratory under the control of a Director and which is directly under the control of the Home Department with effect from 1st March 1967.

The work carried out in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory comprised examination of articles for poison (human and cattle poisoning cases) examination of articles for blood in homicidal and hurt cases; examination of articles for semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes; miscellaneous medico-legal and chemico-legal examination such as examination of bombs, fireworks, other explosives, bones, hair and articles tendered for general analysis from Government Departments.

Medico-legal and Chemico-legal examinations were carried out as usual for Central Government Departments including the Defence.

The following table shows the number of cases and articles received in the Department during the calendar year 1967 under various heads :

		Number of cases.	Number of articles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Chemical Division ..	5,061	Sixteen thousand three hundred (including 661 samples under Excise and Prohibition offences during the period January and February 1967).	
Biological Division ..	823	5,202	
Physical Division ..	8	35 *	
Ballistic Division ..	8	33 *	
Ballistic Division Doct., etc.	43	1,140 *	

\* For the period January and February 1967.

## Prisons

The number of jails in the State stood at seven Central Jails, one District Jail and one State Jail for Women. The number of subsidiary jails and special subsidiary jails continued to be the same as before, viz., 123 and 4 respectively.

2. *Population and accommodation.*—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of the state excluding the subsidiary jails during the year 1967 was 11,245.

3. *Prohibition Prisoners.*—There were 4,097 convicted prisoners under the Madras Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year, 18,818 prisoners were admitted by direct committals and 4,159 prisoners by recommittal after having been released on bail and transfer, etc. Twenty four thousand two hundred and nine prisoners were discharged leaving 2,865 prisoners at the end of the year.

4. *Prison offences.*—During the year 466 offences were committed by prisoners as against 547 in 1966. Of the 466 offences, 463 were dealt with by the Superintendents and 3 by criminal courts. Of the three dealt with by criminal courts, one was for attempted escape and the remaining two for assaulting co-prisoners.

5. *Escapes and recaptures.*—In the Central Jails, there were eight escapes during the year under report as against 29 in the previous year. All the escapes were from outside the jail. Of these, four were from Government Hospital, Madras, one from police custody and the remaining three from extramural gangs. Five of them were recaptured during the year and the remaining three were at large at the end of the year. There was no jail break as such.

6. *Detenuees.*—There were no detenue prisoners during the year.

7. *Education.*—Under the adult education scheme facilities were provided for selected prisoners in all jails. Of the 18 prisoners who appeared for the Oriental Title Preliminary examination 9 came out successful. Out of 24 prisoners who appeared for the Hindi Examinations, 21 were successful. One prisoner appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination but failed. One prisoner appeared for the Weaving Examination, and came out successful.

8. *Libraries.*—Libraries continued to be attached to all the Jails and the prisoners were permitted to make free use of the books available. The number of books in the jail libraries at the

beginning of the year was 10,885. Ninety-four books costing Rs. 286-55 were purchased during the year. Three hundred and eight books were condemned during the year leaving 10,671 books at the end of the year. Religious and moral lectures were given by honorary visiting lecturers and by members of the teaching staff. There were 406 visits by Hindu religious lecturers, 1,002 visits by Christian religious lecturers and 255 visits by Muslim religious lecturers during the year. The expenditure incurred towards the payment of conveyance allowances to religious lecturers during the year was Rs. 2,034-00.

9. *Modified Borstal Scheme*.—Modified Borstal treatment continued to be given to adolescents in all Jails. Vocational and general education training were also given to them.

10. *Release under the Advisory Board Scheme*.—The Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of prisoners in jails considered the cases of 896 prisoners during the year. The Boards recommended the cases of 211 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 306 cases not recommended by the Boards, but required to be sent to Government under the rules, were submitted to Government. Government ordered the release of 121 prisoners and ordered the resubmission of 257 cases after some time. The release of 18 prisoners under the scheme was negated by the Government.

11. *Borstal School*.—The Borstal School, Palayamcottai, the only one in this State, had a daily average population of 157-95 inmates as against 154-31 in the previous year.

12. *Education in Borstal School*.—The inmates of the Borstal School, Palayamcottai were given instruction for two hours and vocational training for five hours every working day. The medium of instruction was their mother tongue.

Out of three inmates who appeared for the weaving test, two came out successful. One inmate appeared for the Tailoring Lower Grade Examination, two inmates appeared for the Book Binding Lower Grade Examination and one inmate appeared for the Madras Public Service Commission for the recruitment as Clerk. Their results are awaited.

13. *Vocational training*.—Vocational training comprised of (1) Tailoring, (2) Paper making, (3) Book Binding, (4) Blacksmithy, (5) Cotton Weaving, (6) Carpentry, (7) Agriculture and (8) Masonry.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitudes. Training in First Aid, Ambulance and Scouting continued to be imparted during the year.

15. *Discharge on Licence.*—The visiting committee of the Borstal School met four times during the year and on its recommendations four inmates were discharged on licence as against one during the last year.

16. *Offences and punishments.*—The number of offences by inmates which merited punishment was 16 as against 8 in 1966. One inmate who escaped from the extramural gang of the school was recaptured on the same day.

17. *Aid on discharge.*—The Central and the District Committees of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society continued to render every possible help to the discharged inmates during the year.

18. *Finance.*—The total expenditure on the department from 1st January 1967 to 30th November 1967 excluding the outlay on jail buildings amounted to Rs. 166.75 lakhs as against Rs. 143.52 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total receipts of the department from 1st January to 30th November 1967 amounted to Rs. 44.58 lakhs as against Rs. 43.13 lakhs for the previous year.

*Innovations and Improvements.*—(1) In G.O. Ms. No. 3301 Home, dated 4th October 1967, a nursery trained teacher was sanctioned for the State Jail for Women, Vellore.

(2) In G.O. Ms. No. 2768, Home, dated 20th September 1967 the Prisoners were permitted to wear uniforms as prescribed by rules, stitched from their private clothings.

(3) In G.O. Ms. No. 3144, Home, dated 18th November 1967, 'C' class prisoners were ordered to be issued at their own cost, soap, hair oil, tooth paste or powder and tooth brushes and allowed the privilege of letters and interviews as in the case of 'A' and 'B' class prisoners.

(4) In G.O. Ms. No. 329, Home, dated 2nd February 1967, Government sanctioned separate kitchens and messes for convict warders in the Central Jail, Madras, Vellore and Madurai.

(5) The handmade paper industry, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 378, Home, dated 9th February 1959 was commissioned in Central Jail, Vellore and Coimbatore during the year. Other units are shortly to be commissioned.

(6) In G.O. Rt. No. 4924, Home, dated 16th October 1967, Government permitted a prisoner confined in the Central Jail, Guddalore to undergo a Journalist Reporter's Course under the British Institute of Technology, Bombay and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 255 for this purpose.

(7) In G.O. Ms. No. 2856, Home, dated 16th October 1967, Government permitted 'A' and 'B' class prisoners to purchase newspapers and magazines of their choice at their own cost if the Superintendent of the Jail was satisfied that they are not objectionable publications.

(8) A poultry unit was started in the Central Jail, Madurai during the year.

#### **Probation Branch.**

The Probation Branch of the Jail department comes directly under the Chief Probation Superintendent.

The Chief Probation Superintendent was assisted by Regional Probation Officers. There were 58 Probation Officers at the beginning of the year. Three Probation Officers were appointed to service during the year. One Probation Officer was granted study leave. Six Honorary Probation Officers were appointed for Madras City and Chingleput district.

The Probation branch was in charge of the work of Probation, After-care and allied subjects under the Probation of Offenders Act (Central Act), Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal School Act, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc. The Probation Officers were also in charge of the supervision of ex-prisoners released under the Advisory Board Scheme. The courts in the City of Madras continue to utilise the services of the Probation Officers in settling maintenance cases under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*Orientation and Pre-discharge work.*—The Regional Probation Officer, Madras City, continued to attend to the Orientation and Pre-discharge work at the Central Jail, Madras. The Regional Probation Officer, Tirunelveli, did similar work at the Borstal school at Palayamcottai. The Probation Officers conducted pre-discharge work pertaining to pupils and inmates and sent reports to the institutions enabling them to send the pupils and inmates to their parents or relatives after their discharge. The Regional Probation Officers

were also entrusted with similar work in respect of the nearby jails. The Welfare Officers of the Jails attended to the Welfare work in those institutions.

*General Out-turn of work.*—The total number of enquiries made during the year was 24,135 against 25,860 made last year. The total number of persons placed under supervision was 4,882 against 3,664 during last year. The total number of visits made by the Probation Officers were 37,103 against 36,251 in 1966.

During the year, the Probation Branch was able to secure employment for 505 wards against 493 last year and 1,040 were rehabilitated successfully during the year against 515 during the previous year.

### Approved Schools

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

*Number of institutions*—1. There are five Government Approved Schools, four for boys and one for girls. Of the four institutions for boys, two are Senior Approved Schools intended for the reception of youthful offenders and uncontrollables while the other two are Junior Approved Schools intended for destitutes and delinquent children. The Government Girls' Approved School at Madras receives both Senior and Junior Approved Girls.

Besides the above five Government Approved Schools, there are fourteen Government Aided Private Junior Approved Schools in the State. During the year the recognition of one private school, viz., the Junior Approved School under the Gandhi Vidyalayam, Tiruchitrambalam (Thanjavur district) was withdrawn and a new institution, viz., The Daya Sadan Children's Town, Nekkundram in Chingleput district was recognised as a Junior Approved School. Thus, there was no change in the total number of institutions during the year.

2. There are Reception Homes for Boys and Girls for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation of their cases. There are two Government Reception Homes—One in

Madras and the other at Palayamcottai in Tirunelveli district. The latter was opened during the Second Plan period. Besides these two Government Reception Homes, there are six private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. In addition to these independent Reception Homes, there are two Reception Homes for boys functioning as an annexe to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government Aided Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, for children below 3 years of age.

3. There are two long-stay After-Care institutions which were opened during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans under the After-Care Programme.

(a) The After-Care Home for Women, Vellore, is intended to give shelter and further training to the dischargees from the correctional institutions, viz., Girls' Approved Schools, the Government Vigilance Institutions, etc. There is an industrial Unit attached to the After-Care Home, Vellore, to impart training to the inmates of the Home in garments and holdall making.

(b) The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy-dischargees from Approved Schools and imparts training in blacksmithy and book-binding at present.

4. This department also runs a special residential school for Burma repatriates originally. There were two residential schools solely for the children of Burma repatriates—one at Tirunagar in Madurai district and the other at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district. During July 1967, the Special School at Tirunagar, Madurai, was closed down and the boys of that school were transferred to Special Home at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district. The Mathur Home is intended for both boys and girls.

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

*Strength—(1) Approved Schools (Government and Private).—*The daily average strength of all the approved schools in the State during the year was 4,692 and the total strength on 31st December 1967 was 4,795.

(2) *Reception Homes*.—There were 429 children in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the year. Seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six children were admitted during the year. Seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine children were discharged leaving 536 children in all the Reception Homes on 31st December 1967. The daily average strength of all Homes was 625.

(3) *After-Care Home for Women, Vellore*.—At the commencement of the year there were 29 girls in the Home; 24 girls were admitted and 18 were discharged during the year. The strength of the Home on 31st December 1967 was 35. The daily average strength was 29.

(4) *After-Care Home for Boys, Chingleput*.—There were 57 boys at the commencement of the year. Forty-eight boys were admitted and 46 boys were discharged during the year. There were 59 boys at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 54.

(5) *The Special Home for the Children of Burma Repatriates at Mathur*.—During the year 395 boys and 319 girls were admitted. Of the 395 boys admitted, 85 boys have been transferred from the Special School for the Children of Burma repatriates, Tirunagar, since the school was closed and merged with the Mathur Home. The strength of the Home on 31st December 1967 was 720 (401 boys and 319 girls).

(6) *The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur under the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur district Branch*.—There were 34 children in the Home as on 1st January 1967. During the year there were 11 admissions and 10 discharges. The strength as on 31st December 1967 was 35.

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

*Psychology study circle*.—The Psychology study circles in all Government Approved Schools met every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and evolve suitable treatment training programmes for each of them. The problem cases were also taken up and studied by the Circle and special attention was paid to such cases as advised by the Psychologists. The Psychologists also attended the meetings of these study circles whenever they visited the institutions and offered their guidance and help to the custodial and teaching staff in the schools. Hardened types of pupils are kept under the personal observation and treatment of the Psychologists.

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

*Education.*—All the pupils in the Approved Schools except those in the Junior Approved Schools for mentally defective boys and girls under Bala Vihar, Madras and the children below 5 years in the Junior Approved School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, are given general education up to VIII Standard. Those who had already attained higher standards of education than that provided for in the schools before their admission and who showed aptitude for further studies were admitted in the local High Schools as day-scholars with Government Scholarships, as usual.

Six pupils were sent up for the S.S.L.C. Examination in 1967 and five of them came out successful. Two hundred and two pupils are continuing their studies in outside High Schools in IX, X and XI Standards.

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

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal works, Blacksmithing, Book-binding, Mat-weaving, Spinning, Masonry, Gardening, Agriculture, Dairy-Farm, Poultry-keeping, Embroidery Work, etc. Band music is also taught to the boys in all the Government Approved Schools.

The pupils of the Government Approved Schools were also sent for various Government Technical Examinations such as Drawing, Tailoring, Spinning, etc.

*Physical Education.*—There are adequate facilities provided for the pupils for their daily physical exercises and games with a view to maintain good health and physique of the pupils. Periodical excursions to places of historical importance and educational value

were as usual arranged during the year. Scouting, Guides, A.C.C., Red Cross Movement, Social Service, etc., are some of the extra-curricular activities of the pupils of Government Approved Schools.

*Finance.*—The total expenditure for the year 1967 on account of Government Approved Schools, Government Aided Private Approved Schools, Government and Private Reception Homes, Juvenile Guidance Bureaux, After-Care Homes and the Special Homes for the Children of Burma repatriates at Tirunagar and Mathur amounted to Rs. 40,72,074.88. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,93,414.50.

*Visitors.*—The Government and the Private Institutions were visited by several distinguished persons and the activities of the institutions commended.

*General.*—The various Government and Private Approved Schools, Reception and After-Care Homes functioned satisfactorily during the year.

### Vigilance Institutions

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service has under its control the Vigilance Institutions which are termed as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Protective Homes are classified into three types in the Madras State :—

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

Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes are long-stay institutions with facilities for giving training in 3 R's and crafts, whereas the Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres are short-stay institutions serving as feeder centres for the long-stay institutions, viz., Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes.

*Rescue Home.*—Rescue Home is intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and those who are exposed to moral danger in Society and require care and protection in the institutions. Girls and Women with illegitimate pregnancies are also admitted in the institutions for shelter and protection.

*Vigilance Home.*—Vigilance Home receives girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of the Act.

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

2. *Details of institutions*—(i) *Rescue Homes.*—There are three Rescue Homes in the State—two solely maintained by the Government—one in Madras and the other at Tiruchi-rappalli and the third managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district. The private institution is a non-statutory institution solely intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies.

(ii) *Vigilance Homes.*—There are two Vigilance Homes in the State. Of the two, one is a Government Institution in Madras City and the other is a private one functioning under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai, with Government aid.

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

3. *Admission and Discharges*—(i) *Rescue Homes.*—There were 131 adults and 5 children at the commencement of the year in all the three institutions. Ninety-three adults and 4 children were admitted and 117 adults and 6 children were discharged leaving 107 adults and 3 children at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of the three Homes was 119 for the year 1967.

(ii) *Vigilance Homes.*—There were 142 adults and 4 children at the commencement of the year in both the Homes. Sixty-seven adults and 3 children were admitted and 69 adults and 6 children were discharged during the year leaving 140 adults and one child at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of these 2 Homes was 144 for the year 1967.

(iii) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Centres.*—During the year 939 inmates passed through all the seven independent shelters and also those attached to Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras.

1. *Education*—(i) *Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Government Vigilance Home, Madras.*—There is a special school (Government Stri Sadana Special School) with eight standards recognised by the Education Department for the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Madras. The medium of instruction is Tamil.

Two inmates of the Government Stri Sadana were undergoing Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery Training. Five girls were attending the condensed course of S.S.L.C. and eleven girls were studying in outside High Schools. During the year, 11 girls appeared for VIII Standard examination and 10 of them came out successful. Four girls appeared for Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery training and all of them came out successful.

(ii) *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli.*—The special school of this institution has facilities for coaching the inmates up to E.S.L.C. (VIII Standard) as well as Technical examination in Needle-work and Dress-making. The method of instruction is basic in nature as the girls are quite aged when they are admitted. There are two Secondary Grade teachers and one Needle-work Instructress on the staff of the institution.

(iii) *Vigilance Home under the Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai.*—There is a special school with five standards recognised by the Education Department. There are two secondary grade teachers on the staff of the institution. Classes are regularly conducted according to the individual standards of education under Basic-cum-Adult education method.

5. *Vocational training*—(i) *Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras.*—Besides general education, vocational training in Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring, Embroidery, Needle work, etc., is imparted to the inmates.

The receipts derived from the various industrial sections during the year amounted to Rs. 17,194-01.

(ii) *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli.*—Vocational training is imparted to the inmates in spinning, tailoring, gardening and goat farm. The total receipts realised from the industrial sections during the year amounted to Rs. 2,526-83.

(iii) *Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai.*—The inmates are given vocational training in Spinning on Kisan charkas, embroidery and needle-work. They are also given training in domestic services and in gardening work.

(iv) *St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram.*—The inmates are trained in Tailoring, Lace work, Embroidery, Basket and Garland making with palm leaves and toys making with waste paper.

6. *Extra-curricular activities.*—The inmates of the Government Stri Sadana and the Vigilance Home, Madras, were engaged in various extra-curricular activities such as dramatics, music and dancing and excursion to places of historical interest and importance as usual.

7. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of all the institutions for the calendar year was Rs. 3,56,130-88 and the receipts derived from the industrial sections and the other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 19,720-84.

### Fire Service

The Fire Service Department which continued to be under the overall supervision and control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, was completely separated from the Police Department and given an independent status with effect from 4th October 1967. The Director of Fire Service is now the head of the Department and he is assisted by a Deputy Director of Fire Service at the Headquarters.

2. There were 54 fire stations in the State at the beginning of the year. One new fire station was opened at Kodambakkam in Madras City during the year. There were 55 fire stations in all at the close of the year, of which 12 were in Madras City and 43 in the mofussil. Three more fire stations are to be established in Madras City to complete the scheme of expansion of Fire Service in Madras City. The opening of three new fire stations, one at Tindivanam in Cuddalore Division, another at Dharmapuri in Vellore Division and a third at Perambalur in Tiruchirappalli Division has been sanctioned. Vigorous action is being pursued to open these fire stations.

3. *Fire calls.*—During the year, the Madras Fire Service responded to 4,304 calls as against 3,787 in 1966. Of these, 79 were false alarms and 424 were emergency and rescue calls. Of the 3,801 actual fires, 1,796 occurred in Urban areas and 2,005 in rural parts. Out of the 3,801 actual fires, 37 were serious involving loss of life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 81 were medium

fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and 2,683 were small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property lost or damaged by fire throughout the State was Rs. 81 lakhs and the estimated value of property saved from destruction was Rs. 327.6 lakhs. The number of human lives lost in fire accidents was 58 and the number injured was 139.

The Fire Service in Madras City had a trying time in the first half of July 1967 when it had to deal with 107 fires in flooded areas mostly in Madras South within a short period of 14 days. These fires were not attributable to the usual causes, and are believed to have been created by unsocial elements. Property worth about Rs. 5.85 lakhs was damaged and three persons lost their lives in these fires.

Another tragic incident which needs mention is the fire which occurred at Pollachi on 25th November 1967. While fighting the fire in a house in the town, a tin of petrol kept in a room, of which the men fighting the fire were totally unaware suddenly exploded causing serious injuries to four firemen. They were immediately removed to the hospital where one of them died.

4. *Ambulance service.*—In addition to the Fire Units, ambulances are attached to Fire stations on a suitable scale for each town. Persons involved in accidents and requiring medical aid are removed to hospitals free of charge.

There are 55 ambulances distributed among the fire stations in the State. These ambulances attended 21,502 calls during the year. Of these, the number of accidents, indigent and other free calls was 924 and the number of paid calls was 20,578. A total sum of Rs. 1,57,796.30 was realised from the paid ambulance calls.

5. *Special services rendered.*—Standby of fire units to afford fire protection and private pumping in special circumstances were also undertaken by the service. The number of such jobs undertaken during the year was 161 and a sum of Rs. 11,964.11 was collected as a standby and pumping charges. The Fire Units were also lent for supply of drinking water to the public in water scarcity areas and for pumping out water in flooded areas, and a total sum of Rs. 5,854.44 was realised.

6. *Emergency Breakdown Van.*—The Emergency Breakdown van attached to Madras City is equipped with special accessories. It is utilised for lifting and towing crashed vehicles rescuing animals from depths etc., and is directed to any fire or emergency requiring

its use. It is also available to the public on payment of the prescribed charges. It attended 127 calls during the year and a sum of Rs. 4,179 was realised.

7. *Fire Prevention Work.*—In addition to their duties connected with fire-fighting, officers of this service contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under the various acts and giving advice and fire prevention measures. The number of inspections carried out during the year was 7,734, as against 8,580 in 1966.

Officers of this service also conducted half-yearly inspection of Government buildings to suggest fire prevention measures and to advise the officers concerned regarding the maintenance of fire equipment. The total number of such inspections carried out during 1967 was 911 as against 895 in 1966.

8. *Organisation of Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squad.*—The Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads formed in the State continued to render assistance to the Fire Service in fighting fires in rural areas. They rendered assistance on 78 occasions during the year.

9. *Workshop, Repairs and Maintenance.*—The Departmental Workshop at Madras attends to major repairs to departmental vehicles in the State. One hundred and eighty jobs costing Rs. 78,667-03 were executed in the workshop during the year. The Mobile Repair Squads formed in each of the seven divisional headquarters in the State continued to attend to repairs to vehicles in the respective divisions. The value of repairs carried out to the vehicles by these squads during the year amounted to Rs. 44,205-67.

10. *Training.*—The Madras Fire Service State Training School in Madras City is under the charge of an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer assisted by a Station Officer and a Leading Fireman. The School imparts training to officers and firemen recruits. Three courses of training of three months duration each for firemen recruits were held during the year and 87 firemen underwent the training. Four Refresher courses for leading firemen of six weeks duration each were also held and 104 leading firemen underwent the refresher course.

During the year, three senior station officers were deputed to undergo the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Fire Officer's Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur. Three junior

station officers were also deputed to the same college to undergo the 'Station Officers and Instructors' Course which commenced on 26th December 1967. Apart from training departmental officers and men, this department imparts training in elementary fire-fighting to select staff of various Central and the State Government offices free of charge in view of the National Emergency. Eight hundred and ten officials were trained during the year.

Staff of private firms and brigades were also given training in elementary fire-fighting at fire stations. Eighty-nine persons were given training during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,195 was collected as fees for the training.

The services of station officers and leading firemen of this Department were lent for giving training in basic fire fighting to the members of the Home Guards.

11. *Rewards*.—During the year, 194 Fire Service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 1,393 out of Government funds for exhibiting extraordinary courage and devotion to duty at considerable risk to their persons, while rescuing life and property from destruction by fire.

12. *Madras Fire Service Benevolent Fund*.—The Madras State Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation was started in 1962 for affording relief to the members of the force in distress and for promoting the welfare of the personnel. The total number of members on rolls at the close of the year was 2,348 and the total amount of subscription collected from them during the year was Rs. 5,208.45. A grant of Rs. 2,694.00 was sanctioned by Government to the Fund for the financial year 1966-67. Grants amounting to Rs. 12,178 were sanctioned from the fund towards relief to the members of the force during the year.

## CHAPTER IX

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

#### Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics recorded during the year 1967 were compiled mechanically in the mechanical tabulation unit which was set up under Improvement and Strengthening of Machinery for Vital Statistics at the Headquarters. The vital rates recorded during the year 1967 as compared with 1966 are furnished below :—

	1967.	1966.
Birth rate .. .. .	23.7	26.6
Death rate .. .. .	8.9	10.5
Infant death rate .. .. .	62.4	66.0
Maternal mortality rate .. .. .	2.9	3.3
Still birth rate .. .. .	18.5	17.8

*Training programme.*—The Statistical Assistant posted in the districts and in the municipalities with population more than one lakh were given intensive training in vital statistics for 15 days at the State Headquarters in two batches. The District Statistical Assistants in turn have to give training to Primary Registrars in their districts. This training programme was initiated in the districts of Kanyakumari, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and The Nilgiris during the year 1967.

*Model Registration Scheme or Survey of Cause of Death.*—This scheme was being implemented in 12 Primary Health Centres (one in each district). The object of the scheme is to determine the probable mortality pattern of an area and to detect unregistered vital events. The method adopted is the Post Mortem Study of the facts and circumstances of death as available from the memory of the household members.

#### Administration of Special Acts of Births, Deaths and Marriages

The number of births and deaths of foreigners registered under the several Acts during the year was 19 and 27 respectively.

The number of marriages registered under the enactment in force for special marriages were 12,063 as detailed below as against 6,988 in the year 1966.—

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of marriages registered in 1967.</i>	<i>Number of marriages registered in 1966.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. The Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872.	10,871	6,519
2. The Special Marriage Act XLIII of 1954.	497	469
3. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act III of 1936.	2	Nil.
4. The Hindu Marriage Act XXV of 1955.	693*	Nil.
Total ...	12,063	6,988

\*The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, came into force with effect from 1st April 1967.

Twenty-seven deaths of aliens were reported during the year and reports in respect of these deaths were sent to the concerned Consular Officers.

The returns of births and deaths of British subjects were sent to the Commonwealth Relations Officer. Copies of entries of marriages of British subjects were forwarded to the Registrar-General, Government of India, New Delhi.

All Sub-Registrars appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, were appointed as Marriage Officers under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, within their respective jurisdiction with effect from 26th April 1967.

The Madras Hindu Marriages (Registration) Rules, 1967, came into force with effect from 1st April 1967 and all Sub-Registrars referred to in the previous paragraphs and all the Executive Officers appointed under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, were appointed as Marriage Registrars under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, from that date.

#### **Family Planning.**

The Reorganised Family Planning Programme is implemented in 125 blocks in this State where National Malaria Eradication Programme entered into maintenance phase and where Primary Health Centres are functioning. Under this programme, there are 125 main Rural Family Planning Units attached to 125 Primary Health Centres and 1,024 sub-centres at the rate of one for every 10,000 population. (There are 1,216 Service Centres of which 1,155 are rural and 61 urban.) The establishment of a District

**Family Planning Bureau for The Nilgiris district** has been sanctioned.

**Sterilization.**—During the year 1967, 53 Primary Health Centres, six Plantation hospitals and 13 other hospitals were recognized as approved Family Planning Surgeries. Four hundred and fifty-two approved Family Planning Surgeries are functioning in this State at the end of the year. The number of Sterilization operations performed during the year 1967 was 133,744 (Vasectomy 126,538 and Salpingectomy 7,206).

**I.U.C.D.**—The I.U.C.D. Programme has been extended to all Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and the remuneration to mothers and doctors have also been sanctioned. Free X-ray examination facilities have been made available to all mothers who have taken to I.U.C.D. insertion in the Government hospitals. During the year 1967, the number of I.U.C.D. insertions was 7,141.

The National Award for outstanding work in the field of sterilization was awarded to Madras State for two successive years, i.e., 1965-66 and 1966-67.

**Regional Family Planning Training Centre, Adyar.**—This centre caters to the training needs of the personnel of the Public Health Department in Family Planning from districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Salem, Dharmapuri and Madurai. For the establishment of the training centre, 100 per cent financial assistance is given by the Government of India. During the year 1967, 534 persons have been trained at the centre. This centre will be shifted to a mufassal station as early as possible.

### **Control of Communicable Diseases**

**Cholera.**—Vigorous preventive and control measures were launched and the infection was brought under control quickly. However stray cases were reported from the districts during April to October. There were 3,532 attacks and 649 deaths due to Cholera in the State. The affected districts in order of severity of infection were Madras City, Madurai, Thanjavur and Salem. Other districts reported sporadic cases. The Nilgiris district was free from infection. During the celebration of major festivals special sanitary arrangements were made to prevent any outbreak of cholera. Besides the regular staff Health Inspectors from the State Epidemic Reserve were posted to the infected areas. The staff were concentrated in the vulnerable areas for conducting anticipatory anti-cholera measures.

*Smallpox.*—There were 282 attacks and 65 deaths due to smallpox in the State. Although cases of smallpox were reported from some districts, the incidence was mostly sporadic in nature. The mass vaccination campaign under National Smallpox Eradication Programme was continued and because of this the number of cases reported during the year was considerably low.

*National Smallpox Eradication Programme.*—The entire State was taken up under the first year consolidation phase of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme during 1966-67 and covered. Government have ordered to take up the entire State under second year consolidation phase, i.e., during 1967-68. Accordingly the mass intensive vaccination work is being carried out. Seventeen lakhs four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven primary vaccinations and 62,69,785 re-vaccinations have been performed during the year 1967.

*Immunization Scheme of pre-school children against common diseases like whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.*—This scheme was launched through the agency of Primary Health Centres covering the rural areas. The children of the age group 0 to 5 years are taken up for immunization with triple vaccine. The target that has been fixed is to immunize 1,000 children per Primary Health Centre per year. At present the scheme is being implemented in 255 Primary Health Centres. The response and co-operation from the public towards this scheme is fair and the programme is gaining momentum. During the year 1967, 82,781 children have been immunized with all the three doses and 2,77,952 inoculations were made.

*Plague.*—During the year, no incidence of either rat falls or human cases of plague were recorded. The special staff engaged for plague preventive operations continued to carry out regular and systematic plague work in all the areas where plague was endemic in the past. Adequate stock of chemicals and equipments were procured, stocked and were utilized for plague preventive work. During the year, meetings for the co-ordination of plague control work in the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore were held.

*Leprosy.*—The Leprosy institution continued to be under the control of the medical department. During the year, Public Health staff consisting of six Health Inspectors, five Sanitary Inspectors and three Health Assistants were trained in leprosy preventive and control work in the Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute, Chingleput and Government Leprosy Training Subsidiary Centre, Tirukoilur.

*Fairs and festivals.*—During the year, about 500 fairs and festivals were held in the State. Special sanitary arrangements were made during the major festivals.

*National Malaria Eradication Programme.*—The National Malaria Eradication Programme operations were continued throughout the State during the year benefiting the entire population of the State. Under this scheme, focal spray and other special operations were carried out as and when necessary while active and passive surveillances operations were continued in the consolidation areas as per schedule. Maintenance activities were carried out in all the maintenance areas. During the year, only three and odd unit areas were in consolidation phase while the remaining unit areas out of the 32 and odd units areas had already entered into the maintenance phase of National Malaria Eradication Programme.

During the year, the Chief Entomologist, Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras, left for Iran on World Health Organization assignment. Several visitors from other States and abroad visited Madras to study the National Malaria Eradication Programme operations.

*National Filaria Control Programme.*—The four National Filaria Control Units continued to function satisfactorily during the year. Intensified anti-larval measures and minor engineering works such as cutting and canalisation of drains, filling up of low lying areas, closure of disused wells and removal of water 'hyacinth' from tanks and ponds were the chief methods employed for the control of mosquitoes in all unit areas. Routine and random entomological collections were carried out in the areas where control operations were in progress to assess the mosquito density. Dissections of mosquitoes were also done to determine the infection rate in mosquitoes. Night blood surveys were carried out among the school-going children of the age group 5—15 years in selected places of the unit areas. The staff of the National Filaria Control Units carried out necessary propaganda activities regarding importance of the anti-filaria measures besides seeking the co-operation of the public in carrying out the control measures successfully.

In addition to the four National Filaria Control Units, Anti-Mosquito and Anti-Filariasis Schemes have also been in operation in 154 local bodies.

*Gunieaworm Eradication Programme.*—This scheme is functioning in Madras State in all the districts except Kanyakumari and Nilgiris districts and consists of six units under the overall control of

Research Health Officer. During this year 8,260 villages and hamlets were surveyed in the epidemic areas and out of these 124 villages were found to be infected with Gunieaworm diseases and 1,172 cases were recorded. All the patients were given necessary treatment. During the year water sources were treated with 13,080 kgs. of D.D.T. powder.

Intensive Health Education work is being carried out by the staff. Practical demonstration of Cyclops and how to prevent the Gunieaworm infestation are demonstrated to the villagers. Exhibitions were also conducted during important local festivals. All the control measures are only temporary. But even these have given encouraging results.

*Yaws Eradication Programme.*—This scheme was wound up in Coimbatore district on the afternoon of 30th July 1967 (since the disease was controlled effectively to a great extent) and extended to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts from 1st August 1967 onwards for intensive Survey and treatment. The Units were stationed at Periakulam and Palni taluks of Madurai district and one unit at Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. They carried out intensive survey and treatment in their respective jurisdiction. Besides the villagers were given Health Education by way of talk regarding the spread of the disease. Soap was distributed free to all the persons found suffering from Yaws. With a view to avoid the spread of the disease, contacts of the active infectious cases were also treated simultaneously. In addition chemical condition of treated cases (in Coimbatore district) was also investigated to assess the result of the treatment. Further course of treatment, was given to those who did not respond well to previous treatment. During the year, 435 villages were surveyed, 1,72,308 persons were examined and 407 persons were found infected. Ninety-six villages were taken up for treatment and 475 cases were treated including the cases which escaped getting treated previously and also the case which were given further course of treatment.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Services—Maternity and Child Welfare Centres under Backward Area Scheme.*—The total number of Maternity and Child Welfare centres as on 1st January 1968 is 2,535 under the Panchayat Union Councils as against 2,409 as on 1st January 1967. For the effective technical supervision of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres run by Panchayat Union Councils Government have sanctioned the employment of second Health Visitor for 50 Primary Health Centres during 1966-67. Out of this 11 have been filled up Government have also sanctioned

the opening of 8 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 2 Maternity Homes during 1967-68 by the various Municipal Councils in this State.

A sum of Rs. 4,20,256.83 was sanctioned by Government during the year under report towards the payment of grant to Municipalities and Corporation of Madras.

*Health Visitors Training.*—Twenty-five candidates recruited in July, 1965 under the regular course have completed their training by the end of December, 1966. Forty-four candidates recruited in July, 1965 and 48 candidates recruited in July, 1966 under the integrated course and 37 candidates recruited in July, 1966 under the regular course are continuing their training. Thirty-one candidates under the regular course and 50 under the integrated course have been recruited in July, 1967 and they are continuing their training. Two batches of refresher course for 15 Health Visitors employed under Government and Municipalities, of one week's duration were conducted in June, 1967.

*School Medical Inspection.*—School Medical Inspection Scheme was implemented on 26th March 1965 in 12 selected Primary Health Centres in the State. The Medical Officers attached to those centres with the assistance of an additional Health Visitor posted for this purpose will have to carry out the Medical Inspection of 2,000 school children in the age group 6—11 years, attending the schools in the area in which the Primary Health Centres are situated. In cases, where continued and specialised treatment is needed the children are taken to the nearby hospitals by the Health Visitors in the vehicles provided by the Primary Health Centres. For this additional work the Medical Officer is paid an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month.

During the year 13,488 school children have been examined and 1,415 students were taken to the hospital for specialised treatment.

*UNICEF Assisted Maternity and Child Health Skim Milk Feeding Programme in Madras.*—The UNICEF Assisted Maternity and Child Health Skim Milk Feeding Programme was continued during the year 1967. During the year, a quantity of about 3.78 lakhs pounds of skim milk powder was distributed in this State mainly through Maternity and Child Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, etc., to pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers and 2,000 feeding centres.

*Distribution of UNICEF Gift Diet and Drugs Supplements.*—The UNICEF has been denoting Gift Diet and Drugs Supplements for supply to selected Maternity and Child Health Centres and

Primary Health Centres in Madras State for distribution to the needy persons attending the centres.

During 1967 UNICEF released 77 DDs packages for distribution to the UNICEF assisted Maternity and Child Health Centres and 141 packages for Primary Health Centres. The cost of these DDs sets works out to Rs. 3.26 lakhs.

*Prevention of Food Adulteration.*—During the year 1967, 229 local bodies were sending food samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act for analysis in the Government Analysis Laboratory at Guindy. Sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-four samples were analysed of which 3,657 samples representing 22 per cent were found to be adulterated. In 957 cases corrections were inflicted; in 46 cases imprisonment was imposed and in 102 cases, imprisonment and fine were inflicted. Rs. 1,86,977 was collected as fines.

*Water Analysis.*—The Water Analysis Department continued to provide analytical supervision over all the Public Drinking water supplies in the State towards maintaining a check over the hygienic quality of the water distributed. This department also continued to examine samples of water from rural water supply scheme.

Fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-one samples of water received from protected water supplies and other sources were tested. One thousand one hundred and fifty-eight samples of water were tested in connection with the rural water supply schemes.

Several important field investigations and Researches were carried out during the year.

*Environmental Sanitation and Provision of Sanitary Amenities in Elementary Schools for the year 1967.*—This year also an amount of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned towards 'Improvements' to Environmental Sanitation in 6 schools in each of the 5 Research-cum-Action Project operations districts. More than 20 schools have been selected under the scheme and the actual execution of work has been started in some schools. Only one school in Thanjavur district has been provided completely with the sanitary amenities. The expenditure towards this scheme during the year was Rs. 13,873.

*Diet and Nutrition Surveys.*—During the year 1967 six family diet surveys were conducted to assess the qualitative aspect of the food concerned by the families belonging to different occupational and income groups and one Nutrition survey was conducted in order to assess the nutritional status of the school going children.

*Health Education Bureau.*—The State Health Education Bureau interprets the services of the Ministry of Health so as to win the support for and make maximum use of its various services prepares Health Education materials which may be adopted by the local agencies to suit their needs and promote and co-ordinate Health Education work in the State.

*In-services Training in Health Education.*—In-services training in Health Education was given to the Medical Officers, Health Inspectors and Health Visitors of selected Primary Health Centres for 3 weeks including a week's field training. The trainees were taught the Health Education methods and principles of organising community oriented Health Education in which they have to assess the Health needs of the selected villages through Health survey, select leadership and form Health committees, train leaders in one day camp for doing public health activities, etc., An evaluation of the programme was also done which shows that the training was a valuable one for the trainees in doing their work.

The Field Study Demonstration centre team of the Health Education Bureau along with Health Education Training Officer has organised and conducted educational session with the help of the Avadi Primary Health Centre staff in the Primary Health Centre.

*Special Programme of Field Study in Poonamallee Area.*—Designing a Field study was processed and conducted in the rural area near Poonamallee by the Centre for population studies.

An Exhibition was organised during the first week of March 1967 at Kanyakumari.

*Research-cum-Action Project.*—Research-cum-Action Project is at present a wing of the Health Education Bureau and is run by the State Government. Its aim is to study the knowledge, habits and attitudes of other people towards healthy living conditions. The activities of the project have been extended to the Districts of Thanjavur and Madurai. The Research-cum-Action Project staff participated in conferences, seminars, training programmes, educational sessions, village health programmes with other Agencies, etc.

*Orientation Training Centre.*—The object of this institution is to reorient doctors and Auxiliary Health workers in the philosophy of rural health work and provide them with skill for carrying out rural health work. Up to the end of 1967, 72 batches of trainees have undergone Orientation Training at Poonamallee. Proposals have

been submitted to Government for an increase in the number of trainees. Sixty-seven Health Personnel have been trained during the year 1967.

*Health Unit.*—The object of the Health Unit is to demonstrate what could be done to Health and Welfare of the rural population by well organised Public Health efforts. Activities of the Health Unit include Maternity and Child Health Services, Family Planning, Health Education Training, D.P.T. Immunisation programme, part time T.B. Clinic, control of communicable diseases, etc. During the year, a set of 232 Sanitary Inspectors had training in the Health Unit and 134 House-Surgeons were posted here. Besides this, 103 mothers and some groups of students of Medical Colleges had training.

*Primary Health Centres.*—During the year, 35 new Primary Health Centres were opened bringing the total number of Primary Health Centres opened to 257. Government have accorded sanction for the opening of 60 additional Primary Health Centres for the areas entering into the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Out of these 13 Primary Health Centres have been established up to the end of 31st December 1967.

### **Public Health Engineering Circle**

There are two Public Health Engineering Circles, one at Madras and the other at Madurai under the control of the Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works) at Madras. Each Circle is having jurisdiction over seven districts.

*Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras.*—The Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Madras, continued to deal with the Investigation, Design and Execution of Water-Supply and Drainage Projects of local bodies of the following districts :—

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Chingleput.  | (4) Salem.      |
| (2) North Arcot. | (5) Dharmapuri. |
| (3) South Arcot. | (6) Thanjavur.  |

The Research Unit at the College of Engineering, Guindy continued to conduct studies of various treatment methods of trade wastes from sugar factories.

The Sewage Reclamation Unit at Kodungaiyur continued to carry out the Pilot Studies for reclamation of sewage for industrial purposes.

The Government Experimental Filter Station, Kilpauk, continued to work under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madras.

*Investigation of Water-supply and Drainage Projects.*—Twenty-one Water-Supply Schemes and eight Drainage Schemes were under different stages of investigation during the year.

*Design of Water-supply and Drainage Projects.*—Thirty-five Water-Supply Schemes and three Drainage Schemes were under different stages of design in the Circle Office at Madras during the year.

Detailed plan and estimates for 18 water-supply schemes and one drainage scheme at a total cost of Rs. 155.77 lakhs were submitted by the Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madras, to the Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works) for technical sanction during the year 1967.

*Technical sanction by the Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering).*—The Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madras, accorded technical sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 11.86 lakhs for miscellaneous works.

*Execution.*—The particulars in respect of all the Plan and non-Plan water-supply and drainage schemes are furnished below :—

Administrative sanction was accorded by Government for five water-supply schemes.

Twenty-one Water-Supply Schemes and three Drainage Schemes were under execution. The total outlay on all these works was Rs. 80.35 lakhs for Water-Supply Schemes and Rs. 5.45 lakhs for Drainage Schemes.

*Maintenance of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.*—The schemes maintained by the local bodies pertaining to this Circle were periodically inspected by the Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madras. The Pumping Plants were inspected periodically and suitable instruction given for their proper maintenance. Based on the Water Analysis Reports of the Director of King Institute, Guindy, suitable advices were given to local bodies by the Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering) for securing a chemically and bacteriologically safe drinking water-supply to the public.

*Grant-in-aid Water Supply and Drainage Works of the Corporation of Madras.*—The Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madras, in his capacity as Inspecting Officer assisted by two Assistant Engineers (Public Health), (one for Water Supply and the other for Drainage Works), continued to deal with references relating to design, estimates, grant statements, loan applications, etc., pertaining to grant-in-aid Water Supply and Drainage Works

of the Corporation of Madras. Proposals in respect of Water Supply and drainage schemes receiving financial aid from the Union Government under the Five-Year Plan were also examined and suitable recommendations were made.

*General.*—The Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madras, continued to be a member of the (1) Public Health Board and (2) the Water and Sewage Purification Committee.

*Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madurai.*—The following schemes other than Municipal and Panchayat Schemes were also under advanced stage of execution in this Circle and the amount of expenditure incurred on these schemes up to December 1967 is also noted against each.

	<i>Expenditure upto December 1967.</i>
1. 103. <i>Capital Outlay, etc.</i> —	RS.
Water Supply Schemes for Tuticorin Harbour.	54,80,868
2. 94. <i>Capital Outlay, etc., Rural Water Supply Scheme</i> —	
(1) Kayalpatnam Water-Supply Scheme ..	34,53,417
(2) Nanguneri Water-Supply Scheme ..	4,42,211
3. <i>Crash Programme.</i> —	
Agriculture Food Production Sewage utilisation schemes in seven local bodies.	12,34,828

The investigation, design, execution and maintenance of all Plan and non-Plan schemes assigned to this Circle were continued during the year. The Government has accorded administrative sanction for four water supply schemes during the year. Further, technical sanctions have been accorded by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works for 10 schemes and by the Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), for 21 schemes during the year. Forty-two Water Supply Schemes (including new schemes and improvements to the existing systems) and nine Drainage Schemes were under execution during the year. Also 30 Water Supply Schemes and nine Drainage Schemes were under investigation during the year.

The following water supply projects were brought to beneficial use during the year :—

- (1) Kuzhithurai Water Supply Scheme.
- (2) Virudhunagar Water Supply Scheme (Teppam Filling Scheme).

## Medical Department

The Director of Medical Services is in-charge of the Medical Services, Nursing Services and Drugs Control in this State.

*Improvements made to the various Government Medical Institutions in the State during 1967.—Building Programme— District Headquarters Hospitals.*—A maternity ward of 60 beds with the donation of Rs. 1 lakh from the Lions Club of Coimbatore, was constructed at the District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

The operation theatre at the District Headquarters Hospital, Vellore was air conditioned.

Improvements to water-supply and drainage arrangements were made at the District Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

At the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, Periar Maniammai Children Ward of 56 beds was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker has donated Rs. 1 lakh for the same.

*Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.*—A new 32 bedded Government Hospital at Bodinaickanur (Madurai district) was constructed and completed and the hospital was declared open by the Hon'ble Minister for Public Health, Government of Madras, on 29th April 1967. The cost involved in the construction was about Rs. 9 lakhs.

A labour ward of eight beds with a labour room was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs at the Government Hospital, Ponneri (Chingleput district).

A postmortem shed inside the hospital compound was constructed at Government Hospital, Arkonam (North Arcot district).

*Non-Taluk Government Hospitals.*—A new Government Hospital of six beds at Vembadithalam, Salem district was constructed and completed and the hospital was declared open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madras on 19th May 1967. The hospital was constructed by utilising the donation offered by a philanthropist of Vembadithalam.

The Government Dispensary at Tirupanandal (Thanjavur district) was converted into that of a Hospital of 20 beds.

*Increase of bed strength.*—During the year, the bed strength of the following Government Hospitals was increased as detailed below :—

	From	To	Number of beds increased.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Government Hospital, Bodinaickanur (Madurai district).	4	32	28
(2) Government Hospital, Kayalpattinam (Tirunelveli district).	22	26	4
(3) Government Hospital, Melapalayam (Tirunelveli district).	8	20	12
Total	..	..	43

*X-Ray equipment.*—During the year, sanction was accorded for the purchase of X-Ray equipment with necessary additional staff for the following four Government Hospitals.

- (1) Mudukulathur (Ramanathapuram district).
- (2) Thiruthuraipoondi (Thanjavur district).
- (3) Ponneri (Chingleput district).
- (4) Arni (North Arcot district).

*Opening of Government Medical Institutions.*—During the year, sanction was accorded for the opening of a Government Dispensary at Pattiveeranpatti, Madurai district and a Government Dispensary at Veerasholam, Ramanathapuram district and also for the establishment of a Dispensary for providing Medical aid to the staff and students of the Agricultural College, Madurai.

*Municipal, Panchayat Union Regular and Rural Dispensaries.*—During the year, sanction was accorded for the opening of seven regular dispensaries and three rural dispensaries in ten places in the State.

*Indigenous Medicine.*—During the year, the opening of a Siddha Wing in the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, was sanctioned as a Pilot Measure.

*Drugs Control.*—The Director of Medical Services is the Controller of Drugs in this State and is assisted by the Assistant State Drugs Controller. Besides, there are 19 Drugs Inspectors including five Senior Drugs Inspectors in this State. The posts of Drugs Inspectors have been raised to Gazetted status.

During the year, 4,214 sales and 191 manufacturing applications were received from the dealers. Two thousand two-hundred and ninety-two sales and 97 manufacturing licences were granted and

4,298 sales and 93 manufacturing licences were renewed. One hundred and fifty essentiality certificates for raw materials and machinery for use in pharmaceutical industry were issued. Recommendations were also made to the State Trading Corporation for the allotment of raw materials in such cases. Twenty-three prosecutions were launched for manufacturing and selling spurious drugs in the year.

Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six advertisements were scrutinised under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable advertisement) Act from the periodicals and magazines published from this State. Control of manufacture and sale of homeopathic drugs was introduced and licences were granted for Homeopathic dealers and manufacturers from 1967 :—

The following are the details of the various other activities carried out by the Drugs Inspectors in the State during the year :—

- |   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| (1) Number of sales premises inspected          | ..    | 7,265 |
| (2) Number of manufacturing premises inspected. |       | 994   |
| (3) Number of samples drawn for analysis        | ..    | 508   |
| (4) Number of complaints investigated           | .. .. | 188   |
| (5) Number of hospital pharmacy inspected       | ..    | 147   |

**Nursing.**—During the year, the following additional number of posts of Nursing staff in different categories were created in various Government Hospitals in the State :—

Nursing Superintendents Grade I—1.

Head Nurses—14.

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives—27.

Nurses—163.

Physiotherapists, Grade II—2.

Lecturer in Physiotherapy and Chief Physiotherapist.—1.

The Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Nursing) is assisting the Director of Medical Services and Director of Medical Education in the administration of Nursing Services in Various Government Hospitals in the State. She is assisted by a Gazetted Assistant (Nursing).

**Leprosy Control Work.**—During the year Leprosy Control Programme has made further progress in this State. The following are the main features of the work.

One Control Unit and five S.E.T. Units have been established at the following places :—

- (1) Government Leprosy Control Unit, Melur, Madurai district.
- (2) S.E.T. Unit attached to the Government Hospital, Villurpuram, South Arcot district.

(3) S.E.T. Unit attached to Panchayat Union Dispensary, Kurinjipady, South Arcot district.

(4) S.E.T. Unit attached to St. Luke's Leprosorium, Peikulam, Tirunelveli district.

(5) S.E.T. Unit attached to Primary Health Centre, Vedaranyam, Thanjavur district.

(6) S.E.T. Unit attached to Municipal Dispensary, Idapady, Salem district.

*Training Programme.*—The Training Programme of Para-Medical Workers and Non-Medical Supervisors have been continued in this year also. The following are the statistics about the Non-Medical Personnel trained at the Training Centres in the State up to the end of 1967 : —

	<i>Non-Medical Supervisors.</i>	<i>Para-Medical Workers.</i>
(1) Number of Non-Medical Supervisors who have completed their training.	7	316
(2) Number posted for duty in Government Units.	4	220
(3) Number not yet posted ..	5	96

*Tuberculosis Control Work.*—During the year, all the thirteen B.C.G. teams were doing House to House vaccination work under a scheduled programme. Age-groups in 0—20 years were given direct B.C.G. Vaccination without Montoux test. In the three Maternity Hospitals of Madras City new born vaccination was undertaken since July 1965. New borns were vaccinated before they leave the hospitals. In addition to this, children attending the Paediatric Departments of these hospitals were also given B.C.G. vaccination. New born vaccination programme has also been extended to all District Headquarters Hospitals and some of the Taluk Hospitals.

The tested and vaccinated figures from the inception of the Campaign to the end of December 1967 were about eleven millions and five millions respectively. Total vaccination done since integration in the Districts T.B. Programme was 12,00,500. More than a lakh of vaccination to new borns were offered in Maternity Hospitals and wards.

Under the National T.B. Control Programme there were two publicity units working with Headquarters at Madras and Madurai. They usually do advance publicity and propaganda for protection. Propaganda and B.C.G. vaccination was carried on by way of contacts, group talks, discussions, meetings and film shows in the areas

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where B.C.G. teams were at work. The services of the Publicity Officers were also utilised for health, education, defaulter, retrieval, general motivations, etc. The chest clinic at Tiruvannamalai was opened by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 30th April 1967.

*E.S.I. Scheme.*—The E.S.I. Scheme continued to function satisfactorily during 1967.

The Scheme was extended to the following areas during the year :—

(1) *Varganeri in Tiruchirappalli district.*—Insured Persons and their families are attached to the ESI Mobile Dispensary, Tiruchirappalli.

*Date of extension.*—27th August 1967.

(2) *Myleripalayam, Coimbatore district.*—Insured Persons are attached to the E.S.I. Mobile Dispensary II, Coimbatore.

*Date of Extension.*—25th November 1967.

(3) The medical benefits under the Scheme have been extended to the families of insured persons in Madras City and Suburbs with effect from 27th November 1967.

Full medical care including hospitalisation facilities are provided to the families of insured persons in respect of general and maternity cases. In view of inadequacy of bed strength for Tuberculosis patients medical benefits in respect of Tuberculosis cases are restricted to full medical care, less hospitalisation, but including domiciliary visits and treatment.

Consequent on the above extension, the existing E.S.I. Dispensaries in the City and Suburbs are upgraded as per the yardstick prescribed by E.S.I. Corporation.

The following new State Insurance Dispensaries have been set up afresh for administrative convenience :—

1. E.S.I. Dispensary II, Perambur.
2. E.S.I. Dispensary II, Tondiarpet.
3. E.S.I. Dispensary II, Kilpauk.
4. E.S.I. Dispensary II, Tiruvottiyur.
5. E.S.I Dispensary III, Tiruvottiyur.
6. E.S.I. Dispensary II, Saidapet.
7. E.S.I. Dispensary II, Egmore.

For providing domiciliary Tuberculosis treatment a T.B. van with necessary Medical and ancillary staff of one Civil Surgeon, etc., have been provided.

For providing Specialists services to the families of insured persons 16 posts of Civil Surgeons in the various Specialities as shown below have been appointed at the E.S.I. Hospital, Madras. :

1. Medicine .. .. .	2
2. Surgery .. .. .	2
3. Tuberculosis .. .. .	2
4. Eye .. .. .	1
5. E.N.T. .. .. .	1
6. Skin Diseases .. .. .	1
7. Obstetrics and Gynaecology ..	2
8. Pathology .. .. .	1
9. Radiology .. .. .	2
10. Paediatrics .. .. .	2
Total ..	16

For providing in-patient facilities to the families of insured persons in Madras City and Suburbs, the bed strength at the E.S.I. Hospital, Madras has been fixed at 625 as a temporary measure. The hospital has been equipped and necessary additional staff has also been appointed.

*Paravai, Thenur and Samayanallur areas in Madurai district.*—The insured persons of these areas are provided with treatment at the State Insurance Dispensary constructed under the ESI Scheme at Paravai.

The Scheme has been extended to this area with effect from 30th December 1967.

*Building Programme.*—The Second and third floors constructed over the ESI Hospital, Madras, taken over by the Superintendent, ESI Hospital, Madras on 15th December 1966, were put into use with effect from 27th November 1967, i.e., from the date of extension of the Scheme to families of insured persons in Madras City and its Suburbs.

*Coimbatore (500 beds).*—The construction of ground and first floor buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.00 lakhs has been completed.

The construction of second and third floors over this hospital at a cost of Rs. 20.20 lakhs has been completed structurally and finishing items are in progress. The operation theatre block of this hospital for which an additional expenditure of Rs. 13.85 lakhs has been sanctioned, has also structurally been completed.

and water-supply, sanitary fittings, etc., are in progress. The hospital could start functioning only after the oxidation pond is provided, for which site is being acquired.

*Madurai (202 beds).—*(a) Conversion of the existing Infectious Diseases Hospital and construction of additional buildings to locate E.S.I. Hospital. Estimate Rs. 18.30 lakhs.

All works have been completed except levelling of site and formation of road. The work pertaining to the conversion of the main buildings will be taken up by the Public Works Department after the present Infectious Diseases Hospital is shifted from Thatthaner for which special steps are being taken at the Government level.

(b) *Twin Operation Theatres and a Ward of 66 Beds.*—(Additional Expenditure of Rs. 3.62 lakhs).

The work has been completed structurally. Finishing items and mosaic work are in progress. Water-supply and sanitary arrangements are yet to be made.

*South Madras.*—Sanctioned bed strength 270 (Estimated cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs).

The site (20 acres) has been taken over from the State Housing Board and possession thereof handed over to the Public Works Department on 6th March 1968.

The plans and estimates for 500 bedded hospital will be finalised by the Government Architect in 1968.

*Wards/Annexes.*—(1) Twenty-six bed ward in the Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil —(Total cost Rs. 1.35 lakhs).

The E.S.I. Ward was taken possession of by the Superintendent, Government T.B. Hospital, Nagercoil on 31st August 1967.

(2) Ten bed ward in the ESI Dispensary, Cauverynagar (Estimated cost Rs. 73,000). The work has not yet been taken up for execution.

*E.S.I. Dispensaries.*—First Phase 16 places—Total estimated cost Rs. 86,88,400.

All the 16 new dispensary buildings constructed under the first phase of programme were taken over and commissioned.

*Second phase.*—Twelve places—Total estimated cost Rs. 77.21 lakhs.

So far 11 dispensary buildings were taken over and put into use.

*Egmore.*—The work has not so far been taken up at Egmore.

*E.S.I. Dispensary, Triplicane.*—Five Doctored Type—Estimate Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The work has been taken up for execution and pile foundation work is in progress.

*Third phase*—Six places—Estimate Rs. 35.22 lakhs.

The new dispensary buildings constructed at Pallavaram, Kumbakonam and Tiruppur I have been taken over and commissioned.

*Fourth Phase—Koilpatti.*—Five doctored type—Estimate—Rs. 4.95 lakhs Dispensary buildings. The construction of the dispensary building has been completed and the dispensary started functioning in the new premises with effect from 30th March 1968.

The Special Deputy Collector (E.S.I. Scheme) with the assistance of the Special Revenue Staff in the Madurai and Coimbatore regions, has taken steps to finalise the acquisition/alienation/purchase of sites for the construction of nine Hospitals, four T.B. Sanatoria and 40 dispensaries under the scheme.

The Panel system under the Scheme is in vogue in Coimbatore area only in this State. The total number of Insurance Medical Practitioners serving at present under the Panel System in Coimbatore area is 53 + 1. Utilisation Dispensary.

There are 28 local Committees in Madras State constituted in various places and one Hospital Advisory Committee at the E.S.I. Hospital, Madras. During the year, two meetings of the Regional Boards were held in May 1967 and December 1967 at Kodaikanal and Madras respectively.

### Medical Education

There are eight Medical Colleges run by the Government in the State and the annual intake in the Medical Colleges is 1,125 as detailed below :—

1. Madras Medical College, Madras	.. ..	200
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras	.. ..	200
3. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras (Girl students only).		100
4. Madurai Medical College, Madurai	.. ..	200
5. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	.. ..	200
6. Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput (Boy students only).		50
7. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	.. ..	75
8. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore	.. ..	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. ..</b>	<b>1,125</b>

The annual admission to B. Pharmacy course at Madras and Madurai Medical Colleges continued to be 35.

The Post-Graduate Degree courses instituted in the three Medical Colleges (Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College and Madurai Medical College) are being conducted.

### **Mental Hospital, Madras**

The Mental Hospital, Madras, has its beginning in the year 1795, when it was started in a rented building and was placed in charge of Surgeon Valentine Connolly, who was then the Secretary to Medical Board. In 1807, this property was acquired and rebuilt and was known as "Daltons' Mad Hospital". In 1922, the name was changed to Government Mental Hospital. At present this is the only mental hospital in the State. The hospital is situated in Kilpauk, on a plot with an extent of 46 acres of which 26 acres are enclosed by walls on all the four sides. The sanctioned accommodation is 1,800 but the daily average strength is 1,901 (males 1,324 and females 577) as against 1,890 (males 1,344 and females 546) in the previous year. During 1967, the maximum number on one day was 1,939. There has been an increase in the daily average strength of the in-patients treated over the sanctioned beds. Men and women patients are housed separately in different enclosures.

*Strength.*—The total number of patients remaining at the beginning of the year was 1,859 (1,307 males and 552 females) as against 1,894 (1,354 males and 540 females) remained at the beginning of the year 1966. One thousand and fifty-eight patients (746 males and 312 females) were admitted during the year as against 869 patients (634 males and 235 females) during 1966.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 310 recovered, 573 improved, 25 not improved but discharged against medical advice, 32 otherwise discharged (Civil transfer, escapes, etc.) and 86 died.

*Cases admitted for observation.*—During the year 1967, 330 cases were sent for observation to this hospital. Of these, 316 were certified while 14 continued to remain under observation at the end of the year. There were five escapes.

*Criminal cases.*—During the year 16 cases were discharged and one died.

*Age group of patients admitted.*—Of the 1,058 patients admitted during the year 88 were below 20 years; seven hundred and thirty-eight between 20 and 40 years, two hundred and twelve between 40 and 60 years and 20 above 60 years.

*Types of Mental illness.*—The principal type of mental illness was schizophrenia.

*Causes of Mental illness.*—Psychological stresses and strains, previous attacks, hereditary, predisposition, epilepsy and infectious like syphilis were main causes of illness.

*Death.*—There were 86 deaths (males 66 and females 20) as compared to 61 (males 48 and females 13) during the previous year.

*Suicides.*—There was no suicide during the year.

*Escapes.*—Five patients escaped from the hospital. With the open ward system where the patients are free to move about, escape has become possible. Every precaution is taken to prevent escapes and trace out those who escape.

#### *Treatment—Facilities Available—*

*Out-patients Service.*—Modern trends in Psychiastry stress more on out-patient treatment and this service has been improved considerably. The department functions on all days of the week from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and specially qualified medical officers are posted to attend to the cases so that intensive treatment given in time obviates the necessity for admission. The team in the Out-Patient Department consists of Psychiastrists, Consultants, Medical Officers, Psychiatric trained Nurses, Psychologists, Psychiastic Social Workers and Clerical Personnel apart from the last grade staff.

*Day Hospital.*—Patients who require active treatment are accommodated for the day. When patients are un-manageable at home or cannot adjust adequately in home surroundings, they are kept here for the day. They receive the necessary treatment (which may be tranquillisers—Psycho-therapeutic, recreational) and return home in the evening. Thus without admission the patient gets the full benefit of institutional treatment and simultaneous care by relatives and this effects quicker recovery.

During the year, 801 (469 males and 332 females) new patients and 3,673 old cases were treated at the hospital.

*Child Guidance Clinic.*—The Child Guidance Clinic of this hospital functions on every Tuesday between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m. with a Consultant, three Medical Officers, Psychologists Nurse, Psychiatric Social Worker and Teachers (one male and one female). During the year, 438 cases were seen and an average of 85 cases were received per week. Parent counselling has been started and is carried out by the Psychologist, Psychiatric Social Worker and Teachers.

*Seizure Clinic.*—This clinic functions on every Thursday (9 a.m. to 11 a.m.) with a consultant and five Medical Officers to examine and review epileptic cases. During the year, 98 new cases were seen and 92 old cases were reviewed per week.

*Neurology Clinic.*—This is functioning on every Monday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon with a consultant and two Medical Officers. Twenty nine cases were seen during the year. A visiting Neuro-Surgeon from Government General Hospital also visits this clinic on every Monday.

*Neurosis Clinic.*—Neurosis Clinic functions on Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon. During the year, 22 new cases were seen and 181 old cases were reviewed by the Medical Officer, Psychiatric Social Worker, Staff Nurse and Psychologist.

*In-patient Services—Diagnostic.*—The following special departments were working:—

- (1) X-Ray Department.
- (2) Electroencephalography.
- (3) Laboratory: (i) Bio-Chemistry, (ii) Pathology and (iii) Serology.
- (4) Psychology Department.

The research programmes which were taken up in the year 1967 are under progress:

1. Students indiscipline.
2. Mental morbidity survey.
3. Memory disturbance in the criminals.

#### *Therapeutic Facilities.*

All modern methods of treatment in Psychiatry are adopted.

1. Physical methods—
  - (a) Electro convulsive therapy—Straight and modified.
  - (b) Insulin coma therapy.
  - (c) Psychosurgery in collaboration with Neurosurgery Department, Government General Hospital, Madras.

## 2. Drug treatment.

3. *Psychological methods of treatment.*—Narcoanalysis, Psychoanalysis (by other methods) deconditioning therapy, Psychodrama, individual and group therapy.

*Religious.*—As usual facilities for religious observations were provided during the year also.

4. *Recreation therapy.*—Out-door and in-door games, music, dance and dramatic performances form part of the therapeutic programme for patients during their stay in this hospital. The section is functioning under the charge of two recreation Therapists—separate for male and female section. Important days and festivals (Independence Day, Christmas Day, Pongal, Deepavali, etc.) were celebrated with distribution of sweets and staging of entertainments.

*Embroidery and Knitting, etc.*—Female patients are engaged in this type of work here. The uniforms of female patients are also tailored by female patients.

A good percentage of patients engage themselves in useful occupation, Technical staff are available to train patients in various crafts. The articles are produced in different occupation therapy centres and after meeting the requirements of this hospital, they are sold to public at the annual sports day.

*Visiting Specialists.*—A Neuro-Surgeon from Government General Hospital and T.B. Specialist from T.B. Hospital, Otteri, Madras, visit this hospital once a week to give specialised treatment to the respective patients.

*Children's Department.*—There are 30 boys and 18 girls in the section. About twenty children were taken out for a drive every week between 2 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. "Children's Day" was celebrated during the year. A few popular children's magazines are being obtained.

*Teaching work.*—As usual the students of Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, Kilpauk Medical College, Chingleput Medical College and Christian Medical College, Vellore, attended the hospital, for their clinical training in Psychiatry. The students of the Public Health Nursing Course also attended the lecture demonstration. The students from Madras School of Social Work, Red Cross Society, Loyala College, Stella Maris College attended this institution for their field work and lectures in Psychiatric Social Work.

**Refresher Course.**—The Refresher Course in Psychiatry of 3 days duration for the benefit of Medical Officers and General Practitioners was conducted in this hospital, twice during the year in June and December.

**Medical Library.**—During the year, 82 new books were added to the library and 41 journals were subscribed for. There are 1,700 books in the library. A qualified Librarian is in charge.

**Monthly Visiting Committee.**—The monthly Committee of Visitors constituted under Section 29 of the Indian Lunacy Act, met regularly and transacted business.

**Advisory Committee.**—The Advisory Committee met on 19th January 1967 and offered suggestions for improvement of the hospital.

**Financial Receipts and Expenditure.**—The total receipts including those from the paying patients amounted to Rs. 37,65,018 as against Rs. 38,22,714 during the previous year.

**New Buildings Schemes.**—Work on the following is in progress :—

1. Out-patient block.
2. T.B. Ward for 50 patients.
3. New kitchen block.
4. 2 Occupation therapy sheds.

### King Institute of Preventive Medicines, Guindy

This Institute is one of the oldest and premier research laboratories of Public Health and Medicine in India. During the year, 665 million doses of vaccine Lymph (Freeze dried) was manufactured and 486 million doses were supplied to the various institutions.

A total number of 9,195 specimens were examined during the year in the clinical section as detailed below :—

1 Bacteriological Examination	.. .. .	6,646
2 Stool culture for V. Cholera	.. .. .	1,326
3 Plague Smears	.. .. .	102
4 Physical and Chemical examination of urine and motion.	.. .. .	638
5 Haematological Examination	.. .. .	483
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>9,195</b>

The quantities of vaccines produced and issued are as follows :—

Serial number and name of Vaccine.	Manufactured.		Issued.
	(QUANTITY IN C.C.).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1 Cholera Vaccine ..	5,149,845		5,808,960
2 T.A.B. Vaccine ..	1,36,464		145,609
3 Plague Vaccine ..	18,000*		9,000
4 Bacterial Suspension..	2,24,960		221,405
5 High titre sera ..	1,707 × 1 cc.		1,467 × 1 cc.
6 Auto Vaccine ..	566 doses.		561 doses.
7 Live cultures ..	1,000 Nos.		124 tubes.
8 Stock vaccines ..	17,445 doses.		11,840 doses.
9 Old Tuberculin for Mantoux & VP Test.	....		11,579 doses.

\*Obtained from Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

The details of Sera and other leagents manufactured and supplied are given below :—

	Manufactured.	Supplied.
1 Group sera .. ..	38,960 ampules of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.	40,222 ampules of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.
2 Dry serum .. ..	365 bottles.	274 bottles.
3 Dry plasma .. ..	573 „	191 „
4 Wet plasma .. ..	339 „	371 „
5 Anti-tetanus serum prophylactic 1,500 IU	226,840 doses.	519,656 doses.
6 Anti tetanus serum curative. 10,000 IU	1,256 „	82,488 „
7 Tetanus toxoid dose IU	51,294 „	64,000 „
8 Khan antigen for Khan test.	2,820 cc.	2,460 cc.
9 Bullock Heart extract for W.R. test.	529 cc.	347 cc.
10 1 per cent Cholestrol solution for W.R. test	290 cc.	138 cc.
11 Anti-sheep amboceptor.	91 cc.	45 cc.
12 Anti-diphtheric serum 10,000 IU.	....	18,344 doses.
13 Antigas gangrene serum 10,000 IU.	....	2,755
14 Anti-venom .. ..	....	2,134
15 3 per cent sodium citrate anticoagulant solution.	....	20 cc. ampules and 540 cc. bottles.

651 Blood transfusion sets were also supplied.

The following tests and examinations were also conducted :—

1 VDRL test (Blood) .. .. .	16,499
2 Khan test (Blood) .. .. .	16,373
3 CSF for VDRL test .. .. .	31
4 Washerman test (Blood) .. .. .	3,488
5 C.S.F. Specimens for Langes test ..	44
6 Blood for Paul, Burnet test .. ..	2
7 Agglutination test for Brucella Bortes ..	193
8 Agglutination test for B. Melitensis ..	193
9 Roso Waller test .. .. .	3
10 Blood RH test .. .. .	91
11 Haemator Serological tests .. .. .	907
12 Sterility test on drugs sample .. ..	3,160
13 Pyrogen test on drugs sample .. ..	618
14 Toxicity test on drugs sample .. ..	4,402
15 Chemical Analysis .. .. .	1,570
16 Antibiotic sensitivity .. .. .	1,323
17 Male frog for pregnancy .. .. .	2,530

Two candidates were given training in M.D. (Bacteriology) and five Science graduates were trained for the M.Sc. (Microbiology) Course at this Institute.

Fourteen candidates were trained for the certificate of Laboratory Technology Course, 20 candidates were trained for the Technician, Grade I Course and 15 candidates were trained for the Technician, Grade II Course.

During the year, a number of Scientists from different countries visited this institution. The following persons also visited the institution :—

(1) Dr. P. K. Topa, the then Deputy Director-General, Research Institute, Kausali.

(2) Dr. Maltseva, W.H.O. short term Consultant accompanied by Dr. R. E. Medica, Regional Advisor in Health Laboratory.

(3) Dr. R. C. Kent, W.H.O. Consultant Technician.

## Chapter X

### AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION

#### Agricultural Education

(1) *B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree Course*.—The Agricultural College, Coimbatore and Agricultural College, Madurai, continued to impart agricultural education leading to the B.Sc. (Ag.) degree. The intake capacity of the students in the colleges was 162 and 80 respectively. Out of 142 students who appeared for the final examination in April 1967 at Agricultural College, Coimbatore, 115 came out successful. The first batch of students at Agricultural College, Madurai, have come to the third year of the course.

(2) *Post-Graduate Course*.—Admission for M.Sc. (Ag.) at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for eight specialities was continued. A total number of 55 candidates for M.Sc. (Ag.) Course and five for the Ph.D. Course joined the institution during the year. In the University examinations held in May 1967, all the students except two came out successful. The two students who failed to secure a pass in the examination held in April appeared again in October 1967 and both of them were declared qualified for the degree.

(3) *Sports and other activities*.—Adequate facilities were made available to the students for field and indoor games in both the colleges at Coimbatore and Madurai. The Social Service League, the Planning Forum and the Debating Society continued their activities as usual. The students took active part in all the games and came out successful in 61 out of a total of 97 matches played during the year.

#### Agricultural Research

A total number of 510 problems were under investigation during the year at the various research sections and regional research stations of the State. Research on fundamental aspects was continued under direct supervision and guidance of the Professors and Readers of the concerned faculties of the Post-Graduate Research Centre at Coimbatore. Significant among the research achievements during the year is the evolution of superior strains in greengram and lab lab crops among pulses, TMV. 7, groundnut and KRR. 1 gingely in oilseed crops and strain MCU. 4 in irrigated cotton. Strain ADT. 1 of greengram is suitable for cultivation in an area of 12,000 hectares in the rice fallows of Cauvery Delta region. The lab lab strain Co. 1 evolved by crossing Avarai and

Mochai varieties of lab lab can be grown on a field scale throughout the year giving a regular supply of fresh vegetables even during off-season. The newly evolved strain of TMV. 7 groundnut is intended to replace TMV. 2. In gingelly KRR. 1 was found to be superior to local, yielding 60 per cent higher than the ordinary varieties under cultivation in Tiruchirappalli and Southern districts.

Release of strain MCU. 4 cotton is another spectacular achievement in research during the year as the new strain is a potentially high yielder with long staple cotton of superior quality capable of spinning 70 counts as compared to 45's of MCU. 2 and 40's of MCU. 1. According to the Director of Cotton Technological Laboratory, Bombay, a strain MCU. 4 is the best in quality far superior to all the commercial varieties so far released for commercial cultivation in our country. Saturation of this new strain in an area of 80,000 hectares in the Summer Cotton area of Southern districts will help in cutting down import of long staple cotton into our country to a considerable extent, ultimately resulting in an enormous saving of our valuable foreign exchange. Among the other achievements which are of immediate importance in stepping up agricultural production in Madras State, mention may be made of the interesting data collected on the superior performance of strain Co. 32 of paddy for project areas, the suitability of CSH. 2 cholam hybrid for dry-lands, the ratooning ability of CSH. 1 hybrid cholam, the impressive performance of H.B. 1 cumbu, the high productivity of Deccan hybrid maize and the successful demonstration of profitable farming by multiple cropping in garden lands and by raising three crops in a year.

Research on the occurrence of pests and diseases and their methods of control was intensified during the year and a number of useful findings were recorded.

Hot water treatment of paddy seeds at 50° to 55°C for 10 minutes proved effective in the control of 'white tip' caused by nematodes. In potatoes, 181 per cent higher yield was recorded in plots treated with DD at 222 gallons per hectare.

*Agricultural Research Station, Coimbatore—Paddy Section.*—Trials conducted at the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore, with eleven varieties introduced from Philippines brought out the superiority of strain Co. 32 at lower and normal levels of manuring and that of IR. 8 at higher levels. In another set of trial conducted during the year, strain Co. 32 continued to give high yield up to 80 kg. N. per ha. and the yield declined beyond this level. On the other

hand, IR. 8 paddy showed a progressive yield increase with the increase in the manurial dosages, the maximum yield being 6,479 kg. at 160 kg. N. per hectare.

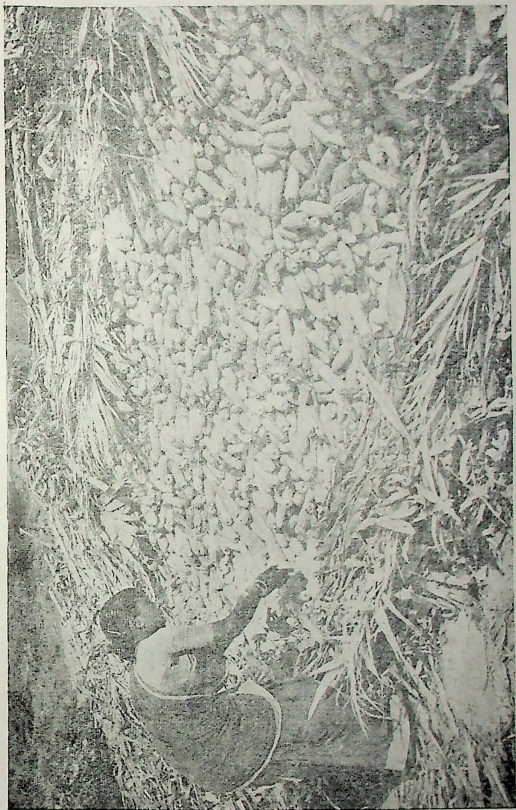
*Millet Section.*—In the National demonstration trials conducted in farmers holdings, Deccan hybrid maize gave 5,422 kg. of grain per hectare for a cropping period of 110 days. In the multiple cropping demonstration trials, raising a crop of CSH. 1 cholam with its ratoon followed by PRS. 72 cotton resulted in a profit of Rs. 10,000 per hectare in a year under gardenland conditions.

*Pulses Section.*—Research work on pulses was intensified. In redgram alone, a total number of 1,248 new introductions were grown and studied. In greengram selection 21 was released as strain ADT. 1 suitable for growing in an area of 12,000 hectares in the rice fallows of Cauvery Delta region. In blackgram, superior performance of culture 1,766 was confirmed and was ready for release as strain Co. 1. Research on the development of a high yielding vegetable-cum-bean type of lab lab proved successful resulting in the release of strain Co. 1 lab lab.

*Vegetable Section.*—Superiority of Kalyanpur tomato was confirmed. One pureline selection of Red Bhindi, two in Amaranthus and one extra long type in ribbed gourd were found promising in yield tests. In potatoes, H.B. 1699 was found to come up well in plains and it is proposed to multiply and distribute this variety for large scale cultivation.

*Oilseeds Section.*—In castor, research on exploiting hybrid vigour was continued and hybrid X. 446 was found to be the best recording 17 per cent higher yield than TMV. 2. Success has also been achieved in fixing maintainer lines for pistillate character in castor. In Safflower, selection C.t. 26/4 performed uniformly well in a number of trials conducted in farmers holdings. In coconut, hybrids of the Tall and Dwarf varieties gave 55 nuts per palm even in the third year of bearing at Veppankulam.

*Cotton Section.*—The high yielding selection E.L. 123 evolved for the summer Cambodia tract was released as strain MCU. 4. Besides possessing a remarkable potential for yield, it has a long staple capable of spinning 70 counts as compared to 45's of MCU. 2 and 40's of MCU. 1. It is superior in quality to all the existing varieties of cotton under cultivation in the entire Indian Union. Research on the development of a similar good quality strain for winter cambodia tract has also proved to be a great success and a new selection capable of spinning 70's and combining earliness.



'DECCAN MAIZE' --A GOOD CROP HARVESTED AT THE VISHNUVANKAM VILLAGE OF TIRUVELLORE BLOCK.

and high yield has been synthesised. Studies on pest resistance among the germplasm collections were continued and a number of them has been isolated for pest resistance. Agronomic studies on cultural and manurial practices revealed that a spacing of 75 cm. between rows and 25 cm. between plants, with two plants per hole and application of 45 kg. of N. per hectare were the optimum for realising economically high yields in irrigated Cambodia cotton.

*Horticulture Section.*—Planting of Bananas in March-April season recorded maximum yields both in 'Monthan' and 'Poovan' varieties under wetland cultivation. For hill bananas, application of fertilisers at the rate of 4 oz. of N, 4 oz. of  $P_2O_5$  and 12 oz. of  $K_2O$  per plant applied thrice in a year proved to be the best both in respect of yield and quality. Studies on manuring perennial banana groves revealed that digging four to six times in a year hastens productivity.

*Botany Section.*—Among the introductions studied during the year three types of Australian drought resistant grass, two of the varieties belonging to Kolukatti grass ground received from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, proved promising for yield and palatability. In the trial on weedicides application of 2, 4-D Sodium salt applied at 10 kg. per hectare was found effective in killing the aerial portion of weeds belonging to few species on solanum. Work on the evolution of improved strains of spices and condiments, was continued and two types of coriander, six of fenugreek, eight of Bellary onion and six of the ordinary type of onion were isolated as promising.

*Cytogenetics Section.*—Studies on the radio-sensitivity of diploids and auto-tetraploids of paddy and sorghum were continued. Interesting observations of unbalanced polyploid apomicts in a few grass species were recorded. Certain findings on the homology of parental genomes involved in banana complex were confirmed by cytological analysis of the tetraploid hybrids and edible triploids in bananas.

*Agronomy Section.*—Irrigation-cum-Manurial trials on cotton indicated that irrigation at 20 per cent moisture availability was the optimum for MCU 1 cotton at Bhavanisagar. In the case of TMV.2 groundnut 60 per cent moisture availability gave the highest yield. Mulching experiment on cotton showed the beneficial effect of leaf mulching on yield of cotton. At Aliyarnagar, MCU 3 cotton, A.H. 6179 groundnut, TMV. 3 gingelly, R.C. 1188 Castor, Culture 2410 paddy, Co. 7 Ragi, HB. 1 cumbu and K. 1 Chillies

were found to be suitable for the tract. Sowing groundnut on 15th March and cotton on 15th September gave the best yields in the time of sowing trials conducted at Aliyarnagar.

*Agricultural Chemistry Section.*—The pesticide testing laboratory, besides serving as a quality control unit for the various pesticides put in the market carried out trials on the biological testing of both insecticides and fungicides. Based on the results of trials conducted at Coimbatore, Polidol M. 50, Sevin and Rogor 40 among insecticides and Dithane M. 45, Cuman and Blitane among fungicides, were approved. Studies on insecticides showed Dimecron 100 to be on par with Polidol E. 605 and Sevin was found to be superior to Polidol E 605 and Endrin. Trials on composting paddy straw were continued. It was observed that addition of Super to compost increased the percentage of Nitrogen recovery. Investigations on leaf protein in Lucerne indicated the beneficial effect of the addition of 60 kg. of Superphosphate per hectare in increasing the total as well as the extractable protein.

*Soil Science Section.*—Micronutrient studies on Madras soils revealed that the active manganese status of soils in several blocks of Coimbatore district is more than the sufficient level of 20 ppm. Studies on the comparative merits of straight and mixed fertilisers showed that application of 6 : 9 : 6 mixture as basal and straight nitrogenous fertilisers as top dressing was the best for ADT. 27.

*Radio Isotope Section.*—Utilisation of applied super through sunhemp on four major paddy soils of the State was studied. Highest utilisation was observed if the soils were very low in available phosphorous. In the case of paddy utilisation of super direct was greater than indirect application through preceding green manure crops. In Sorghum, utilisation depended upon the soil type. In the case of non-calcareous, red soils of Coimbatore placement at 5 to 10 cm. depth was better than for surface application while for calcareous red soils placement was not found to be necessary.

*Soil Survey Section.*—Reconnaissance survey of Mayuram, Kumbakonam and Nannilam taluks of Thanjavur district and that of Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri district was completed. Detailed survey of five villages in Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore district, two in each of Attur and Krishnagiri taluks of Salem districts and one in Mayuram taluk of Thanjavur district was completed. A special detailed survey of red soil research centre at Marikundu in Periyakulam taluk was also completed. During the year, a total area of 7.7 lakhs of acres under reconnaissance survey and 19,240

under detailed survey were covered. Reconnaissance soil survey reports of Palladam, Nagapattinam, Papanasam and Pattukottai taluks were published.

*Entomology Section.*—In paddy, maximum yield was recorded by spraying 0.04 per cent Endrin, four times, first in nursery, the weeks after sowing, second 15 days after planting, third 45 days after planting and fourth at short blade stage followed by BHC 10 per cent dusting at milky stage. Spraying of eight rounds of carbaryl 0.1 per cent or Metacid combination at fortnightly intervals minimised the major pests of cotton. Dusting of six rounds of carbaryl 10 per cent plus Dimecron 50 per cent WP at tri-weekly intervals from the third week stage of the crop was also equally effective in controlling cotton pests. Castor capsule or shoot borer was controlled by spraying Parathion 0.05 per cent or Carbaryl 0.1 per cent. Mango fruitfly could be controlled by spraying Malathion 0.1 per cent plus DDT. 0.1 per cent at monthly intervals commencing the first spray one and a half months after flowering. Sprays of Malathion 0.1 per cent plus fish oil rosin soap and Dimethoate (Rogor) were effective in the control of betelvine scale insect. Groundnut aphid was controlled by spraying manazon 0.06 per cent. Incidence of pod borers in lab lab was minimised by dusting of Carbaryl 10 per cent, DDT. 5 per cent, BHC 10 per cent, Dipterex 2 per cent, Endrin 1 per cent, Trithion 2 per cent or Imidon 2 per cent twice at fortnightly intervals commencing from the time of flowering.

*Nematology Section.*—White tip nematode disease in paddy was controlled by treating seeds in hot water at 50° to 55°C for ten minutes at sowing time. In cotton, maximum yields were recorded in plots treated with DD. Resurvey work for golden nematode infection was continued in Nilgiris. A total number of 3,157 holdings were surveyed and infestation was observed in 131 holdings. Application of DD at 90 gallons per acre resulted in 187 per cent increased yield over control in potatoes. Nematode cysts in seed tubers could be killed without any risk of affecting viability by fumigating the tubers with formalin vapour in an airtight chamber for 6—12 hours. In chillies, application of DBCP as preplant treatment followed by the same chemical as post plant treatments every two monthly till the end of harvest was effective in reducing nematode population and increasing the yield.

*Mycology Section.*—Ceresan lime dust was effective in the control of blast in rice. A new antibiotic from Japan 'Bla S' was also

found promising in controlling the blast disease. Three applications of Dithane Z. 78 effectively controlled Sorghum leaf spot diseases. Sulphur dusting reduced rust infection inumbu. Streptocyclin sulphate proved effective in controlling blackarm of cotton. Among seed dressing chemicals TMTD was found to be very effective against seed borne diseases. Betelvine wilt was controlled by drenching with one per cent Bordeaux mixture at monthly intervals during cold weather season.

*Virology Section.*—Incidence of virus diseases on varietal collections of greengram, lab lab, cowpea, tomato, gingelly was recorded. Virus-vector relationships, mode of transmission, host-range and symptomatology and physical properties of chilly virus isolates were studied. A few resistant types of chillies were isolated. Rogor 40 and Folidol treated plots recorded minimum incidence and higher yields of pods in the trials with chillies conducted at Koilpatty. A quantity of 36,000 kg. of virus free nucleus seed tubers was distributed for further multiplication during the year. A number of new findings of the infection of TMV infection and on the effect of leaf extracts were recorded.

*Agricultural Meteorology Section.*—Meteorological and micro-climatic observations were continued as usual. Studies on the influence of weather conditions on incidence of pests and diseases were continued and valuable data, helpful in forecasting their occurrence in major crops were collected. In a study on jassid incidence on cotton for the past thirteen years it was observed that an increase in relative humidity of the atmosphere for a week created a conducive environment for jassid occurrence two weeks later under Coimbatore conditions..

*Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section.*—Bench mark survey on agro-socio economic conditions in the Parambikulam Project area was completed. Studies on the operational efficiency of owner and tenant operated farms in Thanjavur in 353 holdings were completed out of a total of 450 proposed for investigation. Preliminary information and data on farm management and co-operative farming and response of agriculturists for regulated market in the State were collected.

*Agricultural College, Madurai.*—The five-year programme of research was initiated at Agricultural College, Madurai, for the first time during the year 1966-67. To begin with, studies on the pests of paddy was taken up. Infestation of paddy stem borer was found to be low in main season crop. Paddy skipper *Pelopidas mathias* was noted in large numbers on T.K.M. 6 during September-October

and they were found parasitised by Chalcid and tachinid parasites. In an observational trial on varietal susceptibility to stem borer ASD. 11, showed minimum infestation. Paddy rootlesion nematodes were found in large numbers in ASD. 11 Co. 25 and Co. 29.

*Sugarcane Research Station, Cuddalore.*—In the preliminary yield trials with early varieties Co. 62094 recorded the highest yield of 126.5 tonnes per hectare. Performance of Co. 1295 and Co. 1287 was found to be satisfactory at Gudiyatham. Co. 658 was found to be a better variety with high yield and rich juice quality suitable for both main and special season plantings. It was established that by adjusting the planting time of this variety in the special season and harvesting them as per the schedule fixed, the farmers in and around factory areas can continue to supply cane required by factories for crushing in September-December season. Agronomic trials on sugarcane revealed that application of 100 to 135 kg. of N per hectare through soil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  months after planting and 57 kg. of N as foliar spray as the second dose was as effective as applying the entire optimum dosage of 220 to 275 kg. of N through soil alone. By foliar application of second dose of manure there is a saving in the cost of fertilisers and the farmer gets an additional profit of Rs. 495 per hectare.

*Regional Research Station, Tindivanam.*—In groundnut Boron treated plots registered 4 to 5 per cent increased yields in the bunch series. One bunch selection A. h. 6875 and two semi-spreading selections A. h. 7420 and A. h. 7421 were advanced for trials in farmer's holdings. In Millets, superiority of two cholam selections A. ch. 183 and A. ch. 285 over the local varieties was confirmed. Manurial trials on hybrid cumbu revealed that 22 kg. of N was inadequate for hybrids and that the dosage should be doubled. In the manurial trial on Co. 1 Ragi planted in May, 80 kg. N., 30 kg. P 205 and 40 kg. K 20 per ha, recorded highest yield showing 13.5 per cent over the normal dosage. Sprays of Endrin 0.2 per cent, Dimethote 0.1 per cent, Parathion 0.025 per cent BHC 0.05 per cent, and dusts of Endrin 2 per cent BHC 10 per cent and Carbaryl 10 per cent were effective in checking surulpoochi on groundnut. The shoot and leaf webber of gingelly was effectively controlled by Carbaryl 10 per cent dust. In the fungicidal trial against tikka leaf spot on groundnut, Brestan, Bordeaux mixture, Ceresan lime dust and Cupramar proved highly promising in controlling the diseases.

*Regional Research Station, Aduthurai.*—As a result of irradiation of ADT. 27 and ADT. 25 with X-rays a number of economic mutants were secured. Of these, one early mutant in

ADT 27 treated progenies was earlier to ADT 27 by ten days yielding 3,196 kg. of grain per hectare. In the agronomic trials with ADT. 27, highest yield was obtained for closer spacing of 15 cm.  $\times$  10 cm. Among the several introductions of paddy grown and studies, varieties Kaosiung 68, Tainan 3 and Chianung 242 recorded high yields ranging from 5,525 kg. to 6,343 kg. of grain per hectare when grown in Kuruvai season and remained non-lodging even in the midst of heavy rains at harvest time.

*Regional Research Station, Kovilpatti.*—In Ragi, an introduced type I.F. 901 from Orissa proved promising giving indications of superior performance over Ragi K-2. It came to maturity 15 days earlier than K-2. In Cholam, a new selection KS. 459/3 recorded 19 per cent higher than the local bulk. In Cumbu, hybrid H.B. 1 was superior to X3 giving 60 per cent higher yield. Selection KV. 89 of Kudiraivali yielded 49 per cent increased yield over local in district trials and is now ready for release as an improved strain for the tract. In cotton, E.L. 156-E was found to be superior to Laxmi in all economic characters in the trials held in the last two seasons. Among the Karunganni types, culture 0375-L maintained its superiority over K-6, with a spinning capacity of 47 S counts. Studies on plant protection revealed that seven rounds of Endrin 0.02 per cent and Parathion 0.025 per cent alternate sprays at 15 days intervals commencing from three weeks after sowing result in maximum yields in irrigated cotton. In Chillies, spraying a ready mix preparation of Cosan 0.1 per cent four times at tri-weekly intervals from a month after planting was effective against die-back and fruit-rot disease.

*Extension Section.*—Results of survey conducted for the assessment of area under green manure revealed that only 44.41 per cent of the area under paddy was green manured, lack of moisture being the most predominant reason for not raising green manure crops. In the trials conducted in farmers holdings CSH. 2 was found to give more yield than local under rainfed conditions. H.B. 1 Cumbu was superior to X3, Co. 3, and local in all districts giving double the yield in most of the places. Spraying of Endrin 20 E.C. at 0.04 per cent three times at tri-weekly intervals commencing from 35th day after planting was effective in the control of early shoot borer on sugarcane. Trash mulching in between rows of sugarcane during first four months was found to suppress weed growth and reduce frequency of irrigation. A number of surveys to estimate the area under latest strains of cholam, cumbu, ragi and cotton was taken up and

completed. A survey to assess the benefits derived by farmers due to soil conservation measures revealed that 96 per cent of the farmers were aware of the havoc caused by soil erosion.

*Other Important Programmes—High Yielding Varieties Programme.*—The high yielding varieties programme aims at a rapid rate of increase in foodgrain production to meet the increased demand utilising all the available resources. Under this programme a planned approach is made to provide all the required inputs to the participant farmers to adopt the full package of improved practices for each high yielding variety raised. The following varieties classified as high yielding are being raised in Madras State under the High Yielding Varieties Programme :—

(a) Paddy—ADT. 27, CO. 25, CO. 29, and IR. 8.

(b) Hybrid Millets—CSH. 1, Cholam HBI Cumbu and Hybrid Maize.

A farm plan was prepared for each participant farmer for each season and this plan was not only a basis for the assessment and supply of production credit for those who required credit but also served as a guide line for the successful cultivation of Hybrid crops adopting all package of practices. In order to identify the farmers coming under the programme special pink coloured Input Cards were printed and supplied to the participants. These cards contained the requirements of inputs needed by the farmers and holders of Input Cards were supplied fertiliser and plant protection chemicals on a priority basis.

The total area covered under the High Yielding Varieties Programme is given below:—

*Area covered from 1st April to 31st December 1967.*

ACRES.			ACRES.	
<i>Paddy—</i>			<i>Hybrid Millets—</i>	
ADT. 27	..	7,53,388	CSH. 1 Cholam	9,194
CO. 29	..	44,684	HB. 1 Cumbu	25,900
CO. 25	..	2,36,224	Hybrid Maize	1,800
TN. 1	..	2,222		
Tainan. 3	..	719	Total Millets	36,894
IR. 8	..	2,420		
Total Paddy		10,39,657		

Total Paddy and Hybrid Millets—10,76,551 acres.

*Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.*—The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in Madras State during 1965-66 in four selected districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

A farm plan indicating the package practices to be adopted by the farmers for the I.A.A.P. crops to be raised by the farmers was prepared for those coming under the programme and a farmers card for each participant was also given. In the farmers' card, the area cultivated, requirement of seed, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals, etc., was noted. This provides a means of education to the farmer in modern agriculture.

Provision of credit in time to ensure the supply of production aids such as improved seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and improvements was made.

The area covered under the programme during the year is as follows :—

Paddy—1,426,425 acres.

Millets—363,149 acres.

*Plant Protection.*—Plant Protection Chemicals are distributed at concessional rate to the ryots through Agricultural Depots and through the Co-operatives with effect from 1st August 1967, at a uniform rate of subsidy of 35 per cent for both commercial and food crops.

The achievements under Plant Protection during the year are given below :—

Food Crops—30.14 lakhs of acres.

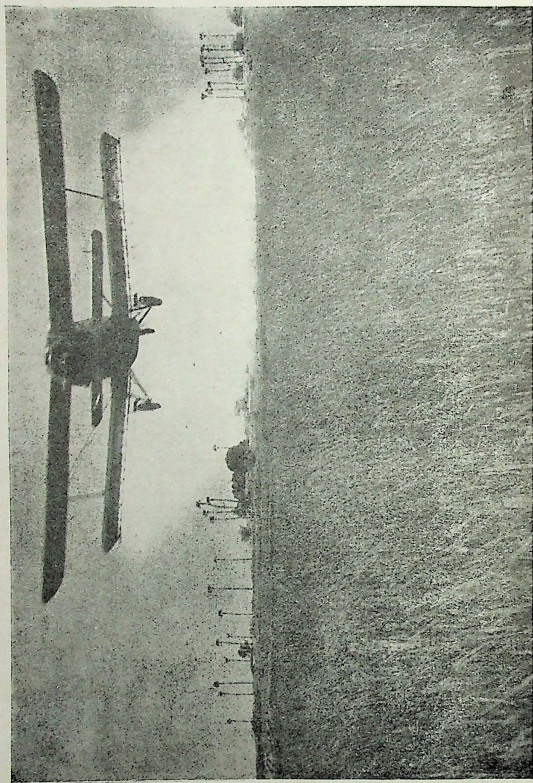
Non-Food Crops—12.73 lakhs of acres.

Sprayers distributed—3,949 numbers.

Dusters distributed—1,275 numbers.

*Supply of sprayers and dusters to individuals.*—The efficacy in the use of pesticides is considerably enhanced by the use of modern plant protection equipments and this fact has been accepted by a large number of farmers. Hand-operated sprayers and dusters are now being distributed through Panchayat Unions at subsidised cost.

*Plant Protection Pool of the Agricultural Depots.*—There are five Plant Protection Pools stationed at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli in this State, stocking sufficient number of equipments to contact sudden and serious outbreak of pests and



AERIAL SPRAYING ON PADDY AT KANCHEEPURAM BLOCK.

diseases. Each pool is provided with a store-keeper and a mechanic under the control of Crop and Plant Protection Officer and the Technical Assistant. These pools are intended to supplement the equipment already available with the Panchayats, Blocks and at the District Headquarters.

*Training.*—Regional level Plant Protection Training is being imparted to all Plant Protection Assistants and Plant Protection Maistries through certain leading firms. Plant Protection Mechanics have been appointed under each District Agricultural Officer in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme Districts.

*Aerial Sprayers.*—Aerial spraying against the red hairy caterpillar pests on groundnut crop in Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot districts was undertaken during 1967. Aerial spraying as an experimental measure on Cotton crop was undertaken in Coimbatore.

The benefits of Aerial spraying have been very encouraging and appreciated by the public.

Regarding paddy, aerial spraying by means of helicopters was undertaken in Tirunelveli district over an area of 11,179 acres from 4th January to 2nd February 1967 as an experimental measure.

The Aerial spraying operations on Paddy, Cotton and Groundnut were undertaken during 1967-68 in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madurai.

The total area covered in 1967-68 under each crop is indicated below :—

Paddy—1.60 lakhs of acres.

Cotton—0.05 lakhs of acres.

Groundnut—0.29 lakhs of acres.

*Epidemic and Prophylactic Schemes.*—During 1967 the following are the achievements :—

Physical—15,726 acres.

Financial—Rs. 1,06,875.

*Distribution of Pesticides.*—There are about 700 Agricultural Depots, including Intensive Agricultural District Programme in the State. Pesticides are being distributed to the ryots through these depots, Gramasevaks and Co-operative Societies. The Extension Officer (Agriculture) in all the districts has been permitted to entrust each Gramasevak with seeds, pesticides, etc., not exceeding the value of Rs. 250 at a time for sale to the ryots in their villages.

Less poisonous Plant Protection Chemicals are being distributed through the Co-operative Societies also, at subsidised rate, whenever such co-operatives come forward. Regarding the distribution of poisonous chemicals Government orders are obtained for the distribution through the Co-operative Societies.

Sugar Factories have also been permitted to issue Plant Protection Chemicals at subsidised rate to their registered member grower in the interest of the cane growers with a view to intensify Plant Protection measures from 1st April 1967 for a period of one year.

#### Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package) Plan, Thanjavur.

During the year 1967-68, the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Thanjavur district was continued to be implemented as detailed below in 2,096 villages covering an area of 14.14 lakhs acres :—

	<i>Per cent of cultivated area.</i>			
33 Blocks .. .. .	..	..	..	100
Aranthangi .. .. .	..	..	..	65
Vedaranyam .. .. .	..	..	..	40
Avadayarkoil .. .. .	..	..	..	30

A total number of 225,543 farm production plans was prepared well in time and the requirements of various agricultural requisites were estimated as per the farm plans prepared. The details of supplies made are furnished below covering the period from 1st April to 31st December 1967, the main cropping season :—

<i>Unit : M.T. and Nos.</i>				<i>Supplies made from 1st April to 31st December 1967.</i>
1. Paddy seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	8,200
2. Green Manure seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	99
3. Nitrogenous Fertilisers in terms of Amm. Sulphate.	..	..	..	73,786
4. Super Phosphate .. .. .	..	..	..	51,303
5. Muriate of Potash .. .. .	..	..	..	1,313
6. Pesticides .. .. .	..	..	..	4,126
7. Improved Ploughs .. .. .	..	..	..	2,503
8. Burmese Setturn .. .. .	..	..	..	2,241
9. Jap. Inter-Cultivators .. .. .	..	..	..	267
10. Sprayers and dusters .. .. .	..	..	..	744

*Samba Conversion Programme.*—The tempo of Intensive Agricultural District Programme activities was kept up and action systematically organised to raise ADT. 27 crop in an area of nine lakhs acres with a view to convert six lakhs acres of Samba lands into double-crop lands. This massive programme of converting six lakhs of traditional single crop lands into double cropping in one season posed problems.

The total requirements of fertilisers, monthwise and divisionwise were worked out based on the study of the trend of offtake of fertilisers during the past six years. The supply of fertilisers also was successfully arranged and the Co-operative Department made a tremendous work in the distribution of fertilisers without giving room for any complaint.

The need to dry properly the seeds harvested in rains and the transportation of wet paddy was considered. The Food Corporation of India came forward to install mechanical dryers as recommended and planned by the Ford Foundation Consultants. These dryers were installed at 30 selected centres in the district. The transportation requirements of the total marketable surplus of paddy that will be available as a result of this ambitious programme were also worked out well ahead of the season and arrangements made.

The plan to convert Samba lands into double-crop lands was made assuming normal seasonal conditions and at the time of actual execution the weather proved to be very unfavourable. Since the dam could be opened only in July, what was programmed to take place from June had to be done in half the time. The breach in the Grand Anicut canal and bad rainfall distribution were the other factors against fuller achievement of the objective. The fact that increasing double-crop area has been a departmental propaganda since the last two decades and that there was no conspicuous increase in double-crop area till this scheme was implemented is a measure of success of the scheme this year.

An area of about 5 lakh acres have been raised under ADT. 2 during 1967 season. This performance is acclaimed to be really amazing to all the V.I.Ps. who visited Thanjavur. The programme can be said to be a resounding success. This has been made possible by the selection and meticulous propaganda on ADT. 27 since the year 1965.

*Summer cropping.*—During 1967 summer season a pilot project for growing PRS. 72 cotton was started with the financial assistance from Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay. An area of 450.50 acres was raised under this variety in 20 blocks in Thanjavur district. While the average yield has been 500 kg. of kapas per acre, a yield as high as 1,023 kg. has also been obtained.

*Pilot Project on Soil Conservation-cum-Wateruse Management.*—It has been programmed to cover 350 acres in Siddamalli village under the above scheme. Out of this 350 acres, an area of 119.25 acres have been relaid with straight bunds and the fields in this area have been levelled. The farm and field channels have also been formulated. The sub-drains and main drains have been reformed to accommodate the drainage flow. Further work is in progress. Such an attempt under a major irrigation system is first of the sort in India.

#### **Agricultural Information Service Unit**

The publicity work of the department and educating the farmers on results of latest research is attended to by Agricultural Information Service Unit at Madras. Various improved practices on seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and agronomic practices are disseminated to reach the farmer through various media.

During the year, this unit has undertaken various publicity. The salient features are given below :—

*Mezhichelvam Monthly Journal.*—The extension staff, the research staff and farmers contribute articles to this journal. Timely tips and advice is tendered to the farmers through this magazine to suit the season. Twenty-five thousand copies are published and distributed each month.

*Vivasaya Kurippugal.*—This book is published annually by the department. It contains the important information about the blocks, the jurisdiction of the District Agricultural Officers and calendar of operations for each division. Besides this book contains articles in simple Tamil on the various crops and problems faced by the farmers, written by experts.

*Audio Visual Material.*—The Agricultural Information Service Unit gives various media to carry the results of research to the doors of the farmers. Posters, booklets, folders and leaflets are printed and distributed through the agency of departmental staff and the block staff to the farmers throughout the State.

*Conduct of exhibitions.*—The department has participated in all the major exhibitions conducted in this State at all levels.

Besides 'Farmers Days' are also being celebrated every year in research stations and other Government farms. These celebrations attract a large number of farmers situated round about the research station and the research findings are brought home to the visitors.

*Publicity through All-India Radio.*—Broadcast of subjects on Agriculture daily in the Programme for Agriculturists are being made from All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli, relayed through All-India Radio, Madras, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

(a) Straight talks on specific subjects on Agriculture are given by various research specialists and development officers of this department and these talks are broadcast on Fridays and Tuesdays of every month. During the year 1967 (i.e.), from 1st January to 31st December 1967, 80 such straight talks were arranged to be broadcast. The questions put forth by the various Rural Radio Forums in the whole State on the topics broadcast are answered by the officers and these answers are broadcast in the All-India Radio within a week from the issue of broadcast of talk mainly on Tuesdays and Fridays of the month.

(b) Feature articles on General Agricultural subjects are being broadcast at the rate of 15 to 20 per month. The feature programme will be in the form of dialogue or drama for which the basic material is being supplied by this department periodically. During the year, sixty such feature articles were arranged to be broadcast by this office.

Progressive and leading farmers are also interviewed and such interviews are broadcast in All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli, periodically. For this, the Radio Agricultural Officer tours the rural areas intensively, contacts and interviews progressive and successful farmers at large in this State regularly, tape records their experiences and views and arranges for broadcast.

Spot news and special information of day-to-day importance are also broadcast to the farmers through the All-India Radio Tiruchirappalli, in the special mornings broadcasts at 6-48 a.m. daily.

Whenever there are sudden changes in the weather, agricultural operational advices and warnings are also sent to the farmers through the All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli.

*Conduct of film shows.*—The propaganda van of the Information Unit makes extensive tours in the development blocks of the State and conducts film shows in rural areas. Films are an effective medium to the farmers, on improved and scientific agricultural practices. Steps are taken to reach as many farmers as possible. Films on agricultural subjects produced by this department are screened in the villages.

Besides, films are also taken on loan from the Government of India and from other institutions and screened for the benefit of the rural farmers.

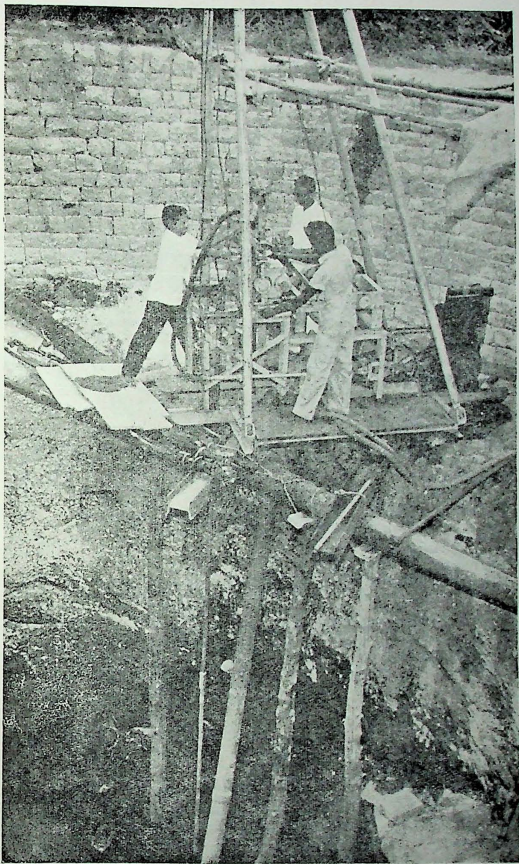
During the year, the Film Unit has conducted 200 films show to Agricultural audiences.

### Agricultural Engineering.

Three mechanised boring sets were manufactured. The mechanised boring set was further improved by mounting the machine on a trailer. This would result in greater efficiency due to the easy movement of the unit without wasting time on dismantling and transporting. A crane for removal of debris was designed and found useful in clearing of debris after blasting from the open well. The working performance of dry land weeder was found to be good and arrangements were made to manufacture fifty weeders for large-scale trials. Fabrication of comb harrows, slant ploughs and compost shredders and cotton seed drill was completed and their working is under study.

*Minor Irrigation.*—The following Minor Irrigation Schemes contemplated in the Fourth Plan and implemented by this department were continued during 1967 also and the achievements are indicated against each :—

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>				<i>Number achieved.</i>
1. Private Tube Wells Scheme	..	..		1,266
2. Boring of wells	..	..	..	712
3. Deepening of wells	..	..	..	393
4. Filter point tube wells	..	..	..	2,277
5. State tube well	..	..	..	1



A WELL IN TIRUTTANI BLOCK MADE DEEPER TO GET GOOD FLOW OF WATER.

*Tractor Hire-purchase Scheme.*—During the year, the following numbers of tractors and power tillers were supplied under this scheme :—

	Numbers.	Amount. RS.
Tractors .. .. .	218	47,17,120
Power tillers .. .. .	9	49,680

*Tractor Hiring Scheme.*—During the year, 9,950.60 acres under Virgin and 15,457.26 acres under current fallows have been covered.

Ten wheel type tractors and two numbers of 20-ton trailers were purchased during the year. Contracts have been entered into with the Trade Representatives of U.S.S.R. in India at Madras for the purchase of nine numbers of crawler tractor from U.S.S.R. at a total cost of Rs. 15.75 lakhs under deferred payment.

*Soil conservation.*—During the year 1967, Soil Conservation Schemes were under execution in all the districts in Madras State except Madras district. An area of 75,963 acres was covered under soil and water conservation measures in all the districts. An area of 58,840 acres was covered under investigation of areas for preparing detailed plans and estimates. This scheme has been closed with effect from 15th August 1967.

In the scheme for execution of soil conservation works in the lands assigned to Todas in the Nilgiris district an area of 36.08 acres was covered.

Under the scheme for soil and land use survey an area of 673,200 acres was covered under reconnaissance survey. An area of 19,240 acres was also covered under detailed survey.

In the scheme to investigate areas in the coastal belts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts, for reclamation an area of 187,706 acres in Tirunelveli district has been covered under reconnaissance survey. An area of 59,551 acres was covered under detailed survey. A total number of 56 base maps and broad scheme proposals were also prepared.

A total number of 78 sub-assistants were trained in soil and water conservation at the Soil Conservation Training Centre, Madurai.

In the scheme for resettlement of agricultural labourers in Salem district, the following achievement was made :—

1. Wells sunk .. .. .	52
2. Construction of check dams. . . . .	9
3. Contour bunding .. .. .	724.65 acres.

## Food Production

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes, in connection with increasing the agricultural output—

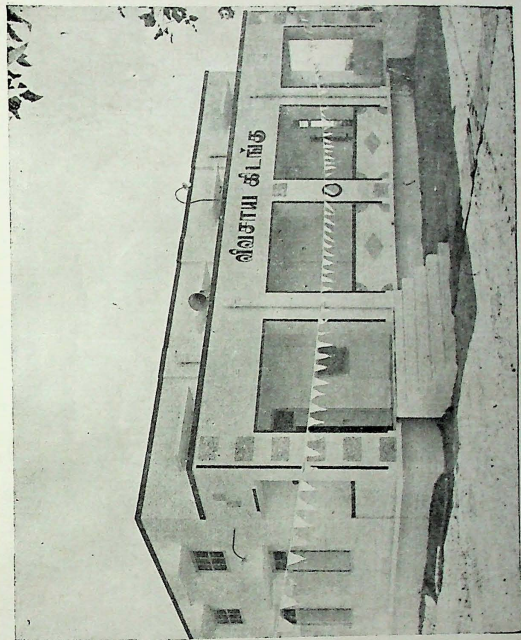
- (1) Irrigation (Major and Medium Projects);
- (2) Special Minor Irrigation Programme;
- (3) Desilting-cum-Reclamation ;
- (4) New Well Subsidy Scheme ;
- (5) Scheme for the supply of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets ; and
- (6) Chemical fertilisers.

(1) *Major and medium irrigation projects.*—During the first three plan periods the Government had sanctioned the execution of 20 major and medium irrigation projects. All these projects excepting (1) Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, (2) Chittar Pattinamkal Scheme and (3) Manimukthanadhi Scheme have been completed. The work relating to the excepted three projects is in progress. The irrigation potential created under the various projects has been either fully or very nearly utilised excepting in the case of the following five projects :—

(1) Vidur Project, (2) Pullambadi Canals, (3) New Kattalai High Level Canal, (4) Neyyar Irrigation Project, (5) Parambikulam-Aliyar Project (under execution—water is being released in stages).

The Board has been taking effective action for the Development of the ayacuts under the irrigation projects in full. It has been obtaining progress reports from the Collectors and the Special Officer, Parambikulam-Aliyar Project and reviewing the progress in the utilisation of waters periodically. The provisions of the Madras Field Bothies Act are being invoked to ensure the rapid development of the ayacut.

During 1967 a revolutionary change in the cropping pattern under some of the irrigation systems was introduced. In Thanjavur district under the Cauvery Delta two short term crops had been raised over a large area in the place of the traditionally single samba crop. Under Sathanur Reservoir Project in North Arcot and South Arcot districts and Krishnagiri Project in Dharmapuri district supplies were allowed for raising two short term crops. In order to step up food production, the Government have also relaxed the distance restriction to some extent, in the matter of sinking of new wells and supply of electricity to wells, in the Project areas. The



AGRICULTURAL GODOWN, SRIPERUMBUDUR, CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Government have also accepted the suggestion of the Board that field bothies can be excavated at Government cost up to 25 acre limit in the project areas, as against the limit of 50 acre now fixed. Credit facilities are being extended to ryots to the extent required in order to develop the ayacut lands.

(2) *Special Minor Irrigation Programme*.—This is a Plan Scheme which envisages taking up of irrigation schemes consisting of small works capable of yielding quick results, each costing less than Rs. 15 lakhs. Under this scheme, the following types of work are undertaken :—

- (i) Restoration of breached or abandoned tank ;
- (ii) Formation of new tanks, rejuvenating defunct spring channels or flood channels taking off from rivers by removing silt
- (iii) Providing diversion devices across drainage courses or anicut across rivers to augment supply to irrigation tanks ;
- (iv) Reclaiming swamp 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 situated within 3,000 feet below the pond ; and
- (vii) Construction of new anicuts across odais.

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and the Superintending Engineer (Food Production) are in charge of the execution of the schemes under the overall control of the Board of Revenue (Food Production). The progress made both financial and physical under this programme during the calendar year 1967 is furnished below :—

(1)	Expenditure incurred. (2)	Number of works completed. (3)	Area expected to be benefited.			Production potential created. (7)
			Stabilisation. (4)	Now or Gap. (5)	Relief from submersion. (6)	
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).					
Superintending Engineer (Food Production).	179.45	621	37,297	12,064	3,807	10,700
Chief Engineer (Irrigation).	130.99	96	26,864	5,907		6,695
Total ..	310.44	717	64,161	17,971	3,807	17,395

(3) *Desilting-cum-Reclamation Scheme*.—This Scheme is intended to desilt the beds of tanks, which have lost their capacity due to silting and also to raise the F.T.L. 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. During 1967, a total expenditure of Rs. 9.99 lakhs/Net (—) 9.50 was incurred. The number of works completed during the period was 13 resulting in the reclamation of Foreshore lands to the extent of 157 acres and bridging a gap of 408 acres, thus creating an additional food production potential of 343 tonnes.

(4) *New Well Subsidy Scheme*.—This is a Plan scheme under which loans are sanctioned to ryots for sinking new wells in their patta lands on the security of lands. 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 instalments 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 in Coimbatore district 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 food 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 year 1967, a sum of Rs. 482.53 lakhs was advanced as loan. First instalment was paid for 25,475 wells and second instalment for 17,395 wells. 14,032 wells were completed during the year benefitting 14,032 acres. The additional food production potential created was 7,016 rice tonnes.

(5) *Scheme for the supply of oil engine and electric motors*.—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. A farmer can get loan without limit depending upon the horse power of the pumpset required. The loan is repayable in ten annual instalments.

During 1967, the progress made under this scheme was as follows :—

<i>Expenditure incurred.</i>	<i>Number of Pumpssets supplied.</i>	<i>Acrrage benefited.</i>	<i>Potential created.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAHRS)			(IN RICE TONNES)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
177.92 ..	Oil Engines 1,760	14,080	7,040
	Electric Motors 7,455	37,275	18,637
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>51,355</b>	<b>25,657</b>

(6) *Chemical Fertilisers.*—The scheme for the distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers continued to be implemented as a State Trading Scheme during 1967. The supply of fertiliser was made by the Government of India through the Central Fertiliser Pool. During the year, the Government of India permitted the indigenous factories to sell 50 per cent, with effect from 1st October 1967, of their production in the free market outside the pool. The quantities of fertilisers distributed during the year 1967, from the allotments received from the Government of India under the pool arrangements worked to 5,36,627 tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate.

### Animal Husbandry.

*Administration.*—This Department is under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry. The Director of Animal Husbandry is assisted in the administrative and technical supervision of the department by 3 Deputy Directors at the State Headquarters who are in immediate charge of (1) Disease control, (2) Livestock Development and (3) Key Village Scheme including Artificial Insemination and Cross Breeding Work.

*Veterinary Education (Madras Veterinary College, Madras)*—  
(1) *B. V. Sc. (Integrated) Course.*—The number of admission to the B.V.Sc. (Integrated) Course was 136 during this year. Out of 136 seats, 133 seats were filled up by the candidates from Madras State and 3 by the candidates deputed by Government of India. In addition, one more foreign student (Malaya) was admitted in September 1967 batch.

(2) *M.V.Sc. Degree Course.*—The selection of candidates for the two year course of post-graduate training leading to the M.V.Sc., degree course was made as in the previous year. The Committee

examined all the applications received and selected 42 candidates of which 21 were from Madras State and 21 were from other States as detailed below :—

1. Madras State	..	—	21
2. Other States—			
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	13
West Bengal	..	..	2
Kerala	..	—	1
Mysore	..	..	2
Gujarat	..	..	2
Bihar	..	..	1
			<hr/> 21 <hr/>

(3) *Stockman Course*.—This Course is run for the 14th year in succession. Out of 3,446 applications received, 150 candidates were selected by the Committee and allotted to the respective training centres as detailed below :—

Hosur	..	..	..	100
Orathanad	..	..	..	50
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>

In addition, 5 candidates deputed from Pondicherry administration, 1 from Andhra Pradesh, 1 from Tiruchirappalli Agricultural Farm (Private) were admitted in Hosur Cattle Farm Centre and the total of admission being 107 in Hosur Cattle Farm.

(4) *Flaying Centre*.—The Flaying School continued to function this year also. During the year 15 candidates (amateurs) were admitted to this course of 5 months duration.

*Scholarships and stipends : B.V.Sc. Degree Course*.—As usual 5 scholarships to each class at the rate of Rs.40 per mensem were awarded by the college from State Funds and the Government of India Scholarships and Harijan Welfare Department's Scholarships were availed of by the Students.

Under the Madras Education Loan Scheme for the grant of Interest Free loans to children of N.G.O's and teachers and parents whose annual income is Rs. 1,500 and less, 151 students were granted loan for the above course during the period under report.

*M. V. Sc. Course.*—The Departmental candidates (Veterinary Assistant Surgeons) admitted to this course during the year 1966-67 were granted facilities for the grant of scholarships of Rs. 150 per mensem each from 10 to 17, in addition to the 5 candidates granted study leave on half average pay together with the study allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

*Stockman Course.*—The students of the Stockman course are paid stipends at Rs. 35 per mensem for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and most Backward Classes and at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem each for Backward Classes.

*Playing Course.*—Monthly stipend of Rs. 10 per butcher and Rs. 25 per mensem was paid to each amateur.

*Examination.*—Out of 50 candidates, who took their final B.V.Sc. Examination, 41 qualified themselves for the degree.

Of the 63 candidates who appeared for the examination 47 qualified themselves for the M.V.Sc. Degree, of whom 10 secured I Class (5 from Madras State and 5 from other States).

Three hundred and eighty-six students of 1966-67 batches of Stockman Course took the examination in June 1967, of whom 258 came out successful.

*Research and Disease Control (Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet)*—*Biological Products.*—The quantities of Biological products manufactured and issued from the Institute during the year are shown below :—

<i>Serial number and name of Biological products.</i>	<i>Quantity manufactured (in doses).</i>	<i>Quantity supplied (In doses).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vac. Alum preceipitated.	24,64,440	25,85,967
2 Black Quarter Vaccine .. ..	22,69,460	22,46,501
3 Ranikhet Disease Vaccine ' K ' Strain (F.D.).	72,75,600	56,84,400
4 Pigeon Pox Vaccine (F.D.) ..	6,43,100	5,62,650
5 Fowl Pox Vaccine (F.D.) ..	6,80,400	5,13,800
6 Sheep Pox Vaccine .. ..	1,32,600	1,40,000
7 Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine (F.D.).	88,02,050	81,79,675
8 Rinderpest Lapinised Vaccine (F.D.).	10,700	11,560

<i>Serial number and name of Biological products.</i>	<i>Quantity manufactured (in doses).</i>	<i>Quantity supplied (in doses).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
9 Ranikhet Disease Vaccine F1 Strain (F.D.).	3,60,750	3,45,850
10 Bovine Lymphangitis Vaccine..	967c	1,110 o.
11 Fowl Cholera Vaccine .. ..	31,960	32,020
12 Entero-toxaemia Vaccine ..	48,580	47,640
13 Anthrax Spore Vaccine ..	3,70,020	1,78,766
14 Brucella Abortus Vaccine (Strain 19).	10,190	9,740
15 Anti-Anthrax Serum .. ..	..	240
16 Anti-Rinderpest Serum .. ..	..	1,14,000
17 Brucella Abortus Plate Antigen.	760 c.c.	350 c.c.
18 Brucella Abortus Tube Antigen.	4,400 c.c.	1,180 c.c.
19 Brucella Abortus Milk Ring Antigen.	300 c.c.	150 c.c.
20 H.S. Oil Adjuvant Vaccine ..	3,300	3,105
21 Swine Erysipelas Aluminium Hydroxide gel Vaccine.	..	425
22 Sheep Pasturella alum precipitated Ooty vaccine.	600	2,200

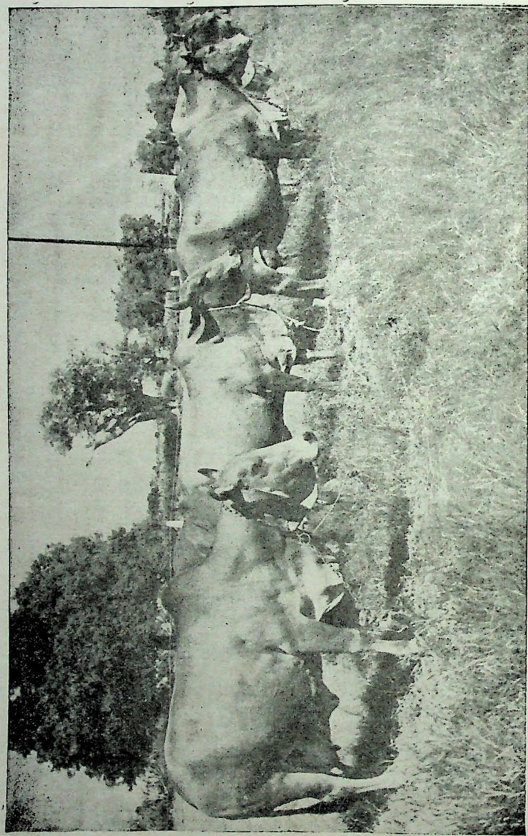
*Experiment and Research.*—The experiments under the following sections are in progress :—

- (1) Ento-toxaemia Vaccine Section.
- (2) Blackquarter Vaccine Section.
- (3) H.S. Vaccine Section.
- (4) R.D. Vaccine Section.
- (5) Pathology Section.
- (6) Poultry Vaccine Section.
- (7) Bacteriology Section.

Research work on the following problems was continued :—

- (1) Dis-orders of genitalia of poultry.
- (2) Rinderpest in Sheep.

*Disease Investigation.*—The Veterinary Disease Investigation Officers (Cattle/Sheep and Goat/Poultry) at Ranipet continued their investigations and research in their respective spheres during the year.



CATTLE AT HOSUR FARM.

*Contagious diseases.*—To keep close tract of the disease and control Rinderpest among cattle in Madras State, the Rinderpest Officer continued to take control measures through 20 check posts to prevent the ingress of Rinderpest and mass vaccinations in all the districts in the State. During the year, a total number of 586,095 vaccinations were undertaken under Rinderpest Scheme.

*Veterinary Institutions and Touring Billets.*—The regular Veterinary Institutions functioned in the State in the beginning of the year under report were 36 Veterinary Hospitals and 269 Veterinary Dispensaries. During the year 50 Veterinary Dispensaries have been sanctioned and the number of Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Dispensaries functioned at the end of the year were 36 and 319 respectively. During the year the number of cases treated and castrations done in these Institutions were 848,269 and 87,894 respectively.

The Corporation of Madras continued to maintain 5 Veterinary Dispensaries in different localities in the City on usual terms and conditions.

In addition to these regular institutions, there were 73 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 19 Touring Billets functioning in the State. In Minor Veterinary Dispensaries 1,19,893 cases were treated and 15,395 castrations done.

*Veterinary Mobile Units.*—These are intended for speedy coverage of villages during the out-break of diseases. The total number of units functioning in the State are 21. The number of cases treated and castrations done through these units were 29,210 and 10,118 respectively. A total number of 613,104 preventive inoculations also were undertaken.

*Clinical Laboratories.*—There are 12 regional clinical laboratories functioning in the State for diagnosis of diseases in the field.

*Livestock Development.*—In order to produce pedigree stock among cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc., and make them available for distribution to the public for upgrading the local breeds and also increase milk production as well as meat production, this department is maintaining 14 livestock farms including salvage of Dry Cows farm, as shown below :—

*Livestock Research Station, Hosur.*—The strength of cattle in this farm comprises of 1,122 consisting of 666 Sindhi, 21 Gir, 38 Hallikar, 8 Kangayam, 360 Cross Breeds, 15 Jersey breeds and 14 Fresian. The number of horses maintained in this farm is 14.

The total strength of poultry is 717 consisting of 492 WLH 178 RIR and 47 BM. The total eggs collected were 76,836.

The total number of sheep maintained is 306 consisting of 32 Rams, 166 Ewes, 46 Ram lambs and 62 Ewe lambs.

The strength of pigs in this farm is 195.

*Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.*—The total strength is 575 consisting of 7 Kangayam, 97 Tharparkar, 60 Pullikulam, 26 Tharparkar and Kangayam Cross, 107 Tharparkar and Kariana Cross, 2 Tharparkar and Sindhi Cross, 56 Tharparkar graded, 2 Umblachery and 18 Hariana and 200 Murrah.

The total number of Sheep maintained was 610. Two hundred and ninety-two lambs were born during the period.

The strength of birds in poultry section was 2,298, i.e., 568 RIR and 1730 WLH breeds. Total number of eggs produced was 44,315.

The number of pigs maintained in Pig section was 118. The research work on Animal Nutrition, Genetics and Bacteriology at State Livestock Research Station attached to this farm continued to function during the period.

*District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.*—The strength of cattle in this farm comprises of 350 Sindhi, 372 graded Sindhi, 185 Kangayam and 201 Murrah (total 1,108).

The stock position of sheep in sheep section was 1,501 consisting of 30 rams, 800 Ewes, 343 Ewe lambs and 328 Ram lambs.

The stock of Poultry was 1,126 (RIR).

The Piggery Unit in this farm, was having a stock of 70 pigs.

*District Livestock Farm, Orthanad.*—The strength of cattle in this farm comprises of 291 Sindhi, 4 Kangayam work cattle, 60 Umblachery work cattle, 30 Sindhi Umblachery work cattle and 465 Murrah (Total 850).

The stock of poultry was 2,757 WL breeds.

Total number of Eggs produced was 154,561.

There was also a stock of 46 pigs in Piggery Unit.

In addition, a stock of 667 is maintained in the Livestock Farm at Korukkai attached to this farm, i.e., 501 Umblachery and 161 Sindhi-Umblachery.

*District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti.*—The strength of cattle in this farm was 343 heads of cattle and Buffaloes consisting of 20 Tharparkar, 119 Gir, 6 Sindhi, 7 Kangayam, 13 Alambadi, 2 non-discripts and 176 Murrah buffaloes.

The stock of sheep in sheep section was 1,362.

The number of lambs born was 485.

The stock position in poultry section was 1,409 WLH.

*District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund.*—The stock of cattle in the farm was 346 of which 4 were work cattle, 57 bulls, 203 cows and 82 Heifers of Jersey Cross and Fresian cross breeds.

*Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi.*—The number of Public animals maintained in this farm at the beginning of the year was 374 and at the end of the year it was 317. During the year 510 calves were born, 521 cows were returned after calving, 36 as pregnant and 81 as unfit for salvage. There were 18 deaths.

The strength of breeding bulls and work bullocks in this farm was 3 and 29 respectively.

The stock position of poultry in this farm was 2,439 WLH and 772 RIR breeds.

Total number of eggs produced was 121,179.

*Piggery Farm, Alamadhi.*—The stock position of pigs was 320 of Yorkshire Breeds. Five hundred and seventy-one piglets were born during the period.

In addition 2 pairs of Gir and 1 pair of Kangayam work bullocks were maintained in this farm for draught purposes.

*Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam.*—The stock position of sheep was 1,491 consisting of 1,189 Mandya, 224 Madras Red, 2 Nellore, 76 Mandya-Madras Red breeds.

The strength of cattle and Buffaloes maintained in this farm was 44.

The total number of pigs in piggery section was 199.

The stock of poultry in this farm was 1,817 WLH and 304 Asil breeds in Poultry Extension Centre and 7,241 under raising of baby chicks scheme.

*Sheep Farm, Nanguneri.*—The total stock of sheep maintained in this farm was 620 consisting of 15 Rams, 478 Ewes, 60 Ewe lambs and 67 Ram lambs.

The number of work cattle maintained in this farm was 7 Gir animals.

The above stock of livestock was transferred to Sheep Unit, District Livestock Farm, Abishokapatti, on 18th October 1967 and this farm wound up.

*Sheep Unit, Sattur.*—The total stock of the sheep was 970 consisting of 872 Ewes, 30 Rams, 36 Ewe lambs and 32 Ram lambs.

*Sheep Breeding Research Station, Chinnasalem.*—The strength of sheep in the farm was 1,610 consisting of 167 T. Black woolly, 173 Mandya, 62 Graded I, 4 Graded II, 8 F 2 F 2F2F2, 4 Nalli weathers, 3 ReR2C and 1,187 Mecheri sheep.

The stock position of other livestock in the farm was 270 cattle consisting of 215 Alamabadi, 54 Hallikar, 1 Sindhi and 1,473 WLH birds consisting of 74 cocks, 367 hens, 19 cockerls, 127 pullets and 886 chicks in poultry section. Fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy-two eggs were produced in poultry section during the period.

*Sheep Breeding Research Station, Kamaraja Sagar, Ootacamund.*—The stock position of sheep was 1,716, of which 918 heads are maintained under crash programme and 798 as farm stock.

In addition, 1 cross breed work bullock is also maintained.

The stock of poultry in the farm is 303 WLH birds.

The total production of eggs was 13,212.

*Poultry Research Station, Teynampet (Madras).*—The stock position of poultry in the farm was 6,565 consisting of 3,772 WLH, 1,028 RIR, 750 Austrolop, 361 White Astro, 544 White Rock and 110 Nakedneck.

The total number of eggs collected during the year was 191,414.

*Sheep and Goat.*—The Sheep and Goat Development Officer is having the technical control of the Sheep Demonstration Units, Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and Sheep Breeding Cumby Weaving Co-operative Societies. These units and societies are carrying out propaganda work and educating sheep owners on the scientific breeding and management of sheep, shearing, washing, grading and marketing of wool, etc.

During the year there were seven Sheep Demonstration Units and 82 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres functioning.

In addition, eight Sheep Breeding and Cumbly Weaving Co-operative Societies and eight Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies are also functioning under the technical guidance of Sheep and Goat Development Officer, Madras and One Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

*Poultry Development—Poultry Extension Centres.*—In addition to the existing two poultry farms at Teynampet and Hosur Cattle Farm, there were 74 Poultry Extension Centres functioning in the State. The stock position of poultry (i.e., RIR and WLH) maintained in the Poultry Extension Centres is 58,980 and the total eggs produced during the year was 995,976, excluding the Poultry Extension Centres functioning in Livestock Farms.

In addition, there were 26 Poultry Demonstration Units attached to the Veterinary Hospitals functioning in the State.

*Intensive Poultry Development Blocks.*—These blocks started in eight places, viz., Virudhunagar, Poraiyar, Ranipet, Acharapakam, Ketti, Porto Novo, Omalur and Kollab continued to function during the year. The Intensive Poultry Development Block, Erode, which was sanctioned during 1966-67, started in 1967. Under this scheme 25 breeders were selected for each block and Poultry Breeders Co-operative Societies or Poultry Breeders Association was formed in each block. Twenty societies are accordingly functioning in this State.

*Intensive Egg and Poultry Production - cum-Marketing Centres.*—Under the scheme five centres started at Kattupakkam, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli continued to function during the year. In addition one more centre at Thanjavur was opened and started functioning on 17th February 1967.

A total of 409,967 eggs was sold through sales depots in the above centres during the period.

*Chick Hatchery Scheme (Dharmathupatti).*—Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the purchase and distribution of WLH chicks to each of 20 selected breeders in the area and a sum of Rs. 200 each for the maintenance of these chicks. The loan of Rs. 600 so paid is collected in the form of 125 hatched eggs per week at Re. 0.25 paise per egg. During the year 25,584 chicks were produced, of which 2,431 chicks sold to breeders, 11,725 to Government institutions and 9,513 to public. The loan amount distributed has been completely recovered during the year.

**Poultry Feed Manufacturing Unit.**—The total quantity of mash prepared and supplied in this unit was 994,900 kgs. during the year.

**Cross Breeding Scheme, Ootacamund.**—Under the scheme, there is one main centre at Ootacamund with four sub-centres at Bhavani, Nanjanad, Pospet and Thummanatty.

With the Jersey semen, received from Bangalore, 3,299 inseminations of cattle and 41 insemination of buffaloes were done during the period. Number of calves born during the period was 793 for cattle and 10 for buffaloes.

**Artificial Insemination Centres.**—Twenty-eight Artificial Insemination Centres which were in the beginning of the year continued to function during the year. The total number of bulls maintained and insemination done in these centres was 106 and 78,504 respectively and 17,531 calves were born during the year through Artificial inseminations.

**Key Village Extension Centres.**—There were 73 Key Village Extension Centres in the beginning of the year and these centres continued to function during the year. The total number of bulls maintained in these centres was 951 and they performed 110,678 services during the year. The total number of calves born was 30,794.

**Key Village Scheme.**—There were 65 Key Village Centres functioning in the beginning and 10 centres were sanctioned during the year. There were 75 centres at the end of the year.

Six hundred and fifty Artificial Insemination sub-centres were functioning during the year. Details of work done are as follows :—

(1) Number of bulls	.. .. .	894
(2) Number of inseminations done	.. .. .	749,519
(3) Number of natural services	.. .. .	9,657
(4) Number of calves born	.. .. .	126,059
(5) Number of calves subsidised	.. .. .	3,352

**Premium Scheme.**—Under the scheme, there were 673 cattle and 214 buffalo breeding bulls at stud during the year. The total number of services done by them was 29,275 and 11,088 respectively.

**Intensive Cattle Development Project.**—These projects started under crash programme at Saidapet, Madurai and Coimbatore with four regional Artificial Insemination Centres under each project

continued to function during the year. During the year 143,746 artificial inseminations were done and 27,935 calves born. Four thousand one hundred and forty-six calves were also subsidised in three projects.

*Goshala Development Scheme.*—There were 22 Goshalas in the beginning of the year of which one was removed on 26th March 1967 thus leaving a balance of 21 Goshalas at the end of the year. The Goshalas are functioning in the following districts and the number in each district is noted against each :—

Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	3
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	4
Madurai	..	..	..	..	4
Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	2
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	4
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	2

*Hill Cattle Development Scheme.*—The scheme started during July 1963 to improve the productivity of cattle in hilly regions of the State and to serve as demonstration centre for cross breeding with Jersey stud bulls, continued to function during the year.

*Mixed Farming (Thanjavur).*—This pilot scheme started on 30th December 1965 at Thanjavur has been merged on 1st March 1967 under the control of District Veterinary Officer, Thanjavur.

*Fodder Development.*—During the year, a total quantity of 252,300 slips were supplied from different District Livestock Farms as detailed below :—

1. Buffaloe grass slips	..	..	..	..	66,500
2. Blue Fuffel	..	..	..	..	4,000
3. Para grass	..	..	..	..	4,000
4. Guinea grass	..	..	..	..	1,18,000
5. Pusa Giant Napier grass	..	..	..	..	28,500
6. Gummer grass	..	..	..	..	4,000
7. Buffaloe grass	..	..	..	..	16,000
8. Pusa Giant Napier	..	..	..	..	11,000
9. Kolukottai grass	..	..	..	..	300
Total	..	..	..	..	2,52,300

**Propaganda Unit and Publicity.**—One propaganda unit and Gosainvardhana Exhibition Unit are functioning at Madras for the entire Madras State. The regular programme of the units is by showing films at schools and institutions on Animal Husbandry subjects and other items of works, preparation of charts, taking photographs on Animal Husbandry subjects, tape recording of speeches of very important persons during the departmental functions. Folders on Cattle Development in Tamizhagam in Tamil were also printed and distributed to the public and Panchayat Unions, etc., in token of Publicity on Animal Husbandry Department Activities.

**Statistics.**—Statistical Section continued to function with Animal Husbandry Statistical Research Work and analysis of data and collection of Animal Husbandry Statistics during the year.

In addition, sample survey work on estimation of production of milk and meat in the State were undertaken by this Department duly financed by Institute of Agriculture Research Statistics. Survey on mortality rate among cattle in Saidapet Project areas was also made for implementation of Cattle Insurance Scheme under the aid of Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the period.

### The Madras Dairy and Milk Project

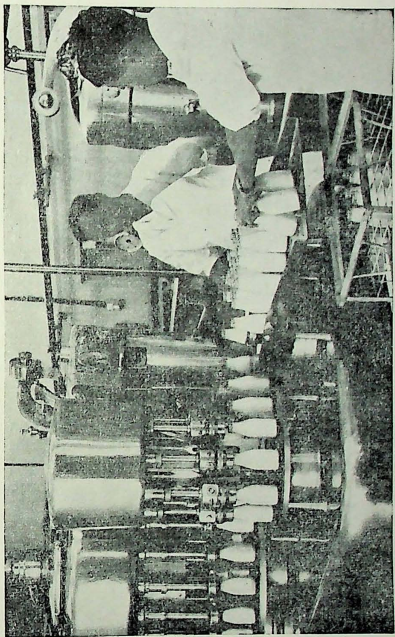
The Madras Dairy and Milk Project consists of the Milk Colony at Madhavaram, the Central Dairy located within the Colony and the Milk Project at Madurai.

The Milk Colony consisting of eight units provides accommodation for 4,000 milch cattle, at 500 cattle per unit apart from dry animals and calves.

The total number of licensees and the number of cattle in the Colony during 1967 were as follows :—

	Number of Licensees.	Cows.		Buffaloe.		Total.
		Milch.	Dry.	Milch.	Dry.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
At the beginning of the year, i.e., on 1st January 1967.	85	409	9	440	81	898
At the end of the year, i.e., on 31st December 1967.	61	323	7	355	12	697

During the year, a total quantity of 15,42,043 litres of milk was produced in the Colony including the Government Dairy Farm as against 14,83,892 litres during the previous year.



THE MADRAS DAIRY AND MILK PROJECT, MADHAVARAM—BOTTLE FILLING AT WORK.

Subsidy was allowed to be given to good calves of approved variety selected during the year 1965-66 and 1966-67 at Rs. 10 per calf per month. The calves have to be maintained by the licensees and kept in the colony for a lactation period. This scheme was discontinued during 1967-68 and only the calves already admitted are being allowed the subsidy.

During the year, a total sum of Rs. 92,600 was advanced to 32 licensees as loan to replace their dry stock with good milch animals in order to ensure continuous supply of milk.

Various items of cattle feed are obtained from the dealers after obtaining tenders. Controlled commodities are obtained on quota basis and distributed to the licensees. Computed cattle feed is also manufactured separately in the cattle feed mixing unit which is functioning in the colony. Computed cattle feed is produced based on the experience gained and supplied to rural producers. A total quantity of 1,403 metric tonnes of cattle feed was produced during 1967. The feed has a good demand among the rural producers. In addition to this green grass raised within the colony, grass is purchased from the Corporation Sewage Farm, Kondugaiyur and sold to the licensees and supplied to the Government Dairy Farm.

The cattle feed is being supplied to the licensees at the rate as was prevailing during the period from 1st July to 30th September 1965 subsidising the difference in prices due to the market fluctuation.

Apart from the Veterinary staff consisting of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Assistants attached to the Units for giving advice and technical assistance to the licensees for all cattle developmental activities, a veterinary hospital has also been functioning in the colony for rendering medical aid to the ailing animals.

In spite of all these concessions extended, there has been a continuous efflux of licensees from the colony mainly due to the fact that they may get a much better price for their milk than in the colony irrespective of its quality.

With a view to make full use of the facilities available in the colony, the Government Dairy Farm was set-up with an ultimate strength of 4,000 milch animals and initially with 500 animals.

The animals were purchased within the State and also from outside State. The animal strength at the Government Dairy Farm at the end of the year was 1,275 including milch, dry cattle and young stock.

The quantity of milk produced in the Government Dairy Farm was 7,37,695 litres.

The collection of milk was initially limited to neighbouring districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. Due to fall in production of milk, the collection of milk was extended to more areas. In Erode a dairy was set up for the initial processing of the surplus milk collected in that area.

Bulk coolers were established in Tharamangalam near Erode, Tindivanam, Villupuram, Panruti, Vaniyambadi and Sathuvachery near Vellore. In addition to the above, Chilling Centres at Baluchetti Chatram and Walajabad continued to function. The Dairy extension work which is the basis for the increased milk production was intensified. Rural milk collection was extended to Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli in addition to Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput districts. The milk collected from these areas was given initial treatment of chilling, pasteurising or both as the case may be and then transported to Madras in road tankers which were exclusively manufactured for this purpose. Only the surplus milk is transported to Madras. A total quantity of 84,71,541 litres of milk was collected from rural areas during the year.

The chilling centres and the coolers located at the various places are functioning satisfactorily. These centres are located in surplus areas.

Consequent on the transfer of the administrative control of all the Milk Supply Co-operative Societies to this department, seven circles were formed with a Deputy Registrar being incharge of each circle, viz., Madurai, Erode, Tindivanam, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Virudhunagar and Tiruchirappalli.

The Dairy Assistants in these circles are doing extension work besides giving technical assistance to the Milk Supply Societies. The Senior Inspectors in the Circles attend to supervision of Milk Supply Societies, collection of Government loans over-dues and to disposal of arbitration references and other statutory items of work.

To increase the milk production to feed the main dairy, organisation of new Rural Co-operative Milk Supply Societies was taken up. Financial assistance by way of Government loans has been afforded to Milk Supply Co-operative Societies for the purchase of milch animals with a view to increase the production. A sum of Rs. 24.72 lakhs was disbursed during the year as loan to societies.

The major problem in the distribution of milk in the City is the fluctuation in the procurement of milk due to seasonal conditions. The collection of milk is from a large number of small producers. The daily production is affected due to seasonal conditions and sudden increases in local consumption due to festivals, etc. The City requires a steady inflow of milk to fulfil the commitments of the project. The drop in production on account of various factors has to be taken into account and the distribution is to be built up accordingly. The seasonal surplus available in certain parts of the year is utilised to produce by-products of milk like Ghee, milk powder, butter and casein, etc.

The milk and milk products handled at the Central Dairy are being distributed to the City of Madras through the 77 depots located in various parts of the City. In surplus season, milk is being marketed through the depots for cash also. The card holders for supply of buffalo, cow and toned milk as the case may be, during this year were supplied the quantity of milk they were entitled to in full. On an average 31,800 litres of milk are being distributed every day by the project through the depots located at various places including Government Institutions and State Hospitals.

The milk and other by-products sold to the public during the year 1967 are furnished below :—

Milk	..	..	..	..	..	95,80,167 litres.
Ghee	..	..	..	..	..	23,132 kgs.

The surplus milk wherever available was collected and transported to other areas in the State where there is great demand for liquid milk. For increased collection of milk the Co-operatives have been provided with facilities for cooling, chilling, pasteurisation and transporting milk.

The major schemes implemented through Co-operatives with the assistance of Government loan and subsidy are as follows :—

(i) *Thanjavur Pasteurisation Plant*.—A pasteurisation plant of 2,000 litres per hour capacity and a chilling plant of 1,000 litres

per hour capacity have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 17.79 lakhs for establishment at Thanjavur and Mannargudi respectively. The plants commenced operations during September 1967.

(ii) *Chidambaram Pasteurisation Plant.*—The Chidambaram Co-operative Milk Supply Union has also established a H.T.S.T. Pasteuriser of 1,000 litres per hour capacity at a total cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. The plant commenced operations on 1st March 1967. The surplus milk collected in and around Chidambaram is pasteurised at this plant and despatched to Madras after meeting the local demand.

(iii) *Tiruppur Chilling Plant.*—A chilling plant of 1,000 litres per hour capacity at a cost of Rs. 3.545 lakhs has been established at Tiruppur by the Tiruppur Co-operative Milk Supply Society. The plant has been commissioned on 15th August 1967.

*Rural Dairy and Extension Service.*—A conducive atmosphere in rural areas for increasing the milk production was sought to be created by educating the villagers in the proper breeding, feeding and management of milch cattle and setting up of milk collection centres in rural areas and hygienic milk production on modern scientific methods by construction of modern milking sheds. Such sheds have been located in about nine places in Chingleput district.

Loan assistance was provided to unions/societies for the purchase of equipment/vehicles for handling more milk and to improve rural collection.

*Madurai Milk Project.*—The Madurai Milk Project is started with the object of improving the quantity and quality of milk available in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts, with assistance from UNICEF and to supply good quality milk in Madurai. One of the conditions laid down by the UNICEF is to supply low fat milk to the poorer sections of the public at subsidised rate, subsidy being equal to 1½ times the value of equipment supplied by UNICEF. The subsidy should be not less than 10 Paise per litre. To feed the main dairy, three chilling centres at Srivilliputhur, Virudhunagar and Dindigul have been set up.

The erection of plant and machinery for the dairy was completed in March 1967. The main dairy was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on 7th January 1967. Regular sale of milk to the public was commenced on 11th June 1967 and sale was inaugurated by the Chief Minister.

There are 32 milk depots through which regular supply of milk is being done. Besides milk, by-products such as ghee, butter and cream are also sold to the public. The details of distribution made during the year are furnished below :—

June 1967 to December 1967 : Milk—9,16,131 litres ;  
ghee—5,062 kgs.

In addition to the sale of standardised milk, supply of toned milk to the low income group people earning below Rs. 100 per mensem at a subsidised rate has also been undertaken by the project.

The distribution of the subsidised milk was inaugurated by the Food Minister, Thiru K. A. Mathialagan on 2nd October 1967. The sale of subsidised milk is done through three selected depots.

Production of milk in most of the areas has gone up considerably.

### Co-operation.

*General progress.*—The Co-operative movement in the State registered a steady progress during the year. There were 13,508 societies of all types under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

*Agricultural credit.*—All the villages in the State had already been covered by co-operatives. The percentage of rural population brought within the co-operative fold was 89.8 at the end of the year. The demands made by the agriculturists for production and marketing finance was met by the societies. The primary agricultural credit societies, the land mortgage banks and the marketing societies advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 37.38 crores to the agriculturists during the year, as against Rs. 38.27 crores issued during the corresponding period in the previous year.

*Loan policy.*—The credit provided by the co-operatives continued to be production oriented by adopting the crop loan system, the main features of which are adoption of seasonality in the disbursement and recovery of loan, fixation of scales of finance for various crops with reference to the cost of cultivation, issue of loans partly in kind and partly in cash, issue of loans to landless tenants and linking of credit with marketing.

Further, to make production credit available at the right time and in adequate measure the system of annual credit limit which had been introduced in limited areas of the State like the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme areas and Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas in the previous year, has been extended to the whole State. The credit needs and other production requisites of a member for various crops to be raised by him during the year being assessed in advance, a credit limit for the year for each member is sanctioned before the commencement of the cultivation operations and the loans are disbursed in instalments with reference to the various stages of cultivation.

In order to provide production credit in adequate measure generally the scale of finance is more or less the same as the cost of cultivation of the crops raised. In the light of the above and having regard to the resources position of the Co-operatives banks, etc., individual maximum borrowing limits are fixed. This limit which was Rs. 10,000 for short term loan has been raised to Rs. 15,000 throughout the State. In the case of registered cane grower members of the sugar mills, the limit was fixed as Rs. 20,000. The limit for medium term loan was raised to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 3,500.

*Full Finance Scheme.*—The full finance scheme was being implemented in 274 blocks in the State on 31st December 1967. The total amount of credit supplied under the scheme during the year was Rs. 19.84 crores. Of these, loans to the extent of Rs. 1.15 crores were issued to landless tenants.

*Intensive Agricultural District Programme.*—The programme was in operation in an area representing 100 per cent of the cultivated area in 114 blocks covering 2,223 villages over an area of 10.67 lakhs acres. This programme which was originally formulated for paddy only has been extended for other crops also in the district, viz., banana, sugarcane, coconut, groundnut, vegetables, tobacco, maize, millets and cotton. During the period, the co-operatives in the package area issued short term and medium term loans amounting to Rs. 395.95 lakhs. One thousand forty-five societies implemented the co-operative part of the programme.

*Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.*—This scheme was continued to be implemented with emphasis on increased production of some of the major food crops like paddy, ragi, cholam, groundnut and cotton in all the blocks in the four select districts viz., Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli in the State by

bringing under the programme areas with larger potential for development with assured rainfall and irrigation. The loans disbursed by co-operatives in this area amounted to Rs. 382.09 lakhs.

*Package Scheme for Commercial Crops.*—Aiming at increased production by adopting improved and intensive agricultural practices, package schemes for commercial crops like groundnut, cotton, potato, tobacco and banana in select areas continued to be implemented during the year. The schemes for these commodities were in operation in 60 blocks for cotton, in 47 blocks for groundnut, in 62 blocks for banana, in 8 blocks for tobacco, in 4 blocks for uganda cotton, in one block for potato and in 4 blocks for coconut. Tapioca package scheme has been introduced as an experimental basis in Killiyur block, Kanyakumari district. One thousand six hundred and ninety-two co-operatives implemented the scheme and they issued loans amounting to Rs. 148.68 lakhs to the ryots. The value of fertilisers distributed was Rs. 59.44 lakhs.

*Gramasahayak Scheme.*—The co-operatives were associated with the distribution of Gramasahayak seeds, making outright purchase of seeds from the Gramasahayaks and distributing them to the nominated ryots. The societies granted loans to the Gramasahayaks on the pledge of their seeds also and to the nominated ryots for the purchase of secondary seeds. The value of seeds purchased on outright basis was Rs. 0.48 lakhs during the year.

*High Yielding Varieties Programme.*—The High Yielding Varieties Programme was introduced during the Khariff season in 1966 all over the State except in the Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris districts in order to bring about a large increase in the yield per acre. The scheme envisages the introduction of newly identified high yielding varieties of paddy A.D.T. 27 and Co 25 and hybrids of jawar (C.S.H. I) and maize (H.B.I.) which are improved varieties responding to heavy manuring and are capable of yielding much higher returns than the ordinary varieties under appropriate conditions. The co-operatives took part in the implementation of the programme by providing necessary credit and inputs in adequate measure and in time. The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned special credit limit of Rs. 176 lakhs for Rabi 1966-67 to the Madras State Co-operative Bank to finance the scheme on the strength of Government guarantee to finance the participants under the high yielding varieties programme. The participants under this programme availed of loans to the extent of Rs. 202.42 lakhs.

*Reorganisation of Primary Credit Societies on Viable Basis.*—There were 2,590 viable or potentially viable societies functioning among the primary credit societies and 2,178 more viable units were proposed to be formed by the reorganisation programme.

*Long Term Credit to Agriculturists.*—The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank and its 105 affiliated primaries are supplying long term credit to the agriculturists in this State. These banks issued long term loans to the tune of Rs. 3.45 crores during 1967 of which Rs. 137.48 lakhs were for the special scheme of reclamation of lands under the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. Rs. 22.38 crores were outstanding against members on 31st December 1967. The Government subscribed in all to the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank to the extent of Rs. 160.25 lakhs during the year.

*Urban Credit.*—There were 162 Urban Banks and 874 employees credit societies with a membership of 11.13 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 5.48 crores. During the year, they issued loans to the members to the extent of Rs. 37.58 crores.

*Co-operative Marketing.*—There were 133 marketing societies (including the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation) which issued loans amounting to Rs. 0.82 crore to their members on the pledge of their produce. During the year they marketed the members' produce worth Rs. 15.62 crores.

The Co-operatives in general and the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation in particular involved themselves in the procurement work on a large scale and procured in all 1.92 lakhs tonnes of paddy. The procurement of Kuruwai paddy alone amounted to 1.10 lakhs tonnes.

*Processing Activities.*—Fifty-four marketing societies have established 18 cotton ginning factories, 25 groundnut decorticators, 33 rice hullers, five oil expellers, two rice mills and one coffee curing plant. The establishment of a fruit canning unit by the North Arcot District Supply and Marketing Society Ltd., Vellore, at a cost of Rs. 11.35 lakhs for processing mangoes, tomatoes and limes was sanctioned. The society has imported a complete fruit processing plant from Yugoslavia. The installation is in progress. The capacity of the plant is 12 to 14 tonnes of fruits per day.

*Sugar Mills.*—There were seven sugar mills in the State as on 31st December 1967 of which six were in production. During the period, they crushed 3.84 lakhs M. tonnes of cane and produced 3.65 lakhs bags of sugar. They sold 4.47 lakhs bags of sugar during the year valued at Rs. 6.35 crores.

*Storage Facilities.*—With a view to providing increased storage facilities to their members, the co-operatives including rural credit societies, large sized societies and marketing societies have constructed 97 godowns during this year. Besides this, 88 godowns were under different stages of construction at the end of the year. The co-operative societies owned 1,691 godowns at the end of the year.

*Co-operative Farming.*—There were 274 farming societies of all types, viz., Joint Farming, Collective Farming and individual farming societies. A total extent of 27,909 acres of land was brought under cultivation. The value of produce harvested by them during the year was Rs. 30.53 lakhs.

*Consumers' Co-operatives.*—The Madras State Consumer Co-operative Federation was organised during 1966 with a view to arranging for adequate and timely supply of goods to its members from the manufacturers and for bulk purchase of seasonal consumer articles. There were 13 District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and 16 Co-operative Wholesale Stores, besides 1,058 primary stores societies of all types including those formed for students, railway workers, women consumers' stores, Government Servants' Consumers' Stores, Mill Workers and Plantation Labourers' Co-operative Stores. During the year, Co-operative Wholesale Stores and District Supply and Marketing Societies purchased consumer goods to the value of Rs. 25.76 crores and effected sales for Rs. 26.57 crores. The primary Co-operative Stores Societies purchased consumers' articles to the value of Rs. 2.30 crores and effected sales for Rs. 2.46 crores. The Madras State Consumers' Co-operative Federation has purchased goods to the value of Rs. 71.44 lakhs on outright basis and effected sales to its affiliated members for Rs. 68.71 lakhs.

*Centrally-Sponsored Consumers' Scheme.*—Under the Centrally-Sponsored Consumers' Scheme, implemented in the context of national emergency for stabilising the prices and smooth flow of essential commodities, 28 towns were selected and the scheme was implemented through 29 Co-operative Wholesale Stores and

District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and 645 retail units. They have distributed all consumer goods, viz., foodgrains, pulses, oils, sugar, textiles, toilets, medicines, etc. The Co-operative Wholesale Stores/District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society and Primary Marketing Societies procured paddy worth Rs. 4.36 crores during the year and arranged for distribution. Under the Scheme, essential commodities were distributed through village co-operatives also.

*Department Stores.*—Under the accelerated programme of consumers' co-operatives, one department store was started at Salem during the year. There were five department stores as on 31st December 1967. These department stores have effected sale of consumer goods to the value of Rs. 3.55 crores during the year.

*Women Consumers' Co-operative Stores.*—To increase the participation of women in the consumers movement, consumers co-operative stores have been organised exclusively for women. Government provided financial assistance in the shape of share capital, free services of department staff to work as secretaries, etc. There were 28 women consumers' co-operative stores in the State as on 31st December 1967.

*Government Servants' Co-operative Stores.*—Consumers' Co-operative stores have been organised for the betterment of the Government Servants in the State. There were 87 consumers' co-operative stores formed exclusively for the State Government Servants, at the end of the year 1967. Government provide financial assistance by way of State participation and sanction of free services of departmental officers to work as Secretaries in these stores.

*Industrial Workers and Plantation Labourers' Co-operative Stores.*—With a view to help the industrial workers and plantation labourers to obtain essential commodities at reasonable prices, 150 co-operative stores covering 161 industrial establishments and 39 stores for 48 plantations had been established in this State.

*Housing Societies.*—The administrative control over the housing co-operatives has been transferred to the Chairman, State Housing Board with effect from 1st July 1966. However, the administrative control over the house mortgage banks vests with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There were 47 house mortgage banks in the State at the end of the year. These banks have advanced loans amounting to Rs. 78.88 lakhs to their members for the purpose of

construction and purchase of new houses, repairing and remodelling of existing houses, etc. Out of the loans advanced by these banks to their members, a sum of Rs. 331.77 lakhs was outstanding at the end of the year.

*Other types of co-operatives.*—There were other types of co-operatives such as Printing Presses, Motor Transport Societies, Labour Contract Societies, Health Co-operative Societies, Salt Workers' Co-operative Societies, Washermen Co-operative Societies, Co-operative Canteens, Co-operative Printing and Publishing Society, Co-operative Insurance Society, etc., which also made adequate progress.

There were 14 co-operative printing presses which have executed printing orders worth Rs. 22.79 lakhs during the year. The printing orders relating to the panchayat unions and the panchayats were entrusted to the co-operative printing presses during the year.

There were 13 motor transport societies. They undertook passenger traffic and earned Rs. 90.01 lakhs by way of fares. They have provided employment to 429 ex-servicemen and 159 civilians.

There were 112 labour contract co-operatives which did useful work in providing employment to labourers. They have executed works worth Rs. 30.04 lakhs during the period.

There were 18 washermen co-operative societies with a membership of 5,671 at the end of the year.

There were 14 salt manufacturing co-operative societies in the State. They produced salt to the value of Rs. 2.76 lakhs.

The Madras Printing and Publishing Society was publishing a daily newspaper by name "Navamani".

The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society was doing fire and general insurance business to the extent of Rs. 97.18 crores during the year.

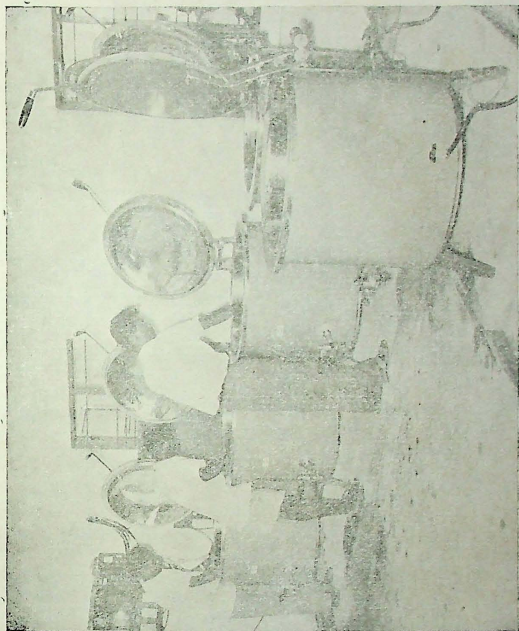
*Education, Training and Propaganda.*—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras, was in charge of the implementation of various schemes relating to co-operative education, training, propaganda and publicity. The revised member education scheme which was under implementation in this State from 1st April 1964 was discontinued with effect from 16th July 1967. According to the scheme, each of the 20 co-operative educational instructors working under the union had to conduct 30 classes of managing committee members of 5 days duration each and two classes of

honorary secretaries of 28 days duration each in a year. Each class consisted of 40 persons who were paid stipends to meet their out of pocket expenses. During the period from 1st January to 16th July 1967, 8,051 managing committee members including prospective committee members and 1,225 honorary secretaries/managers of co-operatives were trained under this scheme.

The union was also in charge of running the junior level co-operative training institutes in the district and in the City. A special committee for co-operative training, constituted by Government, advises the union in the training programmes. The Co-operative Training Centre (now called 'Co-operative Training College, imparts training to the personnel of intermediate category. Special courses on subjects like general banking, land mortgage banking, co-operative marketing, auditing, etc., for the benefit of the intermediate personnel (both departmental and non-officials) were conducted at this institution.

The Central Co-operative College, Madras, imparts training to the departmental personnel of Junior category. As on 31st December 1967, 135 directly recruited Junior Inspectors and 30 clerks, certified as fit for appointment as Junior Inspectors were undergoing training.

There were seven non-official co-operative training institutes imparting training to the non-official candidates. The union coordinated the activities of these institutes, prescribed the syllabus, conducted examinations and awarded certificates to successful candidates. As on 31st December 1967, 1,496 candidates were undergoing training.



CENTRAL KITCHEN AT SEKKADU IN POONAMALLEE BLOCK FOR THE  
MADRAS MIDDAY-NEAL SCHEME.

## Chapter XI

### EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE.

During the year, the nomenclature of the " Director of Secondary Education" was changed as " Director of School Education".

#### Primary Education

There were 31,148 Primary and Upper Primary Schools (including Basic Schools) in the State at the end of the year 1967, with 52.04 lakhs of pupils studying in them. Therewere 61 Pre-Primary Schools with a strength of 4,426 pupils.

There has been great expansion in primary education, both in the number of institutions and in the number of pupils enrolled. Of the children of the age-group 6—11, over 90 per cent have been enrolled. It is proposed to enroll all the children of this age group in schools in the coming years. Every village in Tamil Nad with a population of about 300 has generally been provided with a primary school so that, by and large, within walking distance of every boy and girl, there are facilities for education.

One lakh forty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-six teachers were serving in the above schools during the year.

*Midday Meal Scheme.*—The scheme for the supply of Midday Meal for needy children studying in elementary schools continued to make satisfactory progress during this year also. The power vested with the Director for the release of Midday Meal grants to Panchayat Union Councils continued to be exercised.

The number of schools in which this scheme was in operation as on 31st December 1967 was 30,663 and the number of pupils fed was 18.32 lakhs. In addition, the school meals scheme was functioning in 321 Corporation Schools in Madras City. The number of children fed in these schools was 33,998. The scheme was also functioning on a purely voluntary basis in 343 secondary schools, the number of pupils fed in these schools being 12,616.

*"CARE" Programme.*—The CARE organisation of America did useful work during the year by the provision of wheat, oil, etc.

During the year 1967, the following CARE commodities were distributed to the Inspecting Officers for use in the school meal centres:—

Milk Powder .. ..	596 lb.
Corn-Moal .. ..	144,850 bags
Salad Oil .. ..	50,463 cartons, 13 drums. 9 tins.
C.S.M. .. ..	153,734 bags
Rolled Wheat .. ..	311,364 kags
Bulgar Wheat .. ..	29,546 bags

The latest development with the help of CARE is the provision of a central kitchen at Sekkadu (Poonamallee Panchayat Union) wherein food is cooked with Electric equipment under hygienic conditions and transported to the surrounding schools by mechanised transport. Along with the central kitchen a central farm to produce food grains and vegetables needed for the Midday Meal Centre has also been established. This is the first centralised kitchen and farm to be established in the State.

*Supply of Free Uniforms to Children.*—In addition to providing a meal, it was felt necessary to give clothes to the needy, particularly the girls, to enable them to come to school. So far, 1,004,432 uniforms have been distributed to poor children free of cost. The provision of free uniforms to the needy has stimulated other pupils to attend schools in uniforms.

*Free Supply of Books and Slates.*—Supply of language text books (Tamil) to the pupils of Standards I to III who come under Madras Midday Meal Scheme and Arithmetic Text Books to the children of Standard III has been continued during the year. Pupils of the above category whose mother-tongue is other than Tamil are supplied with text books in that language.

*School Improvement Conference.*—A people's movement has been organised and implemented during the last 10 years by the Directorate of Education by which the public interested in the welfare of schools come forward to do their bit for improving the condition of their schools. This movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year and as many as 10 conferences were held in various districts in the State during the year. The total number of School Improvement Conferences held up-to-date is 347. The total cost of the schemes undertaken in all these conferences was 13.44 crores of rupees. This reflects the keen and abiding interest taken by the people in the improvement of their own schools,

### School Education

The achievements in secondary education are gratifying. In 1967, there were 2,439 secondary schools with a strength of 1,402,469 pupils.

*Number of High Schools (Secondary Schools) as on 1st August 1967.—*

(1)	Government.	District Board Panchayat Union.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
High Schools for Boys.	72	1,302	88	543	1	2,006
High Schools for Girls ..	56	94	34	208	..	372
Middle Schools for Boys.	18	2	4	31	1	56
Middle Schools for Girls.	1	..	..	4	..	5
Total ..	127	1,393	126	786	2	2,439

In the above schools 50,777 teachers were working.

In addition to the opening of High Schools in the rural areas of Tamil Nad, schools have been established to cater to the differing needs and requirements of the people of the State. Thus, there were 44 Anglo-Indian Schools with English as the medium of instruction opening its gates not only to children of the Anglo-Indian Community but to all who need this with a strength of 24,786 pupils. Besides, there were 14 Oriental Schools with special emphasis of learning of Indian languages; 16 Matriculation Schools affiliated to the University of Madras; Three Post-Basic schools, two Public schools and eight Central Schools established by the Directorate of Central Schools Organisation of Ministry of Education, Delhi.

*Language.*—The medium of instruction adopted in most of the schools is Tamil and there is provision for the teaching in mother-tongue for linguistic minorities in Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu, Kannada, Gujarathi, etc. English is taught from Standard III to all children according to the "Structural Method" of teaching.

*Curricula and Syllabi.*—The curricular pattern and syllabus for secondary schools in Standards I to XI have been revised. Under the revised pattern of School Education introduced in the schools of this State, the study of one Elective has been introduced in Standards X and XI. The syllabus with Electives has been introduced in Standard X during 1967-68 and will be introduced in

Standard XI during 1968-69. Every pupil passing through the Secondary stage must opt for one Elective subject or a subject under the Diversified Course of studies.

*Methods.*—Along-side quantitative expansion in secondary education, facilities have been provided for qualitative improvement of education. The schemes sponsored by the Government of India for the improvement of teaching of core subjects, strengthening the teaching of science subjects, improving the library, workshop, etc., have been continuously implemented. These schemes will shortly cover all schools.

*Examination Reform.*—A notable qualitative improvement is the effort taken to improve the quality of testing and examination and evaluate real objectives of education. Towards achieving this, two workshops were organised under the Examination Reform Wing of the N.C.E.R.T. and was attended by about 60 teachers actually involved in this process.

*Training Schools.*—There were 138 teachers' training schools in the State. Out of these training schools, 67 Basic and seven Non-Basic Training Schools were for men and 50 Basic and 13 Non-Basic Training Schools were for women. There were also three Pre-Primary Training Schools, two Pre-Basic Training Schools and one Training School for teachers of Anglo-Indian Schools.

*Social Education.*—There were 334 Adult Schools in this State. Six thousand four hundred and two men and 2,817 women attended these Adult Literacy Schools. Three hundred and forty-nine teachers were serving in these schools.

The Adult Education Mobile Units were functioning as usual, one at Madras and the other at Madurai.

About 334 adult education centres, some of them specially meant for women, are functioning with the help of teachers, most of whom have been specially trained in the methods of teaching adults.

The State Institute of Education is located in the same private building. With the increase in the number of staff members and addition to equipment and library books, accommodation has become inadequate. A proposal to construct a new building in the old College compound is under consideration.

The staff of the Institute consists of one Director, two Readers, three Assistant Professors, one Statistical Officer and one Science Consultant.

The Institute is equipped with 1,306 library books.

The activities are classified under the following heads :—

- I Inservice Training.
- II Studies and investigations.
- III Publications.
- IV Primary Extension Service.
- V State Educational Survey Unit.
- VI Other activities.

I (A) *Inservice Training Programme*.—(a) *Orientation Seminars*.—These are conducted for the purpose of orienting the teacher, educators and inspecting officers towards new methods of bringing about quality in school education. Five orientation seminars were held during the year at Chingleput, Villupuram, Vellore, Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar.

The following topics were discussed by the participants :—

- (1) The new role of the Inspector of Schools.
- (2) The administrative problems of primary schools.
- (3) Improving academic standards in primary schools.
- (4) Towards better teacher education.

(b) *Workshop for Headmasters of Upper Primary Schools*.—In order to improve school education, the Institute organised seven five-day workshops for the Headmasters of the Upper Primary Schools at Pudukottai, Tiruppathur, Tindivanam, Coonoor, Dindigul, Pollachi and Dharmapuri. Thirty teachers attended each workshop. The programme of the workshop included demonstration lesson, group discussion and preparation of teaching aids.

(c) *Science Workshops*.—For the improvement of science teaching in primary schools, five-day workshop for teaching of Upper Primary Schools were organised in the following centres :—

Madurantakam, Madras, Salem, Pudukottai, Nagercoil, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore and Thanjavur.

Fifteen teachers attended each workshop. The programme included the demonstration of experiments, making blue prints, preparation of booklets and preparation of improvised models and apparatus.

(d) A three-day seminar for 43 teachers of Arts and Crafts on Secondary Schools was organised in the Institute. An exhibition of arts and craft articles was arranged.

*I. (B) Special Programme.*—(a) The second State level Workshop for paper setters was organised in August. The Director of the Institute was the Honorary Director of the Workshop. The participants scrutinised the unit tests prepared in the First Workshop and also prepared tests to cover the syllabus of a standard (either X or XI Standard) in all subjects.

(b) A ten-day workshop for the preparation of instructional materials in Mathematics was held in the institute, organised by the N.C.E.R.T. Eighteen teachers from Training Schools and Secondary Schools participated in the Workshop.

(c) A Refresher Course in electives was conducted in Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Mathematics from 2nd to 21st December 1967. Fifty trained graduate teachers in each of the four subjects participated. The participants prepared the instructional materials in the four subjects.

*Publications.*—During the year, the report of the Second Workshop of paper setters and the report of the workshop on instructional materials for teaching units in Mathematics were published.

A report on teacher training institutions in the State and four publications containing the instructional materials on the elective subjects, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry and Biology prepared by the participants of the Refresher Course were also prepared and published.

*Periodicals.*—The Institute is publishing a News letter periodically with a view to establishing good contact and fruitful public relationship and to disseminate the activities of the Institute to the Inspecting Officers and Teacher Educators. The sixth news letter was published in April 1967.

The publication of the quarterly journal "Madras Education" was commenced in January 1967. The purpose of the journal is to promote the quality of school education and to bring about better understanding among schools, teachers, the Department and the public. The four issues were published in January, April, July and October 1967.

The publication of Tamil Monthly News letter " Tamizhaga-Kalvi " was commenced in June 1967. Thirty-six thousand copies are printed and freely distributed to all the institutions and inspecting officers in the State. There is a felt-need for such an educational journal among teachers. Teachers make use of this as a forum for discussing their school practices and experiments.

*State Educational Survey Unit.*—The State Educational Survey Unit was set up in January 1966 and was attached to the State Institute of Education. The survey work of collecting data and consolidating them into eighty-two State tables was completed in record time. The draft of the State Survey narrative report has been prepared. The unit has also gathered data from 94 secondary schools with agriculture as a diversified course, reviewed the questionnaires and sent them to the Educational Survey Unit, Delhi. This Unit was disbanded from 1st May 1967.

*Other activities.*—The Fifth National Meet of the Winners awards of Seminar Readings was organised by the Director of State Institute of Education. Thirty teachers from all over India received the awards. An exhibition of books, publications of Institute and N.C.E.R.T. and improvised apparatus and models of the State Institute was also organised.

The members of the staff reviewed 377 books received from the Director of School Education on their suitability for use in public and school libraries.

*Miscellaneous—National Awards.*—During the year, National Awards were given to eight teachers by Government of India. Each recipient was given a certificate of merit and a cash award of Rs. 500 at a function held in Delhi.

*State Awards.*—As in the previous year, the State awards for teachers for the year 1966-67 were given to 70 teachers in March 1967. Each award consisted of a silver medal, a certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs. 200.

*Nationalisation of Text Books.*—Under the Schemes of Nationalisation of Text Books, Tamil and English Text Books for Standard VII were published afresh for introduction in all schools from 1967-68. There was no change in respect of books for Standards I to VI published already. Distribution of these books was done through the agency selected during the previous year. The free supply of books was continued during the year.

*Library Movement.*—The Local Library Authorities established under the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act 1948 and the rules framed thereunder, render free library service to the public by opening of a District Central Library at the Headquarters of each Revenue District and a branch library for each town or locality with a population of 5,000 and above and a delivery station for each village or a locality having a population of 1,000 and above or for each group of three localities with a population of below 1,000. There were 12 District Central Libraries, 1,349 Branch Libraries and 2,156 Delivery Stations during the year.

Besides the opening of Branch Libraries and Delivery Stations, the Local Library Authorities have also introduced the Special Schemes mentioned below for the spread of library service in the Districts :

- (1) Mobile Library Service.
- (2) Home Delivery of books for Children.
- (3) Library Service for Children.
- (4) Library Service for Tourists.
- (5) Library Services for prisoners in Jail.
- (6) Library Service for Police Personnel.
- (7) Rural Library Service.
- (8) Hospital Library Service.

Besides the libraries opened by the Local Library Authorities, there were libraries functioning under various managements such as Panchayat Boards, Gramasangams, Private Associations, Co-operative Societies and Municipalities. The Libraries under these Managements except those under the Municipalities were given grants from the State Funds every year.

The Madras Public Libraries Act has not been extended to the Kanyakumari district. As such there is no Local Library Authority for this district. However, the libraries under other managements in this district are given aid from the State Funds.

*National Foundation for Teachers.*—The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up in 1962 under the Charitable Endowments Act 1890. The main objective of the scheme is to provide relief to teachers and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances. A General Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister for the management and administration of the Foundation. At the State-level, working Committees have been appointed for similar work.

Funds of the Foundation are made up of the contributions paid by the Union and State Governments. A campaign for the collections of funds is generally initiated on the occasion of the Teachers' Day which is celebrated on the 5th September every year. The collection is done purely on voluntary basis. Eighty per cent of the collections made in any State can be utilised in giving assistance to the teachers in the State and only twenty per cent are to be transferred to the National Foundation.

In this State the scheme was given effect to from the year 1966 and collections were made from 5th September 1966 by selling Teachers' Day Flags and by organising cultural programmes. The total collection made on this account till 1967 is Rs. 14,45,667-59.

The State Working Committee was reconstituted during the year with the State Education Minister as Chairman and six members. The term of Office of the above members will be upto 31st March

*Audio-Visual Education.*—As in the previous year, the department continued its effort to encourage schools to equip themselves with a set of minimum equipments consisting of 16 m.m. Film Projectors, 35 m.m. Filmstrip projectors and radio sets. During the period, 18 schools were equipped with 16 m.m. Film projectors and 11 schools were equipped with 35 m.m. Films strip projectors raising the total number to 675 Film projectors and 723 Filmstrip projectors respectively.

The State Film Library, as usual, lent films to Educational Institutions and 4,742 film shows were conducted during the year.

During the year, the van at Madurai Centre visited 22 places and exhibited 22 films to the public on various items. About 18,000 people were benefitted by those shows.

*Educational Programme through Radio.*—There are school broadcasts organised by the All-India Radio, Madras. Many Schools participated in this. There is a special broadcast for teachers of English, regarding improved methods of teaching English. This is also widely used.

*Madras English Language Teaching Campaign.*—This significant in-service training of primary school teachers implemented by the Education department was designed to improve the standard of English teaching in schools. These courses for upper primary school teachers were continued during the year also in four divisions.

The proposal for the conduct of four regular residential intensive courses of four weeks duration to train teachers handling English in Standards VI to VIII in the improved methods of teaching English was approved.

Forty Secondary Grade Teachers handling English in Standards VI to VIII and working in Higher Elementary, Senior Basic and Secondary Schools were selected to undergo the course. The first course in all the four centres was conducted during the period from 23rd October to 18th November 1967. The second course was conducted in November 1967.

*Education of Physically or Mentally handicapped children.*—There were 20 institutions for the handicapped children in Tamil Nad. The Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee has up to Standard XI and the pupils were presented for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination at the end of the course. The school for the Blind and Deaf, Teynampet has also up to Standard XI and internal examination is conducted for the Deaf children at the end of the school course.

The total number of pupils reading in these institutions was 3,082 with 260 members of the staff. These institutions are paid full teaching grant from Government with effect from the academic year 1967-68.

*Youth Movement.*—The National Fitness Corps was introduced in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras and in the Alagappa College of Physical Education, Karaikudi during 1965-66 and in the Maruthi College of Physical Education, Perianaickenpalayam during 1966-67. During the year also, it was being taught in the three Physical Education Colleges in the State. Some of the activities contained in the National Fitness Corps syllabus such as Lazim and Mass Physical Training were being taught in schools in the State.

*Parents-Teachers Association.*—Realising the vital necessity for parents to co-operate in the process of education of their children, Parent-teacher Associations have been formed in more than 800 schools. There is a State Parent-Teacher Association and district branches are being formed to take the message of parent-teacher Co-operation and to organise such associations.

*Games and Sports.*—Republic Day Sports and Tournaments at each educational district level for boys was held and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned towards the organisation expenditure. Republic Day Sports and Games were conducted at Revenue

district level for girls in each district for which a sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned towards organisational expenditure.

The Children's Rally was conducted twice during the year, one on the 26th January and the other on 14th November. A sum of Rs. 3,000 for each occasion to conduct the children's rally and to encourage students to participate in the rallies was sanctioned.

### Collegiate Education

During the year 1967, the nomenclature of the " Director of Higher Education " has been changed as " Director of Collegiate Education ".

*Universities.*—The number of Universities in the State continued to be three during the year.

*University Education.*—During 1967, Tamil was introduced as medium of instruction in the B.A. Degree courses in a good number of colleges both Government and Aided.

In pursuance of the Syndicate's resolution that Tamil may be introduced as an alternative medium of instruction for the Humanities in the Pre-University Course, several aided Colleges and all Government Colleges have introduced Tamil as a medium of instruction in one section in Humanities in the Pre-University Course in 1966-67. In order to enable the students, who have studied Pro-University Course in Tamil medium and have come out successful to pursue their degree courses in 1967-68, Government as well as private Colleges opened B.A. Tamil medium courses in 1967-68.

*Admission to Colleges.*—The rush for admission to the Pre-University Course and Degree courses continued to be fairly heavy on the whole particularly in urban centres in the State; but the facilities available in the State were adequate to the demand. The rush for admission to the Science Course was marked. To meet it, the Universities in the State permitted the admission of five more students in each of the Science sections in the Pre-University Course and also sanctioned increased strength in the degree courses, when such requests were made to them.

*New Courses.*—During the year 1967-68, degree courses were opened in 3 out of the 8 Government Arts Colleges opened in 1966-67 or before. The three Colleges are (1) Government Arts

College for Women, North Madras, (2) Government Arts College, Dharmapuri and (3) Government Arts College, Karur. M.A. Economics has been started in the year 1967 in the Government College for Men, Kumbakonam.

*Evening Colleges.*—The Evening Colleges started in 1965-66 in the Government Arts College, Madras, Government Arts College, Coimbatore and the Queen Mary's College, Madras and those started in 1966-67 at the Government College, Salem, in Serfoji Government College, Thanjavur and Sri Meenakshi Government College for Women, Madurai have shown good progress. In the Evening College opened in 1966-67 in Government Arts College, Salem, Degree course have been started in 1967-68.

*New Colleges.*—To meet the growing demand for Collegiate Education, Government started two new colleges under their management in 1967. Of these one is for men and the other for women. They are Government Arts College for Men at Cheyyar and for Women at Mayuram. All these Colleges have attracted adequate number of students. In addition, nine non-Government Colleges were also started by private managements. They are :—

1. C. Kandaswamy Naidu College for Men, Madras.
2. C. Kandaswamy Naidu College for Women, Cuddalore.
3. Pachaiyappa's College for Women, Kancheepuram.
4. Sri Vasavi College, Erode.
5. Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti, Tiruchirappalli district.
6. Sourashtra College, Madurai.
7. Chattanatha Karayalar College, Shencottah.
8. Nazareth Margoschis College at Pillaiyanmanai, Nazareth.
9. Pioneer Kumaraswamy College, Nagercoil.

With the opening of 11 Colleges in 1967-68, the number of Arts Colleges in the State has increased from 105 in 1966-67 to 116 in 1967-68.

One Training College was opened under private management at Gandhigram in 1967-68.

*National Cadet Corps.*—N.C.C. Training was ordered to be abolished in the case of students studying in Pre-University Classes in the Colleges in this State with effect from the academic year 1967-68. N.C.C. training was made compulsory for students in

the first and second year Degree Classes in Arts and Science Colleges. For those students who have already undergone N.C.C. training in the Pre-University Course, the training was compulsory only in the first year degree classes in Arts and Science Colleges. Further training was not compulsory for those students who had already undergone N.C.C. training for two years in the Pre-University Course and in the first year degree course. Post-Graduate students were exempted from N.C.C. training. The training was optional for Girl students in degree classes.

*Scholarships and Educational Concessions—National Scholarship Scheme—Government of India Scheme.*—In order that no really brilliant student is prevented on the ground of poverty from pursuing an academic career, the Government of India, formulated a National Scholarship Scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan from the academic year 1961-62, for the award of Merit Scholarships for Post-Matriculate studies. The awards under the scheme are made on the basis of the results of the following examinations :—

School-Leaving Examination, viz., Matriculation/High Schools/Higher Secondary/Senior Cambridge, Anglo-Indian School-Leaving Certificate or other School-Leaving Examinations.

First degree examinations, viz., B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Sc. Agriculture Examinations.

During the year 1967, 496 scholars were selected for the award under this scheme.

*National Scholarships for Children of School Teachers.*—As a measure of recognition of the important services rendered by the teachers working in recognised Primary and Secondary Schools in the country and further as a measure of indirect assistance to them, the Government of India included in the Third Five-Year Plan a scheme commencing from the academic year 1961-62 for the award of merit scholarships to enable meritorious children of teachers to pursue post-matriculation studies.

During the year 1967, 50 scholars were selected for the award under this scheme.

*National Loan Scholarships Scheme.*—The Government of India introduced a scheme called the National Loan Scholarships Scheme in order to provide financial assistance to needy and meritorious students for their post-matriculation studies. The first scheme was introduced during the year 1963-64 and is being continued from year to year. During 1967-68, 1,137 scholars were selected for

fresh award under this scheme and an amount of Rs. 7,85,753 was incurred towards the sanction of scholarships to them. Renewals were also sanctioned in respect of the scholars who were selected during the previous years under this scheme.

The Government evolved a scheme for the timely payment of scholarship money to the scholars under the central scheme of:—

- (i) National Loan Scholarships; and
- (ii) National Scholarships including those to the children of school teachers.

According to the scheme, the Special Officer for Scholarships, Directorate of Collegiate Education, was the Principal Officer who operated the scheme under the control of the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras. The Principals of 11 Government Colleges and the Registrar, Annamalai University who were appointed as Administrators opened Personal Deposit Accounts at the Local Treasuries for depositing the amounts received from the Special Officer for Scholarships and disbursed through cheques or Bank Drafts to all the heads of institutions (Aided, Government and Professional) in respect of the scholars in their jurisdiction.

*State Scholarships.*—During the academic year 1967-68, among other scholarships, a new scheme for the award of financial assistance by way of remission of full fees and award of scholarships to the Children of Ceylon repatriates was introduced by the State Government. The expenditure consequent on the sanction of full fee concessions and financial assistance is met by the State Government in the first instance and subsequently got reimbursed from the Government of India in full.

During this year, the Principals of certain first grade Government Arts Colleges in the District level were authorised to counter-sign the State Scholarship bills pertaining to aided institutions within their jurisdiction.

During the year, the number of State Scholarships available for sanction to the students in the post-graduate courses of study was raised from 12 to 27.

The other State Collegiate Scholarships and the scholarships to the Children and Dependents of Political Sufferers, Burma repatriates, etc., were sanctioned during the year as usual.

*Scholarships to the Children of Defence Service Personnel.*—The children of defence service personnel belonging to the categories of Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks below Junior

Commissioned Officers including similar ranks in the Navy and Air Force, who are either serving or missing or killed or incapacitated in action during the present emergency and the children of defence service personnel belonging to ranks higher than that of Junior Commissioned Officers and similar ranks in the Navy and Air Force, who are either killed or incapacitated in active service or reported to be missing at the front during the present emergency are awarded scholarships, provided they have secured 50 per cent of marks in the aggregate or second-class in the last annual or public examination.

The value of the scholarships :—

- (i) will cover tuition fees and all items of special fees.
- (ii) Book allowance at the rates given below :—

	RS.
P.U.C. . . . .	85
B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com. . . . .	215
M.A. or M.Sc. or M.Com. . . . .	500

(iii) Maintenance allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem for a period of 10 months in a year for residential scholars.

*Fee Concessions.*—During the year the fee concessions to the students of the P.U.C. has been liberalised as follows :—

(i) No tuition fees shall be levied from any student if the annual income of the parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,500.

(ii) No tuition fees shall be levied from any student belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes and other Backward Classes if the annual income of the parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

(iii) No tuition fees shall be levied from Children of non-gazetted officers of the Madras State Government ; and

Children of employees of local bodies and teachers of Aided Elementary and Secondary Schools provided their pay does not exceed Rs. 400 per mensem exclusive of D.A. and other allowances but inclusive of special pay, if any.

### Legal Education

The Department of Legal Studies created in the year 1953 continued its activities during the year 1967 also carrying further its efforts to up-grade the quality of legal education in the State and for giving the academic staff of the Law College, Madras, the much needed contact with the problems of Research in Law.

2. The Evening Law courses in the First Degree Course in Law which was started in the Law College, Madras, during the year 1966-67 provide facilities to continue study in Law for the employed persons.

### Technical Education

*Engineering Colleges—Bachelor Degree Courses.*—During 1967, the total number of Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education remained at seven and the annual intake in those Colleges was 1,660 (including 260 seats in the three-year B.E. Degree courses for Bachelors of Science). The number of Engineering Colleges outside the control of the Director of Technical Education was five and their total intake was 840 in 5-year B.E. and 190 in the Three-Year Courses.

*Post-Graduate Courses and Research.*—The following Post-Graduate courses for the Master's Degree were continued in the three Engineering Colleges, viz., the College of Engineering, Guindy, the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore and the Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore :—

1. Structural Engineering.
2. Hydraulic Engineering.
3. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.
4. Public Health Engineering.
5. Heat Power Engineering.
6. Production Engineering.
7. Power System Engineering.
8. High Voltage Engineering.
9. Electronics and Communication Engineering.
10. Machine Design.

In addition to the Post-Graduate courses, short-term courses of three months duration in Public Health Engineering intended to serve as a ' Refresher Course ' for Public Health Engineers in the State Public Works Department and for those employed in Local Bodies continued to be conducted in the College of Engineering, Guindy. These courses are open to candidates from other States also. Twenty candidates are being admitted to each session and there are three sessions every year.

*Computer Centre.*—The IBM 1620 Digital Computer installed at the Fundamental Engineering Research Establishment attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, was fully utilised for solving research and other problems by several educational institutions.

*Training of Technical Teachers for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.*—The College of Engineering, Guindy, continues to be the centre for training teachers for Engineering Colleges as per the programme introduced at the instance of the Government of India in 1959. The 'Technical Teachers' Training Institute situated in the Campus of the Central Institutes of Technology, Adyar, caters to the needs of all the States in the southern region in training teachers required for Polytechnics.

*Polytechnics and Specialised Diploma Institutions.*—The total number of Polytechnics for men and women, under the control of the Director of Technical Education continued to be 26 and 3 respectively. There are 7 Specialised Diploma institutions. The total intake of all the 36 institutions was 4,827.

*Technical High Schools.*—One more Technical High School was started in the State at Tuticorin during 1967 with an annual intake of 60. With this, the total number of Technical High Schools was 15 and their intake capacity was 900.

*Summer Schools.*—The Summer School programme for the Teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics, sponsored by the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) in collaboration with the USAID, New Delhi, was conducted in the College of Engineering, Guindy and the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, successfully as in the previous years. Professors deputed from some of the American Universities participated in these programmes as consultants.

*Board of Examinations.*—The Pre-Technical Course of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Madras, has been recognised as equivalent to Pre-University Course of the Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Universities. Hence, the students who have passed the Pre-technical course have now the choice to continue the Diploma course in Polytechnics or to join Degree courses in Engineering or Arts. The number of candidates who appeared for all the Diploma examinations conducted by the Board of Examinations in April and October 1966 were 12,913 and 6,298 respectively.

*General.*—The syllabus for the Five-Year Integrated B.E. Degree course has been revised so as to bring the latest advancements in Engineering and Technology into the curriculum. Along with the revision of the syllabus, new regulations are also

being introduced in the Colleges under the Universities of Madras and Madurai with a view to minimise student wastage in the Engineering course.

### Government Examinations

The Director of School Education is also the Commissioner for Government Examinations and he is responsible for conducting the Government examinations.

*Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination.*—The number of candidates registered, appeared and declared eligible is shown in the following table:—

	Number registered.	Number appeared.	Number appeared taking subjects qualifying for admission to the University Courses.	Number declared eligible.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
March 1967 .. ..	187,099	183,133	175,506	86,227
October 1967 .. ..	42,536	40,498	32,389	8,614

Number of centres where the S.S.L.C. Examinations were held during March and October 1967 were 979 and 167 respectively.

*Secondary School Leaving Certificate.*—During the year Government approved the Revised Curricular Pattern and Syllabuses framed under it for the Oriental Secondary Schools and approved the inclusion of Advanced Tamil under Part II of the Language Scheme.

Government ordered the continuance of the Textile Technology course (Diversified course) under the new scheme also restricted to schools where facilities have already been provided. Government ordered Advanced Tamil to be an examination subject for the S.S.L.C., but the marks obtained in it will not count for eligibility to University courses of study.

Government extended the term of the previous Board till 14th November 1967 and reconstituted the Board of Secondary Education, Madras, with eighteen members to hold office for a period of three years from 15th November 1967.

*Madras Government Technical Examinations, 1967*—Government have ordered that all Superintendents of Finance Department in the Madras Secretariat Service, Madras Ministerial Service, the Accountants including Commercial cost and other Accountants of the same or higher status in other departments of the Madras

Ministerial Service, the Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts Department in Local Fund Accounts—Subordinate Service, the Assistants in the Finance Department in the Madras Secretariat Service and the Deputy Inspector of Local Fund Accounts and the Audit Clerks of the Local Fund Audit Department belonging to category 10 of the Madras Ministerial Service be admitted to the Accountancy higher grade examination without the payment of the required examination fees for two chances.

Government have waived in respect of the members of the Finance (C.C.B.) Department the conditions prescribed for admission to the Government Technical Examinations to enable them to appear for the Accountancy Lower and Higher Grade examination.

Government have directed that Government servants who have to pass the Higher Grade examination in Typewriting (English) be exempted from payment of examination fees for appearing for the Higher Grade examination in Typewriting (English). Also in respect of candidates for whom a pass in the Government Technical Examinations is prescribed as part of the probation and Training of an officer recruited direct or by transfer or for whom it is prescribed as a qualification necessary to continue in his post without penalty and where it has been newly imposed on a person already in service concerned.

Government have permitted that all Government servants except those employed on emergency basis to appear thrice without payment of examination fees for the following two groups of examinations:—

1. Tamil Shorthand—Lower and Higher Grades.
2. Tamil Shorthand High Speed Tests.—In 80 words and 100 words.

The figures relating to the Government Technical Examination held during the year 1968 are furnished below:—

	<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>Number of candidates.</i>
	(1)	(2)
<i>April—</i>		
	Commerce Group .. ..	24,674
	Agriculture .. ..	1,662
<i>May—</i>		
	Handloom weaving .. ..	349
<i>October—</i>		
	Commerce Group .. ..	20,955
<i>November—</i>		
	Other than Commerce Group.	6,285

The Government have ordered the Commissioner for Government Examinations to continue to conduct the Certificate course examinations in Commerce subjects, for a further period of 3 years, i.e., the examination to be conducted up to the end of 1970.

The Government have also ordered that all the candidates qualified in Tamil Typewriting of the Lower or Higher Grade be exempted from passing the Practical test when they appear for the English Typewriting examination Lower or Higher Grade, with effect from the examination of October 1967 and certificate issued accordingly.

*Miscellaneous.*—Government have constituted the Board of Examiners for conducting the final examination of the Thavul and Nageswaram courses.

*Text Book Committee.*—Government have directed that a High Power Committee be constituted to suggest model text books for Schools. This Committee will lay down guide lines for book writers, publishers and the Text Book Committee to be followed in regard to the books for particular classes as per the approved syllabuses.

### **Connemara Public Library, Madras**

The Connemara Public Library opened on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of Government of Madras, became the State Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, with effect from 1st April 1950. From 10th September 1955 this library was declared as one of the Public Libraries in India, which will get all materials published in India on or after 30th May 1954 under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, as amended. It is also a depository Centre for publications of United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies and Organisations. It also serves as UNESCO Information Centre with effect from 15th September 1965. An Institute of Library Science was added as one of the wings, with effect from 21st March 1966, to give the first professional training to the Grade III Librarians working under the Local Library Authorities of Madras State.

2. Having about 27,000 square feet of floor space with a mezzanine floor and about 20,080 feet of shelving space, it holds 192,980 volumes on 31st December 1967. It accommodates about 250 readers at a time in its reading room. The Library

manned by 59 persons remained open to the public for 9½ hours from 8-00 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. a day for 305 working days during the year.

3. It received 4,115 Periodicals and 254 Newspapers. The number of books added during the year was 8,271. The total number of members on the roll, as on 31st December 1967 was 7,020 and the number of new depositors during the year was 365. During the year 1,60,606 readers have used 617,440 volumes including 135,622 volumes lent. The cost of the service for the year was Rs. 1,92,338-48. This works out at Rs. 0-31 per book used or Rs. 1-19 per reader using the library.

4. This library continued to compile the Madras State Bibliography of Children's Literature and also compiled the Madras State Bibliography in Tamil—Monthly List from June, 1964. It also supplies *Ad hoc* Bibliographies as and when asked for. It also continued the Home Delivery service and the lending of books to the District Central Libraries, University Libraries and other Institutions under Inter Library Loan Scheme. The basic principles included in UNESCO Manifesto for Public Library providing books; Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, Maps, Pictures, etc., and guiding in their use to all members of the community. Its ambition is to provide them with facilities for information, aesthetic appreciation, recreation, vocational studies and education.

#### Government Museum

The Government Museum at Madras continued to be popular and a number of distinguished scholars and foreign dignitaries including the following visited it during 1967:—

1. Mr. J. Daniden, French Ambassador, France.
2. Mr. Philips Handy, National Gallery, London.
3. Mr. Seizo Himsha, Ambassador of Japan, Colombo, Ceylon.

4. Professor P. J. Boriskovsky, Chief of the Department of Palaeolithic studies, Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Science, U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

5. Mrs. Mary Burke, Deputy Director, Commonwealth Institute, London.

*Popular Lectures on Museum Subject.*—The scheme of popular lectures on Museum subjects for the benefit of college students and scholars was continued this year also and during this year 8 lectures were delivered.

The following special exhibitions were arranged during the year at the Government Museum, Madras :—

1. " Clays " Terracotta clay (Geology Section).
2. Toys and Children's books from German Democratic Republic.
3. Colour Reproduction of European masters of painting (Acquired from the Pallas Art Gallery, London) (Archaeology Section).
4. Recent acquisitions of biological relief models of the embossed type.
5. Molluscan shells from the West Germany.
6. Tribal photographs pertaining to the Bihar State.
7. Exhibition of some of the manuscripts of the Great freedom fighter and Tamil Poet Subramanya Bharati.
8. Recent acquisitions—New additions to the Arms Gallery.

*International Campaign of Museums.*—In response to a request by the Indian National Committee for the International Council of Museums, the Government Museum, Madras, participated in the Second International Campaign for Museum. The Campaign was inaugurated on the 26th October 1967 by Hon'ble Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, when His Excellency Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presided. A special exhibition in this connection was also arranged which was opened by Hon'ble Thiru R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education.

The Special Exhibition consisted of some of the most important acquisitions made in recent times including many which have not yet been exhibited in the galleries. It also included a wing which illustrated clearly the various functions of the Museum and provided an index to its manifold activities. These were shown by means of photographs, Charts and actual objects. The activities thus depicted are varied among which mention must be made of the collection of objects, their documentation, preservation, display and interpretation besides studies and publications on them.

Another wing of the exhibition was thematic in character and consisted of objects of temple arts. The various types and modes of South Indian temple architecture were shown by enlarged photographs. The allied art of sculpture was also similarly recounted, with special reference to their iconographic traits.

Charts and drawings were also displayed to reveal the richness and variety in ritual objects, ornaments, etc. A selected group of wooden carvings and musical instruments also deserve mention.

The Madras Museum also organised a series of lectures on different subjects bearing relevance to museums and fields of knowledge covered by Museums by competent speakers. This series lasted from the 27th October to 13th November. On each day the lectures were followed by suitable film shows.

*Publications.*—The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the year :—

1. Guide to the National Art Gallery, Madras, by V. N. Srinivasa Desikan.

2. Guide to Invertebrate Galleries, by S. T. Satyamurthi.

*Archaeology—New additions to the Collections.*—The following bronze images were acquired :—

1. Krishna, Santanagopala and five perforated metal balls from Norurvadapakgam, Tiruchirappalli District.

2. A *Prabha* and a metal plate with five spokes from Keeranur, Madurai District ;

3. Ganesa, Siva in *Sukhasana* pose, Siva with consort standing and Krishna with two Doves from Tiruvelichchippatti, Tiruchirappalli District ;

4. Two Ganesas and one Parvathi from Tamarankottai, Thanjavur District ;

5. Venugopala, Navanita Krishna and Dhruvantri from Naganendal, Ramanathapuram District ; and

6. A Jain Panchatirthi.

The only stone sculpture acquired is that of Maduraiveeran presented by Thiru S. T. Srinivasagopalachari. The only inscription acquired is in Vatteluthu characters hailing from Harur in Dharmapuri district. Twelve wood carvings were added to the collections of which eight are from the car in the temple of Veeranarayanaperumal, Kattumannarkoil, Chidambaram.

The following are the paintings acquired :—

1. A miniature depicting Sivaji in ivory.

2. Two paintings in traditional style presented by Ambha-Bai Bopinath.

3. Five paintings in Thanjavur style.

4. One crayon painting of Krishna painting depicting Krishna in pitchavi style.

5. Twenty one Buddhist murals.

6. A textile.

The other objects added to the collections include (1) a Chinese Box and a Mandarin's scarf with decorative chinoso designs, both presented by Miss. Gladys Mitchell, (2) an ivory rose water sprinkler, (3) an ivory chess coin, (4) a procelain jar-like wine jug, (5) two metal vases one with Persian coat of Arms and the other with Chinese art designs and (6) twenty-two items of miscellaneous objects.

*Research and Publications.*—The Curator continued his study of stone inscriptions and copper plates and the preparation of a catalogue of industrial art objects. A Guide Book to the National Art Gallery was released by him. He delivered a lecture on "Two Unique Bronzes in the Madras Museum" during the I.C.O.M. celebrations. The Assistant Curator continued the preparation of a catalogue of Hindu Stone images in the Museum.

*Exhibitions.*—A special exhibition of twelve colour reproductions purchased from Pallas Art Gallery, London, was held in March 1967. During September 1957, two special exhibitions, one displaying the colour prints of paintings in the churches in Moldavia in Rumania and the other showing the manuscripts of the poet Bharati were put up. The Archaeology section organised a thematic wing in the I.C.O.M. special exhibition on Temple Arts in which were shown by charts and photographs the regional types of temple architecture, the iconographic types in sculptures of medieval times and the stylistic features of images of different periods. The other objects exhibited included wood carvings and metal icons in dancing poses, musical instruments, objects used in worship, ornaments models of a temple complex and a temple car. The exhibits in the Archaeology section of the exhibition included bronzes, paintings and copper plates.

During the year a set of six objects including a brass hooka, an ornate spouted water vessel, a hand lamp, a wooden *udukkai* and the head of a demon in wood was loaned to the Exhibition at Montreal in Canada.

*Government Museum, Pudukkottai.*—The Government Museum, at Pudukkottai is in charge of a "Curator" under the control of the Director of Museums, Madras. During the year, this Museum

has worked for 287 days and 132,414 visitors have visited the Museum. The daily average worked out to 462. Distinguished visitors have visited the Museum during the year. Students from 74 schools have also visited the Museum.

A panther about 7'3" long was purchased from Messrs. Southern Taxidermists, Bangalore and added to the Mammals sections as an important attraction to the visitors. A live python which was caught at Songeorai Forest, Pudukkottai by the Forest Ranger was presented to the Museum. It was kept alive in the Museum for 45 days for observation and then it was killed, skinned and stuffed. Thirty three books were added to the library making up the total volumes to 1,272.

### National Art Gallery

The paintings "Siva as Tripurantaka" and "Gong Beater" were retouched and exhibited. The modernised show cases in the Metalware gallery were provided with wooden cut-out letter captions. A mural painting copied from Tiruvarur was reframed and displayed in the picture gallery. Two portraits and two paintings in the Deccani style were touched up and exhibited. Improvements in lighting arrangements were made in one of the rooms in the National Art Gallery. Four loose sculptures in the Hindu sculpture gallery were provided with pedestals.

*Anthropology.*—The following additions were made during the year :—

1. Twenty megalithic potteries.
2. Three potteries, two bronze vessels of the megalithic age and a stone chopper.
3. Six pre-historic green coloured beads.
4. Thirteen tribal photographs.
5. Five Ethnographic materials.
6. Five flat brass votive figures.
7. Four guns.
8. One long spear, bearing interesting figures of Lakshmi and Gajalakshmi.
9. One gun powder flask and seven iron cannon balls.
10. Four stone cannon balls.
11. One cannon, two gold rings, a hoard containing chain muhappus, nagavadams, ear-rings, thali, Pottu, etc. three gold rings and a gold plate were acquired as Treasure Trove.

**Numismatics.**—Twenty-three English East India Company Arcot Rupees, thirteen rupees of William IV and eighty-eight rupees of Victoria, eight Indo-British gold single Swamy pagodas, Fifteen gold old star pagodas, one hundred and forty-three lead coins with Tamil Brahmi letter were acquired as Treasure Trove. Three silver and fifty-two copper coins and nine hundred and eighty-six old postage stamps were purchased. A silver trovel presented to Thiru O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, the then Chief Minister of Madras and three bronze medals were received as gift.

**Zoology.**—Twenty-four new additions were received during the year. Twenty-one photo negatives were added to the existing negatives in the section.

**Botany.**—Two line-drawing sketches illustrating the rotting of the jute stems and the extraction of cork from the cork oak and forty herbarium specimens of the West German flora were newly added during the year. Six models of *Marchantia* (habitat), lichen (life-history set), Arum (spadix) and Angiosperm leaf (sectional virus), one thoratological specimen of the Brinjal, four herbarium specimens of *Canna orientalis surietenia mahagony*, *Azadirachta indica* and *canichella palustius*, three diagrams of the *Equisetum* (life-history), a typical fern and different forms of the Blue-green alga were also the new additions to the exhibits in the gallery.

Facilities to research workers and others were afforded as usual.

**Geology.**—The following were added to the collections :—

1. Specimens of vesicular basalt, amygdaloidal basalt pectolite and trachyte.
2. Bentonite clay ;
3. Brick clay and six miniature tiles and six paper weights made from that clay.
4. Three specimens of Zeolite.
5. Specimens of fibreglass rovings, fibreglass crown chopped strand mat, fibreglass surfacing mat, fibreglass crown white wool, fibreglass crown tissue wool and fibreglass yarn.
6. A flow chart pertaining to glass manufacture.
7. Stone-ware jar with lid and miniature samples of wash basin and urinal.
8. Specimens of pyrrhotite and ilmenite.

*Chemical Conservation Section.*—Nine bronze images and three copper plates were electrolytically treated and preserved. Thirty-seven battle axes, eleven spears, nine swords, eight cannon balls, three guns, two armlets and two anklets were treated and paraffin wax coating was applied on them. Five ornaments made of brass, lead and copper and three Malabar leather figures were suitably treated and preserved. A sterilisation chamber, a binocular research microscope and stereomicroscope were purchased during the year and forty-eight military dresses and two waist coats were treated. Eighteen wood carvings were chemically treated and preserved. The various equipments used in the chemical conservation section were explained to a group of Museology students from Baroda.

*Children's Section.*—Four costume dolls were received from West Germany. A set of eight costume dolls were received on exchange from Brooklyn Children's Museum, New York. Working model of a Helicopter, a washing machine and a tractor were presented by the German Democratic Republic's Trade Representative in Madras. A mural depicting the history of Land Transport was painted and exhibited in this gallery. Demonstration lectures were arranged for two batches of Bala Sevikas sent by the Indian Council for Child Welfare. Special demonstration lectures were arranged for six batches of Children from local schools. A total number of 19 film negatives were added during the year.

### **Madras Record Office**

The Madras Record Office contains valuable records dating back to over two centuries. It receives, issues and preserves permanent records and documents of the Government, Board of Revenue and other Heads of Departments. The Curator is in charge of the Record Office.

*Accessions.*—Secretariat records, both confidential and non-confidential, for the year 1963 have been transferred to this office for safe custody. In addition, the following records have also been received for safe custody :—

1. Board of Revenue (L.R.), 1956.
2. Board of Revenue (C.T.), 1956.
3. Board of Revenue (Court of Wards), 1956.
4. Board of Revenue (Settlement of Estates), 1954.
5. Agriculture and Irrigation Board, 1956.
6. Fodder and Grazing Committee, 1933-56.
7. Chief Conservator of Forests, 1956.
8. S. A. Documents 12,442 in number.
9. Printed Specifications of the Patent Office, 2,736 in number.

*Requisitions for and Restoration of Records.*—The number of requisitions received for records and information continued to be heavy. The total number of requisitions received exceeded 33,000. Of these, nearly, 1,200 involved detailed searches. More than 29,000 items of records were furnished to the several Departments of the Madras Government, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Board of Revenue (both Madras and Andhra Pradesh), Chief Conservator of Forests, etc. The number of records restored during the year was about 64,000.

*Searches.*—A number of searches on intricate subjects involving elaborate scrutiny of records of several years and Departments were attended to in response to requisitions from the Government and the Board of Revenue.

*Cataloguing and listing.*—The scrutiny of the catalogue of Persian Records attended to by Thiru T. Hyder Ali Khan, Reader in Arabic, University of Madras on a part-time basis had to be suspended as the Reader had to go on leave on health grounds. The Government have permitted the Reader to complete the work by May 1968 as represented by him. Proposals for reviving the listing and cataloguing of the Modi Records which was ordered to be postponed for the duration of the National Emergency are under consideration. The typescripts of the classified catalogue of Books registered at the office of the Registrar of Books for the period 1921-25 were sent to the Press and the preparation of the catalogue for 1926-30 is in progress.

*Mending and Preservation of Records.*—The mending of the several series of records of permanent value was continued during the year. More than 1,55,000 sheets were mended and nearly 1,300 volumes, Registers, etc., were bound during the year.

*Fumigation.*—Old Records are being systematically fumigated with para-dichlor benzene in the two Fumigation Cabinets.

*Enquiries Regarding Archives preservation, etc.*—Eight Government Offices in the State were given advice on archival matters. Details regarding the working of this office together with the staff position, etc., were furnished to the Government of Orissa and Mysore. Rules relating to the weeding and destruction of records were furnished to the Director of Archives, Punjab.

*Weeding and Destruction of Records.*—The Passport records issued up to 1944 have been weeded out and those marked for destruction have been destroyed.

*Publication of Records.*—Public Despatches from England, 1755-56 (Vol. 59) and 1756-57 (Vol. 60) are in print. The Catalogue of Books registered during the period from 1921-25 is also in print and that for the period 1926-30 is being prepared. A sum of Rs. 1,218.15 was collected by the sale of this office publications during the year.

*Library.*—About 1,100 books and periodicals were received from the Secretariat Library and other sources. More than 2,000 books from the Registrar of books and over 700 periodicals were also received for safe custody. The office continued to subscribe for "The Madras Information", "The Archives of the British Records Association" and the "Archivum" published by the International Council of Archivists, Paris.

*Research Scholars.*—Sixty-nine Research Scholars were permitted to consult records in this office. Of these ten were from America, three from Australia, one each from Czechoslovakia and Netherlands. The Indian Standards Institution, Madras Branch, the Regional Office of Sahitya Academy, Madras, Gandhi Works Publication Committee, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai, Regional Meteorological Centre, Madras, Gandhiji's Works Publication Committee, Madras are some of the Institutions to whom permission was granted for consulting records in connection with historical research. The section of the Tamil Development and Research Council continued to function in this office.

*General.*—The Curator attended the 38th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Calcutta in November. The 21st meeting of the National Committee of Archivists held at Calcutta was attended by the Curator. Two meetings of the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records, Madras were held at Madras, one in February and another in September 1967.

Eighteen persons consulted specifications and other publications of the Patent Office. Students of the Bachelor of Library Science, Madras and Mysore Universities and the Librarian, Madras Christian College visited the office as part of their observational study. Thiru K. P. Varma, Assistant, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi visited this office in December 1967 as a part of his study tour.

Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food visited this office in September 1967 in connection with the release of the Salem District Gazetteer.

### Archaeology

The State Department of Archaeology was formed (a) to protect the monuments of State importance, (b) to carry out excavations at sites of historic importance, (c) to publish the inscriptions of Tamilnad and (d) to give publicity to our monuments. . Thiru T. N. Ramachandran, Joint Director-General of Archaeology in India (Rtd.) was appointed as Special Officer to organise the Department and prepare a Bill "Madras State Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains". The Bill was passed by the State Legislative Assembly in November 1966. The Special Officer has since retired and the post redesignated as Director of Archaeology, Government of Madras.

With a view to publish all the Inscriptions of Tamilnad, under a phased programme, necessary staff and a small printing unit have been sanctioned. During 1967, the Department conducted an extensive epigraphical survey in the City of Madras. The Survey yielded about 250 Inscriptions, throwing valuable light on the history of Madras. Information regarding the formation of various localities like Arunachaleswaranpettai in the City during 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries were brought to light for the first time as a result of the survey. That some of the little known temples in the City like Valiswara temple of Mylapore, date back to the time of Rajaraja Chola I (10th Century A.D.) is attested for the first time by the presence of Chola Inscriptions. The Epigraphical Survey of the City of Madras was completed in the year 1967.

The Department organised in August 1967 a two-day Seminar on Pampuhar. A special Exhibition on Pampuhar, displaying the Archaeological Antiquities excavated from Puhar, was also organised on the occasion. A recitation competition for the school children and an oratorical competition for the College Students were also held. The Seminar and the Exhibition proved to be quite popular and attracted large gathering, especially school children.

In the field of conservation, the Department has taken up for protection of the ancient inscriptions of the Chera Kings of the Sangam age, at Arnattar Hills in Pugalur. The natural caverns were fenced and steps and notice boards provided.

## Chapter XII

### IRRIGATION AND POWER

#### Irrigation

The regulation of water supply in the various irrigation systems during the year is indicated below.

*Cauvery Delta System.*—The South-West Monsoon had set in late and was 13 per cent below normal at Mercara. In view of this and the poor storage in the Mettur Reservoir from the beginning of the season, the reservoir could be opened for irrigation only on 3rd July 1967 after a delay of 21 days. A revised crop pattern was followed in the Cauvery Delta by adopting two crops of short or medium variety over a larger area. Even in the South-West Monsoon period the reservoir did not surplus. The deficit in inflows in the South-West Monsoon period was 17 per cent. By judicious and careful regulation, the Kuruvai and ADT 27 paddy crops were successfully brought to harvest. The North-East Monsoon was also a failure in the catchment areas of Cauvery. The deficit in the rainfall at Mercara and inflows into Mettur Reservoir were 60 per cent and 65 per cent respectively. On account of this, irrigation had to be carried on with restricted supplies and adopting turn systems. The samba crops were harvested successfully. The reservoir was also depleted to a level of about 15 feet to save the Thaladi crops and closed on 19th February 1968. All possible steps were taken to save the Thaladi crop to the maximum extent possible.

*Periyar System.*—Supplies for the first crops in the double-crop area of Periyar and Cumbum valley were allowed from 15th May 1967, i.e., 15 days earlier than the normal date. Because of the failure of South-West Monsoon, the inflows realised were poor. The deficit in rainfall and inflows were 28 per cent and 47 per cent respectively below normal in the South-West Monsoon period and 50 per cent and 47 per cent respectively below normal during North-East Monsoon period. Hence supplies for the single-crop area were allowed from 10th September 1967 as against the normal date of 15th August 1967. Supplies were allowed up to 5th February 1968. The ryots were permitted to pump water from wells in the area.

*Vaigai Reservoir*—(a) *Tirumangalam Main Canal*.—The canal was opened on 15th July 1967 (normal date 1st June 1967) and closed on 15th January 1968 after allowing extension of supply.

(b) *Periyar new extension area*.—Supplies were allowed from 24th October 1967 as against the normal date of 15th September 1967, because of the poor storage conditions and the supply was continued up to 5th February 1968.

*Kodayar System*.—This system was opened on the normal date of 1st June 1967. Due to failure of the South-West Monsoon, difficulties were felt in maintaining adequate supply from the month of January 1968. Irrigation had been carried on by allowing restricted supplies and adopting turn systems. Supplies were allowed up to 29th February 1968.

*Bhavanisagar*.—The supplies for the first turn ayacut under the Lower Bhavani main canal were allowed from 1st August 1967. The canal was closed for irrigation on 16th December 1967 after allowing extension of supply for 15 days. Supplies for the second turn ayacut could not be allowed due to failure of monsoon. However, to save the standing crops under the Koranganpallam drain, special supplies were allowed in the main canal for about 22 days.

*Amaravathi Reservoir*.—The Amaravathi main canal was opened for irrigation on the normal date of 1st August 1967 and supplies were extended up to 21st February 1968.

*Mettur Canals*.—The Mettur Canals were opened for irrigation on 1st August 1967, the normal date. Supplies were extended for 1½ months up to 31st January 1968.

*New Kattalai High Level and Pullambadi Canals*.—These were opened on the normal date (1st August 1967) and extension of supply was allowed for two months up to 15th February 1968.

*Krishnagiri Reservoir*.—Supplies were allowed earlier from 25th June 1967 for raising a short crop on the entire extent. Supplies for raising second crop in the ayacut area wherever possible were also given and extended up to 30th April 1968.

*Sathanur Reservoir*.—In Sathanur Reservoir supplies for raising an additional crop in an extent of 12,000 acres were given from 16th June 1967 to 31st October 1967. Supplies for raising short

orm paddy crop on the entire extent were allowed from 15th January 1968. Under the second stage of the reservoir, supplies were allowed for raising a second crop under Tirukoilur Anicut on an extent of 7,100 acres against the normal extent of 5,000 acres.

*Vidur Reservoir.*—The reservoir was opened for irrigation on 23rd October 1967 after a delay of nearly 22 days. Extension of supply was allowed up to 18th March 1968.

*Tambaraparani System.*—The storage in Papanasam Reservoir was poor from the beginning of the season due to the failure of South-West Monsoon. Supplementing with supplies drawn from the Manimuthar Reservoir regulation was done judiciously to bring kar crop to harvest. No difficulty was felt in allowing supplies for the Pishanam crop as the reservoir received good inflows during North-East Monsoon period.

*Manimuthar Reservoir.*—The reservoir received good inflows only in second fortnight of November 1967. Supplies to feed all the tanks included in the regular and reserve list and also to 40 tanks outside the system were allowed from 14th December 1967 onwards.

*Neyyar Irrigation Project.*—The Kanyakumari branch canal of the Madras State was opened for irrigation on 2nd June 1967 and supplies extended up to middle of February 1968.

*Gomukhi Project.*—The reservoir was opened for irrigation on 1st October 1967 for an extent of 2,500 acres. An additional extent of 2,500 acres was also given supply from 11th November 1967. Supplies were extended up to 7th April 1968.<sup>2</sup>

*Manjalar Reservoir.*—The Manjalar main canal was opened on 1st November 1967 for an extent of 750 acres. Supplies were extended up to 21st April 1968. Supplies will also be allowed for raising a second crop on an extent of 800 acres under the existing anicuts across Manjalar River below the Manjalar Reservoir.

The progress in the execution of irrigation projects is given below.

*Manimukthanadhi Project.*—The scheme was cleared by the Planning Commission in March 1966 and the Government accorded sanction to the scheme on 31st May 1966. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 91.00 lakhs.

The work on the masonry dam portion is in good progress. Earth work excavation for foundation has been completed. Ninety per cent of foundation concrete has been laid, 50 per cent of masonry work for the construction of regulator wings, returns, piers and abutments are completed and remaining work is in progress. Apron concrete work has been completed fully. Regarding the earthen dam, the formation of earthen embankment work has been completed about 75 per cent. Cut off trench and rock toe work is in progress. The works are in full swing and are in various stages of progress.

*Ramanadhi and Gatana Projects—Ramanadhi Project.*—The scheme was cleared by the Planning Commission in March 1966 and the Government have accorded sanction to the scheme on 15th November 1966. The scheme was technically sanctioned for Rs. 95.70 lakhs in December 1966.

The preliminary works such as clearing jungles, marking dam alignment, preparation of working estimates, demarkation of water spread area, formation of approach road, etc., are in progress.

*Gatana Project.*—The scheme was cleared by the Planning Commission in December 1966 and the Government have accorded sanction to the scheme on 1st January 1967 and has technically sanctioned for Rs. 173.8 lakhs.

The preliminary works such as clearing jungles, marking dam alignment, preparation of working estimates, demarkation of water spread area, formation of approach road, etc., are in progress.

The Ramanadhi and Gatana Projects were inaugurated on 10th January 1967.

*Chittar Pattanamkal Scheme.*—Sanction was accorded by Government for Rs. 6.84 crores and the scheme was technically sanctioned by Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for Rs. 7.33 crores. The stage of execution during the year is as noted below :—

*Head Works—Chittar Dam I and II.*—Earth work in the reach 0.1385 has been completed. Formation of earth dams is in progress. Nearly 60 per cent of works under Chittar I and II are completed. Raising F.R.L. of Pochippalai and Perunchani dam are nearing completion.

*Pattanamkal Canal Works.*—The excavation of canal works is in progress. Nearly 60 per cent of the works are completed.

*Radhapuram Canal Works.*—The excavation of canal works is in progress. All the head sluices for distributaries and field boches have been completed. Earth work and lining the main canal have been completed by 7/66. Nearly 55 per cent of works are completed.

*Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works.*—During the year 396 continuation works and 153 new works were in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 444.40 lakhs.

*Desilting-cum-Reclamation Works.*—Under Desilting-cum-Reclamation scheme 48 continuation schemes and 41 new works costing about Re. 34.48 lakhs were in progress during the year in Chingleput, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts.

*Central Designs Office.*—Designs and drawings for the major schemes such as Chittar-Pattanamkal, Perambikulam Dam, Ramanadhi Reservoir Scheme, Manimukthanadhi Project, etc., were prepared. Designs and drawings for breach closing of Vidur Dam, modernising Vaigai Channel and Sholayar Dam were also prepared.

*Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.*—The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, continued its research activities during the year and achieved considerable progress in all problems on different studies such as Fundamental and Basic maintenance, Project and M.I. Studies. It has also contributed to studies on ground water potential. 19 I.R.S. reports and one miscellaneous report were prepared. Studies were continued on various problems such as hydraulic experiments and Fundamental and Basic Research Problems.

*Soil Mechanics and Research Division.*—During the year, a number of soil and water samples and other building materials like cement, sand, surki, limo, steel, tiles, etc., were received in this Laboratory for evaluating their suitability for construction purposes. Relevant tests were conducted and reported. Soil samples collected along the alignment of water supply pipe lines were also tested for determining the corrosive constituents present in the soils. Manufacturing of various testing equipments and instruments for installation in dams were taken up on receipt of specific orders from Public Works Department and other departments of Madras State, private bodies and other States of the Union. Studies on Basic and Fundamental research were continued on the problem allotted by the C.B.I.P. and C.S.I.R. as grant-in-aid schemes. Standard sand is extracted from the white sand which is available at Ennore near Madras.

*Gauging Division.*—The preparation of water year books for Tambaraparani at Sivaikuntam and Vellar at Sholiatope are at various stages of progress. Forty-four current meters were received and re-rated after attending to repairs, replacements, reconditioning, etc. Two issues of New Irrigation Era (viz) No. 3 and 4 of Vol. X were published during the year. The results of joint gaugings done across the river Lakshmanathirika at Unduvadi, Right Bank and left bank channel at Krishnarajasagar were finalised.

### **Parambikulam-Aliyar Project**

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose and multi-valley Project which contemplates the utilisation of water and power resources of the Inter-State rivers in the Western Ghats for the benefit of the Madras and Kerala States.

The Project is designed for the provision of Irrigation facilities for about 2,40,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of the Coimbatore District in addition to stabilising and augmenting the requirements of irrigation in the Chittur area of Kerala State and also producing hydro-power to an extent of 1,85,000 K.W. The Project is intended for raising dry crops, wet cultivation being permitted only in low lying areas likely to be water-logged, or affected by seepage and where no other crops will grow. The extent that is to be localised for wet cultivation is expected to be about 20 per cent of the total ayacut.

The Project integrates seven west flowing rivers by constructing reservoirs and diversion works across them and inter-connecting them by means of tunnels. These tunnels divert the waters impounded in the reservoirs to the East for the irrigation of lands in Coimbatore District and in the Chittoor area of Kerala State. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging from +3760 to +1050 which fact enables utilising the drops between the rivers to develop hydro-power. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 58.85 crores.

The Project works were taken up for execution at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. They were continued during the Third Five Year Plan and have been carried over to the Fourth Plan period also for completion in all respects. The construction programme of the Project has, however, been so phased that it facilitates progressive utilisation of the potential created.

Culminating seven years of construction work, the second phase of Parambikulam-Aliyar multi-purpose and multi-valley project has been commissioned for irrigation and power generation on

12th January 1967 by the Prime Minister. Through a chain of dams, tunnels, power-houses, canals and channels, water will flow over 125 miles from the Western side of the Western Ghats where the annual rainfall is of the order of about 200 inches to the parched plains on the East where the annual rain fall is as low as 20 inches.

The phased programme for the physical completion of the Project work for the proposed ayacut of 2.40 lakhs acres is as follows :—

To end of—	ACRES.
1964-65 .. .. .	33,000
1965-66 .. .. .	1,00,000
1966-67 .. .. .	1,40,000
1967-68 .. .. .	1,70,000
1968-69 .. .. .	2,40,000

However, the programme as drawn up above cannot be realised after 1966-67, due to non-diversion of Thekkadiaz and Nixer waters.

During 1967, the South-West Monsoon was normal in P.A.P. region but the North-East Monsoon was almost a failure. Hence, the storage position in the P.A.P. reservoirs was not good. However, with the available inflows, irrigation supplies were given to a total extent of 1,48,000 acres of P.A.P. ayacut as detailed below :

<i>Name of canal.</i>	<i>Extent of ayacut.</i>
	ACRES.
Parambikulam Main Canal .. .. .	85,839
Udumalpet Canal .. .. .	17,941
Pollachi Canal .. .. .	23,379
Vettaikaranpudur Canal .. .. .	11,346
Aliyar Feeder Canal .. .. .	4,592
Sethumadai Canal .. .. .	4,971
	<hr/>
	1,48,068
	or
	<u>1,48,000</u>

Besides the above, irrigation supply was also given to the existing old ayacut of about 30,000 acres under Palar and Aliyar in Madras and Kerala States. Special mention must be made about the timely and adequate supply given to the old ayacut of about 20,000 acres under Aliyar in Kerala State limits, at a very critical time, as a measure of goodwill in the operation of this Inter-State Project.

In order to ensure speedy development of ayacut, a Project Utilisation Team consisting of officers of the Public Works Department, Revenue and Agriculture Departments headed by a Special Officer of the rank of Senior Collector is functioning in the Project under the guidance of a Co-ordination Board. Loans are advanced to the ryots through the Land Mortgage Bank from the funds of Agricultural Refinance Corporation for the reclamation of lands, purchase of seeds, manure, etc., at an average rate of Rs. 600 per acre. A number of model farms have been opened in the ayacut area, to demonstrate to the ryots the optimum utilisation of Canal waters for irrigated dry crops, method of irrigating dry crops, application of fertilisers, etc.

The expenditure on the Project up to the Second Plan period was Rs. 426.71 lakhs. During the Third Plan period it was Rs. 2,621.16 lakhs. The up-to-date expenditure in the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 3,505.28 lakhs.

During the year 1966-67, the extent thrown open for irrigation was 68,652 acres and the area irrigated was 38,098 acres.

*Salient features of the project.*—The Project is the only multi-purpose and multi-valley one of its kind in the South and possibly also the whole of India.

The Project is a difficult and complicated one with numerous technical problems and design features. Yet the entire investigation, planning, design, execution, management and control of the whole Project has been done by the Indian Engineers without any foreign consultants or assistance.

The Project is an outstanding example of the full utilisation of irrigation and power potentials of a river in the formation and execution of the work.

The Project is a fine example of inter-State Co-operation between the two States, where available water resources have been harnessed for the mutual benefit of both States and of the perfect

co-ordination and co-operation between different departments of the State itself and the corresponding departments of Kerala and with the Central Water and Power Commission and Ministry of Irrigation and Power of the Government of India.

#### **Electricity—Madras State Electricity Board**

*General.*—The Madras State Electricity Board continued to be in charge of generation and distribution of electricity in the State. There was no addition to the generating capacity of 1,070 M.W., in the Board during the year. However, with the addition of one 100 M.W. T.A. set at Neyveli on 28th March 1967 the installed capacity rose to 400 M.W. in the Neyveli Thermal Station which is owned by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The simultaneous maximum grid demand during the period was 954 M.W.

Power generated during 1967, in all the Power Stations including power purchased from Neyveli, Mysore and Kerala was 4,704 million units as against 4,012 million units in the previous year.

*Power consumption.*—During 1967 the power consumed in Madras State was 3,846 million K.W. Hrs. The consumption of power by H.T. loads form 61 per cent of the total and the L.T. loads form 39 per cent of the total power sales in the State. The Industrial load consumed the maximum power 48.7 per cent of the total and next comes agriculture 24.9 per cent of the total. The balance of the power is mainly supplied to the bulk supply received by the licensees and other States (13.3 per cent of the total) domestic supply (4.5 per cent of the total) and commercial supply (5.5 per cent of the total).

The total power sales during 1967 was 3,846 million K.W. Hrs. as against 3,306 million K.W. Hrs. in 1966.

About 1,40,764 new consumers were given supply during the course of the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of the year to 15.88 lakhs with total connected load of 28,44,066 K.Ws.

Three thousand five hundred and ninety-six villages and hamlets were electrified and 49,569 agricultural pump-sets were connected up during the year. At the end of the year 27,672 towns, villages and hamlets were electrified and 3,26,153 agricultural pump-sets were deriving the benefits of electricity.

Two thousand six hundred and seventy-two kilometres of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 9,845 kilometres of L.T. lines were energised during the year bringing the total to 44,199 kilometres and 87,692 kilometres respectively by the end of December 1967 in the Board's area.

One thousand seven hundred and seventy-three distribution transformers with aggregate capacity of 1,36,555 KVA were engaged during the year. There were 20,007 distribution transformers with aggregate capacity of 15,00,197 KVA in Board's area at the end of December 1967.

The Madras Power Grid covers all the districts of the State and comprises twelve Hydro Power Stations, two Thermal Power Stations with installed capacity of 1,070 M.W., besides the Neyveli Thermal Station with an installed capacity of 400 M.W. 1,31,891 kilometres of E.H.T. and H.T. transmission and distribution lines of varying voltages up to 230 K.V., 225 Extra High Tension and High Tension Sub-Stations and 20,007 distribution transformer stations.

The financial particulars for the year 1967 were as follows :—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Gross revenue .. .. .	4,257.62
Revenue expenses .. .. .	2,994.63
Capital expenditure .. .. .	3,092.15

The present Madras Grid is operated as a single unit with twelve Hydro and two Thermal Stations under the direct control of the Board besides Neyveli Thermal Station and the Mysore Grid inter-connected by a net work of 110 K.V. and 230 K.V. lines. The 230 K.V. line of the Madras Grid will facilitate the effective utilisation of power within the State and also the efficient inter-change of power between Madras and the neighbouring States. The demand for power for industrial and agricultural purposes continued to be on the increase. The average daily grid power generation during the year was 129 lakhs compared to 110 lakhs per day during the previous year.

The supply position of coal for both the thermal stations at Madras Basin Bridge and Madurai—Samayanallur was satisfactory.

Maximum possible export was given to Hydro Stations whenever the water position in the hydro reservoirs was critical.

Out of the total energy of 4,704 million units, 61 per cent is from Hydro and 8 per cent is from Thermal Stations belonging to the Board and the balance of 27 per cent and 4 per cent relates to power purchased from Neyveli and Mysore State respectively.

The demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes is on the increase. To meet this ever increasing demand, eight continuing schemes and 16 new schemes were taken up for execution. The expenditure incurred on these schemes during 1966-67 was Rs. 2,800.54 lakhs.

*Rural Electrification Scheme.*—Madras continues to lead all other States in Rural Electrification. During Third Plan 10,822 numbers of villages including hamlets were electrified and 1,33,252 numbers of agricultural pump-sets were connected up as against a target of 8,000 villages (including hamlets) and 1 lakh pump-sets. The total number of villages electrified and number of pump-sets connected up as at the end of December 1967 was 27,672 and 3,26,153 respectively.

*Investigation of new schemes.* Scheme reports in respect of three new schemes have been forwarded to Government of India.

Detailed investigation of Cholatipuzha Hydro Electric Scheme (60 M.W.) in Nilgiris, Nellithurai Hydro Electric Scheme (50 M.W.) in Nilgiris 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 seven schemes continued to progress.

The Board attaches considerable importance to Rural Electrification Schemes and Extension Schemes to Harijan Colonies also receive special attention. The Government have enhanced the subsidy from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs for 1967-68 and to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1968-69 in order to complete the electrification of Harijan Colonies attached to electrified villages expeditiously.

### **Electrical Inspectorate**

*Functions.*—The Electrical Inspectorate headed by the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is in charge of administration of various statutes concerning electricity such as Indian Electricity Act and Rules thereunder, the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954, the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939, and the Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.

There are 13 distributing electric licensees in the State, eight of them being private electric licensees and the remaining five are municipal licensees.

Additional compensation under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1954, was declared in respect of the following two undertakings as noted against each during the year :—

	RS.
1. Kanadukathan Electrical Undertaking ..	1,53,575-00
2. South Arcot Electrical Undertaking ..	2,13,532-39

No loan was granted to the private electric licensees during the year.

*Revision of tariff.*—The following licensees have revised their rates for certain categories of L.T. supply with effect from 1st September 1967 :—

- (i) Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company, Limited.
- (ii) Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Electric Supply Company, Limited.

*Crash Programme.*—The number of filter-points connected by the licensees during the year under 'Crash Programme' is given below :—

- (i) South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. 304
- (ii) Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. 118
- (iii) Nagapatnam Electric Supply Company, Limited. 4

No further loan was granted to the licensees under 'Crash Programme'. Sanction of the loan for the V Stage under Crash Programme was not considered in view of the proposed acquisition of the three electrical undertakings in the Thanjavur district.

*Rural Electrification.*—Fifty-four representations were received for rural electrification purposes and action has been taken thereon.

*Electrification of Harijan Colonies.*—The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 21,026-20 as capital subsidy to the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, in respect of 12 unremunerative Harijan Colonies electrified by them.

*Electricity Tax.*—Under the Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962, and the rules there under, total inspections conducted during the year 1967 are as follows :—

(1) Madras State Electricity Board offices ..	53
(2) Licensees .... ..	10

*Administration of Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939.*—During 1967, the books of accounts of eleven electrified licensees were inspected under the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

*Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.*—The total number of cinemas in the State are as shown below :—

Permanent .. .. .	576
Touring .. .. .	508
Total ..	<hr/> 1,084 <hr/>

During the year 1967, 1,216 electrical certificates were issued and renewed both for permanent and touring cinemas.

*Cinema Operator's Licences issued—*

(a) Number of fresh licences issued .. ..	204
(b) Number of licences renewed : .. ..	518
(c) Number of duplicate licences issued ..	11

*Cinema Operator's Examinations—*

(a) Number of candidates appeared ..	281
(b) Number of candidates passed .. ..	116
(c) Number of candidates passed with distinction.	3

*Administration of Indian Electricity Act and Rules.*—The Inspectorate carried out in all 5,921 inspections as against 4,375 inspections in 1966, besides approving 132 H. V. Routes, 526 H.V. Consumer installations and issue or revalidation of permits in 458 cases.

*Electrical Accidents—*

	<i>Fatal.</i>	<i>Non-fatal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1) Board's area .. .. .	170	147	317
(2) Licensee's area .. .. .	38	48	86
Total ..	<hr/> 208 <hr/>	<hr/> 195 <hr/>	<hr/> 403 <hr/>

During the year 1967, 25 new consumer's installations were brought into beneficial use.

There was no power cut during 1967.

Relaxation was given to Chettinad Cement Corporation, Limited, Puliur, Karur under Rule 31(1).

In 27 cases, sanction was accorded under Section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

The Inspectorate conducted 2,595 Laboratory Tests including 329 R.S.S. Metres.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—The total revenue realised by the Inspectorate during the year 1966-67 was Rs. 604.77 lakhs as detailed below :—

	RS.
	IN LAKHS.
(i) Electricity Tax .. .. .	563.27
(ii) Electricity Duty .. .. .	31.19
(iii) Under Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 ..	9.61
Total ..	<hr/> 604.07 <hr/>

The total expenditure incurred by the Inspectorate during the year was Rs. 10.73 lakhs.

## Chapter XIII

### TRANSPORT

#### Madras State Transport

The nationalised bus service in the State of Madras entered the twentieth year on 1st April 1967. There was steady all-round expansion in the activities of the undertaking besides improvement in the services.

The fleet strength has increased from 1,189 as on 31st December 1966 to 1,398 at the end of the year 1967. The routes were augmented by 143 services by the end of 1967. To serve the transport needs of the City and its neighbourhood, 920 services were provided in the basic routes besides peak hour shuttle services and specials thus covering an effective mileage (including Express) of 57,577,869 in this year. The peak hour split services were continued to be operated to ease the congestion. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 335,258,925. The collection was Rs. 80,525,422 for the entire organisation.

The services operated are as follows :—

Classification. (1)	Number of routes.		Number of services.	
	1966. (2)	1967. (3)	1966. (4)	1967. (5)
1 City routes .. ..	95	121	583	639
2 City peak hour services ..	26	22	41	35
3 City shuttle services ..	12	11	12	11
4 Suburban services ..	36	38	185	194
5 District services ..	—	29	..	99
6 Express services ..	42	53	123	143

Eleven routes were introduced in the long distance services during 1967 and 28 routes were introduced in the City and suburban services during the year.

Besides operation of regular services specials were run to provide easy and quicker means of transport during fairs and festivals without affecting the normal schedules. Special services were operated on Sundays for sight-seeing in and around the City. The seasonal service to Vedanthangal and also touching Mahabali-puram were continued to operate.

Buses were also chartered to the public and to educational institutions. During the year buses were also hired out to the Collector of Madras for carrying the Burma Repatriates as was done in 1966. These services were operated between Harbour and Camp sheds where the repatriates were provided housing.

Inter-State services between Madras and Tirupathy were operated as was done in the previous year.

The number of accidents during the year was as follows :—

Insignificant	...	..	3,119
Minor	..	..	808
Major	...	..	30
Fatal	..	..	66
Total			4,023

Four hundred new bus bodies were built during the year. The total number of breakdowns during the year was 7,992 and the breakdown statistics was 0.14 per 10,000 miles.

*Civil Works.*—Owing to the expansion of the department arising out of the nationalisation of routes, a bus stand at High Court Compound was constructed at a cost of Rs. 76,314 during the year.

The seats reservation system in long distance express services were continued to be made 10 days in advance. In the City and mofussil services the issue of season tickets were continued. Concessional season tickets to *bona fide* students were issued at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 for one up and one down journey in any City routes.

Passengers' waiting shelters at important places were erected from out of the Passengers' Amenity Fund, through the Corporation of Madras. Donations from public for the erection of shelters were also received and this sum was utilised for the purpose.

The City Transport Advisory Committee was reconstituted during the year with representatives from among the public, student and employees in private companies. The Committee met periodically and discussed improvement with regard to the services operated in the interest of the travelling public.

Long distance route bus guide was printed during the year and sold to public at a low cost. Valuable properties left behind in buses by the passengers were restored to them. Conductors were given cash rewards for the properties, handed over to this department both by public and department.

*Publicity and propaganda works.*—Press releases were given then and there to enable the public to know the introduction of new routes, revision of timings and special information, etc., etc.

*Training scheme.*—Classes for heavy vehicle training to drivers were continued as also refresher course for conductors were continued. The Works Committee consisting of employees and officials met periodically in order to maintain good relationship between the management and the employees.

A sum of Rs. 3,020 was paid to 133 employees or their dependants being the sanction from the compassionate relief fund towards the funeral expenses of the members of the family or of the employees respectively. During the period a sum of Rs. 3,539-50 was collected as fine from the employees and deposited in the Reserve Bank of India.

*Medical concessions, etc.*—About 7,710 medical concession certificates were issued to the employees for treatment in the Government hospitals for themselves or for the members of their families. A sum of Rs. 23,318-52 was reimbursed to the Gazetted and Non-gazetted employees of this department being the cost of medicines purchased by them. During the period 25 tuberculosis cases, one leprosy case and two mental cases were referred and arrangements made for hospitalisation. These cases were referred to various hospitals according to the nature of disease. Fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-six cases were treated as out-patients in the dispensary attached to this department and 560 cases were referred to various hospitals. Annual indent of drugs, etc., for the use of dispensary were received from the medical stores depot and special drugs, which were entitled for reimbursement were also prescribed to the patients.

Industrial safety award was given to the Chromeper workshop this year also for having averted accidents in the workshop.

#### **Kanyakumari Branch**

The fleet strength at the end of the year was 203 as against 167 in the previous year and it rose from 131 to 159. Fifteen new Mafussi routes and 8 peak hour services were introduced during the year.

Buses were hired to private parties without affecting the normal schedules, the mileage and collection being 58,396 and Rs. 1,09,854-22 respectively. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 42,911,100 as against 33,759,939 in the previous year.

*Accidents.*—The number of accidents during the year was 523. Out of 523 accidents, 4 were fatal, 20 were major and the rest were minor and insignificant.

The total number of breakdowns during the year was 1,055 at the ratio of 0.15 per 10,000 miles.

The following are the details of construction achievements during the year :—

(1) Extension of north light roof building at Ranithottam workshop. Estimate, Rs. 2.65 lakhs. The work has been completed. An amount of Rs. 1,292 has been spent during the year.

(2) Improvement to office building and depot at Meenakshipuram. Estimate, Rs. 7,850. The work has been completed except providing B.T. surface. An amount of Rs. 4,074 has been spent during the year.

(3) Improvement to lavatory and scavenge system at Meenakshipuram depot. Estimate, Rs. 7,000. The work has been completed. An amount of Rs. 4,446 has been spent during the year.

(4) Construction of a depot at Kuzhithurai. Estimate, Rs. 7.37 lakhs. The work has been completed. An amount of Rs. 73,890 has been spent during the year.

(5) Construction of a maintenance shed at Tuticorin Depot. Estimate, Rs. 24,600. The work has been completed. An amount of Rs. 17,860 has been spent during the year.

(6) Forming of a dust proof yard and water supply arrangements at Tuticorin depot. Estimate Rs. 24,400. The work up to water bound macadam surface completed. An amount of Rs. 6,480 has been spent during the year.

(7) Providing barbed wire fencing and filling in the lower portion at Tuticorin depot. Estimate, Rs. 23,000. The work has been completed. An amount of Rs. 18,484 has been spent.

Facilities to employees such as Recreation Club, Sports, Dispensary, Credit Society, Bonus, Fines Fund, etc., were also continued during the year.

## Motor Vehicles Administration

*Administrative set-up.*—(a) *State level.*—A member of the Board of Revenue continued to be the Transport Commissioner. The State Transport Appellate Tribunal and the Additional State Transport Appellate Tribunal also continued to function as full-time officers.

As a measure of economy all additional posts sanctioned in 1965 were abolished. The posts so abolished were those of the Joint Transport Commissioner and Ex-Officio Secretary to Transport Commissioner, the Engineering Cell and the Planning and Development Wing. Also, the Zonal Offices created for decentralisation of work with one Assistant Transport Commissioner, one Joint Regional Transport Officer and one Assistant Engineer (Motor Vehicles) for each of the four zones of Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai were abolished.

The Transport Commissioner was assisted by the Deputy Transport Commissioner, the Assistant Transport Commissioner (Intelligence), the Senior Accounts Officer and two Assistant Secretaries. The Deputy Transport Commissioner was performing the functions of the Joint Transport Commissioner.

(b) *At district level.*—The Commissioner of Police, Madras, continued to be Regional Transport Authority for Madras City with the Deputy Commissioner (Traffic and Licensing) as his Secretary.

In the mofussil, the Collectors continued to function as Regional Transport Authorities with the Regional Transport Officers of the District concerned as their Secretaries.

In the case of Coimbatore district, as the work load was heavy for one Regional Transport Officer, an additional Regional Transport Officer was appointed with Headquarters at Erode to attend to all work relating to the area comprising of the revenue taluks of Bhavani, Erode, Gobichettipalayam, Dharapuram and Palladam.

The Unit Offices continued to give useful service to the public. The powers and functions of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors in Unit Offices were enlarged to the extent of issue of learners' licences and renewal of licences of the Unit concerned.

*Grant of permits.*—During the year, the Government embarked on a policy of gradual nationalisation of passenger bus transport. The following types of routes were taken up by the Madras State Transport Department as and when the permits held by private operators on such routes expired.—

(a) All routes of 75 miles and above both ordinary and express services.

(b) All routes radiating from or terminating in Madras City irrespective of the length, and

(c) All routes in Kanyakumari district including those which are radiating from or terminating in that district.

Reciprocal agreements have been completed for nationalising inter-State routes passing through Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore States.

In order to meet the ever increasing demand for more transport facilities, more buses continued to be put on road. One hundred and forty-five new routes with 472 buses were put on road providing additional passenger capacity for 28,902 passengers during the year.

The maximum daily permitted mileage in respect of stage carriages was increased to 250 miles. This enabled the operators to increase the number of trips to the maximum.

At the end of 1967, the number of routes operated by buses was 3,186 as against 2,892 in the previous year.

Four Jeep Stage Carriages were on road during 1967. These vehicles continued to pay tax under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act at concessional rate, i.e., at one-third of the rate applicable to ordinary stage carriages.

State-wide permits for Public and Private carriers were granted liberally according to the demands made. Temporary permits pending grant of pucca permits, after observing the necessary formalities, were also granted liberally. For free flow of goods between one State and another, Composite Permits for Public Carriers valid for all the neighbouring States of Andhra, Kerala, Mysore and Maharashtra on reciprocal basis were also granted.

Omni-bus permits to carry tourists on Contract throughout the State were also issued.

State-wide permits for ordinary taxis, Tourist Taxis and Luxury Coaches were also continued to be issued freely.

*Vehicular position.*—The vehicular position at the end of 1967 is given below with comparative figures for 1966 :—

Year.	Non-transport vehicles.	Transport vehicles.				Others.	Total.
		Stage Carriages.	Public Carrier.	Private Carrier.	Contract Carriages.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1967 ..	71,361	7,319	10,738	3,095	7,037	1,016	29,255
1966 ..	60,313	6,824	10,648	3,134	5,811	719	27,130

The long distance express buses run by the Madras State Transport Department became more and popular resulting in introduction of new services and additional services. Express services were also introduced on inter-State routes. The number of express buses at the end of 1967 was 143.

*Fares.*—(a) *Buses.*—The fare structure was revised in respect of buses operating within the City of Madras and other suburban services which operate within a belt of 15 miles or 24 kms. from Madras City. The revised fare structure was aimed at rationalisation of existing fares. On routes in the mofussil on which both Madras State Transport Department and private operators were plying, the fares charged were not uniform. The Minister for Public Works convened a conference of bus operators in the State in August 1967 and an agreement for charging uniform rate of fares on routes operated both by the Madras State Transport Department and private operators was reached.

(b) *Taxis.*—Compulsory fitment of meters was insisted upon in respect of taxis permitted to ply in the municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore. Fare according to the meter was chargeable for journeys within the Municipal limits only.

*Taxation.*—The rate of tax payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 was increased with effect from 1st July 1967 in respect of stage carriages and private cars.

On reciprocal basis single point levy of tax for Contract Carriages plying between Kerala and Madras State was agreed, for 20 vehicles during the year. This is in addition to such concessions

enjoyed by goods vehicles. The number of vehicles enjoying the above concession is as follows :—

Name of State.	Number of vehicles.	
	Goods Vehicles.	Contract Carriages.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras—Kerala .. ..	800	170
Madras—Andhra .. ..	1,760	20
Madras—Mysore .. ..	700	20
Madras—Pondicherry .. ..	367	..

*Revenue.*—There was an increase of Rs. 186 lakhs over the revenue for this Department during 1967–68. The net receipt for 1967–68 is Rs. 1,682 lakhs against Rs. 1,496 lakhs for 1966–67.

*Supply position of chassis.*—There was improvement in the supply position and so the Central Government removed Control over the sale and distribution of commercial vehicles. This Department continues to arrange to supply chassis and other vehicles intended for all Government Departments except Madras State Transport Department at rate contract price. Some local bodies also avail the facility and make their purchases through this Department. Auto-rickshaws for which there was no control was brought under Scooter Control Order.

*Tourism.*—Tourism was continued to be promoted by the liberal and quicker grant of permits for all types of vehicles chartered by tourists. Seven imported limousines were added to the fleet of tourist taxis.

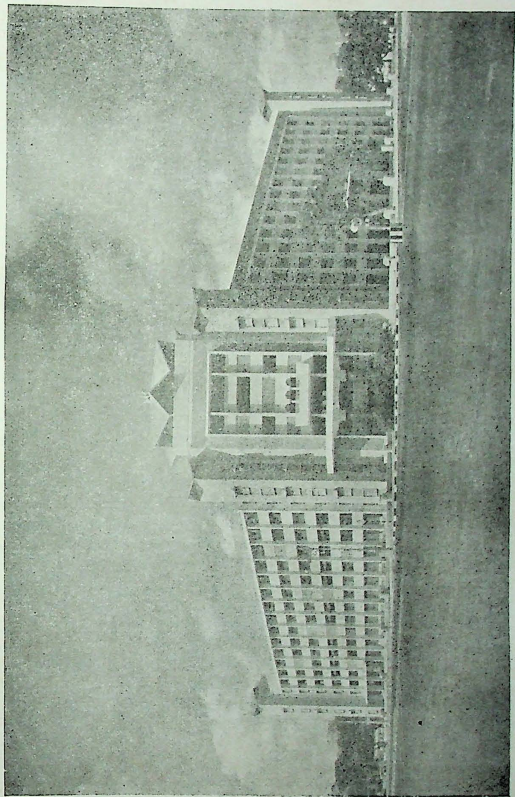
*Advisory Bodies.*—The Madras State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee and the Greater Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee met twice during the year and made useful suggestions.

The District Level Development Committees also met as usual and gave useful recommendations.

*General.*—The Department recorded steady progress during the year.

#### Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation continued to function as separate wing under the Madras State Transport Department on a commercial basis during the year with the addition of a new post of Senior Accounts Officer to look after the



" EZHILAGAM " ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING AT CHEPAUK MADRAS.

accounts work of the organisations exclusively. As a result of implementation of the first phase of the Reorganisation Scheme of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation, the out-turn of work appreciably increased during the year and full particulars are furnished below :—

Major repairs .. .. .	262
Second line repairs .. .. .	2,354
Minor repairs .. .. .	8,392
Number of vehicles inspected by the Inspection Teams.	998

No appreciable headway could be made in implementing the second phase of the scheme dealing with construction of new workshops in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation due to lack of funds, procedural delays caused in acquisition of sites, etc. The third phase regarding the opening of new workshops at Coimbatore and Kanyakumari has also been deferred to 1968 to be considered as Part II Scheme. The object of the reorganisation scheme which is to afford reasonable facilities for efficient and economical maintenance of motor vehicles of Government departments and elimination on dependance on private workshops for repairs, can be achieved in a full measure only after the remaining two phases are implemented in full.

The workshops at Madras, Thanjavur and Madurai continued to supply petrol, oil and lubricants to Government Departmental Vehicles through I.O.C. Pumps. At Salem supply is continued through Caltex pump and it will be changed over to I.O.C. pump after suitable alternative accommodation is fixed.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit which was formed in 1966 is building up a buffer stock of spare parts for meeting the demands of the four workshops and other Government departmental officers. Tyres and tubes were continued to be supplied to various Government departments on rate contract system. Batteries were supplied at competitive rates after entering into agreement with Thiru G.E.C. and Thiru Lucas Company Limited. Suitable facilities were offered for retreading of tyres through approved companies at competitive rates. Similarly, a list of approved private workshops was communicated to all Government departments where repairs could be carried out at reasonable rates whenever the workshops had no spare capacity.

## Chapter XIV

### PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

#### Public Works

The Public Works Department functioned during the year under the control of the Chief Engineer (General). Under this Department there are two other Chief Engineers, one in charge of Buildings and the other in charge of Irrigation. The Government Architect, the Electrical Branch, the Workshops Branch and the Boiler Branches were also under the general control and supervision of the Chief Engineer (General). There are 15 Superintending Engineers, each in charge of a Circle, of which five are regional circles and ten are special circles in charge of specific functions such as Designs, Special Buildings, Irrigation, Planning, Marine Works, etc. During the year four new divisions to attend to flood works were formed in the places noted below :—

- (1) Madurantakam (Chingleput district);
- (2) Wandiwash (North Arcot district);
- (3) Tindivanam; and
- (4) Villupuram (South Arcot district).

The following works were completed during the year 1967—

*General Administration.*—Construction of Administrative Office building with compound in D.M.S. Office compound at Teynampet.

Construction of a canteen block in the compound of the Central Office buildings in D.M.S. Office, Teynampet and carrying out certain improvements to new block.

Construction of central office building in Chepauk.

Construction of office buildings and quarters at Dharmapuri for new Dharmapuri district.

Construction of M.L.A's Hostel, Government Estate, Madras.

*Public Works.*—Construction of a two storeyed building in line with existing Garage block on the western side of Secretariat Buildings.

*Education.*—(1) Construction of first floor over the Physics Department in the Presidency College, Madras.

(2) Construction of additional buildings for providing separate accommodation for Women Students in the B.T. College at Orathanad.

(3) Construction of buildings for Government Basic Training School at Aduthurai.

(4) Construction of extension block for Rajah's College, Pudukkottai.

(5) Construction of non-residents students centre in Rajah's College, Pudukkottai.

(6) Construction of buildings for bifurcated course in Government High School, at Agastheeswaram.

(7) Construction of buildings for non-vegetarian ward in Government Senior Approved School, Thattaparai.

(8) Construction of additional buildings for Connemara Public Library, Madras.

(9) Construction of four dormitory blocks for the Sainik School at Amaravathinagar.

(10) Construction of buildings for Tamil Bureau of Publications at D.P.I.'s Office, Compound.

(11) Construction of semi-permanent examination hall in D.P.I.'s Office Compound.

(12) Construction of Science Block for the Government Arts College for Women at Kumbakonam.

(13) Construction of permanent buildings for Periyar E.V.R. College at Tiruchirappalli.

(14) Construction of semi-permanent buildings for the Government Arts College, Ariyahr.

*Medical and Public Health.*—(1) Construction of children ward (for Periyar-Maniammai Ward) at Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

(2) Construction of Anatomy block, dissection hall, canteen block, warden's quarters for the Coimbatore Medical College under Phase I.

(3) Additional floor over Anatomy block for the Chingleput Medical College under II Phase.

(4) Construction of Labour Ward of eight beds with Labour room, Government Hospital, Ponneri.

(5) Construction of O.P. and Administration Block for the new Government Hospital at Sriperumbudur.

(6) Construction of O.P. and Administration block for the new Government Hospital at Ambur.

(7) Construction of T.B. Clinic at Poonamallee.

(8) Improvements to N.G.O.'s T.B. Shed in Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

(9) Additional Hostel for 50 women students in Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.

(10) Additional Hostel building for 100 men students in Stanley Medical College, Madras.

(11) Construction of Chest Clinic, Headquarters Hospital at Dindigul.

(12) Construction of Post-mortum block, Stanley Medical College, Madras.

(13) Construction of Silver Jubilee Auditorium block, Stanley Medical College, Madras.

*Employees' State Insurance Scheme.*—(1) Construction of E.S.I. Dispensary and staff quarters at Avadi.

(2) Construction of E.S.I. Dispensary and Staff quarters at Kumbakonam.

(3) Construction of E.S.I. Dispensary and staff quarters at Tiruppur.

(4) Additional staff quarters, E.S.I. Dispensary at Avadi.

(5) Additional staff quarters, E.S.I. Dispensary at Ambattur.

(6) Additional staff quarters, E.S.I. Dispensary at Cauverynagar.

(7) Additional staff quarters, E.S.I. Dispensary at Ranjeenagar.

(8) Construction of quarters for 1965 Nurses, E.S.I. Hospital, Kilpauk.

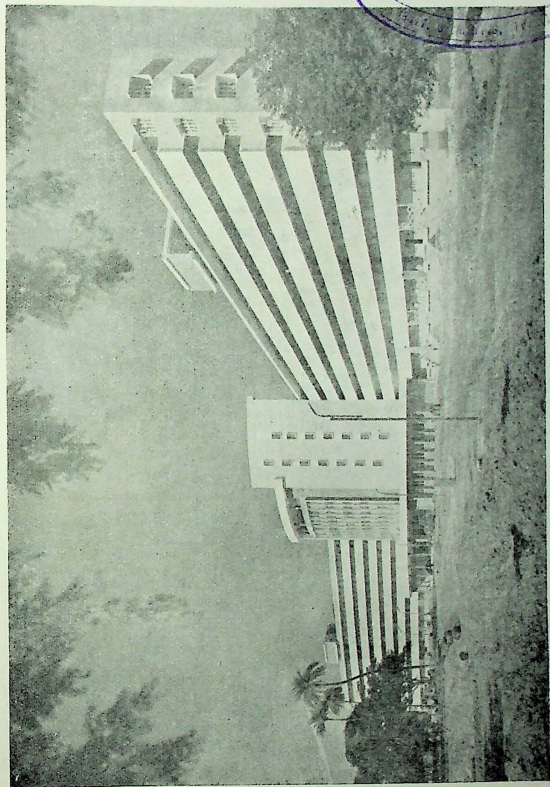
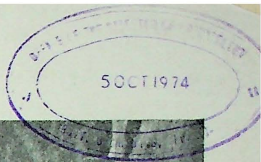
(9) Additional staff quarters, E.S.I. Hospital, Uppilpalayam.

(10) Construction of T.B. Ward at Nagercoil.

*Harijan Welfare.*—Construction of Hostel for 50 boys at Anbil in Tiruchirappalli district.

*Tourism.*—Providing Boating facilities and desilting of lake at Ootacamund.

<i>Minor Ports and Fishing Harbour Schemes.</i>		<i>Estimate-</i>
		RS.
1 Construction of Fishing Harbour at Nagapattinam.		5,90,000
2 Construction of slipway at Nagapattinam ..		85,240
3 Construction of Wharf wall for Cuddalore II stage Fishing Harbour.		8,50,000
4 Building works contemplated under Indo-Norwegian Project at Mandapam.		14,10,000
5 River training works contemplated under Cuddalore Port Development Scheme,		50,70,000



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS' HOSTEL, MADRAS

*Ground Water Investigation and Production Scheme Works ;—**Estimate.*

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. 0.75 m.g., and W.S. Scheme to Madras Refineries Limited, Manali. | 13.6  |
| 2 Preliminary investigations for G.W. in the Cauvery Delta Area.    | 15.76 |

The number of drawings prepared in the Government Architect section during the year was 867.

**PORT TRUSTS.****I. Madras Port Trust Board.**

The revenue receipts for the year 1967 amounted approximately to Rs. 785.02 lakhs as against Rs. 697.12 lakhs during the year 1966.

Including the contribution of Rs. 1.40 lakhs to capital Account, Rs. 41,57,400 to Renewals and Replacement Fund and Rs. 1 lakh to the General Insurance Fund aggregating to Rs. 1,82,57,400 the expenditure for the year 1967 including interest on capital and amortisation of Government loans and interest and commitment charges and repayment of I.B.R.D. loan amounted to Rs. 839.92 lakhs as against Rs. 647.59 lakhs for the previous year.

The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 7,69,34,187 and the outstanding balance to I.B.R.D. was Rs. 571.35 lakhs approximately.

*Imports and Exports.*—The tonnage of imports and exports during the year were 3,768,542 and 2,234,008 respectively as against the corresponding figures of 3,669,481 and 1,906,531 (provisionally furnished in 1967 as 3,735,175 and 1,922,414).

*Important Works.*—During the year eight important items of works were completed and eight works were in progress.

The following 18 items were acquired during the year 1967 :—

1. H.M.T. Lathes—4 Nos.
2. 3 Nos. Welding Sets.
3. 1 No. Pillar Type Drilling Machine.
4. 1 No. Portable ' Pug ' cutting machine.,
5. 1 No. Carbide Tool Grinder and Lapping Machine.
6. 1 No. Belrex Pedestal Type Grinding Machine.
7. 1 No. Eifco Modal Drilling Machine.
8. 1 No. 100 Ton Special Hydraulic Press.
9. 1 No. Hindustan Tractor and 2 Nos. Davis' 10 Ton capacity Trailers.

10. E.O.T. Cranes 2 Nos. 25 T capacity.
11. 1 No. ' Manjeet ' Air Compressor.
12. 4 Nos. Hydraulic Trolley Jacks 5 T capacity.
13. 4 Nos. Hydraulic Trolley Jacks 50 T Capacity.
14. 3 Nos. Revolving Trucks.
15. 1 No. ' Flocar ' Fork Lift Truck.
16. 15 Nos. Gangways for the Traffic use.
17. 1 No. Car Washing Machine for Plant Section.
18. 1 No. 10 T capacity tractor for Plant Section.

The value of stores purchased during the year 1966-67 was as under :—

- (i) Purchased in India.—Rs. 2,97,90,365.12
- (ii) Purchased outside India.—Rs. 1,13,144.04

*Dredging.*—Annual Hydrographic Surveys for 1967 revealed a residual erosion of 572,013 tonnes in the area from River "Cooom" to ' Aga Light ', as against an accretion of 8,928 tonnes recorded during 1965. Jawahar Dock eastern berths which were 33 feet were deepened to 36 feet.

*General.*—The Port experienced bad weather between 15th and 17th May 1967. Danger signal No. 5 was hoisted on the 2nd November 1967. Bad weather with cyclonic storms was experienced during the period from 4th to 9th December 1967. Great dangers signal No. 8 was hoisted on 7th December 1967.

(2) The lighthouse continued to be operated with incandescent light. The light house was closed for public on 15th February 1967 due to the General Elections.

(3) A total number of 1,363 vessels arrived during 1967 as against 1,419 last year.

(4) " *K.R. Ashok* " was on fire on 7th May 1967. The fire was of major intensity and continued to rage in all the holds for over a week and was controlled by total flooding and grounding. The vessel was however refloated by pumping out the water.

(5) The largest super tanker M.V. " *Manhattan* " carrying 75,000 tons of wheat arrived at outer anchorage on 4th May 1967.

(6) " *I.N.S. Vikrant* " called at this port on 16th June 1967 and sailed out on 12th July 1967.

(7) As per the conclusions agreed upon at the meeting of Labour and Transport Ministers with the Representatives of the All-India Port and Dock Workers Federation on the 10th August 1967

the Board has approved of the revised term ' Pay ' by adding D.A. I.R. and C.A., for purpose of Provident Fund in respect of employees who are subscribers to the Provident Fund in Classes III and IV and the ' A ' Category Shore Labour on an ad hoc basis commencing from their salaries for August 1967 payable in September 1967 and onwards.

(8) The Board has approved the introduction of the Incentive Scheme for the workers engaged in the maintenance of Fork Lift Trucks in order to reduce the breakdowns or damages as the case may be to ensure better maintenance.

(9) The Board has implemented the revised rates of Dearness Allowance with effect from 1st February 1967 and 1st June 1967 to the Trust's employees as applicable to the Central Government employees.

(10) The recommendations made by Shri Salim M. Merchant, Sole Member, Central Government Court of Enquiry, appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the terms and conditions of service of ' B ' and ' C ' Categories of shore labour of all major ports were accepted during the year.

The shore workers of this Port were paid ex-gratia amount at the rate of 4 per cent of their Piece Rate and Non-Piece rate earnings excluding the element of House Rent Allowance in any form for the first time.

## II. Port of Tuticorin

The Tuticorin Port continues to rank first in trade among all the Minor and Intermediate Ports in India.

The Port of Tuticorin is administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board constituted by the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Madras Act II of 1924) under the Madras State Government. The Board consists of 17 trustees including Chairman, Vice-Chairman. The Chairman and five Trustees are appointed by Government and eleven are elected from the various trade interests connected with the Port. The Vice-Chairman is elected from among the Trustees.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the period amounts to Rs. 29,02,428-93 as against Rs. 19,22,217-57 for the corresponding period in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,80,211-36. This increase is due to receipt of Rs. 5.50 lakhs as loan assistance from Government of India for implementation of Development Schemes at the Port during III Plan Period.

The total imports for the year amount to 620,905½ tonnes and the revenue collected is Rs. 5,56,274.35.

The total exports for the year amount to 502,824½ tonnes and the revenue collected is Rs. 7,33,861.85. During the period under report, 275 steamers of 2,926,395 cubic metres and 359 sailing vessels of 280,868 cubic metres called at this Port. The amount of Port dues collected is Rs. 2,65,880.77 as against Rs. 2,06,688.97 during the previous year.

Eight adults and three minors arrived at the Port and 4 adults departed from this Port as against 1,192 adults and minors arrived and 538 adults departed during the previous year. Normal weather conditions prevailed during the period.

A branch of Madras Fire Service on a round the clock basis continued to function within the Port Trust foreshore premises during the year till 14th June 1967 a.m. The cost thereof had been met by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board as usual. Arrangements are being made to open a separate Tuticorin Port Trust Fire Station.

A second-class Wireless Station is working round the clock at the Port. V.H.F. facilities are also provided at the Port from 9th March 1967.

The dredger was engaged in deepening the boat channel and also alongside the wharves. Three numbers 100 Ton Mud Punts and three numbers 300 Ton Dumb Barges acquired recently during Third Plan period were used for receiving dredged silt from dredger. One steel non-propelled 100 Ton capacity Water Barge 'Tambara-parani' acquired during April 1967 was put into commission from 9th May 1967 for supply of water to ships visiting the Port.

M.T. 'Mannar' and M.L. 'Comorin' at the Port are in good working order.

The Signal Station continued to work efficiently. Facilities for signalling to vessels in the anchorage by means of Morse Signalling are available throughout day and night. The Hare Island Light House and flag staff are maintained in efficient condition.

Buoys, Moorings and Beacons are being maintained in good order.

The Maritime Day was celebrated at the Port on 5th April 1967 under the Chairmanship of Thiru C.I.R. Machado, Vice-Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust.

I.N.S. Cuddalore was in the Port on 15th and 16th December 1967 in connection with Navy Week.

### Minor Ports

During the year 1967, Madras had three Intermediate Ports at (1) Nagapattinam, (2) Cuddalore and (3) Tuticorin and eight Minor Ports at (1) Tondi, (2) Kilakkarai, (3) Pamban, (4) Kulasekara Pattinam, (5) Colachel, (6) Porto Novo, (7) Ramoswaram and (8) Adirampattinam.

The Port of Adirampattinam was closed and the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 were withdrawn from the Port on and from 14th June 1967.

The following essential items of works were completed in the Minor Ports during the year :—

1. *Cuddalore Port*.—(i) Reconstruction of entire south wharf at a cost of Rs. 4,40,324.

(ii) Providing revetment and construction of wharf wall at Spoil Island at a cost of Rs. 3,27,104.

(iii) Reconstruction of entire North wharf (Southern Reach) at a cost of Rs. 3,94,261.

2. *Nagapattinam Port*.—(i) Extension of wharf wall in continuation of present now south wharf at a cost of Rs. 2,95,452.

(ii) Improvements to timber wharf, including revetment at a cost of Rs. 1,49,854.

(iii) Construction of eastern wall facing sea at a cost of Rs. 1,07,370.

3. *Keelakkarai Port*.—Construction of wharf wall with R.C.C. jetty at a cost of Rs. 1,78,446.

4. *Colachel Port*.—Conducting Boring Operations at a cost of Rs. 86,809.

The following items of works are in progress in the Minor Ports noted against each :—

(1) *Cuddalore Port*.—Construction of breakwaters and river training works at an estimated cost of Rs. 120.74 lakhs. Expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 55,12,907.

(2) *Nagapattinam Port*.—Construction of Passenger Terminal Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. Expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 4,79,628.

*General*.—(i) All labour at Minor Ports in the State of Madras was declared to be public utility service for the purpose of Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947 for a period of six months commencing from 18th January 1967 and for a further period of six months commencing from 1st July 1967.

(ii) The arrangement for conducting private surveys in respect of private sailing vessels and issue of valuation certificates by the Port Officer at Tuticorin, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam Port<sup>s</sup> have been allowed to continue as a permanent measure.

(iii) The Madras Out Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (Madras Act III of 1885), has been extended to the port of Ramoswaram in Ramanathapuram district with effect from 13th September 1967. The rates of landing and shipping fees leviable at the Port under the above Act came into force on and from 15th October 1967.

(iv) The Indian Ports Act, 1908 was withdrawn from the port of Dhanushkodi in Ramanathapuram district on and from 6th September 1967.

*Weather*—(i) *Cuddalore*.—The weather was seasonal. There was moderate rainfall during October, 1967 but in November, 1967 there was heavy to very heavy rainfall associated with strong north-east winds. The port experienced squally weather due to deep depression in the Bay of Bengal on the night of 1st November, 1967 and on the next day.

(ii) *Nagapattinam*.—There was no serious disturbance of weather during the year.

(iii) *Rameswaram*.—The port experienced severe cyclonic weather on 6th, 7th and 8th December, 1967 on account of which the port suffered some damages.

*Passenger Traffic*—*Nagapattinam*.—There was a slight increase in the passenger traffic during the year 1967 when compared with the year 1966. The number arrived during 1967 was 11,553 as against 11,801½ during 1966 and the number sailed was 9,870 during 1967 as against 8,926½ during 1966.

*Rameswaram*.—In this port also there was slight increase in the Passenger Traffic during the year 1967, when compared with 1966. Eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-three persons arrived during 1967, as against 12,066½ during 1966. Twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-four and half persons sailed during 1967 as against 8,042½ during 1966.

*Tonnage and Dues*—(i) *Cuddalore*.—The trade in the import of coal was steady. The main import was coal on Southern Railway account and industrial purpose. Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Sulphate, Muriate Potash, Rock Phosphate and Urea were also imported. The main export of Iron ore and the trade in the export of cement were steady.

(ii) *Nagapattinam*.—There was slight decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels that entered at and cleared from this port and in the collection of Port dues. This was due to non-calling of Straits vessels during October and November 1967.

(iii) *Tondi*.—Only chank fishing vessel M.F.V. "Hameediah" entered and cleared at the port. The above vessel was engaged for chank fishing by T.S.O. Abdul Kader and Sons, Kilakarai.

(iv) *Kilakarai*.—There was considerable increase in the quantity of cargo imported and exported at the port when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase was due to shipment of Coral stones by the Industrial Chemicals, Limited, Sankarnagar.

(v) *Rameswaram*.—The ferry service between Rameswaram and Talaimannar was resumed on 1st January 1967 and again suspended on 3rd November 1967. A bi-weekly passenger service was operated during the period by the Shipping Corporation of India.

(vi) *Pamban*.—The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared were poor when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(vii) *Colachel*.—Three steamers with a total tonnage of 9,552 tons entered and cleared during the period under review against the same number of steamers entered and cleared with 8,981 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(viii) *Porto Novo*.—Three sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 597 entered and two sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 332 cleared.

#### **Madras State Housing Board**

The Madras State Housing Board which was constituted in April 1961, under the Madras State Housing Board Act, 1961 (Madras Act 17 of 1961), has Statewide jurisdiction and at present has three Housing Units at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. The Madras Housing Unit which functioned as a separate unit in the Madras City has been merged with the State

Housing Board consequent on the re-organisation of this office effected on 1st October, 1967. As an agency of the Government for executing various housing schemes, sponsored or assisted by the Central and State Governments, State Housing Board is planning and co-ordinating the housing activities in the State.

*Plan Schemes—A. Centrally Assisted Schemes—(1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—(a) Government Projects.*—In 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 20.29 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimate and the construction of 159 houses (99 houses at Ambattur and 60 houses at Tiruppur) had been completed. The Budget Estimate for 1967-68 is Rs. 9 lakhs and this provision is for the construction of 54 houses at Ambattur, 54 houses at Guindy, 24 houses at Madurai, 12 houses each at Katpadi, Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul. These are all new schemes taken up by the Industries Department for execution in anticipation of Government sanction.

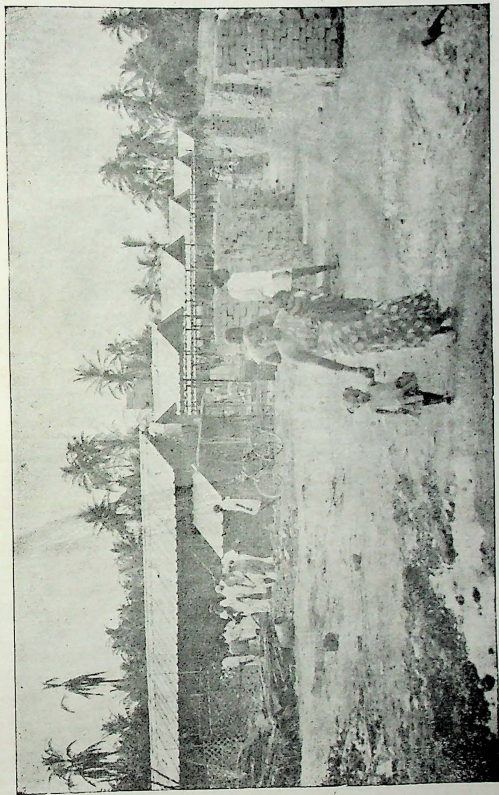
*(b) Co-operative Projects.*—During the Third Five-Year Plan it was proposed to issue loans to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs and subsidy to construct 1,200 tenements. The revision of the physical targets of 1,200 houses as 1,000 houses for the Fourth Five-Year Plan is pending approval. The programme for 1967-68 is for the construction of 200 houses and to issue loans to the extent of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. During 1967-68 up to December, 1967 Rs. 0.63 lakhs was spent and 167 houses were constructed.

*(2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme—(a) Co-operative Societies.*—The programme for 1967-68 is to construct 250 houses and to issue loans to the extent of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. During the year a sum of Rs. 6.30 lakhs was utilised and 103 houses were constructed.

*(b) State Housing Board.*—During 1967 a sum of Rs. 16.70 lakhs was utilised and 294 houses were constructed.

*B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes—(1) Slum Improvement/Clearance Schemes.*—During 1967 a sum of Rs. 72.17 lakhs was utilised by the State Housing Board.

Out of the 491 slums in the Madras City, the Madras Housing Unit has taken up improving/clearing about 100 slums so far. At present, there are about 57 sanctioned schemes on hand covering about 73 slum areas besides a number of pavement dwellers. Besides implementing these schemes, action for formulating schemes and acquiring/alienating/transferring the areas covered by about 30 items are being pursued. The 57 sanctioned schemes on hand envisage the provision of 11,762 open developed plots and 12,337



HOUSES CONSTRUCTED FOR THE VICTIMS OF FIRE ACCIDENT AT MANDAVALI IN MADRAS CITY.

tenements. So far 6,430 tenements have been constructed. About 1,660 tenements are under various stages of construction. During 1966-67, 212 developed plots have been provided and 1,298 tenements have been constructed. The State Housing Board constructed 793 A.C. Sheet roofed tenements and provided immediate relief to those slum dwellers who were affected in fire accidents in the Madras City, at a cost of Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

*Madurai Housing Unit*—In Madurai, three schemes have been taken up which contemplates the provision of 96 open developed plots and 132 tenements. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 12,00,000.

*Coimbatore Housing Unit—Coimbatore.*—In Coimbatore, six schemes have been taken up which contemplate the provision of 1,322 open developed plots and construction of 1,066 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 104.45 lakhs. So far 84 tenements have been completed and 378 have been taken up for construction.

*Salem.*—In Salem, eight schemes have been taken up which contemplate the provision of 620 open developed plots and construction of 216 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 39.74 lakhs. So far, 528 open developed plots have been completed and 216 tenements have been taken up for construction. The Coimbatore Housing Unit is in charge of executing the works in Salem.

*Tiruchirappalli Housing Unit.*—In Tiruchirappalli, three schemes have been taken up. These schemes contemplate the construction of 750 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.12 lakhs. So far 176 tenements have been completed and 80 tenements are under construction.

*Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.*—Under this scheme, the State Housing Board has proposed to acquire about 7,000 acres of land on the fringes of Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and the mofussil places to develop them into neighbourhoods.

A major extent of lands in Kodambakkam Pudoor Part I, Part II, South Madras, West Madras, Kovai Pudoor Phase I and Madurai neighbourhood Phase I Projects has been acquired and development works have been taken up. Allotment of plots in these neighbourhood have been made. During the year, a sum of Rs. 64.24 lakhs has been utilised and an area of 190.78 acres has been acquired.

*Non-Plan Schemes—Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.*—In Madras City, 157 houses/flats were completed and 243 houses/

flats were under various stages of construction. Eighteen flats have been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.71 lakhs at Sengulam, Tiruchirappalli district.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 17.10 lakhs has been utilised by the State Housing Board for the construction of houses under the scheme.

*Union Government Rental Housing Scheme.*—The construction of 42 flats at Madras, 462 flats at Tiruchirappalli, 36 flats at Thanjavur, 60 flats at South Arcot district, 306 flats at Madurai under this scheme has been completed. The construction of 164 flats at Madras, 324 flats at Tiruchirappalli, 174 flats at Thanjavur, 300 flats at Coimbatore, 54 flats at Salem, 90 flats at Dharmapuri is under various stages of construction. A sum of Rs. 26.63 lakhs was utilised during the year.

*Maintenance Works.*—The State Housing Board is entrusted with the maintenance work of Industrial Colonies and the State Government Colonies in Madras City, and the maintenance of such colonies at mofussil is attended to by the units at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli.

*Production Works.*—The Board has started a “Wood Working Unit” for the manufacture of doors and windows for the several schemes of the Board. The Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for taking advance action for the establishment of a Mechanised Brick Plant and the amount has been utilised. The Government of India have decided to establish one Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore at an estimated cost of Rs. 186 lakhs, which is likely to go into regular production by early 1970. The establishment of the plant involves foreign exchange of about Rs. 104 lakhs.

### **Town-Planning**

The Director of Town-Planning, who is an I.A.S. Officer, is in-charge of administration of the Madras Town-Planning Act and relevant provisions under other enactments like the Madras District Municipalities Act, Public Health Act, Factories Act and the Panchayat Act. During the year, regional offices in charge of Regional Deputy Director of Town-Planning with necessary complement of staff have been set up at Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli as a measure of decentralisation in the interest of administrative efficiency, economy and expeditious work.

The department took up the schemes for the preparation of outline Development Plans for 22 Municipal Towns during the Third Five-Year Plan period under the Municipal Master Plan Scheme.

Outline Development Plans generally serve as a guide line plan for the future pattern of development of the town. In the outline Development Plan, areas are zoned for various uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi-public. Each area is zoned after ascertaining the suitability of the site to the particular use and to obtain a balanced development of the town.

There are two field investigation and Survey Units and two Drawing and Design sections attached to the Municipal Master Plan Scheme. The Field Units conduct all the necessary surveys and collect the required data for the preparation of outline Development Plans. During 1967, Field Investigation and Surveys were conducted for two towns and two towns were taken up for investigation.

Studies, analysis and draft study reports (Part I) were completed in respect of three towns and were in progress in respect of four towns.

Twelve new Detailed Town-Planning Schemes were notified out of many schemes suggested and were under preparation by the various local bodies. Draft Schemes and lay-out designs were prepared and furnished by the department in respect of 28 notified scheme areas.

At the end of the year, there were in all 660 Town-Planning Schemes notified under preparation. The schemes were in operation in the Corporation of Madras, Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Townships.

There were in all 89 sanctioned Town-Planning Schemes under various local bodies. These schemes were at various stages of execution and good progress has been made in their execution. Two Town-Planning Schemes were finalised and submitted to Government for sanction. The Government sanctioned two Town-Planning Schemes during the year.

The department disposed of 595 appeals for exemption from Building Rules. Exemptions were granted in 306 cases and refused in 289 cases.

The department also examined and submitted to Government 169 appeals received from local authorities against the orders of the department.

Industrial areas under the provisions of Madras District Municipalities Act were approved for individual sites in five cases in all.

Five proposals for exclusion of areas from residential areas were agreed to during the year.

Twenty-two appeals for relaxation of layout conditions were received and orders were passed on 20 appeals. Two appeals were submitted to Government.

One hundred and forty-four applications for approval of private layout were received and approved under the District Municipalities Act.

One thousand one hundred and ninety factory plans were approved under various rules, during this year. The department also prepared and furnished 70 civil designs to the Municipalities and Panchayats.

All the layouts for public housing and slum clearance project and housing of Municipal Sweepers in the City and mofussil areas were prepared and approved by this department. During the year, 64 layouts were approved under this scheme of Slum Clearance and Co-operative Schemes.

The department examined seven exclusion cases of the various neighbourhood areas and offered remarks thereon. It also furnished detailed Development Plans for 14 neighbourhood schemes.

*Madras and Tiruchirappalli City Master Plans (Central Government Scheme).*—The Madras City Metropolitan Plan Schemes Unit continued its work on the preparation of a Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Madras. The survey data were processed and proposals were worked out. The survey work on the [scheme was completed and the Master Plan for the City Metropolitan area was finalised and got ready for submission to Government during the year. The field work in respect of Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli was taken up during the year with the existing staff.

The plans contemplate the regulation of the overall growth of the Metropolitan areas to ensure, consistent with economy, healthier living and working in more convenient, comfortable and safe environment for the people.

*Coimbatore and Madurai Master Plans (Central Government Scheme).*—An Interim Development Plan for the Coimbatore Metropolitan area was finalised. It is expected that the implementation of this plan will regulate the use of land within the Metropolitan area and ensure ideal living conditions for the people and will provide a frame work to regulate the growth of this rapidly expanding urban centre along scientific lines. The survey work on this scheme was completed and the field work in respect of Master Plan for Madurai Metropolitan area was taken up during the year.

*Regional Plan for Neiveli Lignite Resources Region.*—The Regional Plan for Neiveli Lignite Resources Region (Central Government Scheme) was continued and the field work relating to the surveys of land use and collection of particulars of the population projection, mineral resources, geological aspects and social economic surveys were also continued during the year. The field surveys were completed for Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks. The work in Vridhachalam taluk has been taken up and is in progress.

### Highways and Rural Works

*General.*—The Highways and Rural Works Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer, four Regional Superintending Engineers in charge of circles with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, one Superintending Engineer in charge of Investigation and a Director in the rank of Superintending Engineer in charge of the Highways Research Station.

There were 24 regular divisions, three investigation divisions and five special divisions each under a Divisional Engineer.

Three special divisions were closed during the year after the completion of the works for which these special divisions were created.

There were 110 regular subdivisions including two Transport and Machinery subdivisions and 39 special subdivisions and out of the 39 special subdivisions 14 special subdivisions were closed during the year after the completion of the works.

*Flood Damage Works.*—Due to heavy rains during November and December 1967 extensive damages were caused to the State roads and Government buildings. Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 21.98 lakhs for carrying out necessary repairs to State roads and Government buildings which were damaged in floods, particularly in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Thanjavur districts. Proposals for the allotment of funds to the tune of Rs. 71.71 lakhs for carrying out the flood damage repairs to the National Highways, State Government roads, Panchayat Union roads, Panchayat roads and school buildings in the Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri and South Arcot districts have also been received.

*Rural Works*—(1) *National Water-Supply and Sanitation (Rural) Scheme.*—This scheme is intended to provide protected water-supply to villages having a population of not more than 5,000.

Only the spill over works under this scheme are attended to by this department. This scheme is nearing to a close as most of the works have been completed.

During the end of the calendar year 1967 only two works (viz.), (1) Manachanallur water-supply scheme and (2) Haridiwar-Mangalam water-supply scheme remained to be completed. An amount of Rs. 0.025 lakhs has been spent on the works under this scheme during the year 1967.

(2) *UNICEF assisted Rural Water-Supply Scheme.*—Authoor and Batlagundu blocks in Madurai district were selected to be provided with safe and potable water to the Rural communities of the selected 130 villages. This scheme provides in most of the cases, for Over Head Tank with piped distribution, in a few villages for ground level reservoirs with taps all round and in a few villages for tube wells fitted with hand pumps.

The execution of the works under this scheme has been programmed to be taken up under two phases, viz., First phase (covering 35 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.86 lakhs) and second phase (covering 95 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.88 lakhs) respectively.

The State Government have sanctioned the implementation of the first phase of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 10.86 lakhs to be shared by the following three agencies :—

	(RS. IN LAKHS),
(1) State Government .. .. .	6.17
(2) Authoor and Batlagund Panchayata Unions.	1.69
(3) UNICEF by way of equipment .. ..	3.00
Total ..	10.86

Detailed investigation and preparation of detailed estimates have been completed during the year under review.

*Development Schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc.*—This department continues to execute the works sanctioned under Development schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc. During the calendar year 1967, 18 works in various districts have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,49,02,000.

The following length of roads were ordered to be taken over by Government for maintenance during the calendar year 1967:—

	Length.		
	M.	F.	FT.
Part II for 1967-68 .. .. .	41	2	140
Bus Route Roads for 1967-68 .. .. .	249	7	230

Estimates in 12 bridge works for Rs. 86,07,920 were technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) during the year 1967.

Estimates for nine schemes costing Rs. 42,49,900 were technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) during the year 1967.

*Works.*—The works that were executed in the calendar year 1967 were the spill over works of Third Plan and new works sanctioned thereon during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

*State Highways.*—Apart from the spill over works of Third Plan only three new works costing Rs. 25 lakhs were sanctioned in 1966-67. One more work namely 'Construction of an over bridge in lieu of existing level-crossing at M. 1/4 of Tirunelveli-Shencottah road at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs was sanctioned later and the work will be put into execution shortly. Ten new works costing Rs. 31.72 lakhs were sanctioned in 1967-68. The expenditure incurred on spill over works in Third Plan and on new works sanctioned thereon during the calendar year 1967 works out to Rs. 41.86 lakhs.

*Other Roads (Roads maintained by Panchayat Unions and Panchayats).*—The scheme 'other roads' provides for improvement works in the Ex-District Board roads now maintained by the Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. Apart from the spill over works of Third Plan, due to difficult resources position only nine works at a cost of Rs. 33.83 lakhs were sanctioned during the year 1966-67. The expenditure incurred during the calendar year 1967 works out to Rs. 18.73 lakhs.

*National Highways.*—The Development works and maintenance of National Highways excluding the stretches lying within Municipal limits and towns having a population of 20,000 and more are fully financed by the Government of India. The works in these roads are executed through the agency of State Highways and Rural Works Department. During 1967-68, an allotment of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was sanctioned originally by the Government of India for

original works on National Highways. The anticipated expenditure on these works was expected to be Rs. 12.50 lakhs during 1967-68 and the Government of India has since sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 7,10,100 and with this allotment the total allotment comes to Rs. 12,60,100. The allotment for original works was spent mainly on spill over works which are in various stages of completion.

*Central Road Fund (Allocations).*—Under this scheme, development works on Government roads as well as the other roads are taken up. For works taken up under Central Road Fund (Reserve) the Government of India sanction full or part grant from Reserve fund and the balance is met from Central Road Fund (Allocations). Apart from the spill over works of Third Plan to a value of Rs. 76.20 lakhs, the Government of India have approved in 1966-67, only the following two works under the Central Road Fund allocations for executions :—

	<i>Estimated cost.</i> (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Construction of a causeway across Coleroon river at Tirumanur in Perambalur-Manamadurai road (Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli border).	44.00
2 East Coast road construction of a bridge in the creek near Kovalam.	25.00

An expenditure of Rs. 10.74 lakhs under allocations and Rs. 11.42 lakhs under Reserve was incurred during the year.

*Economic and Inter-State Importance Scheme.*—The scheme for the construction and development of roads of Economic and Inter-State Importance is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The following two new works in Salem district at a total cost of Rs. 31.50 lakhs were sanctioned in the Third Plan and the expenditure on the scheme to the extent of Rs. 31.50 lakhs will be met by the Government of India. These two works were carried over to 1966-67 and 1967-68 for completion as spill over works :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Improvements to Mettur-Kolathur road in Madras State limits to Madeshwaram in Mysore State.	17.00
2 Formation of a road from Theertham to Berikai including construction of bridge and culverts.	14.50
Total ..	31.50

An expenditure of Rs. 6.09 lakhs (Union Funds) has been incurred during the year 1967.

*Metropolitan Development Scheme.*—Madras City has been growing both geographically and demographically. The difficulties caused by increased motorised traffic are actually felt in City especially during peak hours. Certain studies were conducted by the Town-Planning Department to delegate an area of about 450 sq. miles including Corporation of Madras, the whole of Saidapet taluk and parts of Sriperumbudur, Ponneri, Tiruvallur and Chingleput taluks. This area is known as the Madras City Metropolitan area. The Planning Commission has recommended Rs. 6.42 crores for the Metropolitan Transport and Traffic Scheme during the Fourth Plan. Recently a special division has also been sanctioned by the Government for the work of "Formation of a road to Madras Oil Refineries". A provision of Rs. 17.86 lakhs has been earmarked under revised estimate for 1967-68 for the Metropolitan Scheme.

*City Roads.*—The City roads (viz) Mount Road, Poonamallee High Road and the Great Northern Trunk road have been widened and improved at a cost of about Rs. 1 crore. The spill over works of Third Plan were carried on to 1966-67 for completion. The Marmalong bridge within city was reconstructed and widened to 81 feet width with two footpaths of 10 feet width on either side to provide for a six lane traffic and was also opened to traffic. The reconstruction of the Todhuntarnagar bridge in Sidapet is in progress and is likely to be completed soon. With the completion of the work, the entire stretch of Mount Road from Port to the City limit will accommodate six lanes of traffic. The other two National Highways are widened to accommodate four lanes of traffic. The expenditure incurred during the calendar year 1967 is Rs. 13.55 lakhs.

*Tools and Plant.*—Scientific equipments required for the Highways Research Station, plants and machineries required for executing road and bridge works are being purchased every year. The provision for 1966-67 was only for the spill over works to the value of Rs. 20.89 lakhs. During 1967-68 besides spill over works, a provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs was made for the purchase of new tools and plant. The expenditure incurred on the spill over works and the new provision sanctioned therein during the calendar year 1967 works out to Rs. 2.17 lakhs.

*Tourism.*—Under the scheme the work (viz.) Improvements to Tenkasi-Courtallam-Shencottah road (4 miles) in Tirunelveli District at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is under progress during the year.

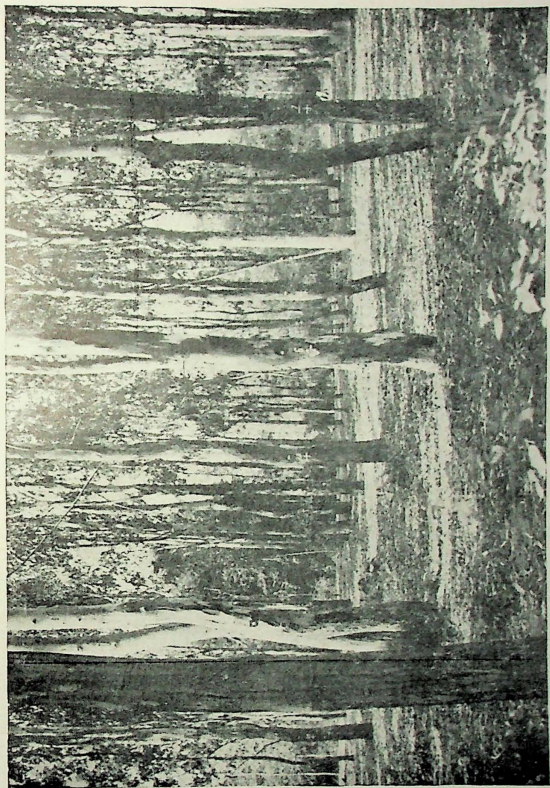
*Transport and Machinery Organisation.*—Transport and Machinery organisation undertook as usual major repairs to plants of this department in addition to the manufacture of plants like tar boilers, drum mixes, wheel barrows, water carts, traffic sign boards, lamp post, well curbs, roller wheel, etc., and equipments required for Highways Research Station, Madras. This organisation is also concentrating on spare parts for heavy plants in order to reduce the heavy purchase price and also to avoid import of spares.

*Indian Roads Congress.*—The 30th Annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress was held at Nainital from 29th September to 7th October 1967. The Officers selected by the Government as senior and junior delegates attended the Session.

*Highways Research Station.*—The activities of the Highways Research Station continued to be in full swing. Research was conducted in the various laboratories, viz., Soils, Bitumen, Concrete and structures, Tar, Aggregate, Traffic, etc., to ensure consistent quality of existing materials and to design new and improved mixes with the available materials.

*Designs Division.*—This division is continued to be under the control of Director, Highways Research Station, during the year. The division comprises of 3 units, viz., (1) Designs division, (2) Stock verification subdivision, and (3) special subdivision for works in connection with the introduction of metric system.

*Traffic Division.*—The Traffic Engineering Cell under a Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) deals with the traffic improvements in Madras City to cope with the increased traffic. Traffic survey and speed survey were conducted in the City. On the basis of the data collected, proposals, for the various traffic improvements were formulated and sent to the Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee for their consideration. Technical notes and guidance were also given by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Traffic Engineering Cell, Madras-25, to the Madras City Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee to the Corporation of Madras, to the Madras City Police and the Director of Transport, on Traffic Engineering matters.



NOGANUR EUCALYPTUS HYBRID—1953 PLANTATION.

## Chapter XV

### NATURAL RESOURCES.

#### Forests

The forests were worked as usual for timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos and Minor Forest Produce in accordance with the prescriptions of the Working Plans. Grazing was also allowed as per rules. Forest areas were leased out for mining where such work was not detrimental to the interests of forest development. The requirements of agriculturists and public in respect of manure leaves and agricultural implements were also catered to. Various development works have been undertaken under Five-Year Plan Schemes.

*Supply of timber and firewood.*—Timber was sold to the public in auction and to other Government Departments at the prescribed rates. Departmental extraction of timber continued in The Nilgiris and Coimbatore South Divisions. Railway sleepers and electric transmission poles were also supplied. The supply of sleepers to the Railways during the year was as follows :—

	<i>B.G.</i>	<i>M.G.</i>	<i>N.G.</i>	<i>Special.</i>
	18,512	3,392	67	267
Blocks ..	35	12	..	..

Firewood coupes were worked under the simple coppice system with reservation of sandal and Minor Forest Produce yielding trees. Under the terms of agreement, the contractors of fuel coupes were expected to supply the needs of villagers regarding fuel, timber for agricultural implements, etc., at prescribed rates.

*Sandalwood Sales.*—Auction sales of sandalwood were held at the Government Sandalwood Depots at Tiruppattur and Sathiamangalam during July and December 1967. A total quantity of 1,082 tonnes were sold and a total sum of Rs. 1,17,14,499-50 was realised. The average rate worked out to Rs. 10,827 per tonne. A quantity of 39 tonnes of sapwood was sold and a revenue of Rs. 14,170 was realised.

*Rubber.*—An area of 4,156 acres (1,681-50 hec.) has been raised with rubber so far in Kanyakumari District from 1960. During 1967 an area of 489 acres (197 hec.) was planted with rubber at a cost of Rs. 12-71 lakhs.

*Bamboo.*—Bamboo coupes were worked in accordance with the working plan prescriptions through the agency of contractors. Certain coupes in Coimbatore (North), Nilgiris, Vellore (West), Salem and Dharmapuri Divisions were worked departmentally for the supply of bamboos to the paper mill. Some of the bamboo coupes in Coimbatore (South), Coimbatore (North) and Vellore (West) Divisions were allotted to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Mills for working by the Mills. The total quantity of bamboos supplied to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Mills during 1967 was 40,353.097 tonnes.

*Minor Forest Produce.*—The right to collect Minor Forest Produce is usually sold in auction. The chief items are cashew, gallnuts, tamarind, stone and tree moss, Honey, deer and sambhar horns are collected departmentally and sold.

*Developmental Schemes.*—The details of various schemes executed under the Five-Year Plan are given below :—

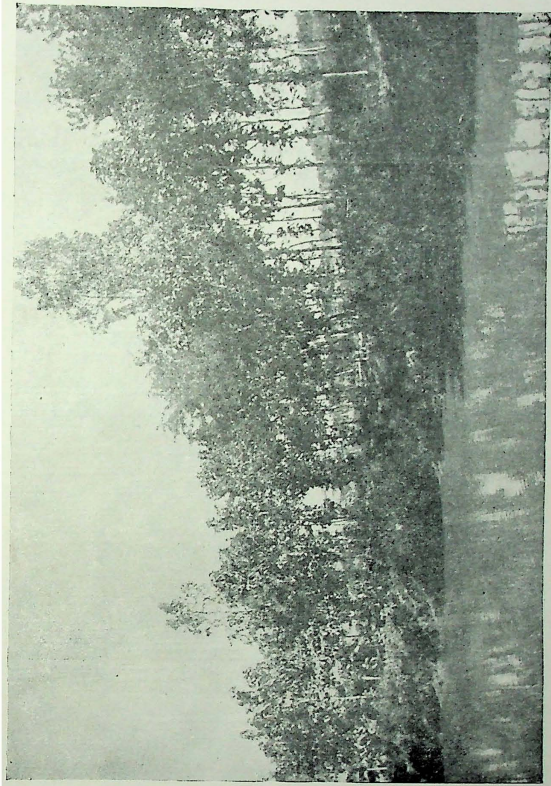
*Farm Forestry—Extension Forestry.*—The object of the scheme is to raise central nursery and supply seedlings to Panchayats, educational and other institutions, members of public with a view to encourage them to take up planting in their holdings. During 1967, the central nursery formed at Salem was maintained and seedlings were sold. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.36 lakhs.

*Farm Forestry Village Forests.*—The scheme envisages raising of village forests on all poramboke lands suitable for forest-cum-pasture development, to meet the day-to-day needs of the villagers in the matter of small timber fuel, Minor Forest Produce, etc. An area of 2,082 ha. was planted at a cost of Rs. 4.87 lakhs in 1967.

*Fuel Wood Plantations.*—The object of the scheme is to raise fuel plantations of quick growing species (Eucalyptus, etc.) on a large scales adjacent to densely populated cities. During 1937, 1,308 ha. were planted at a cost of Rs. 7.59 lakhs.

*Economic Plantations—Teak.*—The scheme provides for raising teak and other hardwood species in suitable areas to augment the timber resources of the State over 3,600 ha. at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. During 1967, 424 ha. were planted at a cost of Rs. 1.29 lakhs.

*Softwood.*—The object of the scheme is to raise softwood plantations suitable for match industry over 2,400 ha. at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. An area of 318 ha. was planted at a cost of Rs. 0.31 lakh during 1967.



CANAL BANK PLANTING OF TEAK AND EUCALYPTUS HYBRID—SHOLAPURAM, THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

*Casuarina*.—The scheme provides for raising casuarina over 1,800 ha. at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs during the Fourth Plan along river banks and sea coasts with a view to arrest wind erosion and also augment firewood supply to the neighbouring towns and villages. An area of 219 ha. was planted during 1967 at a cost of Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

*Wattle*.—The object of the scheme is to raise wattle plantations in The Nilgiris and Palni over 7 200 ha. at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. Wattlebark is a valuable tanning material and the wood is used for the manufacture of rayon pulp. During 1967, a total area of 818 ha. was planted at a cost of Rs. 4.73 lakhs.

*Bluegum*.—The scheme aims at raising of bluegum plantations over 2,400 ha. at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. During 1967, 218 ha. was planted at a cost of Rs. 1.86 lakhs. Bluegum besides being a good fuel, serves as raw material for rayon pulp and its leaf yields medicinal oil.

*Sandal*.—The scheme provides for artificial regeneration of sandal over 400 ha. during the Fourth Plan at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh, as sandalwood earns a sizeable revenue to the State. During 1967, 95 ha. were planted at a cost of Rs. 0.32 lakhs.

*River, Canal and Lake Fringe Forests*.—The scheme envisages raising of teak and other hard wood species along the banks of rivers and canals over 1,600 ha. at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs in the Fourth Plan, with a view to stabilise the banks besides augmenting timber supplies. During 1967, a total area of 447 ha. was planted at a cost of Rs. 0.51 lakhs.

*Rehabilitation of degraded forests*.—The object of the scheme is to raise a green cover over the low hill portions of the ex-panchayat, ex-zamin and reserved forests to prevent further soil wash and incidentally supplement the fuel supplies. It is proposed to tackle 1,200 ha. at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. During 1967, an area of 247 ha. was planted at a cost of Rs. 0.44 lakhs.

*Nature conservation and preservation of Wild Life*.—This scheme aims at preserving and improving the existing status of Wild Life in the State. A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan. During 1967, various improvements were carried out in the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary and Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary at a cost of Rs. 1.02 lakhs. A rest house has been constructed at Vedanthangal. A binocular telescope presented by the American Consul-General has been fixed in the observation tower at the Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary.

*Improvement of timber operation and forest utilisation.*—The Scheme provides for improved logging tools, affording efficient and quick transport facilities of forest raw materials at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. During 1967, 42 raincoats with caps were purchased and a building for the logging training centre was constructed at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 0.37 lakhs.

*Training of Staff.*—The Scheme provides for imparting training to the Foresters and Guards on Forest Management, etc., at the Madras State Forest Training School at Vaigai Dam. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.65 lakhs during 1967.

*Forest Research.*—Research work is in progress on the various aspects of Silviculture of the work important commercial species. Sample plots have been maintained to study the growth and yield of some of the important species. Trails with various exotics are in progress in several centres. Expenditure on research during 1967 was Rs. 2.03 lakhs.

*Forest Communications.*—The scheme envisages laying of new roads and improving existing roads in order to facilitate extraction of forest produce, frequent inspections and transport of labour and planting materials. During 1967, road works were taken up at a cost of Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

*Construction of buildings.*—The provision of quarters to forest staff in remote localities is the aim of the scheme. During 1967, 7 quarters were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.63 lakhs.

*Amenities to forest staff and labour.*—The scheme provides amenities to forest staff and labour engaged in forest areas. During 1967, 600 cumbles were purchased at a cost of Rs. 0.05 lakhs.

*Forest Protection.*—The scheme provides to devise ways and means for intensive and effective measures to protect the forests from fire and other hazards. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided during the Fourth Plan. In 1967 two Jeeps with Trailers were purchased and maintained at a cost of Rs. 0.93 lakhs.

*Minor Forest Produce.*—The object of the scheme is to raise 1,400 ha. of Minor Forest Produce Plantations at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. During 1967, an area of 197 ha. was planted with Seeyakai and Tamarind at a cost of Rs. 0.57 lakhs.

*Creation of Working Plan Circle.*—The object of the scheme is to continue the Working Plan Circle in order to ensure adequate supervision over the preparation of the Working Plans and also to exercise

a close control over the special divisions. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan. During 1967, the expenditure incurred on this Circle was Rs. 0.37 lakhs.

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Planting of Quick Growing Species.*—The scheme provides for raising of quick growing species of industrial importance such as Bamboos, Eucalyptus, so that the output from these plantations will, in due course, feed the various wood based industries. During 1967, an area of 2,323 ha. was planted with bamboos, Eucalyptus at a cost of Rs. 11.17 lakhs.

*Soil Conservation in dry fuel forests.*—The scheme aims at taking up of intensive soil conservation measures in forest areas which will not only save the lands from ravages of soil erosion but also conserve and boost up the forest growth. In 1967, an area of 170 ha. was planted and soil conservation measures were carried out over 1,118 ha. at a cost of Rs. 2.27 lakhs.

*Soil Conservation in the Catchment areas of Vaigai River.*—The object of the scheme is to undertake soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of Vaigai River over 2,400 ha. at a cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs. During 1967, 68 ha. were planted, soil working and maintenance of older areas were done besides construction of 76 check dams and a pond at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

*Soil Conservation in the Catchment areas of Mettur Stanley Reservoir.*—The object of the scheme is to undertake soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of Mettur-Stanley Reservoir over 2,800 ha. at a cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs. During 1967, planting over 236 ha. contour bunding 78 hectares, bench terracing 4½ ha., construction of 38 check dams and stone walls over 22 ha. were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3.78 lakhs.

*Soil Conservation in the Catchment areas of Kundha River Valley Project.*—The object of the scheme is to undertake suitable soil conservation measures to increase the efficiency of the soil and moisture conservation in the Upper Kundah Catchments over 12,000 ha. at a cost of Rs. 90 lakhs. During 1967, Forest works over 2,693 ha. soil conservation works in agricultural lands over 583 ha. construction of 367 check dams and 65 revetment walls were carried out at a cost of Rs. 8.60 lakhs.

*Agricultural Production—Commercial Crops—Cashew Plantations.*—The scheme provides to raise cashew plantations over 6,000 ha. as cashew nut is an important commercial commodity earning considerable foreign exchange. During 1967, an area of 895 ha. was planted at a cost of Rs. 1 92 lakhs.

*Lac Development.*—The object of the scheme is to step up production of lac. During 1967 host trees (*Schleichera trijuga*) were planted over 39 ha. 3,254 kgs. of stick lac was collected.

*Hill Tribes.*—The Department looked after the welfare of the hill tribes in the forests. They were engaged on departmental works. Lands have been leased out to them for cultivation free of assessment. They are also allowed other concessions such as free grazing, free removal of forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes.

Free education is provided for the children of the hill tribes by running elementary and higher elementary schools. Boarding and lodging in the hostels, books and clothes are supplied free of cost to the students. The Mobile Medical Party working in the Javadis render free medical aid to the hill tribes.

*Co-operative societies.*—In Tirunelveli North Division, Sri Krishna Rajagiri Tanning Workers' Co-operative Society has been given the lease of avaram bark. In Tirunelveli South Division two Minor Forest Produce lease units have been allotted to the Pechiparai Multipurpose Co-operative Society. The Hill Tribes Co-operative and Marketing Society, at Topslip has been given the lease of Minor Forest Produce in Tunacadvu Range of Coimbatore South Division. The provisions required for the departmental elephants are also purchased from this Co-operative Society. The Hill Tribes Co-operative Societies in Punachi and Thelamalai Ranges were given the lease of Minor Forest Produce. The Minor Forest Produce lease units of Thuraiyur Range was leased to the Pachamalai Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society.

In Nilgiris Division four Co-operative Societies are functioning. These Societies have been given forest lands for doing collective farming. In addition, leases of minor forest produce items are also given to them at concessional rates.

Foresters from this department have been deputed to the Co-operative Societies for organising collection of Minor Forest Produce and for assisting in the maintenance of accounts.

*Livestock.*—The departmental elephants were maintained in Coimbatore (South) and Nilgiris Divisions for timber extraction and for providing joy rides to the visitors to the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

There were 4 elephants at the commencement of the year. The strength of elephants at the end of the year was 40. During the year, 6 elephants were captured in Coimbatore (South) Division and one elephant in Nilgiris Division. Six elephants were sold for Rs. 28,750 and 3 died during the year. A pair of bulls have been purchased in Nilgiris Division for the transport of water to the forest colony at Kargudy and the old pair has since been sold.

*Grazing.*—All the Reserved Forests except the recently felled fuel coupes and plantations were thrown open to grazing throughout the year, by issue of permits. Watering facilities were improved. Free grazing was allowed to the cattle owned by the Todas and Kotas in Nilgiris Division and also for the buffaloes of Hathiamman Temple in Kotagiri. The hill tribes in all divisions are allowed the concession of free grazing.

*Supply of green manure leaves.*—Removal of green manure leaves was allowed from the manure leaf coupes besides from the advance fuel coupes on payment at prescribed rates. The cattle manure in pens and silt from tank bunds were also allowed to be removed on payment of usual charges.

*Preservation of Wild Life.*—Preservation of Wild Life in the forests of all the divisions was satisfactory. Wild Life Week was celebrated in October 1967, throughout the State, in a fitting manner.

Eleventh Meeting of the State Wild Life Board was held at Ootacamund on 24th May 1967, with Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Agriculture and Forests presiding.

*Vanamohatsava.*—Vanamohatsava was celebrated during the first week of July 1967 all over the State. The Forest Department supplied seeds and seedlings to educational institutions, Government Departments and to the general public.

*Mobile Party.*—There are four special mobile patrol parties with headquarters at Salem, Vellore, Madurai and Coimbatore. They conducted frequent raids in vulnerable areas and detected several cases.

*Madras State Forestry Training School.*—The Madras State Forestry Training School continued to function during the year. The duration of Forester's course is one year and that of Forest Guard's course six months. Study tours were arranged for the Foresters and Forest Guards Trainees. During the year 30 Foresters and 120 Forest Guards were trained.

*Visits.*—During the year, 5,588 tourists both foreign and home visited Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

The High Commissioner for Nigeria, His Excellency Mr. George Dore Edwin accompanied by Mr. Glasu, Second Secretary visited the Vedanthangal Water Birds Sanctuary on 3rd January 1967.

Eighteen International Ornithologists visited the Vedanthangal Water Birds Sanctuary on 4th February 1967 and 18 Ornithologists from U.S.S.R. visited the Sanctuary on 3rd March 1967.

Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, visited the Vedanthangal Water Birds Sanctuary on 15th May 1967 and Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary on 24th May 1967.

Two Iranian Officers of the Game and Fishery Department Mr. Mossial Kia Kojour, Chief of the Game and Fishery Department Chalus and Mr. Minoucherhar Majtaba, Chief of the Game and Fishery Department of Gachesson who were guests of the Government of India visited the Vedanthangal Water Birds Sanctuary on 19th March 1967 and Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary on 22nd March 1967.

The King of Laos and a Party of 30 persons visited Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary on 12th December 1967.

*Prohibition.*—The subordinates took interest in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. They also continued to help the police to detect illicit distillation inside the Reserve Forests.

*Revenue and expenditure.*—The financial position during the year was as follows :—

					RS.	P.
Revenue	..	..	..	..	3,32,01,440	56
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	2,20,72,665	30
Surplus	..	..	..	..	1,11,28,775	26

## Cinchona

The Madras Cinchona Department has plantations of Cinchona and other medicinal and certain essential oil or aromatic plants on the Anamallais and Nilgiris, a factory for manufacture of cinchona products on the Anamallais and a factory for refining, standardising and packing of essential oils at Naduvattam on the Nilgiris. The main activities of the Department are cultivation and processing of cinchona and other medicinal and also aromatic plants. The Department is headed by a Director. The Director has been nominated as a member of the Standing Committee constituted by the Government of India to go into the problems connected with the production of cinchona in the country.

During the year 1967, the following quantities of Cinchona products were sold on export markets for a total value of Rs. 45,91,008 :—

	KG.
(i) Quinine sulphate .. ..	11,501
(ii) Quinine hydrochloride .. ..	3,601

In addition, quinine products to the value of Rs. 7,02,399.65 were sold for consumption within India. Medicinal and essential oils to the value of Rs. 3,46,791.21 was also sold during the year.

The cultivation and extraction of various medicinal and essential oil plants were continued during the year 1967 also. An area of 67.35 ha. (166.42 acres) was planted with medicinal and essential oil plants during the year thus bringing the total area under cultivation of medicinal and essential oil plants to 555.49 ha. (1372.67 acres) at the close of the year.

The Research Scheme on Medicinal Plants sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) continued to function for the eighth year. It was extended for a further period of six months from 19th March 1967 in G.O. Ms. No. 1865, Agriculture Department, dated 20th June 1967 solely on Madras Government Accounts.

The items of work done and the results achieved during 1967 are given below :—

- (1) Investigations on 18 crops were continued and nine new introductions were made.

(2) Studies on sexual and asexual methods of propagation and crop maintenance were made.

(3) *Dioscorea deltoidea*.—Growth and yield observations showed the highest yield of tubers and high percent of diosgenin in the tubers are obtained in the third year.

(4) *Podophyllum emodi*.—The study on the development of root-system, etc., was continued for the second year. Yield and content was found on the increase with the age of plants in the second year.

(5) *Dioscorea composita*.—The growth of the crop was found to be very vigorous under Anamallais conditions.

(6) *Chrysanthemum Cilerariaefolium*.—Kenya strain was found to grow luxuriantly under Dodabetta conditions. Further studies are under way.

A total number of 200 samples of crude drugs obtained under the scheme was analysed.

The scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms.No. 3383, Agriculture Department, dated 19th October 1966, for economic isolation of quinine sulphate and quinidine sulphate from Cinchona Febrifuge started functioning on 18th March 1967 at the Laboratory attached to the Office of the Director, Ootacamund. So far, very encouraging results have been obtained and steps are being taken to undertake pilot scale trials.

An area of 47.30 ha. (116.88 acres) was newly planted with cinchona in Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris. In addition, consolidation of cinchona areas was undertaken in almost all the divisions of Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris and over an area of 10 ha. (24.71 acres) in No. III Division of Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais.

During the year 1967, 8,33,934 kg. of cinchona bark was collected. Material incentive and contract methods were employed to collect the bark.

The National Tree Planting Week was celebrated on the Departmental plantations. Various species were planted.

The following areas were planted with Medicinal and Aromatic plants during the year on a commercial scale :—

	HA.
(1) Geranium .. .. .	23-00
(2) Eucalyptus citriodora .. .. .	15-25
(3) Eucalyptus globulus .. .. .	13-00
(4) Dioscorea deltoidea .. .. .	0-10
(5) Ginger .. .. .	1-00
(6) Cymbopogon winterianus .. .. .	14-50
(7) Patchouli .. .. .	0-50
Total ..	67-35

The work in the Medicinal and Essential Oil Factory, Naduvattam is confined to the re-distillation, purification, standardizing, analysing, packing, etc., of the various medicinal and essential oils produced in the plantations.

Other essential oils such as Camphor oil, Mentha Arvensis oil, Patchouli oil, Vetiver oil, etc., were also refined.

A quantity of 7,47,608 kg. of bark was issued to the Government Quinine Factory, Anamallais for extraction during 1967 and the following drugs were manufactured and taken to stock :—

(i) Quinine sulphate powder : 19,333-250 kg.

(ii) Cinchona Febrifuge : 17,657-000 kg.

(iii) Quinine Hydrochloride : 3,520-025 kg.

A quantity of 9,42,520 kg. of cinchona bark was received from the plantations. It was weighed, sampled and analysed.

The Plant and Machinery in both the factories were kept in satisfactory condition.

The Manufacturing Chemist, Anamallais undertook a tour to Bombay where he visited various pharmaceutical concerns and factories and returned with valuable information on the process and manufacture of drugs.

During the year, the report of the Special Technical Committee constituted by the Government of India to go into the question of cinchona production in the country became available. The report has been accepted by the Government and the recommendations contained therein are being implemented.

Cinchona Plantations and Factories continued to attract Indian and Foreign visitors during the year 1967. Hon'ble Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Agriculture, Madras and His. Excellency P. Chandra Reddy, the then Governor of Madras have visited the Plantations and Factories during 1967.

## Fisheries

The Director of Fisheries is in charge of this Department. Construction and supply of mechanised boats, supply of nylon to increase catch efficiency, production and distribution of economic variety of fish seed for stocking in available inland water sources, development of fisheries in Panchayats are schemes that are implemented by this Department to increase fish production in this State. This production programme is closely linked with improving the socio economic condition of fishermen like organisation of fishermen co-operatives, affording facilities like preservation and marketing and training the fishermen for manning the mechanised boats.

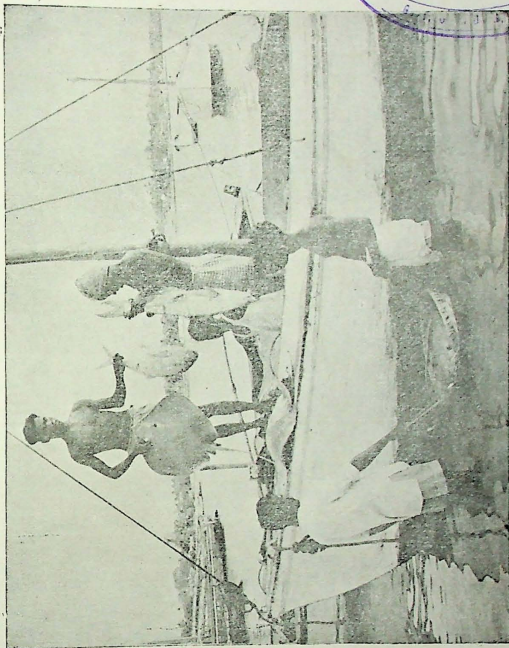
The total outlay for these schemes for the year is approximately Rs. 114.63 lakhs. The estimated production of fish in 1967 is 322,000 tonnes.

*Plan Schemes.—Construction and supply of boats, engines for inshore and offshore fishing.*—Mechanised fishing boats were constructed in the departmental boat building yards at Marina, Royapuram, Nagapattinam and Mandapam and also through private agencies for supply to fishermen at subsidised cost. The subsidy allowed to fishermen was 25 per cent cost on hulls and 50 per cent cost on engines. Till the end of 1967, the department has put in 543 boats.

*Supply of fishing requisites.*—Nylon twine was supplied to fishermen along with mechanised fishing boats and for indigenous crafts on 25 per cent subsidy. 22,500 kgs. of nylon yarn and 88,500 kgs. of cotton yarn were distributed to fishermen.

*Production and stocking of fish seeds.*—The department was collecting fingerlings from river systems for stocking in all inland waters. Since the demand for fish seeds could not be met from the collection of fingerlings from the natural sources, the department established eight induced spawning centres for producing fish seeds by induced spawning technics. Fish farms consisting of nurseries and rearing ponds were also provided under this scheme near all the

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR  
5 OCT 1974



FISHING BOATS SUPPLIED TO FISHERMEN IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

reservoirs and major irrigation tanks to undertake systematic rearing and stocking programme. The construction of a fish seed farm at Poongar and Gomukhi to intensify fish seed production was also taken up.

During the year 1967, 392.34 lakhs of fingerlings were collected and 465.75 lakhs of hatchlings were produced.

*Spawn collection work in collaboration with Central Inland Fisheries.*—For the first time spawn prospecting investigations commenced in July especially at Kulithalai where random sampling was done and analysed, the majority of which was that of Catla catla. Spawning habits, breeding grounds and seed resources of fishes of the rivers Cauvery and Bhavani were established.

The Fisheries Research Stations have contributed new techniques of making carps breed with "Ectohormone" effect.

A scheme of stocking tanks and wells with Talapia free of cost irrespective of ownership was sanctioned for a period of three months to cover the water spreads in Chingleput and North Arcot districts. Under this scheme the following number of Tilapia fingerlings were stocked :—

Chingleput district	..	..	..	..	64,40,580
North Arcot district	..	..	..	..	40,63,400

*Major Reservoir Fisheries.*—The Department has taken up 26 reservoirs in the State for fishery development. A management programme including conservation of top waters and judicious stocking has enabled to raise the per hectare production from almost nothing to 50 kg. The department is now sending fish from these reservoirs for marketing to nearby towns and also for export to Calcutta.

*Development of Fisheries in Panchayats.*—The Department has linked up the fishery development schemes with the Panchayats. Two hundred and ninety-two nurseries have been constructed in Panchayats where in the hatchlings supplied from this Department are stocked and reared for stocking in Panchayat waters. Thus a larger area of inland waters are developed.

The other schemes implemented by the Panchayats are :

- (1) Distribution of nylon, floats, etc., to individuals ;
- (2) Improvement of fish market ;
- (3) Renovation of tanks for fish culture ;

- (4) Construction of fish nurseries ;
- (5) Maintenance and operation of fish nurseries ;
- (6) Supply and distribution of fingerlings.

*Transport of fish.*—The Department is providing insulated motor vehicles to Fishermen Co-operative Societies and marketing unions on hire and on hire purchase basis for quick transport of fish from landing centres to marketing and consuming centres.

*Construction and improvement of fish markets.*—The department was granting 50 per cent subsidy to Fisheries Co-operative Societies, local boards and municipalities for the construction of new fish markets and remodelling of existing fish markets. So far, 65 municipalities, local bodies and Fishermen Co-operative Societies have availed of this opportunity and constructed or improved their fish markets.

*Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.*—Long term, medium term, short term and working capital loans were granted to fishermen through Fishermen Co-operative Societies, Fishermen Co-operative Federations and Fish Marketing Unions. The fishermen got financial assistance to purchase craft and tackle and to clear prior debts.

An amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was distributed to Fishermen Co-operative Societies towards long term, medium term, short term and working capital loan, etc.

*Development of Estuarine Fisheries.*—The estuaries in the State were taken up by the Department for fish culture and to develop good estuarine fish farms. Adyar in Madras and Manakudi in Kanyakumari district were developed during the II and III Plans. The work of development of a fish farm at Porto Novo was taken up during 1967.

*Propaganda.*—The department was propagating the activities of the Department to the public by the existing two Propaganda Units at Madras and Tuticorin. The Units were participating in Seminars and Exhibitions. Leaflets, brochures, booklets, etc., disseminating fisheries education were supplied freely to the fishermen and public.

*Training of fishermen.*—The Department is imparting training to fishermen to handle mechanised boats and in modern methods of, fishing in 6 marine training centres established at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Colachel. Totally 328

fishermen were trained in 1967. The department also gave training to fishermen engaged in inland waters in modern methods of fishing for 3 months at Mettur Dam. Sixty-seven fishermen were trained during 1967 in this training centre.

Two Research Assistants, one Inspector of Fisheries and three Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries were trained in the Staff Training Institute. Eight Inspectors of Fisheries, eighteen Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries and one Inspector of Fisheries and one Sub-Inspector of Fisheries from Pondicherry were given training in Co-operative principles.

*Setting up of canning and fish meal plant.*—A canning factory at Tuticorin with production capacity of 5,000 cans per day (8 oz.) has been set up.

		<i>Total number of cans.</i>		<i>Amount realised.</i> RS.
		<i>Produced.</i>	<i>Disposed.</i>	
Sardines	.. ..	1,21,860	71,745	33,945.93
Prawns	.. ..	1,575	11,027	
		1,23,435	82,772	

*Fishing harbours and landing jetties.*—For a large scale exploitation of the Seas major fishing harbours are necessary. Preliminary plans and estimates for two such harbours one at Madras and another at Tuticorin have been prepared and the harbours are to be sanctioned early. Jetties at Mandapam on Gulf of Mannar side and at Rameswaram have been taken up. The construction of the fishing harbour at Nagapattinam was almost completed except for the dredging of silt trap.

*Ice plant.*—The construction of ice plants at Thirumullaivasal, Muttom and Porto Novo and the Walk in cooler at Palayamcottah were completed during the year. In all 22 ice plants and cold storages have been put into commission.

*Welfare schemes.*—Five Community halls in Thanjavur District were constructed.

*Ammapattinam housing Colony.*—Out of the sanction for construction of 200 houses, 60 houses were taken up for construction in 1967.

One Siren and two guide lights were constructed at Palk Bay Sea shore and two guide lights were constructed at Gulf of Manner.

*Non-Plan Schemes:—Chank Fisheries—Departmentally operated Tuticorin Chank Fisheries:—*The following are the details of chanks procured and delivered during the year:

			Number of chanks procured.	Number of Chanks delivered (including chanks pro- cured during previous seasons).
	(1)		(2)	(3)
Full sized	.. .. .		2,64,663	8,39,901
Wormed	.. .. .		50,092	1,93,681
Under sized	.. .. .		17,618	74,869

A portion of the Thanjavur chank fishery, Sivaganga chank fishery, Ramanathapuram chank fishery, Kanyakumari, South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras Districts chank fisheries were leased out during 1967.

*Pearl Fisheries.*—Pearl Bank inspections were continued during the year 1967. The inspection revealed that the population of fishable oysters is scarce and insufficient to declare a pearl fishery even on modest scale.

*Marina Aquarium.*—The total number of visitors during 1967 was 99,507 and the gate collection was Rs. 17,707.40 P.

*Fish Curing Yards.*—The work turned out in the fish curing yards during 1967 was as follows:—

Place.	Fish let in.	Fish let out.	Salt consumed.
	TONNE.	TONNE.	TONNE.
Nagercoil .. ..	263.330	192.131	66.900
Tuticorin .. ..	1,366.045	1,205.753	340.615
Ramanathapuram ..	271.950	217.075	57.600
Thanjavur .. ..	302.185	180.754	43.990
Chingleput .. ..	..	84.365	48.151

*Research Schemes.*—The department continued the programme of research for conserving and developing the inland and marine fishery resources.

**Tourism.**—A new Boat House constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,14,000 at Ootacamund was inaugurated on 25th December 1967. Forty pleasure boats are available for the tourists.

**General.**—In order to implement the plan and non-plan schemes more effectively the Department has been divided into three regions with one Deputy Director for each zone with headquarters at Madras, Bhavanisagar and Tuticorin. This regionalisation will enable intensive supervision of the developmental activities.

## Geology

The State Geology branch of the Industries Department headed by the State Geologist was engaged in carrying out several mineral investigations and prospecting operations. The following are the more important investigations carried out :—

1. *Drilling for limestone in Aruppukottai taluk, Ramanathapuram district.*—Detailed drilling and sampling of limestones were continued in Aruppukottai taluk of the Ramanathapuram district in the deposits near Pandalkudi and Palavanatham. Nineteen boreholes were put down and on the basis of this, a reserve of 15 million tonnes of limestone has been estimated to occur in this area. The average CaO content is 48 per cent. The deposit is suitable to be worked for a cement industry.

2. *Drilling for limestone near Siruganur in Lalgudi taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.*—The detailed prospecting work for limestone near Siruganur in Lalgudi taluk was taken up and completed. The limestone is of high grade variety and occurs in three patches and test drilling has revealed a thickness varying from 4 to 100 feet. About one million tonnes of limestones have been estimated in this deposit which occurs over an area of 13 acres.

3. *Drilling for dolomitic limestone near Natham, Melur taluk, Madurai district.*—Drilling for dolomites and limestone was taken up for detailed study near Sirugudi and Natham in Melur taluk. Four-drill holes were put down reaching a maximum depth of 60 metres. The limestone generally appears of good grade and further analyses of the cores and pit samples are being conducted.

4. *Drilling for limestone in Kayathar, Tirunelveli district.*—Detailed drilling operations are being carried out in Kayathar (Tirunelveli district). So far 12 holes have been drilled in Therkkumylodai and six in the Nagalapuram bands. The thickness of the limestone varies from 70 to 120 feet. The limestones appear

to be of the dolomitic variety. Several other limestone occurrences were observed in Vallinayakapuram, Meenakshipuram, Pudupatti, Mallupatti and Semmapuram villages.

5. *Detailed investigation for limestone and graphite in Kalluttu area, Usilampatti taluk, Madurai district.*—The graphite vein appears to pinch with depth and the reserves would be small. Further prospecting work was taken up and three more pits were opened and it was found that the graphite vein extends only to limited depths and is not extensive. In addition to these, the limestone bands near Uthapanaickanur were investigated in detail.

6. *Investigation for nickel in Salem district.*—Several dunite patches in Salem district were sampled to test for their nickel content and showed a concentration of 0.1 to 0.3 per cent nickel.

7. *Detailed investigation of the gypsum in Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks, Coimbatore district.*—Detailed investigation of the gypsum occurrences was carried out in the alluvial tracts of Coimbatore district. in the taluks of Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalpet. Gypsum occurs as nodules and concretions along with kankary limestones below a soil cover of 10 feet. Over an area of 3,000 acres, it is estimated that eight lakh tonnes of gypsum occur in these regions. The gypsum analyses to about 85 per cent  $\text{CaSO}_4$  and  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and finds use in cement and agriculture.

8. *Drilling for copper, lead and zinc at Mamandur, Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district.*—Exploratory drilling to determine the depth of persistence of the lodes was taken up in the multi-metal deposit at Mamandur, Kallakurichi taluk. A deep hole was commissioned ( $17^\circ$  from vertical), and reached a depth of 270 metres. The hole intersected a mineralised zone at 635 feet. Further drilling and exploration work has since been taken up under the Madras Mineral Survey Project of the United Nations Development Programme. A field chemical laboratory has been set up at the site and some 600 samples (geo-chemical) were analysed.

9. *Detailed investigation for bentonitic clays in Alagur area, Chingleput district.*—Investigation for bentonitic clays near Alagur, Chingleput district was taken up. Twenty-five trial pits were opened in the area and about 60 samples collected for chemical analysis. The pitting work indicated that the clay bed varies in thickness from 15 to 25 feet. Sample of the clays are being tested for their suitability for pelletisation purposes.

Systematic mineral surveys were undertaken in Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district and in and around Kadavur zamindari, Tiruchirappalli district. Occurrences of Kyanite, Quartz barytes rock and Sillimanite were located in these areas.

Besides the above, groundwater investigation was taken up for the location of industrial estates near (1) Tindivanam, (2) Dharmapuri, (3) Nagapattinam, (4) Kancheepuram and silk farm sites near (1) Kollatti, (2) Masinagudi, (3) Yercaud, Shevaroy hills.

*Chemical Laboratory.*—The chemical laboratory attached to the State Geology branch had carried out analysis of 1,579 samples. These include samples such as bauxite, geo-chemical samples, limestones, etc. The analysis of bauxite samples from Palani hills were completed and report submitted to Government. During the year two Junior Analytical Chemists were sent to Mamandur to analyse on-the-spot geo-chemical samples in the field laboratory set up at the site.

The State Geologist continued to be the Chairman of the Madras State Mining Board and Secretary of the State Programming Board for Geology.

*Madras Mineral Development Project* :—The Government of India and the United Nations have signed the Plan of Operation for the Mineral Development Project in Madras State in May 1967.

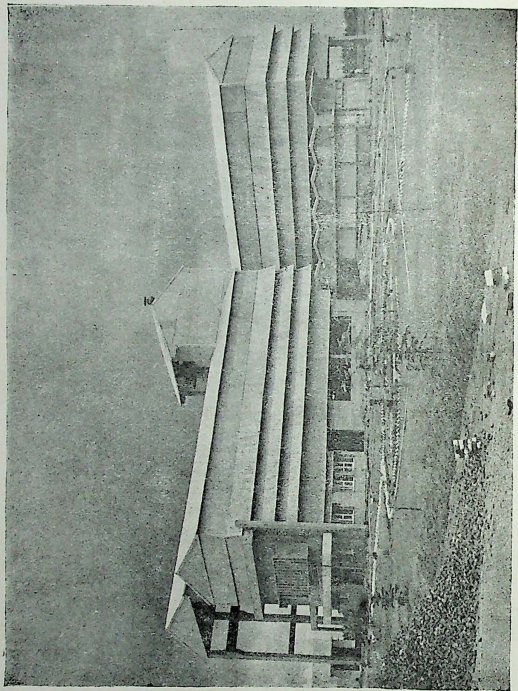
The Madras Mineral Development Project assisted by the U.N. Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Project has been functioning from September 1967. The Project envisages an intensive exploration, covering an area of approximately 13,000 sq. km. to locate exploitable deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, Vermiculite and Phosphate known to occur in the project area. The project area is located in the northern part of Madras State comprising parts of Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. Within the project area lie the Mamandur Cooper led zinc deposits also.

The project is of three years duration. The mineral exploitation in the project area is being carried out with the assistance of a team of International Experts provided by the United Nations to work in conjunction with the technical staff from the Industries Department (Geology Branch) of the Government of Madras.

The project headquarters is in Madras State ; a sub-office with laboratory will be set up in Salem.

The Industries, Labour and Housing Department of the Government of Madras act as the Co-ordinating Agency for the Project. The Director of Industries and Commerce is the Government Project Representative on the project ; and the State Geologist of the Geology Branch, Industries Department is the Project Co-ordinator.

There is also a Project Manager for the project and he is required to consult the Government Project Representative and the Government Project Co-ordinator in all matters relating to organisational and technical development of the Project. The Government Project Representative (viz., The Director of Industries and Commerce) will be responsible for assuring the co-operation of Government and other Government agencies required by the Plan of Operation.



AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PILOT SMALL CEMENT PLANT NEAR DALNIAPURAM.

## Chapter XVI

### INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR

#### Industries and Commerce

*Introduction.*—The Department of Industries and Commerce is one of the important departments concerned with the development of industries in the State. It is under the control of a Director drawn from the I.A.S. cadre.

*Large and medium scale industries—Central sector.*—In the field of large scale industry, public sector undertakings in the Central sector figure prominently. It has been estimated that more than Rs. 200 crores have been invested by the Government of India in these undertakings. These projects besides producing valuable goods for national demand, have also been responsible for the growth of small industries as ancillary industries in the State.

*Neyveli Lignite Corporation.*—This is the largest of the Government of India projects with an investment of about Rs. 160 crores. 2.457 million tonnes of lignite were mined, 1,262.45 million units of power were generated and 60,156 tonnes of urea and 48,292 tonnes of Carbonised Briquettees were produced.

*Integral Coach Factory.*—Investment in this project was a little more than Rs. 19 crores. The project has a capacity to manufacture 700 coaches per annum. During 1966–67, 634 shells and 539 furnished coaches were manufactured.

*Surgical Instruments Project.*—The capital investment in this project is of the order of Rs. 4 crores with a capacity to produce 2.5 million pieces. During 1966–67 the plant produced 2,45,944 instruments and sold 15,969 instruments.

*Hindustan Teleprinters.*—The total investment in the project is of the order of Rs. 4.20 crores. During 1966–67, 2,701 Z.N. Units were produced and the plant offered employment to about 800 persons.

*Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company, Ootacamund.*—This Unit started commercial production with cine film positive (black and white), in January 1967.

*High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirappalli.*—This is another of the Government of India Projects in the State. It has an investment of Rs. 22.46 crores. During 1966-67, 3,000 tonnes of boiler components for an approximate value of Rs. 3 crores were produced.

Other Government of India Projects like the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi and the Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirappalli in the State were making good progress. Preliminary works for Madras refineries and Madras fertilisers were taken up during 1966-67.

*State Sector.—Madras Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam.*—This is a project for the manufacture of Steel Billets required by the Re-rolling Mills. Land has been acquired and construction of factory building is in progress.

*Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam.*—The plant involves a capital outlay of Rs. 6 crores. Land has been acquired and construction work is in progress.

*Small Scale Cement Plant, Dalmiapuram.*—This Pilot Cement Plant has been set up at Dalmiapuram. The total capital investment on the plant was Rs. 24 lakhs.

*Government Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai.*—The Government Brick Plant set up in Thirumazhisai with a production capacity of 60,000 bricks per day started trial production on 29th November 1967.

*Co-operative Spinning Mills.*—There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State. During the year the new Co-operative Spinning Mills faced a serious financial crisis due to the increase in their capital cost. The Mills had to limit their production to the availability of Power. To enable the Mills to tide over the financial crisis, a loan of Rs. 70 lakhs was sanctioned to the eight new Spinning Mills.

*Co-operative Sugar Mills.*—There are six Co-operative Sugar Mills in the State. Till 1966-67 the Government had contributed a sum of Rs. 157.5 lakhs towards the share capital of these mills. A new Co-operative Sugar Factory was coming up at Thirumanahalli near Dharmapuri.

*Private Sector.*—Considerable progress has been achieved in the State in the field of Metallurgical Industries, Consumer Industries, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Industries.

Twenty-five Large Scale Industries including textiles were licensed and 29 letters of indent were issued in respect of Large Scale Industries during 1966-67. Five Medium-scale Industries were registered. The number of medium scale industrial undertakings registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development was 29.

*Small Scale Industries.*—All industrial units whose total investments in plant and machinery alone does not exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed are treated as Small Scale Units. In respect of Industrial Units manufacturing ancillaries and components the capital costing is extended up to Rs. 10 lakhs. Before 1960, there were not many Small Scale Industries. Between 1960 and 1967 more than 10,000 Industrial Units have registered themselves as Small Scale Units and at the end of the year, there were 10,835 registered Small Scale Industries Units in the State. While this heartening development is due to the initiative and enterprise of the entrepreneurs, yet the active role played by the State Government in such development can hardly be exaggerated.

From a mere Rs. 2.76 lakhs in the First Plan, the expenditure on Small Scale Industries rose to Rs. 589 lakhs and Rs. 1,120 lakhs respectively during the Second and Third Plan periods. Under the Plan Schemes, assistance has been provided in different forms such as technical advice in better utilisation of tools and machinery, provision of credit and training facilities, supply of raw materials, service facilities, etc.

Under the Plan Schemes. Servicing Centres like Tool Room Shops, Forge and Heat Treatment Shops, Common Lease Shops, General Purpose Engineering Workshops and Training Centres have been set up in different parts of this State. Though the production Units like the Tool Rooms, etc., were transferred to the control of the Madras State Small Industries Corporation Limited, the Servicing Units like the Common Lease Shops, General Purpose Engineering Workshops and the Training Centres like the Technical Training Centres continued to be administered by the Department.

*Common Lease Shops.*—These Shops offer facilities which an average small industrialist cannot afford to provide for himself individually. Such shops have been established at Guindy, Ambattur, Pettai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and they continue to render useful services.

*General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Kancheepuram.*—Six acres of land were acquired and the construction of the factory was completed and machines were erected. The workshop commenced work on 19th June 1967.

*Training Centres (Small Scale Industries)—Technical Training Centre, Guindy.*—The centre offers training in Die Designing, Die Sinking and Tool Making Machine Operation and Forge and Heat Treatment. The Government of Madras are eligible for a grant of 50 per cent of recurring expenditure, 50 per cent of the cost of the building and 75 per cent of the cost of the machinery and equipment from the Government of India.

The scheme envisages payment of stipend to the trainees as detailed below :—

Fifty trainees of Metal Trades—Rs. 75 per mensem.

Twenty trainees of Die Designing—Rs. 125 per mensem in the case of diploma holders and Rs. 200 per mensem in the case of degree holders.

The duration of the training is two years for Die Designing trade and 1½ years for the remaining trades.

The centre has been provided with a well equipped workshop and staff to impart training.

*Die and Tool Designing Centre, Dindigul.*—This centre offers specialised training in tool and die making to 32 artisan boys for a period of three years. The trainees are paid stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem. During 1966-67, 20 artisans were undergoing training in the third batch and 12 in the fourth batch. Twenty artisans had already undergone the three year course successfully and they were able to secure employment as die makers in the various tool rooms in the State.

*Other Departmental Units (Small Scale Industries)—Central Service and Repair Cell for Electro-Medical Equipments, Guindy.*—At the instance of the Medical Department, a Central Service and Repair Cell for Electro-Medical Equipment was established at a temporary location in the King Institute, Guindy. A sub-centre has also been sanctioned for establishment at Madurai. The object of the scheme is to obviate the difficulties experienced in the repairs, maintenance and servicing of all the Electro-Medical Equipments in the Hospitals and Medical Institutions throughout the State.

During 1966-67, initial action was taken to set up the cell at Madras. Testing equipments and tool kits were purchased for the purpose. A lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the land, building and amenities and the centre was temporarily located in the King Institute, Guindy.

*Wool Processing Centre, Vinnamangulam.*—This was started as a joint venture of the Madras and Mysore Governments. Chemical washing of goat hair for export as well as for local requirements is being done in the unit. The centre produced 478 tonnes of Acid and Hypo washed goat hair during 1966-67 and sold 401 tonnes. The total export to Germany and Australia during the year was 193 tonnes worth about Rs. 4.31 lakhs. 50 people were employed in the unit.

*Coir School, Eathmozhi.*—The scheme is the first of its kind in the State and this was sanctioned as a first step for the development of Coir Industry in the State by making available sufficient number of trained hands in the use of modern machines and equipments in this industry. The duration of the training is two years and a stipend of Rs. 25 is paid to the trainees. There were 39 trainees as on 31st March 1967. The training given to the students of the institution is thorough and covers all the activities of the Coir Industry, both traditional and modern and students from all over the State were undergoing training in the school. Most of the machinery sanctioned under the original and expansion schemes were purchased.

*Industrial Estates.*—Perhaps the most important measure of assistance extended to the development of Small Scale Industries in the State was the establishment of Industrial Estates which may be truly called a package programme for industrial development of given regions. The principle objective of the establishment of Industrial Estates has been to speed up and to encourage industrial development by providing well-planned accommodation to Small Scale Industries with facilities of water, power, transport, communication, etc.

*Conventional Industrial Estates.*—Nineteen such estates were established in the State during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods.

During 1966-67, the establishment of four conventional Industrial Estates at Kancheepuram, Mettūr, Karur and Hosur was

sanctioned. Construction of the following additional units was also sanctioned during the period.

Ambattur—35 units.

Katpadi—12 units.

Madurai—18 units.

In all, 382 units were functioning in the 19 estates all over the State. The Government had invested a little less than Rs. 5 crores in these estates. The units both Government and private had invested nearly Rs. 11 crores in their capital goods and they produced goods to the value of nearly Rs. 15 crores offering employment to about 14,000 persons.

*Functional Industrial Estates.*—During the Third Five-Year Plan two functional estates were established at Madhavaram for leather goods and at Vridhachalam for ceramics.

To meet the increasing demand, construction of four more units in the Madhavaram Estate was sanctioned. A functional estate is one organised to suit the requirements of a group of industries belonging to the same category. Through the medium of functional estates, industries which would normally require large capital investment have been brought within the competence of small entrepreneurs capable of investing only a small capital. In these estates common facilities for specific purpose have been created to enable superior production of articles.

*Ancillary Industrial Estates.*—Such an estate is meant for units catering to the needs of large industries. The Government offered loan assistance to the manufacturers of Royal Enfield Motor Cycles to set up a Private Ancillary Estate for the manufacture of various components and ancillary items required in the manufacture of Motor Cycles and Scooters. For locating Small Scale Units for the manufacture of different components, parts and stores required by the Heavy Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli, an ancillary Estate was sanctioned and construction work was in progress.

*Private and Co-operative Estates.*—Besides setting up Industrial Estates themselves, the Government have also been actively encouraging the private and co-operative agencies to set up Industrial Estates. The private company or the Co-operative Society is expected to raise by way of share capital 20 per cent of the cost of the estate and the remaining 80 per cent is given by way of long term loan by the Government which is repayable in 15 annual instalments.

There were two private and four Co-operative Industrial Estates in the State. For setting up these Estates, the Government had provided loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 91.96 lakhs up to 31st March 1967. In these six Estates, 104 Factories were constructed.

*Developed Plots.*—This is an extension of the accepted concept of Industrial Estates. This Scheme envisages acquiring of suitable sites at low cost around the individual areas of the State and developing these sites by providing roads, electricity, water, sewage, etc., and allotting them to a large, medium and small industries to put up their factories and start production without much difficulty. This system was first introduced in the Ambattur Estate where 430 acres of land were developed and allotted. Development of land for the second phase of allotment was in progress. Sanction was also accorded for the establishment of Developed Plots at Ambattur, Tiruchirappalli, Ranipet, Mettur and Guindy.

*Imports and Controls.—Iron and Steel (Indigenous).*—The Iron and Steel Control Order of 1956 continued to be in force during 1966–67 also subject to the modifications issued by the Iron and Steel Controller from time to time. The revised system of planning and distribution of the Iron and Steel materials recommended by the “Raj Committee” also continued to be in force during 1966–67.

The allotment of controlled categories of Steel made to the State during 1966–67 was as follows :—

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Pooled quota (consisting of Government Development Schemes, Steel Processing Industries and non-agricultural). | } 6,492 M.Ts.      |
| 2. Small Scale Industries quota   |                    |
|   | .. .. 2,721 M. Ts. |

The entire quantity was distributed through the Registered Stock holders.

*Export.*—With a view to ensuring the active participation of State in the Export promotion activities, the Government of India suggested that a high level “State Export Promotion Advisory Board” might be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Accordingly, the Government have passed orders constituting the Madras State Export Promotion Advisory Board with representatives of Chamber of Commerce and other important Trade Organisations and Heads of Departments connected with export as members. Consequent on the formation of the Board,

the State Export Committee, that was in existence hitherto, ceased to function. The preliminary work for holding the first meeting of the newly constituted Board such as calling for nomination of the representatives from Member-Chambers and Associations and collection of subjects for discussion from the members were attended to.

*Authorisation Certificates.*—The number of Authorisation Certificates issued to Small Industrial Units for procuring machines and spare parts during the year was as mentioned below:—

	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		RS.
1. Machinery .. ..	106	39,54,776.19
2. Spare parts .. ..	9	35,166.79
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 39,89,942.98

*Hire Purchase Applications.*—The System of supply of machinery on hire purchase to Small Scale Industrial Units by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, on the recommendation of this Department continued during the year and 154 applications having a total value of approximately Rs. 98,56,638 were duly recommended to the Corporation.

*Raw Materials, Components and Spares.*—During the year, the Import Trade Control policy was liberalised and the special Licensing Scheme was introduced. According to this Scheme, no Statewise allocation of foreign exchange was made and actual users who received import licences during the periods April/March 1965 and April/March 1966 became eligible for applying for special licences direct to the licensing authorities. The Industries were also grouped as priority and non-priority categories with entitlements for Import Licences on the following basis:—

- (a) Priority Industries. 3 Times the value of Licence issued in April/March 1965 or 12 times the value of licence issued in April/March 1966 period.

- (b) Non-priority Industries. Two times the value of licence issued April/March 1965 period or 8 times the value of licence issued in April/March 1966 period.

Only the applications from the new Units who had not been issued any licences during April/March 1965 and April/March 1966 period were required to be sponsored by these Directorates.

During the year, 473 applications for the import of raw materials, components and spares were received. Out of these, 369 applications to a total c.i.f. value of Rs. 1,35,48,229 were recommended to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and the remaining 104 applications were rejected.

*Capital Goods, etc.*—One hundred and sixty applications for licences for the import of machinery items to a total c.i.f. value of Rs. 76 lakhs were received from actual users and all the applications were recommended.

*Issue of Consumption Certificates.*—With a view to claim concessional rate of duties from Customs authorities, actual users apply to State Directorate of Industries for the issue of Consumption Certificates. During the year, 287 such certificates were issued.

*Sericulture.*—The Sericultural activities were continued during the year in Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Thanjavur Districts. The year was marked by average rainfall, though improperly distributed affecting the normal work.

Under the Scheme for mulberry graft production 1,17,000 grafts were produced by the ten aided nurseries and were supplied to Sericulturists.

Fifty wells sanctioned for the year were allotted, 25 to Hosur and 20 to Talavadi and 5 to Nilgiris and a sum of Rs. 36,500 as loan and Rs. 19,500 as subsidy were disbursed during the year.

*Seed Campaign activities.*—40-12 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were produced at Government Silk Farm, Hosur as against 37-34 lakhs produced during 1965-66.

*Government Silk Farm, Yercaud.*—In this farm which started in 1961-62 and which went into production during 1962-63, a quantity of 1,60,880 foreign race seed cocoons was produced as against 80,370 cocoons produced during the previous year.

*Government Cross Breed, Grainage Berikai.*—Due to the improvement in the seasonal conditions, the production of cross breed Dfls rose from 2.21 lakhs Dfls during 1965-66 to 3.20 lakhs Dfls during 1966-67.

*Demonstration Silk Farms, Krishnagiri.*—A quantity of 2,112 Dfls was reared and 296.67 kgms. of cocoons were produced during the year.

*K. V. Kuppam.*—A quantity of 2298 Dfls was reared and 220.254 kgms. of cocoons were produced during the year.

*Extension activities—Government Silk Farm, Tenkasi.*—There were 6.67 acres under mulberry of which 1.67 acres were irrigable. A quantity of 1300 Dfls was reared during the year yielding 187.5 kgms. of cocoons.

*Major Mulberry Graft Nurseries.*—5.7 lakhs of grafts and sapplings were prepared. Sapplings were transplanted and 3.26 lakhs of grafts and sapplings were issued from the two nurseries.

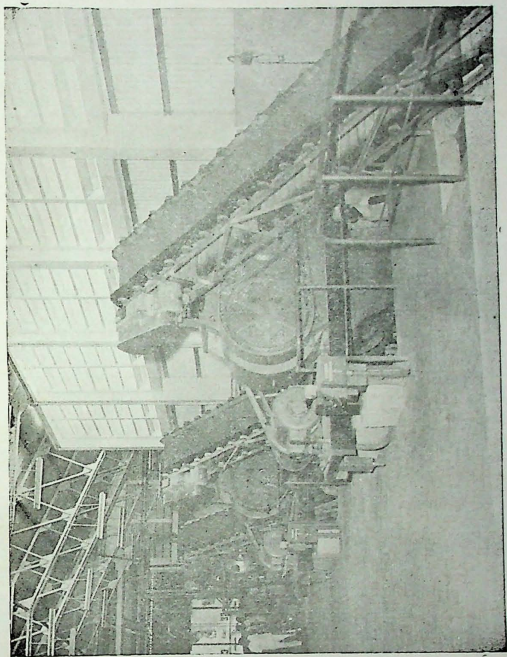
*Silk Rearing Unit, Hosur.*—The Unit worked for 205 days. A quantity of 9,187.5 kgms. of cocoons was utilised to produce 487.4 kgms. of raw silk and 520.5 kgms. of silk waste and 14.85 kgms. of dupion silk. Average Renditta was 19.1. A quantity of 589.7 kgms. of raw silk was sold during the year valued at Rs. 66,813.10 at the rate of Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per kgm.

*Government Gut Section, Coonoor.*—3.09 lakhs of silk worm guts of various lengths and grades were produced. Besides, foreign cocoons were also produced. During the year 1.79 lakhs of guts to the value of Rs. 11,832.72 were disposed to Government Hospitals in the State.

A total expenditure of Rs. 2.28 lakhs was incurred on the Plan Schemes of the Sericulture Branch during 1966-67.

*Handicrafts.*—The various Handicrafts Units registered a steady progress in imparting training to Artisan in stone sculpture, metal sculpture, temple car manufacture, art metal ware, bell metal ware, manufacture of Sunhemp and Palm Leaf products. There was a phenomenal increase in the demand for these articles both in India and from abroad as evidenced by sales in local Emporia and exports.

Arrangements were made for the erection of a rock cut Temple at Mahabalipuram emulating the Pallava style.



A VIEW OF THE MECHANISED BRICK PLANT AT THIRUMAZHISAI (NEAR MADRAS).

At the College of Arts and Crafts, Madras, 44 trainees were undergoing training in various arts and crafts. The Sculpture Training Centre, Mahabalipuram has so far turned out 32 trainees and another 48 trainees have commenced their training. Twelve trainees were undergoing training at the Training Centre for Weaving Carpets and Druggets out of sunhemp.

*Industrial Co-operatives.*—Industrial Co-operatives continued to play a vital part in the Department of Industries and Commerce. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan there were 303 Industrial Co-operatives and at the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number rose to 406 and now in the State there are 411 Societies.

The total expenditure of Industrial Co-operative Societies in the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 39.73 lakhs, the expenditure in the Third Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 173.27 lakhs and this was exclusive of the loan of Rs. 64.51 lakhs advanced by the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank and Rs. 13.77 lakhs given to the Industrial Societies under State Aid to Industries Act.

There were 228 Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives (including four Industrial Co-operative Estates) with a share capital of Rs. 51.57 lakhs.

There were eight Co-operative Tea Factories each set up at a cost of Rs. 9-10 lakhs.

The four apex societies, viz., The Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank, Small Scale Industries Co-operative Society, Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society and Tiruchirappalli Co-operative Metal Rolling Mills continued to function well.

*Mining, Geology and Chemical Engineering—Mining (Geology Branch).*—The State Geology Branch, as in previous years, continued to contribute its own share of work for the Industrial Development of Madras State by way of conducting a series of mineral investigations to find out new sources of mineral deposits, to prospect the newly located ones in detail and to develop the existing deposits. During the year, among other things, particular emphasis was laid on the search for base-metal ores, as the need for them is more urgent. Apart from this, a number of investigations covering the location of Industrial Estates, Government farms and assessment of ground water potentialities were carried out and in all cases technical reports and notes supplied. Economic minerals

like ores of copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead were prospected. To hasten up the development of the multimineral deposit of Mamandur, a team of technicians was deputed.

In the Chemical Section of the Branch 1,100 samples were analysed during the year and special analyses like zoo-chemical, and other types were also undertaken.

*Chemical Branch.—Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory Guindy.*—The Laboratory continued to receive various types of samples like coal, fertilisers, steel and other ferrous materials, minerals, cement, etc., for analysis and during the period 2,122 samples sent by both Government Departments and Private parties were tested. A total sum of Rs. 27,765 was collected towards fees from the Private parties for the samples tested. (No fee was levied for Government samples.) Further 622 cases relating to chemical and allied Industries referred to the Laboratory by Private and Government bodies were examined and suitable advice offered. Besides, a number of technical feasibility reports were prepared.

In the library attached to the laboratory, 127 books and 1,000 specifications were added.

*Mechanical and Metallurgical, Laboratory.*—This Laboratory recognised by the Defence Department and the Inspector of Armaments, Government of India and fully equipped to undertake all types of physical tests extended testing facilities to the Units of the Madras State Small Industries Corporation. During the year, construction of X-ray block to house the Industrial X-ray Unit was constructed and the equipments were installed.

*Scheme for the manufacture of Ionone from Lemon Grass Oil.*—Equipments necessary for the Unit were procured during the year. During the Pilot studies, experiments were conducted to finalise conditions of reactions in the process of manufacture of Geraniol Ex-Palmarosa and successful results were obtained. With a view to make the Scheme economically successful production of Citral from Lemon Grass Oil and Geraniol from Palmarosa oil was taken up and Rs. 23,430 worth of material was sold.

*Sago Research Laboratory, Salem.*—The Laboratory continued to cater to the needs of sago Industries in and around Salem. During

the year 150 samples of sago and starch and other samples were analysed and many factories in Salem were helped to obtain the Indian Standard Institution certification mark. Assistance was also rendered in the adoption of modern scientific methods and in the procurement of plant and machinery.

*Unit for the manufacture of Active Carbon at Neyveli.*—2.75 acres of land were acquired in Parvathipuram near Vadalur and construction work was in progress. It was proposed to manufacture active carbon using Neyveli Lignite as the raw material.

*Scheme for the manufacture of Magnesium Carbonate from Litterms.*—The site was selected for the unit.

*Publicity.*—This Section is entrusted with the task of publicising the activities of the Department, the emphasis being on the publicity for the products made in the Departmental Units through the media of advertisements, exhibitions, etc. Advertisements were released periodically in leading newspapers and magazines to give publicity to the Departmental products and also to attract prospective entrepreneurs to start their industries in the various Industrial Estates, in the State.

### Industrial Production

Statistics of monthly production were continued to be collected every quarter from factories employing 20 or more workers, using power and engaged in certain selected industries in Madras State.

During the year there was an increase, as compared with the previous year, in the production of cotton yarn and other yarn, cotton, woven goods, cement, bicycles, caustic soda, superphosphate oxygen, acetylene (dissolved), power-driven pumps, automobiles, coffee, matches, asbestos cement, rubber tyres, rubber tubes and paints and varnishes. The increase ranged from 0.6 per cent in the case of caustic soda to 52.1 per cent in respect of coffee.

There was, however, a decline in the production of sugar, vanaspathi, tea and wheat products. The fall in production ranged from 1.9 per cent in the case of tea, to 23.9 per cent in the case of wheat products.

The statement showing statistics of production in respect of the above items of products during the years 1966 and 1967 is given below:—

Statement showing the statistics of production of certain items of Industrial Products in Madras State during 1966 and 1967.

(Statistics relate to factories employing twenty or more workers and using power.)

Serial number and name of product.	Unit.	Production during the calendar year.		Percentage of increase or decr. ans.
		1966.	1967.	
1 Cotton yarn and other yarn.	Kg.	166,871,680	184,415,518	+ 10.7
2 Cotton cloth.. ..	Metre.	133,637,571	143,295,116	+ 7.2
3 Cement.. ..	Tonne.	1,859,349	2,097,950	+ 22.8
4 Sugar .. ..	"	278,733	216,091	— 22.5
5 Bicycles .. ..	"	280,210	302,646	+ 8.0
6 Caustic Soda .. ..	"	104,281	104,951	+ 0.6
7 Superphosphate .. ..	"	160,450	167,263	+ 4.2
8 Vanaspathi .. ..	"	13,276	18,213	— 4.7
9 Oxygen .. ..	Cu.M.	1,438,241	1,970,274	+ 37.0
10 Acetylene (Dissolved).	"	360,026	469,139	+ 30.3
11 Power-Driven Pumps.	Nos.	113,699	149,612	+ 31.6
12 Automobiles .. ..	"	5,943	6,726	+ 13.2
13 Coffee .. ..	M.T.	8,508	12,943	+ 52.1
14 Tea .. ..	Kg.	48,067,487	47,145,992	— 1.9
15 Wheat products .. ..	M.T.	179,760	136,816	— 23.9
16 Asbestos cement .. ..	"	35,893	36,961	+ 3.0
17 Matches .. ..	Gross.	31,464,732	32,421,314	+ 3.0
18 (a) Rubber tyres .. ..	Nos.	4,386,133	5,655,561	+ 28.9
(b) Rubber tubes .. ..	"	648,246	813,640	+ 25.5
19 Paints and Varnishes.	Kg.	4,732,098	4,880,783	+ 3.1

### Annual Survey of Industries

During the year 1967, processing and analysis of Annual Survey of Industries reports for 1965 and 1966 collected under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, for Madras State were continued. The Annual Survey of Industries covers all industries in divisions 2 and 3 (Manufacturing) and in divisions 5 and 8 (Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, and Services-Recreation Services) under the classification of Indian Industries. Factories registered under sections 2-m (i) and 2-m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 engaged in the above said industries are covered. Sections 2-m (i) and 2-m (ii) refer respectively to factories employing 10 or more workers if using power and those employing 20 or more workers not using power on any day in the previous year. Factories engaged in defence production; storage and distribution of oil, restaurants and cafe, technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange are however left out.

This coverage has been split up into two sectors, viz., Census sector and Sample sector. Census sector covers all factories employing on an average 50 or more workers if using power and 100 or more workers if not using power on complete enumeration basis. Sample sector covers the remaining factories which are smaller in size selected on probability sampling method.

The Annual Survey of Industries was being conducted since the reference year 1959. The Government of India is responsible for the collection of statistics. The State Government is associated with the survey by appointing the Director of Statistics as Officer on Special Duty (Industrial Statistics). The staff of the Directorate of National Sample Survey, Government of India, collect the returns from the factories and send one copy of the returns to the Officer on Special Duty for processing of data for use of the State Government.

Annual Survey of Industries, 1965, covered 5,081 factories which accounted for an increase of 7.8 per cent over the corresponding figure for the year 1964. Productive capital invested rose from Rs. 483.34 crores in 1964 to Rs. 570.15 crores in 1965 showing a rise of 18.0 per cent. There was, however, a negligible decline of 0.03 per cent in the number of workers employed. Employment was provided for 356,904 workers in 1965 as against 357,021 workers in 1964. The amount of wages paid to them was Rs. 60.66 crores in 1965 which showed an increase of 11.9 per cent compared to the previous year. The total value of input in 1965 was Rs. 472.46 crores and value of output was Rs. 670.70 crores. The corresponding figures for 1964 were Rs. 425.14 crores and Rs. 609.96 crores revealing an increase of 11.1 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The total contribution from Industrial sector in 1965 was Rs. 180.46 crores as compared to 1964 showing an increase of 10.4 per cent.

There was a general advancement in the Industrial sector in this State during the year 1965.

#### Foreign Trade of Madras State

Statistics of Sea and Air borne Foreign Trade of Madras State in terms of value (excluding foreign merchandise and treasure) for the calendar years 1966 and 1967 are given below :—

*Value in lakhs of rupees.*

Details.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1966	1967*	1966	1967†
By Sea ..	22,881.85	26,540.07	10,442.77	11,525.49
By Air ..	222.37	359.30	444.48	693.61
Total ..	23,104.22	26,899.37	10,887.25	12,219.13

\* The figures relate to the months from January to September 1967

† The figures relate to the months from January to November 1967

The Chief items of Imports and Exports are :

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
1 Wheat .. ..	1 Tobacco and Tobacco manufacturing.
2 Machinery other than electric, Iron and Steel.	2 Iron ore and Concentrates.
	3 Groundnut (defated) oil cake.
	4 Leather.

### **Handlooms**

*Functions.*—The Department of Handlooms functions under the control of a Director drawn from the I.A.S. cadre. The Director of Handlooms also functions as the State Textile Authority. The Directorate attends to the development of Handloom and Textile Industries in the State. It is also responsible for the distribution of raw materials to the Handloom and ancillary Industries. All the plan schemes for Weavers Co-operative Societies are implemented by this department.

The following are the various items of work dealt with by this department during the year.

1. Handloom Industry.
2. Distribution of raw materials to the Handloom and Ancillary Industries.
3. Cotton Control and Textile Industry.
4. Co-operative Spinning Mills.

The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important of the cottage industries in Tamilnadu providing means of livelihood to about 2 million persons. This Industry has a historic past and our handloom fabrics have established a high reputation in foreign markets. According to the report of the Second Working Group on Handloom Industry, there were about 5.50 lakh looms in the Madras State as on 31st March 1963, of which 2.30 lakhs are in the Co-operative Sector.

Various measures for the revival of and development of the Handloom Industry were first taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan. The expenditure incurred during that Plan period was Rs. 712.42 lakhs. The Government continued to help the Handloom Industry substantially during Third Five-Year Plan also and the expenditure incurred during the Third Plan was Rs. 750.30 lakhs.

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 the maximum of Rs. 75 per loom. Loans are also given to the existing members for strengthening their share capital subject to the same ceiling. The loan is repayable in four years.

*Subsidy towards interest on working capital loan.*—The provision of adequate working capital to Weavers Co-operative Societies is the most important pre-requisite for the development of these institutions. The Reserve Bank of India provides funds to the Weavers Co-operative Societies and to the State Handloom Society (Apex) through the Co-operative financing banks, viz., the Madras State Co-operative Banks and the District Co-operative Central Banks for production and marketing at half per cent below the bank rate. Thus, while the bank rate in 1967-68 is 6 per cent, the Weavers Societies get funds at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest per annum. The working capital so provided by the Reserve Bank of India is backed by Government guarantee.

Government give also subsidy of 3 per cent on the loans provided by the financing banks at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest to cover their margins. The District Co-operative Financing Banks also provide funds to the Weavers Co-operative Societies from their own resources at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest and receive 3 per cent subsidy from the Government, on such lendings also. A subsidy of 1 per cent is given to the Madras State Co-operative Bank as its margin for routing the Reserve Bank of India finance at the concessional rate of interest due to the State Handloom Society for procurement and marketing of Handloom cloth.

*Research and Technique.*—To improve the quality and to reduce the cost of production of Handloom cloth improved appliances such as reeds, halds, slays, pedal looms, warping machines, Jacquards, Frame looms, etc., are supplied to Weavers Co-operative Societies. Select Weavers Co-operative Societies are given financial assistance for the establishment of dyo houses also.

*Rebate.*—In order 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 three 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 and during times of accumulation of handloom cloth, 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 fabric used.

*Marketing and Publicity.*—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.

*Co-operative Spinning Mills.* With the twin objectives of supplying good quality yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers in general and to those within the co-operative fold in particular and stabilising the market prices of yarn, Government sanctioned the establishment during the Third Five-Year Plan of a Co-operative Spinning Mill in each District except in Madras, Nilgiris and Dharmapuri. There are 13 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State including the "B" unit of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai (Tirunelveli). Government have participated in the share capital structure of these mills. All these 13 spinning mills were functioning during the year. The total paid up share capital of all the co-operative spinning mills as on 31st December 1967 amounted to Rs. 320.30 lakhs including the Government contribution of Rs. 160.56 lakhs. During the year, the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai was sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 3 lakhs from the State Funds. A short term accommodation of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills was also sanctioned by the Government. The Central assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned to the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills for its expansion scheme was also passed on to the institution. During the year all these mills produced 69,97,780 kg., of cotton yarn ranging from 20s to 100s counts and effected sales worth Rs. 5,56,17,575.

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 assistances for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital, construction of workshop, etc.

*Housing.*—The scheme is intended to improve the living conditions of weavers by providing them with better house-cum-workspots. The maximum cost of a house is Rs. 3,600 out of which Rs. 2,000 is given as loan, Rs. 1,250 as subsidy and the balance of Rs. 350 or 10 per cent of the sanctioned cost of the house whichever is higher, is borne by the members. The loan is repayable in 25 equated annual instalments. No new housing schemes have been sanctioned after the declaration of the emergency in the Third Plan.

*Contributory Thrift Fund.*—Under this scheme, the weavers are not only encouraged to cultivate the savings habit but also helped to get loans and advances for useful and socially necessary purposes such as house building, marriage, etc., and during times of emergency caused by sickness, disability, etc. The weavers contribute 6 paise for every rupee of wages earned by them, Government contribute 4 paise, weavers society concerned 2 paise, thus making up a matching contribution of 6 paise. This scheme is being implemented from 1962-63 and has been progressively extended to cover more societies and members. The Contributory Thrift Fund is invested in the respective District Co-operative Central Banks in the name of each and every individual member and earns interest at 6 per cent per annum. The total accumulations of Contributory Thrift Fund in the various Co-operative Central Banks exceeded Rs. 27 lakhs at the end of 1966-67.

*Silk and Artsilk.*—Wherever there is concentration of silk looms, Co operative Societies for such looms are established. Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies require large sums towards working capital. Special financial assistance is given by the Government towards share capital, working capital, purchase of improved appliances, furniture, payment of rent and for the employment of staff.

*Training.*—In order to improve the techniques of production and to evolve attractive designs, members of Weavers Co-operative Societies are given training in the Weavers Training Centres of the State Handloom Society for a period of three months. Training is also given to the dyers employed by the Weavers Co-operative Societies. The staff of Weavers' Co-operative Societies are also trained in the maintenance of accounts and in office management and elements of handlooms technology.

*Subsidy for managerial staff.*—Under this scheme assistance is given to the financially weak societies in the shape of subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff on a sliding scale for four years, the maximum for the first year being Rs. 1,000 per society.

*Share capital of Apex Society.*—Government are participating in the share capital structure of the T. milnadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited, to help it to increase its working capital resources for increased marketing of handloom fabrics.

*Organisational expenses.*—The assistance under this scheme is intended for meeting the expenses incurred on the Departmental Staff employed for implementing the Handloom Development Scheme.

*Loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers.*—Loans were given up to a limit of Rs. 100 per weaver to enable him to discharge his prior debts to master weavers and to work loyally in the society.

*Handloom Finance Corporation.*—Government have sponsored the establishment of the Madras Handloom Finance Corporation Limited in September 1964 to provide financial assistance to the Handlooms, Powerlooms and ancillary industries mainly outside the Co-operative Sector. The Corporation was registered as a Public Limited Company and a non-banking financial institution in September 1964. The Government have participated in its shares to the extent of Rs. 12.60 lakhs. The Corporation has so far sanctioned loans over Rs. 2 crores, for purposes such as establishment, expansion, improvement or modernisation of industrial and training units, procurement of raw material, production, manufacturing, processing finishing of goods, marketing including exports of handloom fabrics.

*State participation in the share capital of Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.*—Government have participated in the share capital structure of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies also to increase their working capital resources with the view to increasing production of handloom fabrics. The Government have sanctioned the scheme in 1967-68 for the first time.

*Subsidy to Co-operative Central Banks towards loss sustained in the issue of working capital loan.*—The scheme is intended to reimburse the loss sustained by the Co-operative Central Banks on the issue of working capital loans to the Weavers Co-operative Societies backed by Government guarantee.

*Handloom Prize Award Scheme.*—Prizes are awarded annually for the best handloom fabrics in various categories in order to step up the production of new and attractive designs. The competition is open to the weavers both within and outside the co-operative fold. During the year, a sum of Rs. 20,000 for implementing the scheme was sanctioned. The scheme was implemented during January to March 1967 in the four centres, viz., Madras, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, covering all the districts. The District Collectors were made responsible for implementing the scheme, assisted by the Textile Control Officers and Deputy Registrars. An Advisory Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials was constituted for each centre.

*Exports of Handloom Fabrics.*—Exports of handloom cloth to all permissible destinations from Madras Harbour during the year 1967 are as under :

Year. (1)	Quantity. (2)	Value. (3) RS.
1967 .. .. .	10,596,747 Metres. 676,134 Kgs. }	32,563,761

In order to explore overseas markets, Government sponsored a delegation under the leadership of Thiru T. N. Lakshminarayanan, I.A.S., the then Secretary to Government, Department of Industries, Labour and Housing to South-East Asian Countries. The delegation has submitted its recommendations to the Government of India. The orders of Government of India on its recommendations are awaited.

*Distribution of raw materials to Handlooms and Ancillary Units—Issue of Essentiality its certificates for the import of artsilk yarn under the Actual Users Licensing Scheme.*—The import of artsilk yarn by the Actual Users was not permitted by Government of India during the year. However, the Government of India have invited applications for the grant of special Import Licences towards the import of raw materials under Liberalised Import Policy announced subsequently. In response to this announcement, 240 applications were received requesting Actual Users Licences for import of artsilk yarn. Recommendations were made by the Director of Handlooms to the Licensing Authority for issue of Actual Users Licences for a total value of Rs. 27.72 lakhs in accordance with the formula laid down. The Government of India subsequently entrusted the task of importing artsilk yarn to the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation has

constituted Consultative Panel and the *Ad hoc* Advisory Committee on Art Silk Yarn and the Director of Handlooms has been included as a member in both the committees.

The State Trading Corporation has appointed the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras, to act as its Agent for clearing the imported artsilk yarn and distributing the same to the various sectors of the Industry, viz., Powerlooms, Handlooms and Hosiery Units in the State. Based on the statistics furnished by the Textile Commissioner pertaining to the number of looms working on artsilk yarn in each State, the State Trading Corporation has decided to make bulk allocation of imported cupramonium artsilk yarn in favour of the State Textile authorities for issuing allotment orders to the actual users through the associations.

The State Trading Corporation has imported a total quantity of 291,554 kgs. of artsilk yarn in 25, 40 and 60 deniers. This State was allotted 117,717 kgs. of artsilk yarn comprising 5,417 kgs. in 40 deniers and 112,300 kgs. in 60 deniers for distribution to the 167,500 handlooms working on artsilk yarn. The entire quantity set apart for the Powerloom Sector, viz., 67,400 kgs. was allocated to the Madras State as the Mysore State declined the allotment. Necessary allotment orders were issued to the Handloom Weavers Associations, Powerlooms Associations and Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society based on the number of looms working on artsilk yarn with instructions to lift the goods from the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

*Dyes and Chemicals.*—The Government of India have invited applications for the grant of Special Import Licences towards the import of raw materials under the Liberalised Import Policy. Eighty-one applications were received from the Handloom Weavers Associations and necessary recommendations made to the licensing authority for the grant of Actual Users Licence for import of dyes and chemicals. Subsequently, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, invited applications for the grant of Actual Users Licences for import of dyes and chemicals and in response to it 206 applications were received. Based on the norms indicated by the Government of India, the earlier recommendations were cancelled and revised recommendations made to the licensing authority and the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, has issued Actual Users Licences to the tune of Rs. 20.47 lakhs in favour of 109 Handloom Weavers Associations including the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Limited. Allotment orders

were issued to the Handloom Weavers Associations including the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. Limited towards the licences issued in favour of Director of Handlooms under the Export Promotion Incentive Scheme for an aggregate value of Rs. 64.59 lakhs.

The Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras, has issued Actual Users Licences for the import of " Gum Arabic " to the tune of Rs. 4.35 lakhs in favour of 16 Handloom Weavers Associations.

*Cotton Control and Textile Industry—Cotton Control Order, 1955.*—A ' B ' Class cotton licence is essential for purchase, sale or storage or carrying on cotton business or for holding cotton in hypothecation or against pledge. The licence is valid within the State only. The Director of Handloom is the State Licensing Authority.

The licences issued under this order are permanent in nature. A fee of Rs. 100 is charged for the issue of a ' B ' Class cotton licence. Nine hundred and forty-nine ' B ' Class licences were issued during the year. An amount of Rs. 94,900 was collected as licence fees towards the issue of these licences.

*Textile Industry—Recession in Textile Industry—Scheme of Guarantee Assistance.*—As a result of difficulties arising, *inter alia*, out of accumulation of stock of yarn, a few textile mills in the State were forced to close down.

The Government examined the various possibilities of assisting the textile industry with a view to reviving the closed units and strengthening the weaker ones and constituted two committees an *Ad hoc* Committee in June 1966 and a Tripartite Committee in April 1967. The *Ad hoc* Committee consisted of the Director of Handlooms, Chairman, Southern India Mill Owners Association and the Director, South India Textile Research Association. The Tripartite Committee consists of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, as Chairman and the Director of Handlooms as the Convenor, five representatives of the employers and five of employees, one financial expert and one technical expert. The terms of reference of the committee were to study the working of the cotton textile industry in Madras State with special reference to —

(a) mills which have been closed down, and

(b) mills which were in a critical position and were likely to be closed down in the near future, if appropriate assistance was not forthcoming, and to recommend measures with a view :

(1) to restarting the closed units, and

(2) to preventing the closure of other units which were in a critical position.

The Committees, after careful consideration of the various factors leading to the crisis in the affected mills and after conducting techno-economic surveys, wherever necessary, recommended assistance to a number of closed mills and mills which were on the verge of closure, in the form of guarantee finance, upon certain conditions. The Government accepted, in principle, the recommendations of the two committees and offered guarantee assistance to 18 sick/closed Textile Mills in the State, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. Eight mills have so far availed themselves of the guarantee assistance.

### **Khadi and Village Industries**

The Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been in charge of the Khadi and Village Industries Programme for the past seven years in implementing it in the spirit in which it was originally conceived by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhiji. The objectives and the way of implementing the programme continue to be the same though the technological progress in the spinning wheel has recorded a unique feature in the socio-economic field during the last few years. The traditional skill of the village artisans must blend with what modern technology can offer so that the artisans might be assured of a living wage. The evolution of the new model Ambar Charkha (manufactured by Textools and Company Limited, Coimbatore), and use of power in carding can no longer be looked upon as repugnant to the spirit of Khadi but must be considered as vital necessity, if khadi is to attain the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency in clothing and guarantee subsistence wages to the artisans engaged in khadi activities. In the same spirit the starting of 33 Rural Textile Centres in 13 Development Districts during the year was indeed a milestone in the production of quality khadi of finer and superfine varieties at cheapest cost of production.

*Khadi—Production of yarn, khadi, etc., and wages paid.*—During the year, 116 production sub-centres attached to 20 main centres were engaged in the production of cotton khadi and yarn. Kisan yarn of 9,618,232 (metric hanks) and Ambar yarn of 8,394,820

(metric hanks) to the value of Rs. 48.09 lakhs and Rs. 29.38 lakhs respectively were produced during the year. 3.54 lakhs metres of khadi cloth to the value of Rs. 15.60 lakhs was produced. Wages paid to the spinners, weavers and other artisans (engaged in khadi production) were Rs. 40.12 lakhs, Rs. 30.61 lakhs and Rs. 0.78 lakhs respectively during the year.

*Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Units.*—The bleaching, dyeing, and printing units at Tirupur and Erode were engaged in processing of khadi textiles during the year.

*Tailoring Units.*—The Tailoring Units at Madras, Tirupur, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Vellore were engaged in stitching readymade garments to suit the tastes and demands of the consumers at large throughout the State. The requirements of readymades of the Government departments were also stitched in the above tailoring units and supplied during the year.

*Khadi Silks.*—The Khadi Silk Production Centres, at Kumbakonam, Kancheepuram, Ayyampet, Ammapet, Koradacheri, Ammaiappan, Narikkalpatti, Veeravanallur and Kanmalaimpatti were engaged in reeling of raw silks, bleaching, dyeing and weaving of khadi silk fabrics during the year. Khadi silk of 177,260 metres to the value of Rs. 42.68 lakhs was produced. The reelers and weavers were paid wages of Rs. 1,32,784 and Rs. 6,94,854 respectively during the year.

*Wool Production.*—The wool production at Kalangal continued to work during the year.

*Khadi Sales.*—Including three sales depots newly opened 163 depots were functioning during the year. Khadi sales to the value of Rs. 205 lakhs were effected. Out of this a recorded sale of Rs. 1,56,07,960.59 was effected during the Gandhi Jayanthi Week and Deepavali Festival in October and November 1967.

*Rehabilitation of Weavers.*—A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was distributed among 400 weavers at Rs. 1,000 each out of the grants provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the purpose of rehabilitating khadi weavers during the year.

*Khadi Co-operatives.*—Khadi Co-operatives with 3,461 members and paid up share capital of Rs. 30,365 continued to transact their business satisfactorily.

**Textool Charkhas—(a) 12 Spindles.**—Textool and Company Limited, Coimbatore, has designed a pedal model charkha with 12 spindles. A unit of this new charkha consists of 1 carding machine, 2 drawing machines, 1 flyer and 5 spinning units costing Rs. 4,100 in all excluding accessories such as bobbins, tool kits, etc. Two textile units (12 spindle textool charkhas) one at Edayanvalasu in Madurai district and another at Kanakkanpalayam near Tirupur in Coimbatore district functioned during the year. After assessing the working of the unit at Edayanvalasu that the average earnings of the person engaged on the drawing machine is Rs. 6 and a spinner working the charkha can produce 60 hanks per day, the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board has entered into an agreement with M/s. Textool and Company Limited, Coimbatore, to purchase 1,000 textool charkhas at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.09 lakhs (i.e. 200 units of 12 spindle textools) by advancing a loan amount of Rs. 7 lakhs to the company on the guarantee of the Government. Consequent on the above arrangement made during the year, 200 units of 12 spindles textool charkhas have to be installed in 70 selected places throughout the State.

**(b) Six Spindle Textool Charkhas.**—The implementation of six spindle 1965 model all metal Ambar charkha programme has been taken up by the department in 33 Rural Textile Centres and 230 new model charkhas were working during the year.

**Research.**—Thiru P. Ekambaranathan, the inventor of Ambar Charkha, was in continuous employment under the Board during the year for doing further research on the line.

**Training.**—The Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya at Kamuthi imparted three short-term courses of refresher training of 4 months duration each to the untrained assistants of the Khadi Department during the year.

**Khadi Emporium.**—The construction of Khadi Emporium at Esplanade, Madras-1, on the lines of the Bombay Emporium initiated as early as in 1957 has attained the completion stage during the year. The total cost of the construction of 5 storeyed building with 25,100 sq. ft. of plinth area in each floor amounts to Rs. 76,93,157. The Khadi Emporium named as 'Kuralagam' has subsequently been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madras Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 14th January 1968 (Pongal Day) under the Presidentship of the President, State Khadi and Village Industries Board, viz., the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration, Thiru M. Muthuswamy.

The construction work of another Khadi Emporium at Coimbatore was also in progress during the year.

*Village Industries—Palmgur.*—Of the Village Industries, Co-operative Palmgur Societies form a large number. The societies were originally formed with a view to ameliorating the economic condition of the tappers who were thrown out of employment on the introduction of prohibition. During the year, 1,506 Palmgur Co-operative Societies with 176,518 memberships and paid-up share capital of Rs. 9.95 lakhs were engaged in the manufacture of jaggery, palm sugar, neera, etc., palm products worth Rs. 442.05 lakhs were produced and sales were to the tune of Rs. 404.14 lakhs. The employment potential in the palmgur industry during the year was about 2 lakhs and the total wages paid was Rs. 18.33 lakhs.

*Village Oil Industry.*—Tamilnad has made remarkable progress in implementing the Village Oil Industry Scheme ever since the programme was set to work jointly by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Board. The scheme contemplates the enlistment of all the traditional Ghani Oil Pressers under the co-operative fold by organising industrial co-operative societies. One hundred and seventy-three Village Oil Societies with the membership of 3,824 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 4.69 lakhs were engaged in this industry. The production and sales of oil during the year were Rs. 159.55 lakhs and Rs. 212.76 lakhs respectively. Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight artisans employed in this industry earned Rs. 4.61 lakhs as wages.

*Hand-pounding of Paddy.*—With a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.38 lakhs and 6,432 members, 139 Hand-pounding of Paddy Co-operative Societies were engaged in this industry. Production and sales of hand-pounded rice during the year were Rs. 23.14 lakhs and Rs. 23.96 lakhs. Six thousand four hundred and six persons were employed in the hand-pounding of paddy industry and earned a total wages of Rs. 59,000.

*Lime.*—Fifty-nine Lime Producers Co-operative Societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 33,785 and total membership of 1,442 had produced and sold lime worth Rs. 1.09 lakhs and Rs. 1.13 lakhs respectively. One thousand four hundred and thirty-eight villagers who were employed in lime industry earned a total wages of Rs. 15,000.

*Palm-leaf.*—Eighteen Palm-leaf Workers Co-operative Societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,068 and total membership of 838 had produced and sold palm-leaf products worth Rs. 41,000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively.

*Non-edible Oil and Soap.*—The programme for soap making from non-edible oils, drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission envisages the collection and crushing of non-edible oil seeds and using them in the manufacture of washing and carbolic soaps.

Out of 29 units sanctioned, 25 units of the department were functioning during the year. Production and sales during the year were Rs. 21.25 lakhs and Rs. 17.56 lakhs respectively. One thousand seven hundred and forty-one artisans employed in the soap units were paid Rs. 72,000 as wages during the year.

*Village Leather Industry.*—The Leather Industry is thriving well in this State. The programme begins with proper utilisation of carcasses and ends with the manufacture and marketing of leather goods and articles. Tanning pits are introduced in areas where there is scope for the industry. The by-products from the carcasses are utilised in a large measure, bone digestors have also been installed. Bone-meal and flesh-meal are also prepared.

One hundred and thirteen units of the department produced and sold leather products worth Rs. 2.61 lakhs and Rs. 7.93 lakhs respectively. One hundred and ninety-one artisans employed in the departmental units earned wages of Rs. 27,089 during the year. Besides 43 Leather Tanning Co-operative Societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 51,160 and total membership of 1,495 produced and sold leather products worth Rs. 7.73 lakhs and Rs. 5.96 lakhs respectively. Seven hundred and sixty-three artisans engaged by the societies in the trade earned Rs. 24,487 as wages during the year.

*Central Leather Marketing Depot.*—The Central Leather Marketing Depot at Madras was engaged in marketing tanned leather collected from all the units and societies throughout the State and to arrange for the supply of raw materials and chemicals to all those units. During the year, the goods worth of Rs. 3.96 lakhs were marketed by the Central Leather Marketing Depot.

*Gramodyog Sales Depot.*—The Village Industries Products such as oil, soap, hand-pounded rice, honey, pottery products and palm-leaf products are being sold through Gramodyog Sales Depots.

Nineteen Gramodyog Sales Depots of the Board and 34 Gramodyog Sales Depots of the Industrial Co-operatives under the control of the Board were functioning during the year. They sold village industries products worth Rs. 31.83 lakhs.

*Cottage Match.*—Six units were functioning and they produced and sold cottage match to the value of Rs. 62,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively. Sixty-two artisans employed in the units earned Rs. 3,000 as wages.

*Hand-made Paper.*—The industry seeks to utilize all fibrous, waste materials in producing different varieties of paper. During the year, 8 departmental units and 8 Hand-made Paper Co-operative Societies were engaged in the manufacture of hand-made paper. Departmental units produced and sold hand-made paper to the value of Rs. 2,78,000 and Rs. 2,54,000 respectively. The Industrial Co-operative Societies produced and sold hand-made paper worth Rs. 62,000 and Rs. 73,000 respectively. Altogether 622 artisans employed in the industry earned Rs. 40,000 as wages during the year.

*Village Pottery and Bricks.*—Three Departmental units engaged in the Village Pottery produced and sold to the value of Rs. 23,695 and Rs. 13,177 respectively. Three hundred and thirty-eight Industrial Co-operatives with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,89,242 and total membership of 8,625 were also engaged in the manufacture of pottery and country bricks during the year.

*Fibre.*—Fibre is a thread like material from the pathals of the palmyrah petiole and has a good market in foreign countries for manufacture of brushes. Annually fibre of the value of Rupees one crore is exported from Tuticorin Port alone. It is available throughout the State and artisans are engaged in collection and sizing during the months when there is no tapping. The State Palm-gur Federation provides training in fibre processing in 40 centres throughout the State.

Twelve departmental units and eight industrial co-operatives with 482 members and paid up share capital of Rs. 6,100 were engaged in fibre industry during the year. Departmental units produced and sold fibre products worth Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 16,000 respectively. Industrial co-operatives produced and sold fibre products worth Rs. 1.45 lakhs and Rs. 1.30 lakhs respectively during the year. One hundred and fifty-six artisans employed in the fibre industry earned Rs. 6,200 as wages during the year.

*Gur and Khandasari.*—There were 43 departmental units and 18 industrial co-operatives functioning and their production and sales were Rs. 46.82 lakhs and Rs. 46.83 lakhs respectively during the year.

*Bee-keeping.*—Bee-keeping has now spread all over Tamilnad. It is practised in almost all the districts including Madras City. However, intensive and extensive bee-keeping is carried on only in selected districts such as Madurai, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Salem and North Arcot. The average yield of honey in Tamilnad is more than three kilogrammes per hive per year. The major quantity of honey produced is consumed locally. Thirty-four departmental units and 23 industrial co-operatives were engaged in the bee-keeping industry and they produced and sold honey to the value of Rs. 2.44 lakhs and Rs. 4.09 lakhs respectively during the year.

*Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.*—A sum of Rs. 50,000 was made available to each Panchayat Union as grant during those years for starting village industries suitable to the area. Village Industries such as Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Tailoring and Embroidery Works, Bricks and Lime Kilns, etc., which were sanctioned by the Board were functioning during the year. The production and sales value under these industries were Rs. 3.10 lakhs and Rs. 3.64 lakhs respectively.

*Training.*—The training programmes to train up village artisans and other workers in the various village industries such as Village Pottery, Hand-made Paper and Bee-keeping were continued to be conducted during the year also.

*Seminar and Conference.*—A Seminar of departmental staff and representatives of Gur and Khandasari Co-operative Societies was held at Cuddalore in March 1967.

### **Boilers**

*Inspection and other work of the department.*—A total of 1,179 boilers were inspected during the year 1967 and certificates were issued for the safe working of the boilers. Thirty-nine boilers were registered.

This department has recognised 9 firms as Boiler Repair Organisations under Regulation 392 of the Indian Boiler Regulations. Out of the above, one was newly approved during this year. Among the nine Boiler Repair Organisations, four firms are authorised

to undertake Grade I Repairs of Mechanical and Welding while the other five firms are authorised to undertake repairs of Grade II in nature. The welders employed by these firms were periodically tested and their certificates were renewed. Two more water Tube Boilers of Russian Type were registered at the Neyveli Thermal Station, Neyveli and registration numbers were allotted. One more Water Tube Boiler is being erected in the Neyveli Thermal Power Station and work regarding registration of this boiler has been taken up. Welders engaged in erection of these boilers were tested and certificates were granted to those who have come out successful in the testing. Other High Pressure welders presented for test by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation authorities were also tested and certificates issued.

Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruvorambur, Tiruchirappalli have during the year under report, manufactured 9,750 stop valves, globe valves, non-return and pressure reducing valves, etc. These valves were tested by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and certificates were issued for these tested valves in Form III-C of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. A sum of Rs. 29,250 was collected as fee for testing of valves alone.

Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruvorambur have taken up the manufacture of high pressure boilers required for the Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, Uttar Pradesh, Indira Prasta Power Station, Delhi-Kothagudam Thermal Power Station and Ennore Power Station, Ennore, Madras. The pre-scrutiny of drawings for the above said boilers was carried out and a fee required as per the Indian Boiler Regulations was collected and credited to this Departmental head.

Messrs. Jaya and Company, Coimbatore, have also manufactured 13 boilers of all welded construction, vertical, horizontal, multi-tubular and package type and these boilers were inspected by the Chief Inspector of Boilers during the various stages of manufacture.

Repairs were sanctioned for 46 boilers during the period under report and out of the above, 19 repairs were classified as Grade I repairs and furnaces were drawn out for some of the boiler for thorough repairs.

There was no case of serious accidents involving loss of life or damage to property.

**Finance.**—The receipts and expenditure of this department for the calendar year are furnished below :—

Receipts : Rs. 2,09,339-00.

Expenditure : Rs. 1,32,810-18.

The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers continued to be a member of the Central Boilers Board and he attended the 40th meeting of the Central Boilers Board at New Delhi (from 18th to 24th July 1967).

**Madras Boiler Attendants Rules, 1964.**—The first Boiler Attendants Examination was conducted during the last week of February, 1967. The candidates appeared and passed are furnished below :—

		<i>Candidates appeared.</i>	<i>Candidates passed.</i>
First class	.. ..	45	15
Second class	.. ..	130	63
Third class	.. ..	208	139

Certificates have already been issued to the successful candidates and their results were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

**Madras Economiser Inspection Rules.**—During the year five economisers were registered and registration numbers were allotted. Registration of other unregistered economisers have been taken up on hand.

### **Review on employment and earnings of workers in Plantations.**

Statistical data pertaining to Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations registered under the Plantations Act, 1951 in Madras State are collected on a quarterly basis by the Statistics Department. The results of the analysis of the statistical data on Employment and earnings in respect of these plantations, based on the returns received from the last quarter of the year 1967 as compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year are reviewed below :—

Total number of plantations covered during the year was 289 while the coverage during 1966 was 284, the percentage of increase being 1.76.

**Tea Plantation.**—During the year permanent as well as temporary workers were employed in the plantations in Madras State. The total number of workers employed during 1967 registered a decrease

of 0.35 per cent as compared with the previous year. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers increased from 83.74 in 1966 to 83.93 in 1967.

The monthly earnings of all categories of workers, except temporary workers showed an upward trend during 1967. The percapita average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker during 1967 increased from Rs. 61.68 in 1966 to Rs. 64.16 or by 4.02 per cent and from Rs. 51.60 in 1966 to Rs. 52.54 in 1967 or by 1.82 per cent, in the case of temporary man worker. The average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker increased from Rs. 47.41 in 1966 to Rs. 52.73 in 1967 or by 11.22 per cent and in the case of temporary woman worker the average monthly earnings decreased to Rs. 41.65 during 1967 from Rs. 45.09 in 1966 or by 7.63 per cent. However, the average monthly earnings of both permanent and temporary minor workers increased during 1967. The earnings of permanent minor worker rose from Rs. 29.94 in 1966 to Rs. 40.83 in 1967 or by 36.37 per cent and in the case of temporary minor worker the earnings increased from Rs. 22.65 in 1966 to Rs. 29.44 in 1967 or by 10 per cent.

Though there was a negligible decrease in the number of workers in Tea Plantations, the earnings showed a rise, the increase in the average percapita earnings ranging from 1.82 to 36.37 per cent.

*Coffee Plantations.*—The total employment in Coffee Plantations increased by 0.13 per cent during 1967 as compared to that of the previous year. The percentage of average daily attendance increased from 79.22 in 1966 to 80.70 in 1967. An increase in the average monthly earnings of all categories of workers except in the case of permanent and temporary minor workers was observed during the year when compared to 1966.

The percapita average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker rose from Rs. 57.03 in 1966 to Rs. 57.55 during 1967 or by 0.91 per cent and in the case of temporary man worker the earnings rose from Rs. 40 in 1966 to Rs. 40.36 in 1967 or by 0.90 per cent. The average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker which stood at Rs. 41.82 in 1966 rose to Rs. 43.22 in 1967 or by 3.35 per cent and that of a temporary woman worker rose from Rs. 31.01 in 1966 to Rs. 31.15 in 1967 or by 0.45 per cent. The average percapita monthly earnings of permanent and temporary minor workers decreased from Rs. 48.55 in 1966 to Rs. 44 in 1967 and from

Rs. 24.38 in 1966 to Rs. 22.24 in 1967 respectively. The percentage of decrease is 9.37 in the case of permanent minor worker and 8.78 in the case of temporary minor worker.

*Rubber Plantation.*—While the permanent establishment comprises only men and women, minors also are employed in the temporary establishment. The total employment in Rubber Plantations decreased by 3.37 per cent in 1967 when compared to the previous year. The average daily attendance rose from 86.44 per cent in 1966 to 86.49 per cent in 1967. The earnings of all categories of workers except temporary men and women workers during the year increased. The percapita average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker increased from Rs. 83.20 in 1966 to Rs. 91.48 in 1967, the percentage of increase being 9.95. In the case of temporary man worker, the monthly earnings decreased from Rs. 80.69 in 1966 to Rs. 69.36 in 1967 the percentage of decrease being 14.04. The average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker increased from Rs. 57.70 in 1966 to Rs. 76.32 in 1967 or by 32.27 per cent and in the case of a temporary woman worker it decreased from Rs. 58.78 in 1966 to Rs. 51.75 in 1967 or by 6.86 per cent. Minor workers were not employed on a permanent basis in Rubber Plantations, but were employed on a temporary basis. Their average monthly earnings increased from Rs. 25.60 in 1966 to Rs. 27 in 1967, the percentage of increase being 5.47.

*Cinchona Plantations.*—Cinchona Plantations in Madras State are controlled by the State Government. The total number of workers employed during 1967 registered an increase of 4.64 per cent compared to the previous year. The average daily attendance during 1967 rose to 92.13 per cent from 91.76 per cent during 1966.

The average percapita monthly earnings of a permanent man worker increased from Rs. 47.20 in 1966 to Rs. 65.60 or by 38.98 per cent and in the case of a temporary man worker, it increased from Rs. 44.33 in 1966 to Rs. 44.52 in 1967 or by 0.43 per cent. The average percapita monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker increased from Rs. 33.40 in 1966 to Rs. 36.93 in 1967 or by 10.57 per cent. In the case of a temporary woman worker the earnings increased from Rs. 30.74 in 1966 to Rs. 34.25 in 1967 or by 11.42 per cent.

Average monthly earnings of a permanent minor worker increased from Rs. 23.00 in 1966 to Rs. 30.28 in 1967 or by 31.65 per cent and in the case of temporary minor worker, it increased from Rs. 21.18 in 1966 to Rs. 24.82 in 1967 or by 17.46 per cent.

## Labour

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, was also the Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the entire State of Madras. He was assisted in his work by three Deputy Commissioners of Labour, one Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour, two Assistant Commissioners of Labour and 14 Labour Officers in the Districts, all of whom have been appointed as Conciliation Officers under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In the administration of the non-technical Acts, the Commissioner of Labour was assisted by the three Deputy Commissioners of Labour, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), 10 Inspectors of Labour, 5 Inspectors of Plantations, 18 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 140 Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

In the administration of the Factories Act and allied Acts, the Commissioner of Labour was assisted by the Chief Inspector of Factories. For the enforcement of the various enactments, the Chief Inspector of Factories was assisted by one Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, one Superintending Inspector of Factories (Productivity), one Superintending Inspector of Factories (Accidents, Statistics and Research), one Assistant Inspector of Factories, one Statistical Inspector at Headquarters and six Superintending Inspectors of Factories, one Inspectress of Factories, five Assistant Inspectors of Factories and eight Statistical Inspectors at Divisional level and 23 Inspectors of Factories at the district or semi district level.

An important development in the administrative set-up during the year was the integration of the Weights and Measures Department with the Labour Department with effect from 4th January 1967. Eighteen posts of Deputy Inspectors of Labour besides one at Headquarters in the office of the Controller of Weights and Measures were created in the time scale of Rs. 250—400 and 11 additional posts of Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the time scale of Rs. 180—300 were also created. Two additional posts of Inspectors of Labour in the grade of Labour Officer—one at Salem and other at Villupuram—were created during the year. A special officer in the grade of Labour Officer, Grade II was appointed to go into the working conditions of hotel workers in the State during the period from 15th April to 15th October 1967.

*Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*—During the year, 1,194 Industrial disputes were settled by the Labour Officers of the Labour Department by conciliation and 334 disputes were referred for adjudication

to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. Apart from these, in pursuance of the Industrial Trade Resolution 81 Industrial disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour or his nominee or by other officers of the Department.

The number of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and published in *Fort St. George Gazette* during the year was 357. The Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also settled 6,564 complaints relating to the demands for increase in scales of wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., by informal discussions and this includes cases in which the Conciliation Officers submitted failure reports but reference for adjudication was not considered necessary. In certain major disputes, settlements were brought about by the intervention of Government.

*Strikes and Lockouts.*—There were 305 work stoppages (including 4 strikes which continued from the previous year). These 305 work stoppages affected 1,17,151 workers resulting in loss of 11,20,517 mandays.

The demands that led to strikes related to bonus, increase in wages and dearness allowance, the non-employment of certain workers and also to the question of re-opening of some closed mills following the onset of a crisis in the Textile Industry.

*Prosecutions.*—Five prosecutions were sanctioned under sections 29 and 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act during the year for non-implementation of awards, etc.

*Works Committees.*—542 Works Committees were required to be constituted under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act during the year. The total number of Works Committees reported to be functioning at the end of the year was 377.

*Unit Production Committees.*—Unit Production Committees were functioning in 58 establishments and in many cases Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees during the year.

*Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.*—There were 256 newspaper establishments in the State covered by the Act and the number of working journalists and others employed therein was 1,125. The total number of inspections made by the Inspectors during the year was 238.

*Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*—There were 489 cases pending on 1st January 1967. One thousand and eight cases were filed during the year. Of the 1,488 cases, 918 cases were disposed of during the year.

During the year, Government issued orders modifying their earlier order so as to sanction the compensation amount to the legal heirs of the non-departmental persons involved in fatal accidents caused by the installations of the Madras State Electricity Board by the Additional Chief Engineer/Chief Engineer for Electricity and the disbursement by the Superintending Engineers concerned, instead of the Additional Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation.

During the year, the Government have accorded a standing sanction for a period of three years up to 28th February 1970 for an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 300 per annum by each Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation (*viz.*), Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and at the rate of Rs. 100 per annum to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras, for the extension of legal assistance at State cost to deserving injured workmen or their dependants claiming compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

*Payment of Wages Act, 1936.*—The provisions of the Act and Rules continued to be applicable to Factories, Motor Omni Bus Services, Catering Establishments, Plantations, Beedi Industrial Premises and Air Transport Service.

Four hundred and thirty-four cases were pending on 1st January 1967, and 503 cases were filed during the year. Of these 937 cases, 558 cases were disposed of during 1967. Sixty-four prosecutions, including 19 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year, were taken up during the year of which 50 ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 841 was realised by way of fine.

During the year, the Deputy Commissioners of Labour have been appointed as Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the purpose of the said Act.

All the Statistical Inspectors have been appointed as "Inspectors" for the purpose of verification and collection of annual returns prescribed under rule 18 of the Madras Payment of Wages Rules, 1937.

*Trade Unions Act, 1926.*—There were 1,336 Trade Unions in the State at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and twenty-five unions were registered during the year. The registration of 31 unions was cancelled and 2 unions were dissolved during the year. The total number of unions functioning in the State at the end of the year was 1,528.

*Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.*—During the year, the Standing Orders of 38 Industrial Establishments were certified bringing the total number of Standing Orders Certified to 4,433 as on 31st December 1967. Draft amendments to standing orders in respect of 5 industrial establishments were also certified during the year.

*Evaluation and Implementation Committee.*—The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee has been entrusted with the work of implementation of the code of discipline in Industry. The provisions of the Code of Discipline were publicised through printed copies sent to the employers and workers organisations. The Labour Officers and Inspectors of Factories have been instructed to contact various employers and employees' unions not affiliated to any central organisations and local bodies and advise them to ratify the Code. Two hundred and sixty employers, 1,410 employees' unions and 26 Local Bodies had signified their acceptance of the Code of Discipline up to 31st December 1967.

The number of cases of contravention of Labour enactments pending as on 1st January 1967 was 107. The number of complaints of contraventions of labour enactments received up to 31st December 1967 was 1,370. Out of the total of 1,477 complaints 1,035 were disposed of by persuasion, 105 were taken up for further action and in 61 cases it was found on enquiry that they could not be substantiated. Two hundred and seventy six complaints were pending as on 31st December 1967.

Out of a total of 85 cases (27 pending on 1st January 1967 and 58 reported during the year 1967), of alleged breaches of the Code of Discipline including cases of non-implementation of awards, non-recognition of unions, etc., 46 cases were disposed of during the year and 39 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year.

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee was reconstituted in February 1967. The Commissioner of Labour is the Chairman and the Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour

is the Secretary. The Committee met twice during the year 1967 and discussed subjects relating to complaints of breaches of Code of Discipline, recognition of unions and other subjects connected with the work of evaluation and implementation.

*Important meetings and conferences.*—The tripartite sub-committee to examine the draft legislation for employment in Film Industry (appointed by Government of India) met on 27th and 28th April 1967 at Madras and recorded oral evidence from the representatives of employees and employers. The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, is a member of the sub-committee.

XII Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations was held at Madras on 19th and 20th August 1967, under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Labour.

The Labour Advisory Group of Trade Unions representatives constituted by the Government of Madras to advise the Minister for Labour, in all matters pertaining to Labour, met on 25th August 1967 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Co-operation and Labour.

A seminar on U.S. Aid returned participants was held at Ootacamund on the 26th, 27th and 28th October 1967. The Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Madras and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Coimbatore, attended the seminar.

The Committee on Labour Welfare constituted by the Government of India had its sittings at Madras in November 1967 to record oral evidence from the representatives of employers and employees and from the Government offices. The Commissioner of Labour is a member of the Committee.

The third meeting of the Heads of Departments in charge of Public Sector undertakings was held on 13th November 1967 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Co-operation and Labour.

*Other developments.*—The Government have constituted a tripartite committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, to study the cases of closed and sick textile mills and to make its recommendations. As per the recommendations of this Committee, the Government have ordered guarantee assistance to 16 textile mills in this State to the tune of Rs. 130.78 lakhs.

Out of the above 16 mills, the Government revoked their order of guarantee assistance in respect of 4 mills since they were reported to be not availing of the guarantee assistance offered by the Government.

*Housing.*—With a view to promote Industrial Housing, the Government of India initiated the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to benefit workers coming under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 and workers in mines other than coal and mica mines. Under this scheme, the Government of India provide financial assistance to the State Government, State Housing Board, Employers and Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers in the form of loan and subsidy. In 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 10.30 lakhs was spent and 159 houses (100 houses at Ambattur and 60 houses at Tiruppur) have been completed. The expenditure incurred up to 31st December 1967 on the implementation of the scheme was Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

*Private employers' projects.*—The application received from one private employer Kumudam Publishers, Madras, for construction of 132 houses at a total cost of Rs. 13.37 lakhs has been forwarded to the Government together with the plans and estimates for the sanction of the project. No expenditure was incurred during 1966-67 towards issue of loans to private employers for construction of houses to their workers due to National Emergency.

*Madras Labour Gazette.*—The Madras Labour Gazette is a monthly publication by the Commissioner of Labour. It reviews briefly the progress made in the field of industrial relations and presents useful statistical and other information on industrial disputes, work stoppages, trade unions, consumer price index number of working class (cost of living index) summaries of important awards of Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts, important agreements, etc. It also publishes Employment Exchange Statistics regarding applicants registered, the vacancies notified, etc., as also articles of interest in labour matters.

*Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.*—The provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and Madras Shops and Establishments Rules, 1948 continued to be enforced in the City of Madras, in all Municipalities and Class I Panchayats in the State.

Government have issued a notification applying the provisions of Chapters VI, VII, IX and X relating to the provisions of Holidays with wages, wages, penalties for offences and miscellaneous provisions respectively to the persons employed in shops and establishments whose work involves travelling.

Government have issued an amendment to the exemption orders originally issued by them *restricting* the exemption orders issued to the "Principal Accountant" employed in all the banks in the State in addition to the "Chief Cashier" employed in Banks.

Consequent on the merger of Weights and Measures Department with the Labour Department, the Deputy Inspectors of Labour have also been appointed as Inspectors under the Act.

Government have extended all the provisions of the Act to Madukkul Town Panchayat in Thanjavur district and Ambattur Township in Chingleput district.

During the year, 430 appeals were filed under section 41 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. Of the 733 appeals including 303 cases pending at the beginning of the year 512 cases were disposed of during the year. The Commissioner of Labour gave a ruling under section 51 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, regarding the applicability of the Act in seven applications during the year and six applications were pending at the end of the year 1967.

There were 1,88,843 establishments covered by the Act, in the State employing 2,09,424 employees. The Inspectors appointed under the Act have made 2,25,999 inspections including surprise, special, holidays and night inspections under the Act. They had also investigated and settled amicably complaints relating to discharges, dismissals, non-payment of wages, non-grant of leave, etc.

Prosecutions in 27 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. One hundred and fifty-seven prosecutions were sanctioned during the year for contravention of the various provisions of the Act and Rules. One hundred and sixty-five cases ended in conviction and one case ended in acquittal. The total amount realised by way of fines was Rs. 2,184.

During the year, Government have granted 11 temporary exemptions. The Commissioner of Labour granted eight temporary exemptions under sections 6 and 52 of the Act. The Deputy Commissioners of Labour granted temporary exemptions to shops and establishments situated in the respective areas in respect of 101 important Fairs and Festivals celebrated in various parts of the State.

*Minimum Wages Act, 1948.*—The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 continued to be in force during the year in respect

of scheduled employments except the employment in lac manufactory, cotton waste and laundries and washing clothes (including woollen) for which minimum rates of wages have not been fixed.

The provisions of the Act were enforced by the Factories Section in respect of the Plantations and other establishments covered by the Act.

The Deputy Inspectors of Labour have been appointed as Inspectors under the Act. The Statistical Inspectors have also been appointed as Inspectors under the Act.

A committee under section 5 (1) (a) of the Act was constituted with the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Coimbatore, as Chairman for fixing minimum rates of wages for employment in Timber Industry. A committee was constituted with the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras as Chairman for the revision of minimum rates of wages for employment in Tanneries and Leather Manufactory.

*Inclusion of employment to the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act.*—The employments in (1) gold ornaments manufactory, (2) cashewnuts industry and (3) powerloom industry were added to Part I of the Schedule to the Act.

*Fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages.*—The Government have fixed minimum rates of wages for the employment in snuff manufactory and in hoisery industries. But the operation of the orders have been stayed by the High Court, Madras, pending further orders on the writ petition filed by certain employers.

Minimum rates of wages were revised for the employment in any oil mill.

*Exemption.*—Exemption from the provisions of sections 13 and 14 of the Minimum Wages Act, for a period up to and inclusive of 20th December 1967 was granted to hospitals and medical staff, domestic servants, etc., employed in any plantation. Exemption was granted for a period upto 20th November 1967 in respect of all employees in the beedi industrial premises from the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

*The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Rules and Conditions of Work) Act, 1958.*—The licencing provisions of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Rules and Conditions of Work) Act, 1958 (i.e., Sections 3 and 4 of the Act) alone continued to be enforced

during the year 2,226 establishments applied for licences under the Act and about 33,190 employees were employed in the establishments. An amount of Rs. 35,611 was collected towards registration fees. The Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Statistical Inspectors have been appointed as Inspectors under the Act. The Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Labour who have been appointed as Inspectors under the Act have been inspecting the beedi industrial premises and taking penal action against those employers who had failed to take out licence.

All beedi industrial premises in the State and the employees employed therein have been exempted from the provisions of sections 18, 21, 26, 27 and 31 of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises Act for a period of one year from 30th November 1966.

Government exempted women workers in Tirunelveli district from the licensing provision of the Act for a period of one year from 20th June 1967. Four prosecutions under the Act were sanctioned during the year and all of them ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 85 was realised by way of fine.

*Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.*—The provisions of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, which are applicable to all shops and establishments employing four or more workers all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, all plantations covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1957 and such other establishments as are declared by Government to be industrial establishments continued to be in force during the year.

The provisions of section 3 of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, were also made applicable to the shops and establishments employing three or less than three persons in so far as these related to the grant of the National Holiday (viz.), Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanthi. Exemption was granted under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act, from the provisions of section 3 of the said Act for a further period of one year up to 31st December 1967 to the branch office of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, at 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2, subject to the condition that the establishment should declare sixteen holidays in 1967 as per the list appended to the Government order.

During the year, Government have issued an amendment to the exemption orders originally issued by them making it obligatory

on the part of the employers of industrial establishments employing three and less than three persons (excluding the employer) to declare three National Holidays.

There were 17,877 establishments covered by the Act during the year employing 1,70,809 workers. The Inspectors made 20,050 inspections including surprise, special and holiday inspections. Eighteen prosecutions were taken up for contravention of the provisions of the Act of which 16 ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 200 was realised as fine.

*Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.*—The provisions of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958, continued to be enforced in the City of Madras and all Municipalities and Class I Panchayats in the State by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspector of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour. Government have issued a notification extending the provisions of the Act to Ambattur Township in Chingleput district.

During the year, 1,135 catering establishments were registered and a sum of Rs. 1,28,480.50 was realised towards registration fees. There were 21,021 catering establishments of which 7,738 were without employees and the number of workers employed in the above establishments was 63,087. There were 45 prosecutions pending as on 1st January 1967. Three hundred and three prosecutions were sanctioned during the year. In 277 cases, they ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 3,393.

The following temporary exemptions were given:—

(1) To the Nilgiris Missionary Homes of Rest Associations, Coonoor, Brooklands Missionary Home, Coonoor and Queen Hill Missionary Home, Kottagiri from all sections except sections 19, 20, 23 to 25 and 27 to 30 of the Act.

(2) To the Women's Hostel run by Srinathi Kamala Nair at Coimbatore from all the provisions except sections 19, 20, 23 to 25 and 27 to 30 of the Act.

During the year, the Deputy Inspector of Labour and the Statistical Inspectors were also appointed as Inspectors under the Act.

*Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras continued to be the Chief Inspector under the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 during the year.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Rules was entrusted to 10 Inspectors of Labour, 18 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 140 Assistant Inspectors of Labour. One hundred and thirteen applications for registration were pending at the beginning of the year and 124 applications were received during the year. Against these 237 applications for registration, 190 undertakings were registered and a sum of Rs. 2,997.50 was realised as registration fees. A sum Rs. 35,714.75 was also realised by way of fees for renewal of registration. During the year there were 1,073 Motor Transport Undertakings in the State employing 33,007 workers.

The Government have constituted a Tripartite Standing Committee with three employers, three employee representatives and the Chief Inspector as "Chairman" to consider problems connected with the implementation of the Act. The first meeting of the Committee was held at Madras on 25th November 1967.

*Factories Act, 1948.*—At the beginning of the year there were 6,993 factories. Four hundred and sixty-nine factories were added to and 285 factories removed from the list of factories during the year. The total number of factories at the end of the year was 7,177.

The Inspectors of the department made 11,235 regular inspections and 498 check inspections. Besides they made 585 Sunday, 231 surprise, 1,190 special and 334 night visits. They also made 887 visits to the establishments not registered as factories to check up whether they would be covered by the Factories Act, 1948. In connection with the administration of the Act, officers of the other departments (Health) made 887 visits to the factories during the period. Seven hundred and eighty-four prosecutions were launched against 316 factories for non-compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act and Rules made thereunder. Five hundred and ninety-eight cases in respect of 237 factories were disposed of realising a fine of Rs. 12,185. One Hundred and eighty-six cases in respect of 81 factories were pending at the beginning of the period. Out of 178 cases pending at the beginning of the period in respect of 82 factories, 125 cases in respect of 56 factories were disposed of realising Rs. 3,453 by way of fine.

*Accidents.*—There were 25 fatal accidents and 19,293 non-fatal accidents during the year.

*Safety.*—During inspection of factories, Inspectors have issued necessary orders for safeguarding workers from industrial accidents, occupational hazards and industrial diseases.

With a view to inculcate safety consciousness in the minds of the workers engaged in factories, safety posters and pamphlets issued by the Directorate-General of Factory Advice Service, New Delhi and by the Factories Department, Madras, were distributed to all factories free of cost.

*Health.*—Special attention to the extent possible was paid by the Inspectors of Factories to safeguard the general health of the workers and to protect them from industrial diseases.

*Fire.*—There were four fire accidents in four factories during the year. The amount of loss incurred was Rs. 16,06,000 and the amount covered by Insurance in the four cases was Rs. 17,50,000. The amount realised from Insurance Company in these four cases was Rs. 10,02,500.

*Exemption.*—Exemption from the provisions of Factories Act and Rules made thereunder was granted by the State Government in 13 cases and by the Chief Inspector of Factories in 758 cases during the year.

*Productivity.*—Regular contact with important organisations in the Public and Private Sectors and the local productivity councils in the State were maintained by the Superintending Inspector of Factories (Productivity) and also by other officers in this Department. They also helped the management of factories in the application of various productivity techniques to their plants.

The Superintending Inspector of Factories (Productivity) also assists the Chief Inspector of Factories in the scrutiny of the plans of factory buildings with special reference to layout of machinery and plant, material handling methods, etc.

*Madras Maternity Benefit Act.*—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with. The claims of maternity benefit were scrutinised by the Inspectors of Factories and Superintending Inspectors of Factories, during their inspections.

During the year, three prosecutions were launched in respect of three factories for non-compliance with the provisions of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act and Rules made thereunder. All the three prosecutions ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 55. This Act is repealed by the Central Maternity Act, 1961 (33 of 1961) which became law with effect from 1st November 1963. In the State of Madras the Act has not yet been brought into force.

*Plantations Labour Act.*—There were 291 plantations at the beginning of the year. During the year seventeen plantations were registered, seven plantations were removed from the list and there were 301 plantations employing 84,764 workers at the end of the year.

The Inspectors of Plantations have made 511 regular inspections, 451 special, Sunday and surprise visits during the year. They also inspected 223 unregistered plantations during the year.

The medical schemes of nineteen estates were approved by Government bringing the total number of medical schemes approved by the Government to 262.

The Chief Inspector of Plantations, Madras, has approved plans for construction of houses received from twelve planters during the year.

Eight plans for construction of new creches and two plans for remodelling the existing creches were approved by the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Madras, during the year.

The Plantation workers were each supplied with one field cumby wear and one sleeping blanket during the year through the Government Industries Department.

Eight prosecutions under the Act were sanctioned during the year, of which two ended in conviction and the remaining six cases were pending in Courts.

Government have amended rule 27 of the Madras Plantation Labour Rules to the effect that if in any Plantations medical facilities are not provided and maintained as required under the Act and Rules, such medical facilities may be caused to be provided by the Chief Inspector of Plantations and the cost thereof could be recovered from the defaulting employer.

Government have amended the rule 71 (1) of Madras Plantations Labour Rules, enabling the adult workers (men and women) to get a minimum of Re. 1 per day during days of certified sickness.

Rules were framed under the Madras Maternity Benefit Act and they came into force with effect from 1st September 1967. The grant of maternity benefits to plantation workers is now regulated by the provisions of the Central Act and the State Rules with effect from 1st September 1967.

Government have exempted the hospital and medical staff, domestic servants, nursery men, watchmen, cattle-keepers, scavengers and sweepers employed in plantations from sections 19, 20, 21 and

22 of the Plantations of Labour Act, 1951, subject to certain conditions. Similar exemption had also been granted to all plantations under sections 13 and 14 of the Minimum Wages Act.

Government have also exempted all planters from the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, up to 10th September 1967 with a view to enable the workers in plantations to work on weekly holidays and contribute their wages for those days to the National Defence Fund.

During the year, the Commissioner of Labour Thiru M. G. Bala. subramaniam, I.A.S., was deputed under I.L.O. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to Geneva, United Kingdom and United States of America. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour Thiru C. R. Viswanathan was deputed to the United Kingdom for training in Labour Administration under the Colombo Plan.

### **Employment and Training**

*National Employment Service.*—Fifteen Employment Offices, one Professional and Executive Employment Office, one Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped and one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau each at Annamalai University and Madras University are functioning under the National Employment Service. The two mobile Registration Units attached to the District Employment Offices, Ramanathapuram at Madurai and Salem also continued to operate during the year.

The post of District Employment Officer (I) at the District Employment Office, Madras-14 and the post of Employment Market Information Officer at Directorate have been upgraded to that of Assistant Director of Employment during the year 1967.

A post of District Employment Officer (Employment Market Information) for the State Employment Market Information Unit in the Directorate has been sanctioned.

The jurisdiction of Dharmapuri district is still covered by the District Employment Officer, Salem.

During the year, 3,20,971 candidates were registered for employment at the Employment Offices and 44,875 were placed in employment as against 3,20,304 registered and 57,546 placed during the year 1966. The total number of vacancies notified was 62,907 during the period under report as against 77,522 during the previous year which shows a fall by 14,615.

At the end of December 1967, 2,33,155 candidates remained on the Live Registers of the Employment offices of this State. The two mobile registration units functioning at Salem and Ramana-nathapuram registered 4,875 candidates.

The Employment Offices continued to render Employment Assistance to the registrants of their Exchanges to secure employment in public and private sector establishments and maintained close liaison with leading establishments.

During the year, shortages of personnel was experienced in the following categories of occupations in Madras State :—

Medical Officer, Maternity Assistant, Pharmacist, B.T. Assistant, Tamil/Malayalam Pandit, Drawing Master with Teacher Training Certificate, Tailoring Instructor/Instructress, Stenographer, Typist (Higher Grade in English and Tamil), Agricultural Instructor with Teacher Training Certificate, Diploma holder in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Boring Mechanic, Power Drill Operator, Electrician, Pipe line fitter, Radiographer, Boilerman, Blue Print Operator and Welder (Gas and Arc).

Surplus was felt in the following occupations :—

Clerks, unskilled personnel such as Attenders, Peons and Watchmen.

The following manpower and Employment Schemes were in operation during the period:—

(i) *Expansion of Employment Service.*—(a) The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras, started in 1963 continued to cater to the needs of the highly qualified candidates of the State in Professional, Scientific, Engineering, Managerial and Supervisory Categories. This office continued to maintain close liaison with the University and Post-Graduate Departments of the Arts, Science, Engineering and Medical Colleges in the City besides leading establishments both in public and private sectors.

This office continued to function as State Employment Co-ordination Office for the purpose of vacancy and labour clearing.

During the year this office registered 3,573 candidates (including women) and placed 447 in employment. 2,708 highly qualified candidates remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of December 1967.

(b) In the special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, 332 physically handicapped candidates were registered for employment and 119 placed in employment. Five hundred and eighty-three physically handicapped candidates remained on the Live Register of the office at the end of the year waiting for employment.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalai University registered 667 applications (including 26 women) and placed 21 in employment. One hundred and twenty-two applicants were provided with individual information. Three group discussions were arranged during the year 1967 and 1,797 persons visited the Career Information Room. Eighteen issues of "Career Bulletin" were published during the year. At the end of December 1967, 140 candidates were on the Live Register.

The second meeting of the Advisory Committee of this Bureau was held on 30th January 1967. The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Madras University registered 494 candidates (including 72 women) and placed 62 candidates in employment. Three hundred and eighteen candidates (including 16 women) were provided with individual information. Five campus interviews were held during the year, in which the Chief of the Bureau, Deputy Chief and the Employers' representatives participated. Liaison was also maintained with the various Departments of the University.

The Live Register of this Bureau stood at 302 as on 31st December 1967.

(c) The Employment Liaison Officer In-charge of the work connected with the settlement and rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon as per the scheme of the Government of India continued to function in the Directorate. During the year a total number of 4,683 repatriates from Burma came to India. One hundred and ten repatriates were registered for employment in the ship itself.

During the year 2,511 Burma repatriates and 206 Ceylon repatriates were registered for employment assistance in the various Employment Exchanges in Madras State. Two hundred and ninety-one Burma repatriates and 21 Ceylon repatriates were placed in employment. At the end

of December 1967, 1,105 Burma repatriates and 116 Ceylon repatriates were still on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges.

(ii) *Collection of Employment Market Information.*—The Employment Market Information Scheme continued to cover the establishments under both public and private sectors. Four rounds of Employment Market Information quarterly enquiries (viz., for December 1966, March 1967, June 1967 and September 1967) were completed during the year.

The following reports were also issued during the year :

(1) State Employment Review depicting employment situation in Madras State for the quarters ended September 1966 and December 1966.

(2) Reports on shortage occupations in Madras State for the quarters ended December 1966 and March 1967.

(3) Special Study Report on the findings of the Survey of Engineer applicants seeking work through the Employment Exchanges in Madras State.

In accordance with the works of the Manpower division in the Planning Commission of the Government of India, a special short-term survey to ascertain the employment pattern of educated manpower in Madras State was undertaken during the year 1966. This survey was in progress during the year 1967. The field work under the survey of canvassing the filled up schedules from the University alumni was completed during the first half of 1967 and the work relating to the processing of data collected was in progress at the end of the year.

The Assistant Director, Employment Market Information, evaluated the work of the Employment Market Information field units of the Employment Offices at Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Salem, Thanjavur and Vellore during the year.

(iii) *Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling.*—Vocational Guidance Units were functioning in all districts except in the Nilgiris district. These Vocational Guidance Units function as career information centres equipped with useful information on career training courses and apprenticeship facilities available for the benefit of applicants. The Vocational Guidance Units also maintain close liaison with the educational institutions within their jurisdiction and disseminate to the students and teachers career information and Vocational Guidance Programme.

The State Vocational Guidance Unit which started functioning in the Directorate in December 1966 continued to co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the twelve Vocational Guidance Units functioning in the State, during the year.

A bulletin "Opportunities for Employment and Training" is being issued by the Vocational Guidance Units quarterly for the benefit of the applicants. A large number of persons availed themselves of the benefit of these Vocational Guidance Units.

The Vocational Guidance Officers of Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore conducted coaching classes in interview methods to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates.

The Assistant Director (Vocational Guidance) conducted staff training classes in a number of District Employment Offices during the year. He also conducted evaluation of the Vocational Guidance Units at the District Employment Offices in the districts of Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Madras, Coimbatore, Salem, Vellore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli.

Aptitude tests were administered for admission of candidates to the Model Training Institutes and Industrial Training Institutes by the Vocational Guidance Officers. Other District Employment Officers were also drawn for conducting these tests.

(iv) *Occupational Research and Analysis*.—The Occupational Information Unit of this Directorate continued to be engaged in its occupational research and analysis work.

This Unit completed the following items of work and various detailed draft definitions, reports, etc., in respect of various occupations were sent to Director-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi.

*Original work*.—Three occupations.

*Verification work*.—Seventy-four occupations.

During the year, 72 establishments/institutions in the State both in the City and in the districts were contacted and discussions with experts held for verification/study of occupations.

The Occupational Information Officer took part in the Aptitude Testing Programme in the State for selection of candidates to Industrial Training Institutes.

The State Occupational Information Unit brought out an "Occupational outlook on Boiler Attendant". Another outlook on "Nurse" is being finalised and will be issued shortly.

Twenty career pamphlets in Tamil have been printed and issued to the Employment Officers for sale.

*Employment training—Craftsman Training Scheme.*—Craftsmen Training Scheme is one of the Centrally-sponsored schemes. The main object of the scheme is to give training in technical and vocational trades on modern methods to young men and women and to prepare them as skilled Craftsman for gainful employment in Industries. There was a large increase in the demand for skilled artisans both in the public and private sectors during the 2nd and 3rd plans due to the developments in the field of industrialisation of our country. With a view to meet the growing demand for trained personnel for the several industries in this State, Government took up the expansion of the Craftsmen Training Scheme in 35 trades and as a result, 31 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres all over the State were established by the end of 3rd Plan and during the 4th Plan. The total seats capacity of all 31 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres at the end of 3rd Plan is 9,560.

The Industrial Training Institutes are spread over the entire State to cater to both the needs of Industries and the Public localities. Two to three institutes are located in each district for the convenience of students who seek admission in Industrial Training Institutes nearer to their places. In addition to engineering trades, training in non-engineering trades is also being imparted in the Industrial Training Institute, Madurai and Industrial Training Centre for Women, Madras-17. The training is imparted mostly in non-engineering trades and in two engineering trades (viz.) Mechanic (Instrument) and Mechanic (Radio and Television) at the Industrial Training Centre for Stree Seva Mandir, Madras.

*Provision of Hostel.*—The Craftsmen Training Scheme provides free hostel facilities for 31  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes. The Government have sanctioned hostel buildings for 21 Industrial Training Institutes besides two at Pettai and Virudhunagar sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan. Out of 21 Industrial Training Institutes, the hostel buildings, for 19 Industrial Training Institutes have been completed. The hostel

at Ulundurpet is also nearing completion. The hostel attached to the Industrial Training Institute, North Madras, is located in the old hostel building of the Regional School of Printing, Madras.

Aptitude tests for the candidates were conducted before admission in the Industrial Training Institutes.

During the year 8,126 candidates have been admitted in the session which started in August 1967. Among them 7,936 candidates were admitted in engineering trades and 190 candidates in non-engineering trades. The training in the Industrial Training Institutes is free and a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each to 33½ per cent of the trainees is awarded. Stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates and Rs. 55 to Burma and Ceylon Repatriates. Free workshop clothing, free medical and recreation facilities are also provided for the trainees.

At the end of the training they are awarded National Trade Certificates on the basis of All India Trade Test. Trainees who successfully complete their training can go for a higher apprenticeship Training in Industry. The trainees who pass the final trade test after the satisfactory completion of Apprenticeship training are awarded National Apprenticeship Certificate.

The aim of the Craftsmen Training Schemes is to equip the trainees with skills in various trades for the Industries and as such a very close liaison is maintained with the representatives of Industry and Labour. For this purpose, a State Council for Training in Vocational Trades, consisting of experts from Industry and Representative of both employer and labour, has been constituted at the State level. The Minister for Education and Industries is the Chairman of the Council. Local Advisory Committees with representatives from Industries and Labour as members for each Industrial Training Institute have been constituted for all the Industrial Training Institutes in the State. The functions of these committees are of an advisory nature. Generally recommendations regarding starting or abolition of trades, changes in syllabus or equipment, etc., are made by them.

*Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.*—A scheme for giving training to Industrial Workers employed in a trade is being implemented with a view to improve their theoretical knowledge in their respective trades. This training is given at four Centres in the State, two in the City of Madras and one each in Coimbatore

and Madurai. The duration of the course is two years for all trades except Welder and Cutting and Tailoring for which it is one year. Classes are conducted for three days in a week in the evenings.

*Special State Scheme for Training of Goldsmiths/Handloom Weavers and Pattern Maker.*—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving training to displaced Goldsmiths, Handloom Weavers, etc., in suitable trades in selected Industrial Training Institutes to enable them to acquire an additional skill for gainful employment in view of the narrowing of scope of employment in their hereditary professions. The scheme is implemented in the Industrial Training Institutes, at Pettai (Tirunelveli), Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli from February 1966. The duration of each course is two years. The candidates should be literate enough and should be able to read and write for admission. The classes are conducted on all week days in the evening. The first batch of trainees have completed their course in January 1968.

*Opening of New buildings for Industrial Training Institutes.*—The following are the new buildings inaugurated during the year by the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Industries.—

(1) New Workshop buildings, Hostel and Staff quarters of Industrial Training Institute, Chingleput on 18th July 1967.

(2) Hostel buildings and staff quarters of Industrial Training Institute, Coonoor on 9th October 1967.

*All-India Skills Competition.*—After the implementation of the reorganised training programme with effect from August 1966, two national trade tests have been held in the year 1967. The one held in April 1967 was for the last batch of the course of 18 months duration. The other one held in July 1967 was for the one year courses conducted under the re-organised programme which was started in August 1966. In the latter case, the trainees of one year duration trades only appeared. The question whether the All India skills competition should be held twice viz., one for the trainees passed in the test held in April 1967 and the other for the trainees passed in the trade test held in July 1967 or only for the trainees passed in the trade test held in July 1967 was examined and it was decided that no competition need be held in 1967 and new series may be started from 1968 onwards under the modified scheme of All India Skills Competition. Hence, the All India Skills Competition was not conducted during 1967. The shield for the best State is now in Madras.

**Private Aided Industrial Schools.**—Before the introduction of Craftsmen Training Scheme, Private Industrial Schools have been functioning for imparting technical training to students. Such institutions are recognised under the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools. The Industrial School Leaving Certificates are countersigned by Joint Director (Craftsmen Training) and issued to trainees who successfully complete the training in these schools.

During the year, there were 64 private aided Industrial Schools recognised working with about 3,550 students undergoing training. A sum of Rs. 1,28,000 has been sanctioned to these institutions as aid towards maintenance, equipment, buildings grants, etc. Fee concessions under Rule 92 of Madras Educational Rules are also allowed in the case of schools collecting tuition fees. The teachers training course is also conducted in the trades of Embroidery, Needle Work and Dress-making in the following institutions in this State. The trained teachers can get employment as Craft Teachers in Schools.

1. Madras Seva Sadan Industrial School, Madras-31.
2. Holy Cross Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli.
3. St. John De Britte Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli.

**Apprentices Act, 1961.**—The Apprentices Act, 1961 is implemented in this State with effect from 1st January 1963.

So far, 1959 Industrial establishments have been surveyed and it has been assessed that only 868 of these establishments have got facilities to provide training for 3,901 apprentices. The above figures are exclusive of the facilities available in the Central Government establishments in the State which are under the control of Deputy Central Apprenticeship Advisor, Madras. One thousand six hundred and forty-eight full-term apprentices and 592 short-term apprentices are undergoing training under the Apprentices Act as on 31st December 1967.

During the year, two All-India Trade Tests were conducted in February 1967 and September 1967.

The number of full-term apprentices, appeared and passed are furnished below :—

				<i>Number appeared.</i>	<i>Number passed.</i>
February 1967	..	..	..	162	97
September 1967	..	—	..	363	249

The fourth meeting of the State Apprenticeship Council was held on 30th May 1967 under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Education and Industries. The Council noted with satisfaction the implementation of the Apprentices Act in this State.

The related Instruction classes are conducted in the following Industrial Training Institutions:—

1. Industrial Training Institute, North Madras.
2. Industrial Training Institute, Guindy.
3. Industrial Training Institute, Tiruchirappalli.
4. Industrial Training Institute, Thanjavur.
5. Industrial Training Institute, Coimbatore.
6. Industrial Training Institute, Madurai.
7. Industrial Training Institute, Pottai (Tirunelveli).

The apprenticeship training programme is implemented smoothly with the full co-operation of the Industries.

## Chapter XVII

### PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

#### Panchayat Raj

The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958) is now in force throughout the rural areas of the State except the Kalrayan Hills Block of South Arcot District. The entire areas of the State (except the areas covered by Municipalities, Townships and cantonments) is covered by 12,864 panchayats including Town Panchayats. There were 374 Panchayat Union Councils functioning in the State. There were 457 Town Panchayats and 14 Townships. The Panchayat Union Councils in the State are generally functioning smoothly and efficiently. The Erumaipatti Panchayat Union Council in the Salem District, the Sedapatti Panchayat Union Council in the Madurai District and the Rajasingamangalam Panchayat Union Council in the Ramanathapuram District which were dissolved by the Government during 1966 have since been reconstituted.

#### Panchayat Unions and Agriculture

The preamble to Madras Panchayat Act, 1958, lays down the need for stepping up food production as one of the important factors leading to the formation of Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. To enable the Panchayat Raj institutions to make maximum contribution in increasing production various legislative, organisational and administrative measures have been taken by the Government. On their part, the Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats fully realising the importance of this task have been taking active and keen interest in formulating and executing production programmes.

*Production Programmes.*—During the Third Five-Year Plan, an agricultural grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was made available by the State Government to each Panchayat Union for implementing schemes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries based on an uniform Plan drawn up for the entire State. Certain schemes of this Plan were entrusted to the Village Panchayats for execution and the rest to the Panchayat Union.

The Panchayat Unions concentrated their attention on extension schemes like running demonstration farms, conducting demonstrations through block personnel, equipping block headquarters with improved equipments like power sprayers, [seed

treating drums and stocking and distributing various agricultural inputs like improved seeds, green manure seeds, vegetable seeds, fruit seedlings, improved implements, pesticides, etc., at subsidised rates with a view to popularise scientific methods of cultivation.

*Agriculture.*—On a pilot basis, 25 Unions were permitted to purchase tractors from their general funds. All Unions were permitted to purchase one hand boring set and in millet tracts one power thrasher from the agricultural grant. Unions which did not have the agricultural depots housed in their own buildings were permitted to construct agricultural depots at a cost of Rs. 25,000 per depot.

In their enthusiasm to step up production some Unions have purchased equipments like rock blasting units, Coly drills for deepening wells and oil engines for hiring out to farmers. Some others have taken up cultivation of vegetables for seed production. All these Unions have met the entire expenditure for these special projects from their general funds with absolutely no assistance from the Government.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Out of the total grant of Rs. 2 lakhs a sum of Rs. 31,500 was available to the Unions for Schemes under Animal Husbandry which they utilised for construction of buildings for Veterinary dispensary and other schemes like distribution of pedigree bulls, rams and cockerels on exchange basis.

Two hundred and eighty four veterinary dispensaries are functioning in the Unions now.

*Fisheries.*—During the Third Plan period 180 Fish nurseries were constructed by the Unions and more than 5 lakhs of fingerlings distributed.

*Other activities connected with Food Production.*—Minor Irrigation sources and Kudimaramathu works have been entrusted to the Union and Panchayats so that they may be maintained properly. Necessary financial provisions have also been made in the scheme of grant to Panchayat Unions for carrying out these works.

### **Agricultural Loans**

The following kinds of loans to cultivators are granted by the Revenue Department :—

- (i) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.
- (ii) Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

(iii) Loans for rehabilitation of Agriculturists affected by cyclone.

(iv) Loans for the Development of Gramdan villages.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 are sanctioned for sinking of and deepening of wells, installation of engines and pumpsets and reclamation of land and such other works repayable over a longer period up to 30 years. The loans are issued on adequate security.

Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 are given for the various purposes specified in Rule 11 of the Madras Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans (General) Rules, 1933. They are in the nature of short term and medium term loans and the period of repayment is restricted to 2 to 5 years.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,45,83,300 has been incurred both under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Act during 1967.

Cyclone Loans were given for the rehabilitation of agriculturists in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Ramana-nathapuram districts. The expenditure incurred during 1967 towards the grant of loans is Rs. 3,74,900.

During 1967, loans for the Development of Gramdan villages were granted in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. An expenditure of Rs. 2,08,500 has been incurred for the above purpose.

The loans are advanced by the Revenue Department in areas not covered by Full Finance Scheme through the block agency. In respect of the following food production schemes carrying an element of subsidy and requiring technical assistance, the loans were granted by the Revenue Department even in the areas covered by Full Finance Scheme :—

(1) Scheme for the supply of Oil Engines and electrical Motor pumpsets.

(2) New Well Subsidy Scheme.

*Intensive Manuring Scheme*—The Intensive Manuring Scheme was continued during 1967 in respect of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, groundnut, gingelly, cocoanut, arecanut and tobacco crops more with a view to supplement the efforts of co-operatives in providing timely credit facilities in kind to farmers. The scheme was implemented in all the districts

except Madras, to serve all the areas whether or not covered by the Full Finance Scheme. The loans under the scheme were disbursed by the Block Development Officers and the Special Deputy Tahsildars concerned. The rate of interest charged on the loans granted under the scheme was 6½ per cent per annum. With effect from 16th December 1967 the rate of loan per acre, the maximum loan on personal surety and the maximum amount of loan on additional sureties for various crops were revised by the Government although the implementation of the Intensive Manuring Scheme was confined to certain crops referred to above. The requirements of loan of non-members of Co-operative Societies who participated in the High Yielding Varieties Programme were also met from the allotment of the funds sanctioned by the Government under the Intensive Manuring Scheme. The revised ceilings for loan which came into effect from 16th December 1967 were, however, not made applicable to these participants in the High Yielding Varieties Programme as separate ceilings had been fixed for the loan which was intended to cover their needs in kind towards seeds and pesticides besides fertilisers.

The concessions of grant of loans under the Takkavi Manual on the security of joint patta lands and the grant of loans to lessees and waramdars were extended to the Intensive Manuring Scheme.

During the calendar year 1967, a total expenditure of Rs. 1,17,13,784-63 was incurred by way of grant of loans under the Intensive Manuring Scheme including the amount disbursed under High Yielding Varieties Programme.

### **Panchayat Union and Primary Education**

Elementary Education is an important item of work entrusted to Panchayat Unions and there has been significant improvement in the enrolment of school-going children. Opening of new schools, construction of school buildings and conversion of ordinary schools into basic type formed important feature of the programme in the field of education.

About 18,200 Elementary schools and 4,900 Higher Elementary schools are run by the Panchayat Unions with a strength of about 26 lakhs students and 78,600 teachers. More than half of the schools under the control of the Panchayat Unions are accommodated in own buildings and another 1,800 buildings are under construction.

The details of the schools, etc., in the Panchayat Union areas as on 1st April 1967 are given below :—

	<i>Panchayat Union.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Number of schools . . . . .	21,460	6,349	27,809
2. Number of pupils I to V and VI to VIII Standards.	2,608,000	1,136,400	3,744,400
3. Number of teachers (Secondary Grade, Higher Grade, P.V.I. P.T.I., etc.)	78,557	35,024	113,601

The financial implications are given below :—

	1967-68 ( <i>Revised Estimate</i> ).	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1. Total expenditure on Elementary Education in Panchayat Union Councils including aided schools.		1,927.57
2. 4/9th of local cess transferred out of total cess collected.		121.96
3. Panchayat Unions' share of cost for Elementary Education cost met from its general sources for meeting education expenditure.		221.18
4. Government's share of cost by way of grants-in-aid Panchayat Union Councils.		1,584.44

Another important measure in the field of education is the construction of more than 1,000 quarters for women teachers. An amount of Rs. 7,30,600 was sanctioned during 1967-68 at the rate of Rs. 300 to each select primary school and Rs. 1,000 to select upper primary schools for science equipments under a phased programme of strengthening science teaching in schools.

A separate education wing has been started during the year with a Joint Director of Rural Development (Education) to attend to aspects of Elementary Education in the Panchayat Union areas.

### **Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme**

During the year there were 348 industrial units run directly by the Panchayat Unions and technically supervised by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme. The Industrial and training units include Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Bee-Keeping, Leather, Pottery, Brick, Lime, Palm Leaf, Mat weaving, Fruit Preservation, Fibre, Cumbly Weaving, Cane, Bamboo, Toy making, Sanitaryware, Pith-Article,



RADIO RURAL FORUM - PALAVEDU PANCHAYAT, CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Chalk Crayan, Flaying Centre-cum-Bone Crushing, Bell Metal, Brassware, etc. The value of production and sales during the year were of the order of Rs. 3.10 lakhs and Rs. 3.64 lakhs respectively.

### **Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation**

The total number of rural radio receivers and Cinema Trailer Units at the close of the calendar year 1967 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 15,250 and 54 respectively.

The Government, as an experimental measure, ordered that the maintenance of the radio receivers in Panchayats in the 28 Panchayat Unions be entrusted to Panchayats themselves for a period of one year from 1st January 1967 and directed that three Radio Supervisors who were in the charge of maintenance of sets in the above Panchayat Unions be withdrawn to the Office of the Chief Radio Officer at Madras and posted to the work of converting dry battery sets into Mains. There were 140 sets pending conversion as on 1st January 1967. During the year, 266 sets were received for conversion and the total number of dry battery sets converted into Mains was 326 leaving a balance of 80 sets pending conversion at the close of the year. As sets are being received still for conversion, the scheme will continue to function during the next year as well.

During the year, the position in regard to availability of batteries has eased to some extent and as many as  $2,201 \times 825A$  and  $3,068 \times 832$  packs were despatched to the field for supply to dry battery sets in panchayats.

The scheme of training candidates in Radio Craftmanship and in the manufacture of Radio transformers and lighting chokes commenced functioning with 31 students with effect from 1st February 1967 and concluded on 31st January 1968, when the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration presided over a formal function and distributed the certificates to the trainees.

During the year 9,007 sets were serviced and 3,719 film shows were conducted.

### **Rural Industries Project Programme**

The Rural Industries Project Programme is implemented in the following areas :—

- (1) Sriperumbudur in Chingleput district (Sriperumbudur and Tiruvellore taluks).
- (2) Omalur in Salem district (Omalur taluk).
- (3) Nanguneri in Tirunelveli district (Nanguneri taluk).

*I. Sriperumbudur Project—Training Schemes.*—At the beginning of the year 1967, there were six training centres functioning; Four new centres were started during the year. Two centres were closed. Thus, at the end of the year there were eight centres functioning. During 1967, 68 candidates completed training in trades like Mat-Weaving, Palm Leaf articles, Galvanising, Wood Working, Wooden Toys manufacture, Pulicat baskets manufacture, etc., and 95 candidates were undergoing training at the end of the year.

*Common Facility Service Centres.*—The Common Facility Service Centre at Sunkuvarchatram was started on 23rd December 1964 first in a rented building. A factory building for the centre was constructed departmentally and the centre moved into the building and is functioning there from 22nd November 1967. The Common Facility Service Centre at Ikkadu continued to function in the rented building. These two centres do servicing works, coil rewinding, etc., for artisans and agriculturists.

*Departmental Units.*—The General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Sembarambakkam started on 11th October 1965, continued to function during 1967. The Workshop manufactures steel furniture, structurals and poultry equipment. The production and sales during the Calendar year 1967 were Rs. 1,87,316.71 and Rs. 1,59,179.53 respectively. Training is also given in the workshop to ten artisans for a period of one year for each batch. The second batch of ten trainees completed the training on 31st December 1967. So far twenty persons have been trained.

The General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Tirupachur started on 16th June 1966, continued to function during 1967. Steel furniture, structurals and Agricultural implements were manufactured in the workshop. The production and sales during 1967 were Rs. 1,24,565.82 and Rs. 1,07,215.21 respectively.

Training is also given in the workshop to artisans for a period of one year. The first batch of ten persons was trained from 2nd January 1967 to 1st January 1968.

The Envelopes Manufacturing Unit continued to function during 1967. The footwear Unit at Meppedu started functioning on 26th August 1967.

*Other Developmental Schemes.*—The Agriculture Department is implementing the scheme to raise Korai grass at Kottamedu required for Mat-weaving. Land has been taken possession of and well has

to be dug up. The Animal Husbandry Department is implementing the scheme for development of duckery—according to the scheme, a loan of Rs. 1,000 each has been disbursed to twenty breeders.

**II. Omalur Project—Training Schemes.**—At the beginning of the year 1967 there were eight training centres functioning, two new centres were started during the year and four Centres were closed. Thus, at the end of the year there were six centres functioning. Eighty-three candidates were trained in trades like Soapstone, Mat-weaving, Pottery, Cane and Rattan articles, leather goods manufacture, etc., and 61 candidates were undergoing training at the end of the year.

**Common Facility Service Centres.**—Of the four Common Facility Service Centres sanctioned, two were started during 1966 and they continued to function during the year 1967. One more Common Facility Service Centre at Tharamangalkm was started on 13th April 1967. The fourth Common Facility Service Centre at Jalakantapuram could not be started as the building for the centre was under construction during 1967.

Out of 24 residence-cum-Work sheds sanctioned, 20 were completed during 1966 and rented to artisans, the remaining four sheds were also completed during 1967 and rented to artisans. A nominal rent of Rs. 5 per mensem is collected for each shed.

**Departmental Production Units.**—The buildings for the Mosaic Tiles Unit were completed and the unit was started on 14th June 1967. Regular production could not be started in full swing due to marketing problems. Mosaic Tiles are now pressed as and when orders are received.

**Other Developmental Schemes.**—The Duckery scheme is being implemented by the Animal Husbandry Department in the area. According to this scheme, a loan of Rs. 1,000 each was disbursed during 1967 to 20 breeders for development of duckery. The loan is repayable in cash or in the form of eggs.

**III. Nanguneri Project—Training Schemes.**—At the beginning of the year, there were seven training centres functioning, four new centres were started during the year and one centre was closed. Thus at the end of the year, there were ten centres functioning. Ninety-four candidates completed their training during 1967 in trades like Palm leaf articles manufacture and Chalk

Crayon manufacture. In addition, 45 artisans also completed their training in Carpentry and Blacksmithy in nine out of ten Common Facility Service Centres in the Project.

Training to 192 candidates are continued during 1967 in trades like Palm leaf articles manufacture, Mat-weaving, Palm Near Goods manufacture and Printing trade, Bell Metalware, Leather hand gloves manufacture.

*Common Facility Service Centre.*—At the beginning of the year, nine centres out of ten sanctioned were functioning. The tenth centre at Moenavankulam was started on 1st March 1967. The centres continued to do servicing works to artisans and agriculturists.

*Departmental Units.*—The General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Valliyoor started on 9th June 1966 continued to function. The workshop is manufacturing all types of steel furniture, structural, castings, etc. The foundry section of the workshop went into production on 9th June 1967. The production during 1967 was Rs. 1,37,119-03 and the sales was Rs. 1,00,449-14.

Ten artisans were trained in the workshop and the trainees of the first batch were absorbed as workers in the workshop itself. Training for the second batch of nine candidates was started on 1st July 1967.

The Chalk Crayon Training Centre, which completed training on 14th July 1967 was converted into a production unit and it commenced production on 22nd December 1967. The trainees of the training centre were absorbed as workers in the production unit.

*Other Departmental Schemes.*—The Demonstration Silk Farm at Panagudi continued during the year 1967. The farm was started to introduce mulberry cultivation in the area and also to demonstrate to other cultivators about sericulture. About 5.25 acres were planted with mulberry plantations and silk rearing was started during 1967. As a result of this, a private agriculturist has also cultivated mulberry plantations in 30 cents of land.

A loan of Rs. 63,300 was disbursed on 13th March 1967 to the Tirunelveli District Palmyrah Products Co-operative Federation, Tuticoin, repayable (at 2½ per cent interest) in ten instalments from the sixth anniversary of the drawal of the loan. The loan was given for starting a Production Centre for the manufacture of

**Palm Candy at the Pariviri Sooriyan Village.** The federation has purchased 55 acres of dry land containing 776 tapable palm trees and has also taken on lease 112 trees in the neighbouring lands. Production has commenced during the last part of the season. About 25 persons are employed for the scheme.

**IV. General.**—A scheme was sanctioned for the imparting of training in Radio Craftsmanship and in the manufacture of lighting chokes. The training is given by the Chief Radio Officer, Madras, in his office. The training was started on 1st February 1967 with 21 candidates drawn from all the three project areas.

An important promotional activity of the Rural Industries Project programme is to disburse loans under State Aid to Industries Act to Private Industrialists. Under this programme a sum of Rs. 4,35,000 has been disbursed as loans in all the three Project areas during 1967.

### **Rural Manpower Programme**

**Objective.**—The main objective of the programme is to give employment to the unemployed and under employed villagers in backward areas especially during the agricultural slack seasons, by taking up works of agricultural importance for creation of community assets.

**Programme.**—During the year 1967, the Rural Manpower Programme was implemented in 72 blocks covering all the Rural Districts in the State. The Director of Rural Development is assisted in implementing the programme at State level by a Deputy Director of Rural Development exclusively in charge of the programme with necessary staff. The Collectors assisted by the Personal Assistants (Panchayat Development) to the Collectors are in charge of the programme at district level. The Revenue Divisional Officers are in supervisory charge of the programme. They are the disbursing officers of the grants made available to the Panchayat Unions. The Panchayat Union Council has been made responsible for the implementation of the programme at Block level.

At the State level and also at the district and lower levels the Highways Department which executes the Government works has also been made responsible for the execution of various works under Panchayat and Panchayat Union set-up. With this end in view the Department has been re-organised and strengthened at various levels.

The principles for entrustment of works under the programme are :—

(1) the works should be entrusted to a local labour contract society ;

(2) in case the societies are not functioning, the works should be entrusted to the Panchayats for departmental execution.

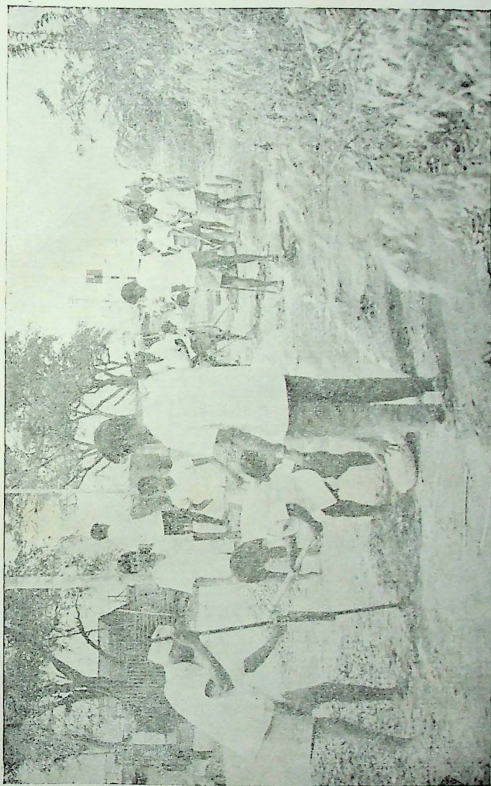
The works are executed under the conditions prescribed by Government and the Directorate of Rural Development from time to time. Improvement to Minor Irrigation Sources, formation of roads and improvements to Market roads are the main items of works undertaken under the programme.

In order to enable the Panchayat Unions to implement the programme effectively, advance grants are sanctioned up to Rs. 50,000, for each block. The grants are adjusted to the Panchayat Union funds and utilised for advancing amounts to the Panchayats for taking up the works and for payment of bills. The Revenue Divisional Officers have been authorised to reimburse expenditure incurred by the blocks over and above the advance grants adjusted. The Collectors have been empowered to redistribute the grants among the deserving Blocks depending on the progress of execution of works in the Blocks. Arrangements have, therefore, been stream-lined to ensure that the programme does not suffer for lack of financial support.

A sum of Rs. 41,08,153 has been expended under this programme during 1967. Under the physical aspect the programme has generated 18.4 lakhs mandays of employment during 1967.

### **Prosperity Brigade**

The Government framed a plan to make fuller use of non-official agencies to fulfil the needs of the people to the extent possible. The programmes that Government draw 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 society may have to be roused with a view to evoke from everyone his contribution towards the shaping of a new social order. This can be assured only if a few thousands of people in this State having done their best for themselves and to their families set apart at least one hour's labour for the Common Good of the country. In the hope



VOLUNTEERS OF THE PROSPERITY BRIGADE DIGGING CHANNEL AT THE CORONATION NAGAR BASIN BRIDGE.

that several people will share this view, the Government as a first step decided to form "Prosperity Brigade" with a strength of one thousand persons in every district. Members of this Brigade will not receive any remuneration from Government, but, they will be provided with necessary tools and equipments to take up work such as repair of tanks, improvement of roads and reclamation of waste lands and Adult Education. The technical departments of Government will guide the Prosperity Brigade in the discharge of their duties.

Originally it was decided to form the Prosperity Brigade with a strength of 1,000 each in every district. Since the public has shown great zeal and enthusiasm in joining the Prosperity Brigade, it was proposed to recruit more than 1,000 in each district. The Prosperity Brigade was first formed in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput apart from Madras City. In all the districts where the Brigade was formed, a number of development works were taken up during the year 1967. A statement showing the number of works taken up and the total value of works done districtwise is given below.

<i>Name of the district.</i>	<i>Name of the work.</i>	<i>Number of works done.</i>	<i>Estimated value of the work done.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1. North Arcot.	Formation of Link roads.	13	4,040
	Desilting of channels and tanks.	6	3,000
	Construction of School buildings.	2	2,250
	Total ..	20	9,290
2. Tiruchirappalli.	Formation of Link roads.	21	14,435
	Desilting of channels and tanks.	22	10,304
	Construction of School buildings.	11	9,825
	Miscellaneous .. ..	16	11,610
	Total ..	70	46,174

<i>Name of the district.</i>	<i>Name of the work.</i>	<i>Number of works done.</i>	<i>Estimated value of the work done.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
3. South Arcot.	Formation of Link roads.	18	15,735
	Construction of School buildings.	11	12,425
	Desilting of channels and tanks.	6	1,482
	Miscellaneous .. ..	5	1,750
	Total ..	40	31,392
4. Madras City.	Formation of Link roads.	8	950
	Construction of School buildings.	1	32,000
	Construction of drain at Kalyanapuram (5,000' long).	1	18,000
	Miscellaneous (Street cleaning work in all parts of the City).	1	2,000
	Total ..	5	52,950

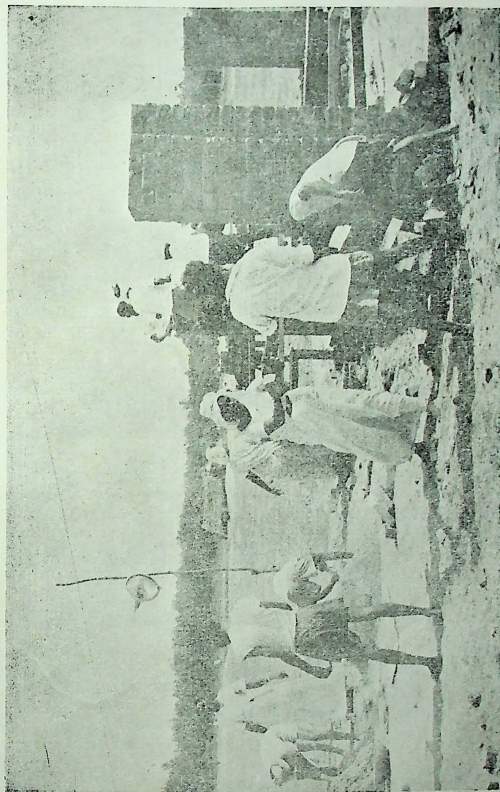
### Training Programme

There are seven Rural Extension Training Centres in our State. They are located at Kovilpatti (Tirunelveli district), T. Kallupatti (Madurai district), Pattukottai (Thanjavur district), Aduthurai (Thanjavur district), Krishnagiri (Dharmapuri district), Bhavanisagar (Coimbatore district) and S. V. Nagaram (North Arcot district). All these seven centres have been made permanent institutions.

The training programme conducted at these centres are :—

	<i>Number of candidates trained during 1967.</i>
1. Pre-service training for Gramasevaks .. ..	239
2. Refresher training for Gramasevaks .. ..	533
3. One-year intensive training in Agriculture for selected Gramasevaks.	98
4. Ad-hoc trainings like Youth Training Programme, Study Course Training, etc.	Nil.

**Home Science Wings.**—To train women workers employed in the Community Development organisation three Home Science



VOLUNTEERS OF THE PROSPERITY BRIGADE ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTING THE SCHOOL BUILDING  
AT URUR, MADRAS.

Institutions were originally started as Wings of the Rural Extension Training Centres. Of these three centres, the one at S. V. Nagaram was closed in 1966 since the entire field requirements of Gramasevaks had then been trained. Now only the Home Science Wings attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres at T. Kallupatti and Bhavanisagar are functioning. Associated Women Workers Training Programme and Refresher Training Programme for Gramasevikas are conducted at these two centres.

All the Associated Women Workers have been trained.

*State Institute for Community Development.*—Till 1st April 1967 the State Government was responsible for training of village level extension staff only. Training for intermediate level workers like Extension Officers, Block Development Officers, etc., was attended to by the Government of India. The Extension Officer (Education) and Mukhyasevikas were getting trained at Gandhigram and Coimbatore and the Block Development Officers at the Orientation and Study Centre, Bhavanisagar, Mysore, Hyderabad, etc. From 1st April 1967 the Government of India have changed their policy on training and have entrusted the responsibility for the intermediate level training programme also to the State Government. To facilitate the States in organising these programmes on sound lines, they have transferred the Orientation and Study Centres to the control of the respective State Governments and have agreed to meet the expenditure in conducting these programmes upto a limit of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum for the present.

The State Government have taken over the Orientation and Study Centre, Bhavanisagar on 1st April 1967 and renamed it as State Institute for Community Development. The training programmes for Extension Officers (Education), Block Development Officers and District Officers are being conducted at this Centre. So far as Mukhyasevikas are concerned, it has been proposed to organise their training at one of the Home Science Wings in consultation with the Director of Women's Welfare.

The following courses are conducted at the State Institute for Community Development, Bhavanisagar:—

Orientation courses for other officers.

Special course for Panchayat Union Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

Job course for Block Development Officers.

### Community Development Programme

At the end of the year 1966, there were 121 Stage I, 164 Stage II and 90 Post Stage II Blocks in position in the State. During the year 1967, 32 Stage I Blocks were converted into Stage II Blocks after the completion of the period of 5 years of intensive development while 52 Stage II Blocks were changed into Post Stage II Blocks on the completion of the period of operation of 5 years as Stage II Blocks. Thus, at the end of the year 1967, there were 89 Stage I, 144 Stage II and 142 Post Stage II Blocks in position in the State. This represents 17,389 villages having an extent of 1,07,723 Sq. Kilometres with a population of 273 lakhs.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Total for the State.</i>	<i>Coverage by C. D. Programme.</i>	<i>Per- centage of Coverage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Population (in lakhs as per 1961 Census).	337	273	81
2. Area (Sq. Kilometres) ..	1,30,357	1,07,723	83
3. Villages (Nos.) .. ..	17,389	17,389	100

The entire State had been delimited into 375 Development Blocks. The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 has been implemented in the blocks with the result Panchayat Union whose jurisdiction is co-terminus with that of the Development Block has been constituted for each Development Block except the Kalrayan Hills Development Block of South Arcot District. A Panchayat Union Council has not yet been constituted for the Kalrayan Hills Block as the Jagir areas have not yet been taken over by the Government. Thus, there were 374 Panchayat Unions functioning in the State during the year 1967. Further, the execution of the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development has been entrusted to these Panchayat Unions under section 66 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958.

The progress made under Community Development Programme in various fields of development like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Health and Sanitation, Social Education, Communication and Co-operation is given below :

*Agriculture.*—Intensification of agricultural production was one of the main functions under Community Development Programme during the year. Distribution of improved Paddy seeds, Fertilisers, Implements, Pesticides, Digging of compost pits, Conduct of Agricultural Demonstrations, etc., were some of the important items of work undertaken by the Blocks under Agriculture.

Improved seeds of Paddy and Millet were distributed to the ryots to the tune of 10,412 M. Tonnes and 2,939 M. Tonnes respectively. 37,152 M. Tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate, 1.56 lakh M. Tonnes of other chemical fertilisers such as Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate, Urea, Super Phosphate, Mixed fertilisers, etc., were distributed during the year. 81,300 improved implements of various types like Iron ploughs, Sprayers, Seed drillers, Dusters, etc. were supplied to the ryots with a view to enable them to adopt the improved agricultural practices. In order to improve local manual resources, 2,448 Metric Tonnes of Green Manure Seeds were also supplied to the agriculturists. 98,460 Compost Pits were dug during the year. 29,713 agricultural demonstrations of various categories were held in the Community Development areas to propagate improved methods of agriculture. An extent of about 9,498 hectares of additional areas was brought under irrigation while 4,188 hectares of land were reclaimed during the year.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Up-grading of local breed both under cattle and poultry continued to register steady progress under Animal Husbandry during the year. 349 pedigree bulls and 44,370 exotic birds were supplied through the Blocks. Further, 1.05 lakhs scrub bulls were castrated, while 29.7 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated. Apart from this, 53,600 animals were artificially inseminated during the year.

*Fisheries.*—10.8 lakhs Fingerlings were distributed in the State.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The programmes executed under the Health and Sanitation consisted of opening of Primary Health Centres, Construction of Rural latrines, Drains and Sockage Pits, Provision for the protected water supply and the conduct of Sterilisation operations under Family Planning. During 1967, 1,174 latrines and 4,480 sockage Pits were constructed. Drains were constructed to a length of 26,120 metres while about 2,400 drinking water wells were sunk and 857 wells renovated to augment the supply of drinking water in the village. With a view to control the population growth in the State, sterilisation operations were performed on 83,480 males and 2,390 females in rural areas in 1967.

*Social Education.*—Adult Education continued to be popular in the villages and about 53,900 adults were made literate during the year.

*Communications.*—1,670 Kilometres of new kacha roads were formed while 1,980 Kilometres of existing kacha roads were improved during the year. In addition to the above, 1,900 culverts were constructed afresh while 270 culverts were repaired.

*Co-operation.*—During the year, 56 Co-operative Societies of all types were started and about 51,700 new members were enrolled in the new and existing societies.

*People's contribution.*—A sum of Rs. 21.87 lakhs was realised towards people's contribution for different programmes executed by the Panchayat Unions during the year as against Rs. 18.50 lakhs realised during the previous year.

#### **Community Development and Panchayat Development Programmes.**

This State was delimited into 375 Blocks for purposes of executing the Community Development Programme. Consequent on the implementation of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, all development blocks in this State except the Kalrayan Hills Block were declared as Panchayat Development Block and a Panchayat Union Council had been constituted in each of the Blocks. There were 12,864 Panchayats, 374 Panchayat Unions and one Development Block (i.e., Kalrayan Hills) in this State. Of these 375 Blocks, two are tribal Development Blocks and they are located in Kolli Hills and Yercaud in Salem district. The Blocks are classified into 3 categories for the purpose of claiming Central assistance. Accordingly 89 Stage I, 144 Stage II and 142 Post Stage II Blocks functioned during 1967 (as on 1st October 1967). These Panchayat Unions discharged the functions which they inherited from the District Boards and also implemented the various schemes under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development. The expenditure on Community Development and Panchayat Development programme was based on an integrated provision made available to the Panchayat and Panchayat Unions in the form of the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. This Budget contains separate items of resources giving an estimate of the financial resources available for Block level planning and the integrated pattern of financial assistance to be made available by the Government to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The financial structure of the Schematic Budget classified under Production Fund, Education Fund, General Fund and Village Panchayat Funds was designed to enable them to discharge their functions efficiently.

#### **Applied Nutrition Programme**

The Applied Nutrition Programme sponsored by the Government of India with the aid of UNICEF was implemented in Madras State in seven Blocks attached to Rural Extension Training Centres

viz., Arni, Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Tiruvidadamarudur, Pattukottai, T. Kallupatty and Kovilpatty. The programme was extended to Athoor-I and Poonamallee Blocks during 1966-67 and then to Sattur, Agasthooswaram and Periyanaickenpalayam during 1967-68. Under this programme assistance was given to the Panchayats for developing Community, School and Kitchen gardens, Poultry and Pisciculture. The produce is distributed free of cost to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school children along with skimmed milk supplied by UNICEF.

Under this programme training has been conducted for 118 officials and non-officials. Also seminars have been conducted in the old seven blocks to discuss the handing over of the programme after March 1968 and 896 officials and non-officials took part in the seminars.

Under this programme, 43,479 Kgs. of vegetables, 1,46,305 eggs, 39,452 Kgs. of fish were produced during the year 1967 and 41,796 Kgs. of vegetables, 1,04,709 eggs, 30,650 Kgs. of fish and 1,05,319 lb. of milk powder were distributed to 7,192 beneficiaries.

Central assistance for the block, viz. Poonamallee and Athoor-I were given for digging wells in school gardens, installing pumps etc. opening poultry units and for starting group projects for Mahalir Manrams, with an assistance of Rs. 34,000 per block on the basis of 50 per cent sharing by the State Government. During the year Rs. 23,000 was utilised under this item.

#### Local Administration

The total number of Municipalities and the Townships in the State at the end of the year was 84 and 4 respectively.

Consistent with the policy of the Government to provide funds for dustless surfacing of roads in the Municipal Towns and Townships in the interest of the health of the public living in congested areas, the following amounts were sanctioned as grants during the year. --

	RS.
(1) Kodaikanal Township Committee .. ..	8,000
(2) Coonoor Municipal Council .. ..	2,500
(3) Ootacamund Municipal Council .. ..	13,600
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>24,100</b>

A sum of Rs. 4,39,316 was sanctioned as grant to 62 Municipal Councils for the works in progress and another sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was sanctioned as grant to 35 Municipal Councils for taking up new works.

A grant of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned to the Municipal Council, Nagapattinam for attending to the repairs to roads damaged by storm.

The Municipal Councils, Kumbakonam and Salem were sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively for the construction of bridges over the river Arasalar near Annabagaharam and over the level crossing in Longloy road, Salem respectively. The two Municipal Councils were also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 each for the same works.

A grant of Rs. 9,152 was sanctioned to Bodinayakanur Municipal Council for the construction of a bridge across Kottagudi river.

Loans amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs were sanctioned to 53 Municipal Councils for improving the surfacing of roads.

A loan of Rs. 1 lakh to Tindivanam Municipality and a loan of Rs. 50,000 for Nagapattinam Municipality was sanctioned for attending to the repairs to roads damaged by storm.

For various town planning schemes in nine Municipalities, one Township (Courtallam) and Madras Corporation, a loan of Rs. 11, 12,500 was sanctioned.

The local authorities were also assisted in their remunerative schemes by the sanction of loans and grants as noted below :—

*Loan.*—Courtallam Township Committee for construction of Town Hall, Rs. 1,00,000.

*Grant.*—Courtallam Township Committee for paying centage charges to Public Works Department, Rs. 50,619.

During the year 1967, the orders of supersession of the Municipal Councils of Tirunelveli and Aruppukottai were cancelled. The Town Planning Act is in force in all the Municipalities. The Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Madurai, Pollachi, Thanjavur and Karur continued to hold the licences under the Indian Electricity Act.

#### **Corporation of Madras**

The Corporation of Madras is the oldest Corporation in the country. During the year, there were 12 ordinary meetings, 27 Adjourned Meetings and 55 Special Meetings of the Council. The Council disposed of 892 subjects out of 991 subjects placed before it.

*Finance.*—Property Tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The total demand under both arrears and current for the year 1961-62 was Rs. 2,87,07,315. During the year 1966-67 it rose to Rs. 5,36,71,656. The increase in the demand was Rs. 2,49,64,341, i.e., 86.96 per cent for the quinquennium. The collection also rose from Rs. 2,40,34,833 in the year 1961-62 to Rs. 4,02,83,968 during 1966-67. The increase in collection was Rs. 1,62,49,135, i.e., 67.60 per cent.

One thousand eight hundred and third-five new buildings were constructed and Property Tax was levied on all of them. Structural alterations and additions were effected to 1,180 Buildings. The assessments in respect of all such buildings were revised.

The Corporation continued to levy a surcharge on Entertainment Tax at the same rate at which that tax was being levied and a surcharge on show tax at three times the rate of the tax levied by Government. By this levy, the Corporation obtained an additional revenue of Rs. 73,07,002 in 1966-67 as against Rs. 66,34,182 in the previous year.

There was an increase in the collection of taxes and fees under other major heads as shown below for 1967 as against 1966.—

	RS.
Profession Tax .. .. .	3,80,923
Companies Tax .. .. .	3,29,650
Advertisement Tax .. .. .	32,543
Timber Tax .. .. .	18,489
Licence Fees .. .. .	1,00,770
Duty on Transfers of property .. .. .	5,26,408

*Receipts.*—The year 1967 opened with a credit balance of Rs. 184.49 lakhs. The receipts alone under all accounts, viz., Revenue, Deposit, Capital and Elementary Education Fund Accounts amounted to Rs. 1,488.94 lakhs making up a total of Rs. 1,673.43 lakhs under receipts including the opening balance.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the year under all accounts viz., Revenue, Deposits, Capital and Elementary Education Fund Accounts amounted to Rs. 1,606 lakhs and the closing balance was Rs. 67.43 lakhs.

*Revenue Accounts.*—Under Revenue Account the income for the year 1967 amounted to Rs. 748.41 lakhs while the expenditure under this account amounted to Rs. 830.74 lakhs.

*General.*—The loans received from Government during 1967 amounted to Rs. 98.260 lakhs. No Debenture (Public) Loan was raised during the year.

*Public Health—Vital Statistics—Population.*—The estimated population for the mid-year 1967 was 19,71,273. There was an increase in the birth rate as there were 88,360 births as against 76,612 in the previous year, working out to 44.82 per thousand compared to 40.40 in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the deaths as 33,201 deaths were registered as against 30,936 deaths in the preceding year working out to 16.34 per thousand compared to 16.31 in the preceding year. Seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-two infant deaths were recorded in the City against 7,835 during the previous year and the rate was 2.10 as against 2.64 during the previous year.

*Communicable diseases and their control.*—The City of Madras has been almost free from the most dangerous epidemics, viz., small-pox during the year through quick isolation of the victims and the best medical attention given at the I.D. Hospital. Only 38 attacks and 11 deaths of small-pox were recorded in the City during the year compared to 75 attacks and 26 deaths of the previous year. Even among the 38 cases, there were as many as 16 imported cases from out stations. The staff of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme in combination with the regular staff of the department have done primary vaccination in the City. More than 40,52,000 vaccinations were done during the four years phased programme commencing from October 1963 and ending with December 1967.

*Cholera.*—The cholera cases have increased in 1967. Eight hundred and eighty-five attacks and 11 deaths were recorded during the year as against 487 attacks and 23 deaths during 1966. Adequate preventive measures were adopted by mass scale inoculation, disinfection of infected localities and a wide and serious health propaganda work. Over 2,93,100 inoculations were conducted. The incidences were controlled then and there by engaging additional staff specially appointed for the purpose.

*Typhoid.*—One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven attacks and 74 deaths were reported in the year against 1,608 attacks and 74 deaths of the previous year. The incidence of typhoid is not promptly reported by medical practitioners and also by public to undertake precautions against the disease. However, 5,128 anti-typhoid inoculations were performed during the year.

*National Malaria Eradication Programme.*—The National Malaria Eradication Programme is an All-India programme aimed at the eradication of malaria in the country and is being implemented as per the pattern laid down by the Central and State Governments. The Corporation of Madras has been participating in the scheme from its inception.

Under the Surveillance Organisation there are two wings, i.e., Active and Passive Surveillance. The Surveillance staff detect all fever cases and take blood smears and treat them with four aminoquinoline tablets. Any positive case notice will be given treatment with 8-aminoquinolines. 1,542 fever cases were detected under Active Surveillance. Blood smears were collected from 1,496 patients of which 1,908 were treated with 4-aminoquinoline tablets. Under Passive Surveillance blood smears were collected. Not even a single case of Malaria was detected during the year both under Active and Passive Surveillance. The eradication of Malaria will be achieved within the stipulated period by a combination of anti-larval measures and Active and Passive Surveillance.

*Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—The infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet has been the prime institution in controlling the epidemics and other fevers in the City. The hospital has treated 10,397 cases comprised of various infectious diseases like Cholera, typhoid and to a very small extent small-pox during the year.

The laboratory attached to the hospital, apart from preparing saline for diarrhoea cases admitted into the hospital, has been conducting bacteriological and virological tests. Trials both prophylactic and therapeutic on small pox cases were conducted with the medicines newly invented under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The Virology Unit of the Laboratory is continuing its research on viruses under the direct management of the University of Colorado, U.S.A. and Liverpool.

Medical men from foreign countries and advanced medical students of the State and its neighbourhood continue to undergo training at the Infectious Diseases Hospital on various infectious diseases and their treatment. During the year, the foundation Stone for the construction of a second class paying ward was laid by the Hon'ble Minister for Public Health and the construction was given a start. Four chassis have been purchased in the month of October 1967 for replacing the old ambulance of the hospital and

action has also been taken to construct ambulance bodies over the chassis. With these four ambulances, the total number of serviceable ambulances for the hospital has been raised to seven.

*Special Clinics.*—During the year one new T.B. Clinic was opened at Sembiam in addition to the existing seven special clinics. The special clinics continued to render specialised treatment for leprosy, skin diseases and tuberculosis. Out of six T.B. Clinics, two are maintained exclusively by the Corporation and the remaining four are attached to the Government hospitals in the City under the control of the respective Superintendents of the hospitals. Patients coming to these clinics are treated as out-patients till the time they get admission to Government T.B. Hospital at Otteri.

The two leprosy clinics, one at Ice House Road and the other at Vyasarpady continued to render treatment to leper patients in the City. Children attending various corporation schools were also sent for diagnosis and treatment at the clinics, in addition to the treatment of leper patients. The contacts were also advised and deserving patients were recommended for institutional treatment at the Central Teaching and Research Institute, Thirumani.

*Dispensaries.*—One more dispensary was opened during the year at Azad Nagar, Division 78, making the total number as 58 as against 57 in the previous year.

*Public Health Laboratory.*—The Public Health laboratory which came into existence during the year 1946 is one of the two primary institutions in the City where diagnostic facilities are provided with all the modern equipments made available for tests. The rates charged and time taken were indeed nominal and quick respectively. During the year a total number of 52,289 specimens were examined through which a sum of Rs. 31,126-50 was earned as income to the Corporation. Science Graduates and other students of medical technology from various medical colleges of the City underwent training in the laboratory for one year.

*Public Analyst Laboratory.*—As many as 5,390 samples were analysed in the Laboratory, out of which 5,306 were samples taken under prevention of food Adulteration Act, 1954, in which 4,126 were found to be genuine and 1,180 were adulterated. The percentage of adulteration was 22.2 while it was 26.7 during the previous year. Milk and coffee were the two items where maximum adulteration was detected. 510 cases were prosecuted during the year with a

maximum fine of Rs. 500 levied in one single case. A total fine of Rs. 63,805 was imposed, the average working out to Rs. 125 per case. The Court has awarded even simple imprisonment in as many as 224 cases in addition to the above fines.

*Water Analyst Laboratory.*—The laboratory has been taking out samples at various stages daily in the purification system at the head works and from City Distribution systems simultaneously, the samples were analysed for physical, chemical and bacteriological tests. Remedial measures were then and there taken wherever blood worms and leeches were detected in the water supply. Samples were also collected every month from the infiltration gallery wells of Sembium and Saidapet and from the respective distribution system and examined and found to be of fairly satisfactory quality chemically as well as bacteriologically. Public wells in Urur (Adyar), Guindy, Triplicane, Kodembakkam, Marina, North Madras and Naduvankarai were chlorinated periodically and bacteriological and chemical effects were also checked simultaneously. Public samples were also received in as much as 166 cases to find their suitability for domestic, construction and other industrial undertakings.

*Sterilisation of water mains.*—Sterilisation of newly laid water mains and the old ones was carried out regularly. 25 K.M. length of water mains was sterilised during the year. Complaints received from public about the presence of leeches and blood worms in the distribution side was immediately attended to by sterilising the portions of mains infested with worms. As many as 3,093 samples were analysed during the year.

*Medical Inspection of School Children.*—Free medical aid was given to Corporation school children as usual by examining over 18,351 children, out of which 9,704 were found to have some minor ailment or other. The under-nourished and the weak among the children were treated with shark liver oil, calcium, iron, yeast and with vitamin B and C tablets, etc. Another batch of 897 children who required minor surgery like tonsillectomy, circumcision, etc., were sent to Government hospitals in the City. 1,006 children were referred to Corporation dispensaries for thorough treatment, while 225 were taken over for treatment of skin diseases in the skin clinic in the South Madras. Children found with defective eye sight were provided with spectacles out of the generous donation made by Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Governor General of India.

*Ashok Vihar.*—The Ashok Vihar, Health and Recreation Centre is the one modelled on the lines of the Pekhan Centre in England contributing to the socio medical uplift of slum dwellers in the City. Members' families were given free medical advice and aid. They were inoculated and vaccinated for cholera and smallpox respectively. Children were given triple vaccine. The positive cases found on the mantox test done here were referred to T.B. Clinics for further treatment. B.C.G. were given in cases of negative as a preventive measure. Members' families were visited at their home by doctors and social workers and given advices.

*Creche.*—Children left over by poor working mother or mothers chronically ill or widowers were looked after during day time between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. every day. The children were provided with diet and also protected against easily communicable diseases apart from nursery facilities, etc., given by the creche staff. An average of 55 children from 4 months to 6 years old were present in the creche daily.

*Beggar Problem.*—A Special Home is run purely for the benefit of diseased and able bodied beggars at Krishnampet in South Madras. The stray beggars picked up in the city were billeted in the home and were provided with diet, clothing, medical and other recreational activities. They were also kept engaged by getting them trained in small handicrafts like weaving and gardening.

*Slaughter Houses.*—The Corporation runs five slaughter houses in the City under the supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon. The Slaughter Houses endeavour to provide wholesome, safe and hygienic meat for human consumption, by taking adequate precautions to see that diseases if any in the animal, is not transmitted to man through the meat. The carcasses are duly stamped with indelible ink in token of the inspection made before the same is passed out as fit for human consumption. Pig raids were conducted in the City and 31 stray pigs were caught and destroyed. Out of 33,125 cattle, 5,12,019 sheep and goats and 3,986 pigs that were brought to the institution for slaughter, 26,794 cattle, 5,05,141 sheep and goats and 3,396 pigs were slaughtered and the remaining were rejected.

*Lethal Chamber.*—The Lethal Chamber is maintained by the Corporation to catch stray dogs which are nuisance and dangerous to public and to get rid of them by electrocution. Students from the medical colleges of Madras continue to visit the institution to study the salient features and working of the institutions. The monkeys arriving through sea carrying yellow fever are also electrocuted at the Centre to prevent spread of infection.

*Midday Meals Scheme.*—The three Midday Meals Centres continued to serve 34,658 meals per day to the children studying in Corporation Elementary Schools. Apart from the routine supply of meals to school children, the centres came to the rescue of flood and fire victims during emergencies and calamities. During the year 48,230 and 1,40,105 meals were supplied to the victims of flood and fire respectively.

*Community Centres.*—The City has a strength of 6 community centres already and 3 more centres at Royapuram, Triplicane and Teynampet are under construction. The Community Centres have been serving the public at large by enabling them to perform their functions and marriages with all facilities at a minimum cost.

*Zoological Gardens.*—The Zoological Gardens which celebrated its centenary recently continued to be a great attraction to the visitors in the City. Distinguished visitors from foreign countries and from other States of India also visited the Zoo. After the additions and deletions in the number mainly due to purchases, births and gifts and disposals by sales and deaths respectively, the Zoological Garden was left with a live stock of 192 mammals, 309 birds and 14 reptiles at the end of the year. The Wild Life Week was celebrated by taking out a mammoth procession of wild animals from the Zoo on 2nd October 1967. On an average, 2,000 adults and 300 children visited the Zoo daily.

*Child Welfare Scheme.*—The Scheme completed its 50 years of service and the Golden Jubilee was celebrated in a grand manner. Special Baby Show, Exhibition and celebrations at Circle level formed part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations. Silver medallions were given to the 87 Babies who were born on 15th September 1967 the Golden Jubilee Day. A special souvenir befitting the occasion was brought forward and distributed to all important persons—both medical and non-medical.

At the beginning of the year there were 49 child welfare centres and one more centre was opened during the year thus bringing the total number to 50. Of these, 30 were warded centres with a bed strength of 369 and 20 were sub-centres. The total deliveries attended by the Corporation during the year was 27,001. The total number of ante-natal cases booked were 30,909.

*Education.*—As against 338 Primary and Basic Schools during 1966, the Corporation of Madras maintained 341 during the year 1967. Out of these 341 schools, 145 were Upper Primary Schools, 8 were Senior Basic Schools, 187 Primary Schools and one Junior

basic school. There were 159,514 pupils (83,336 boys and 76,178 girls) on rolls in these schools during the year. 37,936 pupils belonged to Scheduled Castes. Next higher standards were opened in 21 schools. Three incomplete primary schools were made complete primary schools. Five incomplete upper primary schools were made complete upper primary schools and one primary school was upgraded into upper primary school by opening Standard VI in it. 4,910 teachers were employed under various categories in the Corporation primary and basic schools.

Out of 341 schools, 224 schools were housed in Corporation owned buildings, 111 were in rented buildings and 3 were in Government buildings. Out of the remaining three schools, one is housed in a building belonging to the Madras Port Trust and the other two in buildings belonging to State Housing Board. Due to lack of suitable accommodation and to solve this problem temporarily, shift system was adopted in 62 schools.

A notable feature of the year is that the scheme of free distribution of text-books, note-books, pencils, slates and slate pencils to all the pupils of Standards I to V was inaugurated on 4th August 1967 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madras. Under this scheme, nearly 145,000 pupils were benefited. The total cost of supply came to Rs. 5,47,936.

For inculcating health habits among the children toilet articles like soap, combs, towels and coconut oil were issued to the schools as usual. Nine hundred and thirty-nine film shows of educative value were conducted during the year. As usual, children were taken on excursion to places of interest in and around the City. The bus maintained by this department was continued to be utilised for the purpose. Radio sets were provided in 25 schools to allow the school children to listen to the lessons broadcast by the All-India Radio.

Extra-curricular activities, like scouting and Junior Red Cross Groups, physical activities and gardening received due attention. There were 137 Cub Packs, 72 Scout Troops, 69 Bulbul Flocks and 38 Guide Companies functioning in the Corporation schools. Junior Red Cross Groups were in existence in all the 341 schools. In the school garden competition held on 9th April 1967, useful garden tools were awarded to Corporation Upper Primary School, Karaneswarar Pagoda Street, Corporation Upper Primary School, Durai Sahib Street and Corporation Primary School, Kappal Polu Chetty Street, which secured first, second and third Prizes respectively. In consonance with the aptitudes of the pupils and needs

of the localities, instructions were imparted in one or the other of the approved crafts like carpentry, spinning and weaving, net weaving, embroidery and needle-work, printing and book-binding. Nursery sections in four Corporation schools continued to function satisfactorily. The strength of pupils in these schools was 279.

Fifty eight public play-grounds were maintained during the year. Necessary repairs and replacements were made to the existing apparatuses periodically and additions were also made to the existing ones.

There were 28 high schools during the year as against 21 in 1966. Of these, two were for boys, nine for girls and 17 were mixed. Out of these 28 schools, 16 were full-fledged secondary schools with VI to XI standards. The number of pupils on rolls during the year was 23,942 (13,036 boys and 10,906 girls). There were 4,673 Scheduled caste pupils. Separate sections were run in six schools to teach lessons in English medium. Telugu medium was provided in eight schools. Tamil was the medium of instruction in 27 schools. Urdu medium was adopted in one school. As usual, Engineering subject was taught in Corporation Boys' High School, Nungambakkam under Bifurcated Courses. Home Science was taught in Corporation Girls' High School, Nungambakkam. Nine hundred and seventy-two teachers were employed under various categories in these high schools. Lack of sufficient accommodation continued to be the major problem in all these schools. Shift system was adopted in two high schools to solve the problem temporarily. Out of 1,938 pupils appeared from 16 schools for the S.S.L.C. Examination, 466 came out successful.

*Works.*—The Works Department is in charge of roads, bridges and Town Planning Scheme, besides maintenance of parks and gardens. The roads are classified under two categories, viz., centre roads and circle roads.

With regard to improvements and maintenance of centre roads, the District Engineers are both technically and administratively responsible to the Head of Works Department, viz., the Engineer and as regards circle roads, the Engineer is relieved of the administrative control.

During the end of 1966, the cyclone and floods have caused considerable damages to the roads in City and also to the several school buildings of the Corporation. Government sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 15 lakhs to meet the expenditure on works caused by cyclone and floods in Madras City as a special case.

Major road improvement works to bus routes roads under Loans and Grants were as usual carried out by the Capital Road Section of the Department.

Contract for non-bituminous portion in five bus routes was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,17,210 during the year. The contract for laying asphaltic concrete mix to the portions widened in five bus routes was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,67,000.

During the year five bridge works were completed. Schemes for constructing four more bridges are being finalised.

*Betterment collection.*—A sum of Rs. 13,312.95 has been collected during the year by way of betterment contribution.

*Arbitrator.*—Out of the nine petitions placed before the Arbitrator under section 20 of the Town Planning Act in Mambalam Extended Area in 7 cases, the awards were passed in five cases in favour of the Corporation of Madras and two against. Appeals in the two cases were filed in Small Causes Court and in one the decision was given in favour of the Corporation and the other is pending. The High Court has stayed action in the remaining pending cases before the Arbitrator.

In Nungambakkam West Part II Town Planning Scheme, originally 78 claims were filed by the Council. On account of subdivisions of some R.S. Nos. the claims were increased to 309. So far award in 188 cases have already been passed. Argument in the remaining cases has been completed and orders awaited.

In Mylapore-Teynampet area 839 claims were filed before the Arbitrator. Notices in 211 cases were already issued by the Arbitrator. The work is in progress.

Preparation of claim list in Mambalam Extended Area Town Planning Scheme is nearing completion.

*Private streets.*—About 20 private streets have been formed and individual letters were sent to abutting plot owners.

*Stadia—Nehru Stadium.*—During the year the sports activities at the Nehru Stadium continued to be as popular as in the previous years. Among the various other sports events, the following proved to be most interesting and popular :—

1. Madras Football Association's Shield Tournament.
2. Inter-Railway Football Tournament.
3. District Championship in Kabaddi.
4. Exhibition Football Match against an American Team and Czechoslovakian-XI.

Apart from the above major and important tournaments, there were a number of miscellaneous items, such as boxing match, children's rally, coaching classes, etc.

*Corporation Stadium, Egmore.*—The Corporation Stadium at Egmore was used for all the major and important tournaments and matches in hockey, basketball, volleyball, ball badminton, etc., as in the previous years.

The Inter-Railway Hockey Championship conducted by the Southern Railway Athletic Association, the Inter-Railway Basketball Tournament organised by the I.C.F. Sports Council and Inter-University Basketball Tournament held by the University of Madras, were highly appreciated by all the spectators especially in respect of not only the game point of view but also the excellent arrangements made therefor.

*Corporation In-door Stadium.*—Construction work of the in-door stadium was taken up during the year. Eventhough the work was not completed, it was made possible for holding the 32nd National and 23rd Inter-State Shuttle Badminton Championships in the newly laid wooden flooring at the in-door stadium hall.

*Water-supply.*—The qauntity of water pumped and supplied to the City from the Red Hills lake during the year was 13,470.30 million gallons which works out to an averge of 36.90 million gallons per day as against the corresponding figures of 13,185.70 million gallons and the average of 36.12 million gallons per day in the previous year. The average quantity of water supplied during the year to Saidapet and Sembium from the infiltration galleries was 2,90,767 gallons per day as against 1,18,000 gallons per day in the previous year.

For want of adequate pressure in the mains at the tail ends of the City, water is pumped from certain wells in the City by means of electric and oil engine pumpsets. There were 18 oil engines and 20 electric pumpsets working at the end of the year pumping about 0.90 million gallons of water per day.

Taking into account the total quantity of water from all the above sources, the average supply per head per day works out to about 18.45 gallons based on an estimated population of 20 lakhs.

The entire distribution system in the City consists of 104.13 kilo metres of trunk mains and sub-mains varying in sizes from 48" to 9" in diameter and nearly 1,005.89 kilo metres of distribution mains of sizes varying from 8" to 2½".

There were 7,675 public fountains, 222 bathing fountains, 63 cattle troughs, 3,679 fire hydrants and 4,581 valves at the end of the year.

Twenty-one water lorries were used during the year to supply water to several overhead tanks installed in the City. There were 115 overhead tanks (masonry and steel) which were filled with drinking water by water lorries.

There were 82,484 house services connections from the distribution system of which 8,034 were metered.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of water works amounted to Rs. 69.28 lakhs inclusive of repayment of debts, interest on loans and supervision and collection charges, while the total revenue derived from the water inclusive of water tax is Rs. 63.85 lakhs.

*Water-supply—Capital Works—Distribution Improvement Schemes*—Under the Schemes for Re-design of the City Distribution System on zonal basis, the separate trunk main for zone 8-B comprising of Kodambakkam, Choolaimedu, etc., was put into commission and connected to the existing distribution system. The separate trunk mains for zone 3, viz., Sembiam, Perambur and Ayanavaram and for Zone 5, viz., Egmore, Chintadripet and Triplicane were nearing completion while the trunk main for zone 8-C, viz., Saidapet, Guindy, etc., was under progress. Each of these schemes is estimated to cost over Rs. 30 lakhs. The scheme for constructing a southern headworks originally estimated to cost Rs. 66.8 lakhs was revised to Rs. 78 lakhs mainly due to increase in the cost of electrical pumpsets, pipes, etc. Under this scheme, laying of a 42" pumping main from Kilpauk Water Works to Kilpauk Shaft was completed except for a few gaps, while three numbers of underground filtered water reservoirs of 5.3 million gallons capacity at Prakasa Mudaliar Road, T. Nagar were also nearing completion. Besides the above major schemes, laying of distribution mains in new roads and layouts throughout the City under several schemes was under progress.

*Improvements to Head works*.—Civil works and the erection of equipment for the installation of mechanical filters of 30 million gallons per day capacity at a total estimated cost of Rs. 79.93 lakhs were nearing completion. Under the scheme for replacement of the existing steam engine pumps by four electrical pumpsets of 0.6 million gallons per hour capacity and the installation of standby

Diesel Generator sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.34 lakhs, construction of buildings, for the Diesel generators was completed and erection of machinery has been commenced.

*Augmentation Schemes.*—The construction of open lined channel from Poondi to Tamarapakkam under first stage was divided into 8 reaches. Contracts for reaches 1 and 4 had been settled during the years 1964 and 1965. Contracts for the remaining reaches, viz., reaches II, III and V as section I and reaches V to VIII as section II had been settled by the end of 1966. Works are in progress in sections I and II.

*Sanitary Engineering.*—During the year, a total length of 6.96 miles of sewers were laid in the City. These works were carried out under various head of accounts namely, Revenue, Deposits and Town-Planning. Apart from this, works relating to all sanctioned Comprehensive Drainage Scheme were taken up and were in progress.

*Storm Water Drains.*—During the year, masonry Storm Water Drain of various sizes to a length of 6.38 miles were constructed bringing the total length of Storm Water Drain to 160.75 miles.

*Construction of culverts.*—During the year 26 culverts were constructed mostly under deposit account to facilitate draining of rain water.

*Kellys drain.*—Kelley's drain was cleaned as usual periodically by pumping Sea Water.

*Drainage Pumping Station.*—The Pumping units in all the 32 stations were run to full capacity and overhauling and repairing to units were attended to without causing any dislocation to normal pumping to the extent possible. The Tondiarpet 'B' Pumping Station has been completely replaced by electrical units during the year. Electrification of South Mylapore and Royapuram Pumping Stations has been completed and they are functioning satisfactorily. The electrification of Wall-tax Road and Kilpauk Pumping Stations is nearing completion. They will be commissioned shortly.

*Sewage Farm.*—Fodder grass is being grown at the Sewage Farm at Kodungaiyur in about 250 acres of land. This grass was supplied to the institutions like Pinjrapole, Corporation Cattle Depot, Zoo and also to the various private consumers. Paddy and to some extent vegetables were also grown in about 45 acres.

The total revenue derived from the Sewage Farm at Kodungaiyur during the year was about Rs. 1,33,725.94.

*Mechanical Engineering—General Workshop.*—During the year, the Corporation General Workshop took up 523 orders for new works and 1,071 orders for repair works.

*Central Lorry Station.*—The Corporation Central Lorry Station continued to do service and maintain a total compliment of 287 of motor vehicles during the year, besides 46 trailers. The new lorry stations at the B & D Cattle Depots started under the Reorganisation Scheme continued to function during the year with skeleton staff. The workshops, sheds and other building activities were in progress with financial aid from the Government.

*Printing Press.*—The Corporation Printing Press which was housed within the Corporation General Workshop at the starting was partially shifted to the newly constructed building in Wall-tax Road at the junction of Anna Pillai Street. On completion of the first floor of the building the entire machinery will be shifted. During the year, the press made further progress towards developing itself into a fullfledged scale. Additional machineries, viz., one paper cutting machine of 36" size and one Heavy Type Platen Press for tri-colour printing of U.S.S.R. make were purchased at a cost of Rs. 13,773. The press continued to print major works such as Budget Estimate, Administration Report and Audit Report both in Tamil and English besides forms and registers required for the use of various departments of this Corporation.

The work of making note books supplied free to all the pupils studying in Corporation Primary and Upper Primary schools for 1967-68 numbering 7,97,494 was undertaken at the press during the year.

*Buildings.*—There was a continued demand for the construction of new buildings such as dispensaries, child welfare centres, divisional offices, markets, creches, community centres, pavilions and school buildings.

With regard to the proposals of constructing a wholesale market at the junction of Demellows Road and Basin Bridge Road, a report regarding soil investigation from the Director of Highways Research Station was received and the detailed plans and estimates are under preparation by the Architects Messrs. L. M. Chitale and Son.

This department had taken up for the construction of 141 building works during the year including arrear works. Out of them 36 works were completed and the remaining works were in various stages.

*Electrical Department.*—The Corporation of Madras continued its relentless efforts in effecting improvements to the street lighting and lighting up new streets in the City of Madras including its vast extended areas during the year in spite of its limited financial position and continued difficulties with regard to the supply position of electrical materials required for the street lighting such as mercury discharge lamps, posts, cables, etc. The noteworthy feature during the year was that 630 mercury discharge lamps were installed in important thoroughfares and junctions in the City thus extending the programme of providing improved lighting in many congested parts in the City. Besides these mercury discharge lamps, 153 fluorescent tube light fittings and 109 flood lights were introduced in important thoroughfares to raise the standard of lighting during the year. Twenty existing M.D. lamps and 27 ordinary lamps were changed over to improvised fluorescent tube light fittings. This lighting has proved very effective.

Ninety-one incandescent lamps on cast iron lamps standards were also installed and 0.275 K.M. of high tension cable and 75.762 K.M. of low tension underground cables were laid during the year. This includes the improvements carried out under re-designing scheme for strengthening of street lighting system.

During the year, a total number of 983 additional lamp-posts were installed and 394 lamp posts were removed with an overall increase of 589 lamps in the entire city.

The lighting on the Foreshore Marina continued to be appreciated by the public. The uniform lighting provided on the Beach Road has not only enhanced the beauty of Marina but also has proved very helpful to the motorists.

The radios maintained by the Corporation in Parks and important public places functioned quite satisfactorily during the year.

Twenty-four Corporation buildings were provided with new electrical installations during the year and 102 electrical installations of the Corporation were provided with service connections.

In order to conserve Red Hills water, 24 electric pumpsets with motors were installed in public wells and public conveniences in the City.

The Corporation Cold Storage continued to be popular among all retailers. The stock of food (fish, meat, vegetables, etc.) stored under weightage tariff during 1967 was 1,394.99 tonnes and the

amount collected was Rs. 44,939.84. Under volumetric tariff 21,971 cases of fruits were stored and a sum of Rs. 26,232.90 was collected therefor during this year.

*Conservancy.*—2,400 numbers of 2' diameter R.C.C. Dust bins were purchased from Messrs. Jothi Cement Pipe Works at a total cost of Rs. 48,000 and provided in the divisions. A sum of Rs. 1,83,165.30 was collected towards conservancy charges during the year. Guinea grass, Napier grass and Water grass were continued to be grown at Korukkupet Grass Farm for supply to cattle depots.

*Amenities to Labourers.*—Gingelly oil and soaps were supplied to the Korukkupet Night Soil Thozhilalis. Sandles were also supplied to them.

*Manufacture and sale of Compost.*—18,520 M. Tonnes of compost were manufactured at the three compost depots of the Corporation and sold at a total cost of Rs. 48,104.

*Livestock and depots.*—During the year, 256 new bullocks were purchased, 67 old and unserviceable bullocks were sold and 77 bullocks died. The total number of bullocks on hand as on 31st December 1967 was 1,201.

Conservancy arrangements including provision of temporary urinals, latrines, etc., were made for festivals in the City. Every possible effort is being taken to keep the City neat and clean.

### Local Fund Audit

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is also the Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

2. This Department is attending to the audit of the accounts of 11,221 institutions, the total transactions of which roughly work out to Rs. 217 Crores. In respect of major institutions, the system of residential audit is in vogue. In other cases the accounts are subject to audit yearly or half-yearly.

3. The Examiner is the statutory auditor in respect of the following institutions :—

1. The Corporation of Madras.
2. The State Housing Board, Madras and its Units.
3. Universities in the State (3).

4. Municipalities and Townships (88).
5. Panchayat Unions (375).
6. Town Panchayats (461).
7. Temples and other Hindu Religious Institutions (3,518).
8. Minor Ports (11).
9. Official Assignee, High Court.
10. Administrator-General and Official Trustee, High Court.
11. Official Receivers in the Districts (11).
12. Market Committees under the Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act (8).
13. Local Library Authorities (12).

4. The Examiner in his capacity as Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes, is entrusted with the internal audit of the accounts of the following schemes :—

1. Grow More Fish Schemes.
2. Purchase and Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers.
3. Procurement of paddy and rice, etc. and distribution by the Civil Supplies Department.
4. Milk Projects.
5. Agricultural Depots.
6. Intensive Agricultural Development Programme.
7. Automobile Workshops under Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation.
8. Weights and Measures Department.
9. Khadi Wing of the Madras Khadi and Village Industries Board.

During the year the internal audit of the accounts of the Automobile Workshops and Central Stores under Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has been transferred to the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation itself with effect from 1st December 1967 under orders in G.O. Ms. No. 3293, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th October 1967.

5. The Examiner also functions as Audit authority for the audit of the accounts of the institutions receiving Grants-in-aid from Government. During the year the Government entrusted to this department the audit of all institutions receiving grants exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 30,000 recurring and/or exceeding Rs. 50,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs non-recurring.

6. The Examiner is also in-charge of the Stock Verification Organisation which conducts physical verification of stocks and stores of various Government Departments. During the year under report, physical verification of stocks and stores in respect of 118 institutions was done. Apart from bringing out the defects of the stock accounts, many suggestions for optimum utilisation of stores were also offered.

7. During the year, the Examiner in his capacity as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and Agent to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Government of India, administered 545 charitable endowments, the total value of which is approximately Rs. 83.35 lakhs.

8. (a) During the year, one surcharge certificate was issued against non-official members of a Municipal Council under the powers of surcharge and disallowance vested with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 for the recovery of Rs. 1,053.59 P.

(b) Three hundred and eighty-six reports in lieu of surcharge were issued during the year, for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,68,602.88 P.

9. *Cost of the Department and Audit fees.*—The gross cost of the department per year is roughly Rs. 33 lakhs. Audit fees realisable by this department in respect of Hindu Religious Endowment and certain other institutions specified by the Government per year roughly work out to Rs. 10.72 lakhs.

## Chapter XVIII

### SOCIAL SERVICE.

#### Women's Welfare

The Women's Welfare Department, the Women Personnel of the Community Development Programme and the State Social Welfare Board were integrated in June 1961. The Director of Women's Welfare is the Head of the Department.

The Department and the State Social Welfare Board have gained considerable experience, in co-ordinated policy making and implementing of programmes with a healthy combination of official and non-official efforts at all levels, from the State to the village, thus ensuring a democratic set up for speedy development and growth.

*Social Welfare Board Constitution.*—The State Social Welfare Board reconstituted in September 1964, functioned till 1st December 1967 under the Chairmanship of Thirumathi Sarojini Varadappan and with 16 non-official members of the Board representing the City and districts.

The New Board was constituted in December 1967 with Thirumathi Champavathi Venkatachalam as Chairman, who took charge on 26th December 1967. The strength of the Board is 20 including Chairman and the 3 ex-officio members. The term of the Board will be up to 31st May 1969.

The Board met 4 times on 1st May 1967, 7th June 1967, 20th September 1967 and 25th November 1967. All the meetings were held at Madras.

*Zonal Allocation.*—Each member guides and supervises the activities in the Blocks and institutions within her District and she also inspects the institutions and makes recommendations for Grant-in-aid from the Board. For the latter purpose, Zonal Allocation of Districts are made under which the members visit institutions in districts other than their own.

*Women's Welfare Committees.*—District Committees in all the 14 districts have been formed. Out of 375 Blocks, 363 Block Level Committees functioned during the year. They actually participated in guiding and reviewing the Women's Welfare activities in the Panchayats in the Blocks. The Board members of the respective districts functioned as Chairman of the District Committees and

District Women's Welfare Officers and Mukhyasevikas as Secretaries of the District and Block Level Committees respectively. One of the three women members of the Panchayat Union Council functioned as the Chairman of the Block Level Committee.

*Field Staff.*—The number of Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas in position was 283 and 736 respectively against the sanctioned strength of 345 Mukhyasevikas and 766 Gramasevikas including the additional posts of four Gramasevikas each sanctioned for the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks.

There were also 48 women's Welfare Organisers in-charge of 48 branches including the City Police Line branch. These organisers are given the same training as Gramasevikas and interchanged by posting them to Blocks so that they get practice in both institutional and extensive approach.

All these personnel attend to the programmes for the Welfare of Women and Children in the Blocks and Municipalities in the State. Under the guidance of the District Women's Welfare Officer and the District Women's Welfare Committees at the District level, the field staff work for the cause of women and children in their areas. At the village level, they are assisted by village women with leadership qualities who are honorary workers acting as convenors of Mahalir Manrams and Balasevikas who are in-charge of Balawadis. There were 12,765 convenors, 960 Balasevikas and 90 helpers in branches in rural areas during the year.

*Training.*—One hundred and eighty-six Mukhyasevikas have undergone the long term job course training and 38 promotees condensed 5 months course. The Mukhyasevikas Training Centres at Gandhigram and Coimbatore were closed during the year.

All the Gramsevikas have undergone Job Course Training.

Thirty-eight Mukhysevikas underwent special training for pre-school education for 2 months in service Home, Tambaram.

*Associate Women Workers' Training.*—Up to December 1967, 2,239 local women workers with leadership qualities were also trained to help the official agency.

*Balasevika Training (Pre-school Training).*—While the 747 pre-schools in 21 blocks are functioning the starting of 350 pre-schools in 27 selected blocks was also sanctioned. To man these pre-schools local women between the ages of 18—35 who have studied up to or

above III Form or VIII Standard are given special training as Balasevikas for 3 months. Out of this 350 sanctioned, 258 Balasevikas were trained up to December 1967 in batches.

The trained Balasevikas are posted to the Pre-Schools in the blocks which have started functioning with the guidance of Mukhyasevikas who have been specially trained for this purpose.

Under applied nutrition programme and agricultural programme, village women and associate workers were given the training ranging from 5 to 15 days in the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks in Thanjavur, Chingleput and Coimbatore districts.

Destitute adult women and children who need special institutional care are admitted in the three Service Homes run by this Department and six Service Homes by voluntary institutions and various orphanages aided by Grants both from the State Government and Central Social Welfare Board, through referred service. Thus the integration of the State Social Welfare Board with the Department of Women's Welfare has been a great promoter of mutual support and understanding between official and non-official efforts at all levels from the village to State Headquarters.

*Child Welfare : Pre-school Programme.*—The Department continues to give emphasis to the age group of 2½ to 5 years which is the age when foundation is laid for the good citizenship. The 747 Pre-schools sanctioned in the Third Plan functioned well. During the year 350 Pre-schools were originally sanctioned but later restricted to 300 of which 149 Pre-schools were organised up to December 1967 and 258 Balasevikas trained.

*Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects, Poonamallee.*—This programme started in 1963 continued to function well with 50 Balwadis and 10 creches. There are two Maternity Centres assisted by staff. Besides these, eight more centres run by the Primary Health Centre, Avadi and Public Health Unit, Poonamallee, continued to function in that area. The main object is to develop the total personality of the children from 0 to 16 with both educational as well as health services in the early stages and vocational training in the later stages. Six children's parks were set up and are being maintained properly. The Education Department has set up 18 school libraries in the project area and the Block has constructed 6 latrines and 5 wells in the schools.

*Maternity and Child Welfare in the Project.*—The Project Medical Officer visited all the villages, inspecting the work done by the Health Visitors and Maternity Assistants. She also conducted ante-natal and post-natal training in the Maternity Centres. The physical check up and immunisation programme as also vaccination are attended to by the Project Medical Staff and the Health Unit Staff and by the Primary Health Centre, Avadi, periodically for all the children in the Balwadis and Primary Schools. Twenty-eight Balwadi buildings and 7 maternity centre buildings have been completed.

The progress of the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project is periodically reviewed by a Project Level Committee and a State Level Committee consisting of officials of the concerned departments and some non-officials.

Besides the above, 48 Kulandaigal Kappagams in all the Women's Welfare branches continued to function with an average attendance of 35 to 40 in each.

*Women's Welfare—Women's Welfare branches.*—The Women's Welfare branches are the oldest of the institutions set up for the activities for women and children in rural areas, having been in existence from late 'forties' and early 'fifties'. Of the 48 Women's Welfare branches throughout Tamilnad, the one at Aziz-nagar, South Arcot district and the one at Pammal, Chingleput district are entirely for the benefit of the Denotified Tribal Women and 2 in The Nilgiris for Thoda and Kota women. The activities in the branches are conducted by a Women's Welfare Organiser assisted by a conductress.

*Work Centres.*—The 44 work centres and 7 production units started during the Second and Third Plan periods under the Harijan Welfare Department exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes to begin with, have become units of this department and other caste women are also admitted in these centres thus helping to eradicate the caste consciousness, taking care at the same time to promote the welfare of the specially backward classes. During the year 44 work centres, 7 production units and 2 sales depots functioned. Out of these work centres, 12 were for Scheduled Castes, 6 for Scheduled Tribes, 10 for Denotified Tribes, general 15 and one for cyclone relief. The production units were one for Scheduled Castes, 5 for Scheduled Tribes and one for Denotified

Tribes. The sales depots were one for Scheduled Castes and one for Denotified Tribes. The work centres and production units were able to train 679 women this year who had turned out articles worth about Rs. 41,594 effecting sales for Rs. 31,491.

*Magalir Manrams and Minimum Programmes.*—There were 12,765 Magalir Manrams functioning during the year and 2 to 3 lakhs of village women periodically met throughout the year to discuss, learn and practice better methods for progressive living and development. Of these, 7,935 magalir manrams were equipped with craft equipment under the minimum programme with 50 per cent local contribution. At the rate of one craft instructress for every 6 Magalir Manrams, 629 craft instructresses were in position during the year. These Magalir Manrams are very popular and for any emergent measures, which want the response of the people in the villages like Gold Bond Drive, Funds for Amenities for Troops and Jawans Welfare, Small Savings Collections, Family Planning Education, Applied Nutrition Programmes, etc., very good response is got from the women through these Manrams. They also help to eradicate caste feelings and superstitions. The women take keen interest in productive programmes like kitchen gardening, poultry development and also in child care and health measures. Two hundred and fifty-four Magalir Manrams have their own bulidings.

*Radio Listening Clubs.*—Radio Listening Clubs are organised in the Magalir Manrams to promote social education. Three hundred and fifty-seven Listening Clubs functioned during the year of which 305 were provided with radio sets. The Women Listen to special programmes, they send questions to the All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli and receive answers and also participate in the following programmes through the All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli :—

- (1) Gramam Povome.
- (2) Madhar Arangam.
- (3) Panchayat Raj Programme.
- (4) Oor Chavadi.
- (5) Kalai Koodam.
- (6) Oor Aatchi.

During the year 1967 the activities of eleven Magalir Manrams featured in the "Madhar Arangam" programme and were listened to by the members of the women listening clubs.

*Applied Nutrition Programme.*—This programme sponsored by the UNICEF, aims at production and consumption of nutritive foods specially by the vulnerable groups, namely children below 5 years and expectant and nursing mothers. Twelve blocks had this programme during the year. In the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks every Panchayat has Kuzhundaigal Keppagam to promote proper distribution of the protective foods. Well established Magalir Manrams will take over the village poultry units as a subsidiary occupation in the first set of seven blocks when the Applied Nutrition Programme end their special intensive phase in those blocks.

Gramasevikas and Mukhyasevikas have done good work in revising the registers of beneficiaries from time to time and in persuading the children and nursing and expectant mothers to consume protective foods and the Mahalir Manrams in participating in the production programmes.

*Family Planning.*—Family Planning education is done in all Magalir Manrams by Mukhyasevikas, Gramasevikas and Women's Welfare Organisers and Convenors. Convenors attend Special Family Planning Training Camps conducted at the Blocks. The Mukhyasevikas, Gramasevikas and Women's Welfare Organisers are trained at the District Headquarters Hospitals. The women in the villages are contacted by all these personnel in popularising family planning encouraging surgical operations where needed and making them accept the programme. Many Gramasevikas and Mukhyasevikas have persuaded men to undergo vasectomy by talking to their wives and through them persuaded the men.

*Prize Competition.*—In order to give a fillip to the various programmes through the Magalir Manrams a prize competition scheme for Gramasevikas was introduced for the first time in 1966-67 whose results were evaluated in 1967-68. Selvi Vasantha Kumari, Gramasevika of Thiruvallur Block has been declared as State Level Winner.

*Institutional Service for the Socially handicapped Service Homes.*—Three Service Homes are run by this Department at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur. They had a total strength of 348 adults and 111 children during the year as against the sanctioned strength of 380 adults and 170 children. The Home at Tambaram has a section for physical handicapped women and children, a poultry unit, a tailoring unit, a Bee-keeping unit and a mat-weaving

unit as side activities for those who cannot pass E.S.L.C. In these homes the women are coached up either for E.S.L.C. or for Technical Examinations like Tailoring, Needle-work, Music, etc. They learn mat-weaving also. During the year, there were 113 fresh admissions and 128 discharges among adults and 53 admissions and 64 discharges of children. Out of 63 adults who appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination, 60 candidates passed in the first attempt. Thirty-six candidates appeared for Hindi Prathmic examination of which 20 passed. Fifteen appeared for Hindi Madhyama and 7 passed. One hundred and sixty-eight candidates appeared for Needle work Examination held in November 1967. Nine candidates were rehabilitated as ayahs, cooks, factory assistants, warden, etc. Twenty-three were admitted in the S.S.L.C. condensed courses in different voluntary institutions aided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

A sum of Rs. 7,090.69 was earned by way of sale proceeds of finished articles, Rs. 629 from garden produce, Rs. 705.25 by sale of eggs and Rs. 97.20 by sale of birds during the year.

The following 6 voluntary institutions assisted by grants from State Government and Central Social Welfare Board also functioned with a strength of 205 adults and 6 children :—

- (1) Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam, Tirunelveli district.
- (2) Kasthurba Sevikashram, Gandhigram, Madurai district.
- (3) Madurai Sevashram, Madurai.
- (4) Tiruchirappalli Seva Sangam, Tiruchirappalli.
- (5) Kamala Nehru Nilayam, Salem : and
- (6) Coimbatore Seva Nilayam, Coimbatore.

*Special E.S.L.C. Examination.*—Since the E.S.L.C. Examination in general was abolished in 1963, Government gave special permission for the State Social Welfare Board to recommend institutions which could coach up adult women, especially destitutes, widows, deserted, etc., who cannot afford to go through regular schools again, to appear for E.S.L.C. Examination. In April 1967, eleven institutions coached up 183 women to appear for this examination of which 127 women passed out successfully.

*Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Course in the Service Home, Tambaram.*—The Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Course was opened at the Service Home, Tambaram, specially to cater to the needs of widows, deserted wives and destitutes who have passed through the condensed course through voluntary institutions aided by the Central Social Welfare Board. It has a strength of 65 inmates during the year.

The 40 condensed course candidates admitted in the Secondary Grade Teachers' Training on 25th June 1966 continued in their second year of training during 1967 to appear for the Public Examination in April 1968. Along with the second year candidates, the Junior section with 25 candidates has started functioning from 25th September 1967.

*Special Home for unattached Women for Burma Repatriates, Mathur.*—This Home was started at Mathur near Tiruchirapalli on 26th December 1965 to provide accommodation to the Women among Burma Repatriates who arrived in India without any adult male members to support them till the male members join them or they are able to earn their own living with the craft they learn during their stay in the Home. There were 92 adults and 61 children at the end of the year after certain discharges. There are 3 Industrial Sections where Vocational Training is given to the inmates in tailoring, mat weaving and coir making.

Adult literacy classes, kitchen gardening, kuzhandaigal lappagam are some of the activities in the home. Medical aid is also rendered by the doctor allotted by the Headquarters Hospital. National functions like Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanthi, National Solidarity Day, Independence Day, Children's Day, in addition to all local festivals, are being celebrated here. A Gazetted Officer living in a hut along with these inmates has been looking after this Home throughout the year in spite of many huts getting blown off during the rains and monsoon storms. The inmates are very happy and healthy and take interest in all the activities.

The Working Women's Hostel at Madras, started during the year, has a sanctioned strength of 25 members. The inauguration of the Hostel was done on 16th October 1967 by Hon ble Thirumathi Sathiananthan, Minister for Harijan Welfare. In this Home, the Women employed in Government offices, private offices, organisations, Firms and Schools, etc., whose income is below to Rs. 400 and who have no families to live within the City are admitted. During this year, 34 applications were received and 25 admitted. The present strength of the Home is 25.

*Jawans Relief Fund.*—A total sum of Rs. 14 lakhs was realised for the Jawans Fund from the time of the inception of the Committee. During the year, orders were issued placing the Director of Women's Welfare, Madras to operate the funds relating to the Jawans and to send suitable schemes for the welfare of Jawans' Families which

do not involve any recurring expenditure with reference to the overall balances available in the fund. The balance in the Personnel Deposit account of the Jawans' Relief Fund as on 31st December 1967 was Rs. 13,20,941.17.

The District Officers, Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas in their routine tours make special visits to Jawans families and help them to write letters, admit patients into the hospitals, for getting the children admitted into Schools and represent on their behalf to the Collectors concerned the lack of remittances or assignments of lands or various other privileges given to Jawans' families.

*Small Savings.*—In eight Districts, 9,847 pass books have been opened through Magalir Manrams. In the three Districts of Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari alone Rs. 74,573 have been invested in Small Savings by village women.

*Publicity—Exhibitions.*—The Department participated in the following exhibitions :—

1. Plan Publicity Week at Cuddalore. January 1967.
2. Flower Show at Ootacamund .. May 1967.
3. Prosperity Brigade Exhibition at November 1967.  
Cuddalore.
4. Rural Welfare Exhibition at December 1967.  
Maduranthagam.

The Chief Minister declared the last one as the 2nd best stall in the exhibition and a shield was given.

*Journal.*—A Tamil monthly journal called "Bhagyalakshmi" is published by this Department. During the year, it had an average circulation of 4,500 copies per month. This is very popular with the Magalir Manrams and the Social Education Centres in rural areas, besides the general public, mostly women.

*Activities under Grants-in-aid Programme of the State Social Welfare Board. Mahila Mandal Programme.*—The old Welfare Extension Projects have been taken over by the Voluntary Institutions and are called Mahila Mandals. In these Institutions, activities like Balwadi, Social Education and Craft Programme are being carried out. There are 14 Institutions with 46 Centres covering about 1,800 women and equal number of children. The total grant sanctioned for the year 1967-68 is Rs. 83,295 of which Rs. 72,422 is released.

*Urban Welfare Extension Projects.*—There are the following five Urban Projects in Madras which are run by three agencies :—

- (1) Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras (Madras Branch)—Centre at Chetpet Thangal.
- (2) Bharat Sevak Samaj, Thanjavur.
- (3) Bharat Sevak Samaj, North Arcot.
- (4) Bharat Sevak Samaj, Madras.
- (5) Indian Red Cross Society, Coimbatore.

For items (1) and (5), the Central Social Welfare Board has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,600.

For the Bharat Sevak Samaj Institutions, Central Social Welfare Board has not sanctioned any grant due to an objection raised by the Public Accounts Committee of Government of India.

*Holiday Camps.*—Five Holiday Camps were sanctioned for the summer of 1967 for a total amount of Rs. 12,000. The Central Social Welfare Board placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 as lump sum advance towards these camps. Four camps were run during Summer 1967 and one Camp was run by Daya Sadan during Christmas Holidays, 1967. So far Rs. 10,385.50 has been released. Second release is under consideration. One hundred and fifty boys and 100 girls from five schools and five orphanages were taken to good camping spots and camps were conducted well with each camp covering a period of 2 weeks.

*Plan Period Grant.*—Sixty-eight Institutions were sanctioned in Fourth Plan period grant by the Central Social Welfare Board; three Institutions have withdrawn their applications. But the Central Social Welfare Board has sanctioned Plan period grant to three more Institutions. The Plan period grant have been sanctioned for Child Welfare, Women's Welfare, Welfare of the Handicapped and General Welfare.

*Annual Grant.*—One hundred and fifteen Institutions were sanctioned annual grant for the year 1967-68 for a total amount of Rs. 1,40,200 as against 167 institutions as for a total amount of Rs. 2,64,965 sanctioned in 1966-67.

*Condensed Course of Education.*—In order to give a chance to adult women, especially widows, destitutes, deserted women and deserving wives and daughters of Jawans, who, for various reasons had to discontinue their studies, the Central Social Welfare Board gives financial assistance for conducting an educational course

called the Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women. The period of course is two years during which three to four years studies are condensed and the students are coached up to appear for the S.S.L.C. or E.S.L.C. Examination as the case may be. The age and other restrictions to enable such candidates to be taken for further training as Maternity Assistants, Teachers and Gramasevikas have been relaxed.

*Socio-Economic Units.*—Eleven Socio-Economic Units sanctioned under the Third Plan period are functioning well. The total sanction is for Rs. 3.62 lakhs.

### **Harijan Welfare.**

The Collectors of all Districts continued to be responsible for the administrative work done in the districts for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes with the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, as Director at the State Level to co-ordinate with the other State Heads of Departments. The Collectors were assisted by the Gazetted District Welfare Officers in the grade of Deputy Collectors in all Districts. One Additional District Welfare Officer, in the grade of a Tahsildar continued as Additional District Welfare Officer, Madurai.

*Ameliorative Measures undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department.*—The Main items of Ameliorative work attended to by the Harijan Welfare Department were as follows :—

- (1) Provision of house-sites.
- (2) Maintenance of schools, hostels, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants and grants to private educational institutions for the benefit of communities eligible for help by Harijan Welfare Department.
- (3) Provision of wells and over-head tanks for drinking water.
- (4) Provision of irrigation wells, sanitary amenities, pathways to Harijan colonies, pathways to burial grounds, provision of street lights, etc.
- (5) Grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of Eligible Communities, etc.
- (6) Grant of subsidy for the purchase of bulls and sinking of irrigation wells.
- (7) Grant of financial assistance for construction of houses, etc.

(8) Starting of Cottage Industries and grant of tools and implements to the technically trained persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in the trade of Tailoring, Blacksmithy, Carpentry, supply of iron boxes for Washermen, Barbers' instruments, etc.

(9) Supply of radio sets.

(10) Coaching candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the All-India Services Examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C.

*State Harijan Welfare Committee.*—The State Harijan Welfare Committee consisting of non-officials and M.L.As. who are interested in the uplift of Harijans in the field of education, social and economic conditions, met on 14th June 1967 at Kodaikanal and on 13th November 1967 at Salem and discussed various measures for the uplift of the Harijans.

*Madras Tribes Advisory Council.*—The Tribes Advisory Council consisting of eight non-official members and the Minister-in-charge of Harijan Welfare as its Chairman met thrice during the year one at Tiruchirappalli on 12th January 1967, other at Ootacamund on 23rd May 1967 and the third at Elagiri Hills on 27th October 1967 and discussed various measures for the welfare of the Tribes in the State.

*State Backward Classes Advisory Committee.*—The State Backward Classes Advisory Committee meetings were held in the following places during the year :—

On 12th January 1967 at Tiruchirappalli.

On 12th June 1967 at Kodaikanal.

On 6th and 7th October 1967 at Courtallam.

District Harijan Welfare Committees headed by the Collectors of the Districts are functioning at the districts and meet once in a quarter.

*Conference of the District Welfare Officers.*—The Half Yearly Conference was held during the year at Ootacamund on 22nd May 1967. Progress of works done was discussed with the District Welfare Officers of all Districts and the Special Deputy Collector (KR), Madurai and suggestions to overcome the difficulties, if any were also discussed in the conference.

*Education.*—The total number of pupils benefitted under scholarships categorywise were as follows :—

		<i>Pre-metric.</i>	<i>Post-metric.</i>
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled	2,56,381	4,470
Tribes (Eligible Community).			
Denotified Tribes	.. ..	23,178	1,753
Other Backward Classes	.. ..	9,679	23,118
Total	.. ..	2,89,238	29,347

Amount granted both pre-metric and post-metric Scholarships—

		<i>RS.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—		68,25,329	25
(Eligible Communities).			
Denotified Tribes	.. ..	13,12,448	00
Other Backward Classes	.. ..	82,31,678	34
Total	.. ..	1,63,69,455	59

*Government of India Scholarships.*—The Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 14,84,000 for the award of Government of India Scholarships to Lower Income Group Students for 1967-68. The number of applications received, the Scholarships awarded and the expenditure incurred during the year are furnished below :—

<i>Name of the Category.</i>	<i>Number of applications.</i>		<i>Amount. involved.</i>
	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Sanctioned.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			<i>RS.</i>
Other Backward Classes and Lower Income Group Students.	11,094	2,362	14,70,254.65

*Harijan Welfare Schools.*—There were 887 schools functioning in the State for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a strength of 1.5 lakhs students. Of these 887 schools, four were High Schools located at Chidambaram (Boys and Girls) in South Arcot, Tiruthalaiyur in Tiruchirappalli and Vadagarai in Chingleput Districts. There were 69 Higher Elementary Schools also. The remaining schools are elementary schools. Harijans and Tribals

as well as non-Harijans are admitted in these schools. In addition there were 17 Night Schools and one Prial School functioning in Kanyakumari district. Incentive prizes were given to the Headmasters of Harijan Welfare Schools in each district for maintaining best attendance of students throughout the year. Prizes were also distributed to Harijan students (both Boys and Girls) in the form of National Savings Certificates or National Defence Certificates or National Savings Gift Coupons for excellence in studies during the S.S.L.C Examinations valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 each to the best and next-best Harijan Boy and Girl in each district.

Two sets of dresses were supplied to all girl pupils who were either studying in Harijan Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government Hostels. Free supply of text books, slates, etc., was made to Harijan pupils in Harijan Welfare Schools.

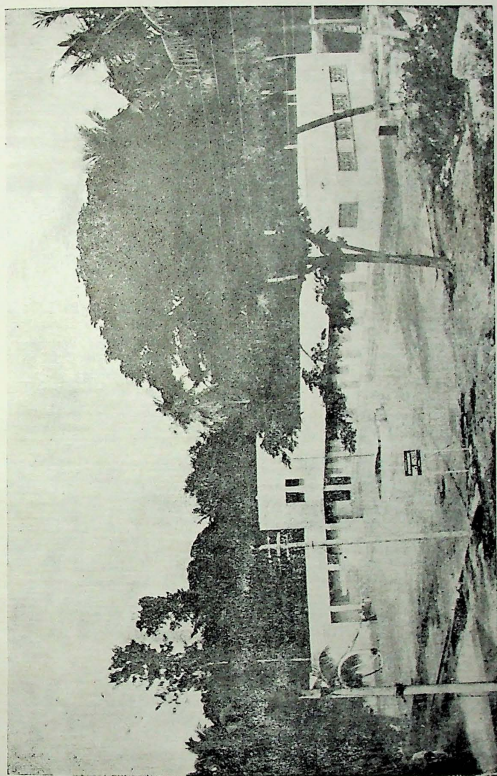
Mid-day meals were supplied to students in the Harijan Welfare Schools at the rate of 15 paise per meal and an expenditure of about Rs.17 lakhs under State head and about Rs. 7 lakhs under Grant-in-aid Schemes was incurred for these purposes.

*Government Hostels.*—At the end of the year 1966, there were 403 Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Ten new Government Hostels were opened during the year. The Government Boys Hostel for Industrial Students, Paramakudi was closed from the year 1967-68. Thus, there were 412 Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes at the end of the year 1967, (i.e.) 297 Hostels for Boys and 115 Hostels for Girls. The total strength of boarders in these hostels was 28,005 consisting of 20,789 boys and 7,216 girls.

A sum of Rs. 75,33,500 was provided for the maintenance of the Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1967-68 as detailed below :—

					RS.
(1) Non-Plan	..	..	..	..	72,48,000
(2) Plan	..	..	..	..	3,15,500
Total ..					<hr/> 75,63,500 <hr/>

The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Forward Communities were admitted in the Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes in the ratio of 75 per cent, 20 per cent and



GOVERNMENT BOYS' HOSTEL (HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT) AT ANBIL, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

5 per cent respectively. In respect of Backward Classes Government Hostels, the Boarders were admitted in the following ratio :—

Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	65 per cent.
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	25 per cent.
Forward Communities	..	..	..	..	10 per cent.

In the case of Scheduled Tribes Hostels, the ratio is :—

Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	60 per cent.
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	30 per cent.
Forward Communities	..	..	..	..	10 per cent.

Thirty Part-time tutors were also appointed for thirty Government Hostels with a view to improve the educational standards of the students.

*Subsidised Hostels.*—During the year, there were sixty-nine subsidised hostels.

The following were the budget provisions for the award of lump-sum boarding grants for 1967-68.

Eligible Communities—

Non-Plan	..	..	..	..	Rs.	7,47,000
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Backward Classes—

Non-Plan	..	..	..	..	Rs.	4,44,000
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Collectors in districts accorded sanction to the payment of renewal of lump sum boarding grants. The Collectors were also empowered to sanction additional grants to the individual hostels and re-distribute the unutilised grants of one hostel to the other needy hostel subject to the condition that the total number of lump-sum boarding grants allotted to each district by the Director of Harijan Welfare is not exceeded. Grants were sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 19 per mensem per boarder for ten months in the case of hostels located in the plains and Rs. 20 per mensem per boarder for ten months in the case of hostels located in hill areas.

*Ad hoc* grants representing 2/3rds of lump-sum boarding grants were sanctioned to pupils belonging to Forward Communities.

*Pre-Examination Training Centre, Madras.*—The Centre was opened in August 1966. It coaches up the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the All-India Services Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. The sanctioned strength of the Centre is 60. Forty-two candidates from various States were coached up in the first session and were sent to the U.P.S.C. Examinations held in October-November 1967.

*Land Acquisition.*—House-sites were provided free of cost to poor Harijans who own no house-sites. Each site ordinarily measured 5 cents with provision for common amenities such as latrines, bathroom, park, street, etc. Ten per cent of the total number of sites were reserved for poor Backward Class people who were willing to reside with the Harijans. A total of 162,155 sites covering an extent of 11,184.51 acres were acquired and assigned to Harijans till the end of 31st December 1967.

*Sanitary Amenities.*—Provision for sanitary amenities such as formation of pathways to burial grounds, construction of latrines, bathrocms, etc., were made. In the current year, a sum of Rs. 11,29,200 was provided for the above purpose under the State Funds.

*Grant-in-Aid Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—A sum of Rs. 12.54 lakhs was provided under Grant-in-aid Schemes for the year 1967-68 for the implementation of the various schemes for Scheduled Tribes. Against this provision a sum of Rs. 4.71 lakhs was spent up to 31st December 1967 on the implementation of the various schemes.

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Tribes.*—Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 5.871 lakhs a sum of Rs. 4.46 lakhs was spent up to 31st December 1967.

*Grant-in-aid Schemes—Other Backward Classes.*—During the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 45.82 lakhs was allotted for the welfare of other Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 34.67 lakhs was spent up to 31st December 1967 under scholarships.

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Denotified Tribes.*—During the year 1967-68, an allotment of Rs. 16.48 lakhs was provided for the welfare of Denotified Tribes. A sum of Rs. 11.14 lakhs was spent.

*Grant-in-aid Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—A sum of Rs. 116.86 lakhs was provided under Grant-in-aid Schemes for the implementation of the various Developmental Schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes during 1967-68. Against the sanctioned amount, a sum of Rs. 68.88 lakhs was spent for the period from 1st April 1967 to 31st December 1967.

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Castes.*—A sum of Rs. 26.20 lakhs was provided in the Budget under the scheme during the year 1967-68 and a sum of Rs. 27.93 lakhs was spent during the period from 1st April 1967 to 31st December 1967.

*Celebration of Harijan Day and Week (Removal of Untouchability Day and Week).—*The Harijan day was celebrated on the 28th of February and on the 30th of the remaining months during the year in the districts in a fitting manner in selected villages. The Harijan Week was celebrated from 24th to 30th of January 1967, throughout the State including Madras City. The various schemes taken up for the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were explained in detail to the public. The evils of untouchability were also explained to the public and they were requested to co-operate with the Government in the eradication of the social evil among the masses.

### **Kallar Reclamation**

The Special Deputy Collector with Headquarters at Madurai is in charge of the Scheme. There were 204 Elementary Schools and 34 Higher Elementary Schools of which 86 were Basic Schools. The Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, 6 Supervisors and officers of Education and Revenue Department visited these schools at regular intervals and saw to their improvement. The total number of pupils studying in these schools was 30,856 out of which 19,142 were Piramalai Kallar pupils. In addition to this, there were 4 Government High Schools at Cheekanurani, Nattamangalam, Pappatti and Rajathani with a strength of 559, 262, 364 and 165 pupils respectively.

There were 15 Government Boarding Homes and they continued to function during the year. The sanctioned strength was 2,150.

*Boarding Grants.*—In addition to the Government Boarding Homes, there were 20 subsidised hostels receiving aid from Kallar Reclamation Scheme at the rate of Rs. 19 per mensem per pupil for 10 months in a year. Three hundred and eighty boarders residing in these private hostels were getting boarding grants.

*Scouting.*—The scout and the Cub-packs under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme were periodically inspected by the two scout organisers. The Bul Bul Flocks representing girls section were inspected by one lady scout organiser.

*Works.*—During 1967-68, nine works relating to the construction of new building and 99 to repairs of old buildings were completed and a sum of Rs. 52,690 was spent.

*Drinking water wells.*—A sum of Rs. 920 was spent to the well work at Eluvampatti. An estimate for Rs. 3,000 for the well at Gullappu Goundenpatti was sanctioned. The work was in progress.

*Loan-cum-subsidy Scheme.*—Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 17,250 under the head "Loans and advances" was allotted during the year, for sanction of loan-cum-subsidy of Rs. 1,500 each. Six cases were sanctioned during the year.

*Bull Subsidy Scheme.*—Under this scheme, 126 beneficiaries were selected. Each beneficiary was supplied with a pair of bulls worth Rs. 350. A sum of Rs. 44,100 was spent. A sum of Rs. 6,300 was sanctioned for the purchase and supply of agricultural implements worth Rs. 50 a set to the above 126 beneficiaries.

*Co-operative Branch.*—There were 347 Kallar Co-operative Societies in the district of which 255 societies were affiliated to the Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank, Madurai.

One society, viz., Usilampatti Cottage Industrial Society was already transferred to the control of the Village Industries Officer, Madurai. Out of the remaining unaffiliated societies, 40 societies were ordered to be liquidated and 46 societies are under R.R. Act for the recovery of Government loan dues. Five societies were dormant and action was being taken either to wind up the affairs of the societies or to affiliate them with the Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank.

Of the 40 Kallar Societies under liquidation, the Co-operative Sub-Registrar working under the control of the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, was appointed as liquidator for 26 societies. The remaining 14 societies under liquidation were under the Co-operative Sub-Registrars working under the Deputy Registrars in the district.

*Piramalai Kallars Common Fund.*—The fund registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 continued to function as usual for the welfare of the Piramalai Kallar Community. It was administered by a Committee consisting of 15 members elected from the Piramalai Kallar Community with the District Collector as its Ex-officio President, the special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, as its Ex-officio Secretary and the Head Clerk, office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, as its Treasurer.

A sum of Rs. 2,185 was collected by way of donation and subscription during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,300 was advanced as loan for educational purposes during the year especially for college study. A sum of Rs. 18,000 was invested in the Fixed Deposit Account with the Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank. The Kallar Common Fund building at Batlagunlu was used as Government Boarding Home, under the control of Kallar Reclamation Department and one of the two buildings at Chekanurani was used for conducting High School under the control of the Kallar Reclamation Department. A sum of Rs. 1,560 was received as rent for the above buildings from the Kallar Reclamation Department.

#### **Aziznagar Settlement.**

This settlement is intended to reform and rehabilitate ex-criminals and habitual offenders.

*Agriculture.*—Cultivation was the main occupation of the settlers. Lands were assigned to the settlers to increase the food production and thereby to eke out their livelihood also. The flow of water in the artisan wells was stopped due to the de-watering operations that were being carried out in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation nearby. Consequently, wet crops could not be raised throughout the year. However, wet crops were raised in the wet ayacut commanded by the rain-fed tank 'Jemberi'.

*Industries.*—There were three industries, viz., carpentry, weaving and leather running in the Aziznagar Settlement to give alternative work to the settlers. Each industry was in charge of a qualified Instructor. Each industry can employ 20 settlers. But their attendance in these Industrial Units was decreased as the settlers were mostly employed in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation which was about three miles from the Aziznagar where they were paid attractive wages.

The work in the carpentary industry and weaving industry was normal while it was abnormally low in their leather industry. Steps have been taken to improve this industry.

*Education.*—The Government Senior Basic School, Aziznagar, was upgraded to Government High School by introducing IX Standard. In the years to come there is vast scope of improving the school. The number of pupils on roll on 1st January 1967 and on 31st December 1967 were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number on roll on 1st January 1967 ..	237	210	443
(2) Number on roll on 31st December 1967 ..	281	228	509

Mid-day meals were being supplied and served to both the Denotified Tribes and Harijan students as usual. Moral Instructions were being taught by the teachers in the regular classes according to the instructions of the Collector.

*Co-operative Societies.*—A Co-operative Society was functioning for the benefit and welfare of the inmates.

*Band Training.*—A permanent Band set of the settlement consisting of 15 members continued to function properly.

*Panchayat.*—The Village Panchayat established for the arbitration of several disputes among the settlers continued to function satisfactorily. In addition, a village panchayats constituted under the provisions of Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1958, was also functioning and it was attached to the Panchayat Union, Kammapuram.

*General.*—The settlers were living in healthy surroundings and availing themselves of the opportunities given to them to increase their earning capacity.

#### **Bhoodan and Gramdan**

The Madras State Bhoodan Yagna Board, Madurai, constituted in 1959 and revived in 1962, is administering the Gramdan and Bhoodan in Madras State. The State Bhoodan Board with Thiru K. Arunachalam, M.A., as its Chairman and Thiru S. R. Subramaniam as its Secretary, continues to function after having been reconstituted by the Government for a further period of four years from 1st December 1966 with the same set of 13 members.

*Establishment.*—A special establishment consisting of one Deputy Collector and one Special Deputy Registrar with ministerial and other executive staff is continuing. The Deputy Collector designated as Special Officer is the head of the office. He attends to the work relating to the investigation of Gramdan villages and Bhoodan lands and also implements the policy and the scheme of the Bhoodan Movement. He is assisted by the executive staff of three Deputy Tahsildars in Madurai district and eight Deputy Tahsildars in the remaining districts, besides ministerial staff. The Special Deputy Registrar attends to the Development work in the Bhoodan and Gramdan Society villages. In addition one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and three Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Department are assisting the Special Deputy Registrar in supervising the working of the Gramdan and Bhoodan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies. A Junior Inspector is attached

to the Deputy Registrar to attend to clerical work in office. There are also 10 Grama Sevak Managers of Grade II to look after the management and development work of 29 Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies in Madurai district. They are each in charge of more than two societies.

In Tirunelveli district, as many as 1,656 Gramdan patrams were obtained, all of which were sent to the Special Deputy Tahsildar (Bhoodan), Tirunelveli, for enquiry. Proposals in respect of 46 villages in the district were sent for publication in the Official Gazettes and, in respect of six villages, the Tahsildars concerned passed orders under section 17 (4) of the Bhoodan Act, 1958, confirming the donation of these villages. The remaining cases are at various stages and more number of cases are likely to be confirmed by the Tahsildars shortly.

In Madurai district, most of the villages in Melur North, Melur South, Natham, Sedapatti, Usilamapatti, Shanarpatty, Vadamadurai and Palayam Blocks were donated for Gramdan. So far 1,029 Gramdan patrams were received and these patrams are at various stages of enquiry. In respect of 27 cases, section 2 (e) of the Bhoodan Act was satisfied, out of which 18 cases were confirmed by the Tahsildars under section 17 (4) of the Act. Out of these 18 cases, Government declared 13 villages as Gramdan and Sarvodaya Panchayats have been formed in these villages.

In Tiruchirappalli district, 177 villages in Marungapuri Block were donated for Gramdan and the Gramdan patrams are being enquired by the Special Deputy Tahsildar (Bhoodan), Tiruchirappalli.

*Activities of the State Bhoodan Board at Madurai.*—The State Bhoodan Board Office at Madurai received 21,906 Bhoodan patrams and 2,862 Gramdan patrams for enquiry up to 1967-68. The survey and enquiry work in respect of Bhoodan lands was taken up and completed in almost all the districts. The progress of work turned out by the Executive staff during the year is furnished below :—

	Number of cases.	Extent in acres.
(1) Bhoodan lands confirmed ..	15,251	22,697
(2) Transfer of Patta of Bhoodan lands in the name of State Bhoodan Board.	13,969	20,268
(3) Sub-division of Bhoodan lands effected.	6,531	7,789
(4) Bhoodan lands distributed ..	11,154	16,394
(5) Cases registered so far ..	7,185	10,082
(6) Number of cases localised ..	4,500	6,331

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted by the Collector of Madurai towards short term loan to be granted to Gramdanees in Madurai district. Out of this allotment, only a sum of Rs. 2,950 was spent up to 31st March 1968. There was no demand for short term loan, as the Gramdanees are anxious to get only long term and medium term loans for the development of their lands. The normal source of credit is not available for Bhoodan and Gramdan lands. The title of the Bhoodan lands vest with the Bhoodan Board and that of Gramdan lands vest with the Sarvodaya Panchayats. Therefore, the State Government have extended financial assistance to these lands.

*Credit facilities—(a) Gramdan Societies.*—The first set of 10 Gramdan Societies have been provided with financial assistance of Rs. 2,26,061 consisting of a loan of Rs. 1,68,007 and subsidy of Rs. 58,057 for various purposes such as deepening of old wells, sinking of new wells, purchase of bulls, agricultural implements, sheep, pumpsets, etc. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,000 under loan and Rs. 2,333 under subsidies have been disbursed to these societies. Up to the end of the year a sum of Rs. 1,55,507 under loans and a sum of Rs. 47,770.50 under subsidies have been disbursed to these societies.

The second set of 19 societies were sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 6,53,100 consisting of a loan of Rs. 4,17,075 and a subsidy of Rs. 2,36,025. Of these, a sum of Rs. 1,53,035 under loans and Rs. 52,406.81 under subsidies have been disbursed to them up to 31st December 1966. During the year a sum of Rs. 45,334 under loan portion and a sum of Rs. 17,383 under subsidy portion have been disbursed to these societies.

The total amount of loans and subsidies to the second set of societies up to 31st December 1967 comes to Rs. 1,98,372 and Rs. 69,689.81 respectively.

The Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madurai, has issued cultivation loans to the tune of Rs. 56,670 on Government guarantee during the year.

*(b) Bhoodan Societies.*—The first set of the eight Bhoodan Societies was sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 1,75,900 by Government consisting of a loan of Rs. 1,30,015 and a subsidy of Rs. 45,885 towards reclamation of lands and resettlement charges. All the financial assistances sanctioned had already been disbursed to them. A total financial assistance of Rs. 1,65,850 consisting of a

loan of Rs. 1,33,505 and a subsidy of Rs. 32,345 including a sum of Rs. 40,550 for the proposed Tiruchitrabalam Society for the purposes mentioned above was sanctioned. Of this, a sum of Rs. 36,392-50 under loan portion and Rs. 15,057-50 under subsidy portion have been disbursed to the societies during the year. At the end of the year Rs. 45,242-50 under loan and Rs. 17,557-50 under subsidy have been drawn and disbursed to the second set of six Bhoodan Societies.

For the intensive development of Gramdan villages in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts, a financial assistance of Rs. 5-38 lakhs and Rs. 5-25 lakhs respectively have been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 40,900 under loan and Rs. 8,600 under grant have been utilised in Tirunelveli district during 1967-68.

*Financial assistance from Harijan Welfare Department.*—The Koniampatti Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Society in Batlagundu area consists of members of Cobblers' Community. A subsidy of Rs. 3,000 from Harijan Welfare Department to sink two irrigation wells at Rs. 1,500 each was sanctioned. The society has completed one well and brought the land under cultivation. The second well is deepened further to secure adequate water supply for irrigation purposes.

*Agricultural production.*—Due to the additional irrigation and other facilities, the societies have raised produce of Rs. 5,78,565 during the year as against Rs. 5,61,002 during the previous year.

#### **Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.**

1. *Constitution.*—The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras, continued to function under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Local Administration with fifteen official and twenty-two non-officials as its members, as constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 5853, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 26th December 1964. The tenure of office is for three years.

2. *Administration.*—The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation which is under the administrative control of the Industries, Labour and Housing Department of the Government of Madras continued to be under the overall control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madras, with the Joint Director of Employment as its Secretary. The administrative set up consisted of the State Headquarters office, viz., the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Madras with twelve District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards—one in each district as the field offices. The Collectors of the districts and the District

Employment Officers concerned continued as Presidents and Secretaries, respectively, of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The welfare work relating to The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts continued to be attended to by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, Coimbatore and Salem, respectively, as no separate District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have been set up in these two districts.

3. *Establishment.*—The expenditure towards the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is wholly borne from State Funds whereas in the case of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, the Government of India met 50 per cent of the expenditure, as was the case with effect from 1st April 1957.

4. *Functions.*—The following subjects are dealt with by the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board :—

- (i) Welfare of Ex-servicemen;
- (ii) Resettlement of Ex-servicemen;
- (iii) Soldiers' Boards in the districts;
- (iv) District Ex-servicemen's Centres;
- (v) Madras State Ex-servicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund;
- (vi) Flag Day matters; and
- (vii) Welfare of families of serving and Ex-servicemen Personnel.

5. *Funds.*—The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board continued to administer the Madras State Ex-servicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund and the Ex-servicemen Centre Fund. The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madras-1 and the State Bank of India, Mount Road, Madras-2, continued to be its Bankers. As on 31st December 1967, there was a reserve of Rs. 7,25,671 in the form of Fixed Deposits and Rs. 589-96 paise in the Current Account and also a sum of Rs. 1,972-65 paise in the Savings Bank Account in the Boards' accounts.

6. *Allocation of funds.*—The Flag Day collections of 1966 in Madras State amounted to Rs. 2,81,059-25 P. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,80,559-25 P. was remitted to the Central Flag Day Fund Committee, New Delhi. The Central Flag Day Fund Committee has credited an amount of Rs. 2,69,230-30 P. received by them up to 30th June 1967 towards the Flag Day collections, 1966 of Madras State and allocated a sum of Rs. 1,83,820-77 P. to Madras State as the State's share. This amount has been taken into the credit of the Madras State Ex-Servicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund

The balance of Rs. 1,12,367-40 P. remitted to the Central Flag Day Committee after 30th June 1967 has been credited by them towards the State's Flag Day Account of 1967.

7. *Financial Sub-Committee*.—During the period under report, the Financial Sub-Committee of the Madras State Soldier's, Sailors' and Airmen's Board administering the Madras State Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund met thrice to consider the requests received from ex-servicemen and their dependents for financial assistance for various purposes.

Financial assistance sanctioned by the Secretary, Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board on the basis of applications recommended by the Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards for giving financial relief to destitute ex-servicemen and their dependents, monthly pocket money to ex-servicemen undergoing treatment in sanatoria/eprosoria, spot assistance to ex-servicemen who are stranded and for training charges of disabled ex-servicemen at the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee was approved by the Financial Sub-Committee. The Committee also considered 150 applications for lump-sum grants from deserving ex-servicemen and their dependents for resettling them in petty business in civil life and sanctioned grants to 143 cases involving a sum of Rs. 49,484. During the year 1967, the total amount granted as financial assistance from the Madras State Ex-service, Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 1,31,560-66 as against Rs. 65,624-41 P. in 1965 and Rs. 80,401-24 P. in 1966.

With a view to accelerating the welfare and speedy resettlement of ex-servicemen/their dependents, certain amendments/modifications were effected to the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund Rules, 1954 with the concurrence of the Government. Some of the important changes effected have been listed below :—

(a) The rates of monthly grants towards maintenance of deserving ex-services personnel were enhanced as under :—

<i>Categories of ex-servicemen.</i>	<i>Old rates.</i>	<i>Revised rates.</i>
Ex-JCOs/VCOs and Master Warrant Officers.	Rupers 18 for self plus Rs. 3 for each dependent but to a maximum of Rs. 30 per monsem.	Rupers 25 for self plus Rs. 5 for each dependent but to a maximum of Rs. 40 per mensem.

<i>Categories of ex-servicemen.</i>	<i>Old rates.</i>	<i>Revised rates.</i>
Ex-Indian other ranks.	Rupees 12 for self plus Rs. 3 for each dependent but to a maximum of Rs. 20 per mensem.	Rupees 20 for self plus Rs. 5 for each dependent but to a maximum of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(b) Provision was made in the Madras Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund Rules to give financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 150 to deserting ex-servicemen towards meeting the marriage expenditure of one daughter.

(c) Lump-sum grants were hitherto being sanctioned only to disabled ex-servicemen or those ex-servicemen who were above 50 years of age. With a view to extending the scope of lump-sum grants to a larger number of ex-servicemen to enable them to re-settle themselves the age-limit has been reduced to 45 years from 50 years.

(d) The widows/dependents of persons enrolled in the Armed Forces after the cessation of World War II were also made eligible for grants from this Fund.

With these liberalisations of the rules, financial help can be extended to a larger number of ex-servicemen/their dependents in future from the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

#### 8. *Training facilities for the ex-servicemen and their dependents.*—

(a) The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is paying the maintenance charges towards the training of ten disabled ex-servicemen of Madras State in various trades such as tailoring, weaving, electrician in the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, from the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem per trainee. At the end of the year, there were only two trainees undergoing training. Others have completed the training.

(b) Twelve widows/female dependents of ex-servicemen who were undergoing training in the Andhra Mahila Sabha Institutions in book-binding, composing, etc., as per the scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. 4595, I.L.C., dated 26th September 1964, have completed their training in the course of the year. Four of them are already employed and efforts are being made to find suitable employment for the rest.

A sum of Rs. 7,152-87 was paid to the Andhra Mahila Sabha Institutions, Madras, during the period under report towards maintenance charges for 12 trainees.

(c) Five widows/women dependents of ex-servicemen who were undergoing training in home management and child care in the Seva Samajam Girls' Training Institute and Hostel have completed their course on 10th July 1967. Two of them are employed and efforts are being made to find employment to the other three.

Another batch of five have been admitted for this course in August 1967. A sum of Rs. 2,614-55 has been paid towards their maintenance and equipment charges from the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund during the year under report.

9. *Participation of ex-servicemen in the Ceremonial March past on the Republic Day.*—Arrangements were made by the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for the participation of a contingent of 46 ex-servicemen in the Ceremonial March Past on the Republic Day—January 1967 in Madras City. This was the first time when the ex-servicemen have participated in the Ceremonial March Past on the Republic Day. The public greatly appreciated their participation.

10. *Welfare tours.*—The Secretaries/Assistant Secretaries/Welfare Workers undertook welfare tours wherever necessary and contacted ex-servicemen/their dependents and families of killed/disabled personnel during the National Emergency and investigated cases referred to the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards by the Defence formations. During these tours, publicity was given to the various activities of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organization.

11. *Interviews and correspondence.*—During the period under report, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the State dealt with about 89 895 representations from ex-servicemen/their dependents and families of serving personnel and also interviewed a large number of ex-servicemen/their dependents.

12. *Educational concessions/scholarships and certificates issued.*—Seven thousand five hundred and four eligibility certificates for educational concessions were issued by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards during the period under report.

13. *Assignment of land.*—Six thousand and forty-five applications seeking assignment of lands were received from ex-servicemen/jawans and their dependents during the year 1967 and bona fide certificates for assignment of lands were issued by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. One hundred and sixty-one ex-servicemen were issued with pattas by the Collectors of the districts.

14. *Financial assistance.*—In addition to the grant given from the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund, efforts made to secure grants for other benevolent funds by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have resulted in securing grants amounting to Rs. 30,632 for 389 ex-servicemen and their dependents in the entire State.

15. *Medical assistance.*—One hundred and thirty-two ex-servicemen T.B. patients and 31 leprosy patients were admitted for treatment in the various sanatoria/leprosia in the State by the State Board and its district offices. Pocket money at the rate of Rs. 7 per mensem per individual amounting to Rs. 603-00 was given.

Besides this, medical assistance was given to 331 ex-servicemen in the Government Headquarters Hospitals for other diseases.

16. *Pensions.*—Five hundred and five cases of disability pension, 280 cases of family pension and 1,057 cases of service pensions have been sanctioned. Instructions have been issued to the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards to make all-out efforts for speedy settlement of pension cases.

17. *Employment assistance.*—(a) During the year 6,357 ex-services personnel were registered with the Employment Offices in the State; 909 were placed in employment and the number of ex-services personnel outstanding on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1967 was 4,736.

(b) A few released Defence Service Officers whose particulars were forwarded by the Director-General of Recruitment, Ministry of Defence, have registered their names with the Professional and Executive Employment Office/District Employment Offices and efforts are being made to find them employment. Due to the recession in industry and the economy drive in the public sector the placement of these officers has become somewhat difficult. All efforts to render employment assistance are being continued.

18. *Attestation of Photographs.*—The Secretaries of District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have attested 478 photographs of ex-servicemen for drawing services/disability pension in the Treasuries.

19. *Issue of Duplicate Discharge Certificates.*—Due to efforts taken by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, 178 duplicate discharge certificates were obtained and issued to the ex-servicemen concerned.

20. *Verification.*—The Secretaries of District Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Boards attended to about 3,566 cases of verification reports referred to them by the Record Offices in respect of postings/transfers/land disputes/discharge on compassionate grounds, etc.

21. *Ex-Services Centres.*—The Ex-services Centres in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Srivilliputhur at Ramana-thapuram District and also the Soldiers' Club at Krishnagiri continued to function as rest and recreation centres for ex-servicemen.

22. *Flag Day 1967.*—The City Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee reviewed the arrangements made for the observance of the Flag Day and finalised a programme for observing the Flag Day on the 7th December 1967.

Meeting of the District Standing Flag Day Organisation Committees were convened by the Collectors and Presidents of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards for improving collections in the districts. Cinema slides and posters requesting the general public to contribute liberally towards the Flag Day Fund were displayed in all Districts.

On the eve of the Flag Day, the Governor of Madras and the Minister for Local Administration were kind enough to broadcast an appeal to the public over All-India Radio, Madras.

The Chief Secretary to Government of Madras also gave a talk over All India Radio about the importance of the Flag Day and requested the public to donate liberally for the Flag Day.

23. *Audit.*—The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts audited the accounts of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation. As per the audit report, the receipts and charges of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board during the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 9,15,314-94 and Rs. 11,15,410-01 respectively and the result of the audit was considered satisfactory.

24. *Co-operative Societies for Ex-Servicemen.*—(i) Three kinds of Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Societies exist in the State. These are Industrial Co-operatives, Transport Co-operatives and Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies.

Six Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for Ex-servicemen at North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli and four Industrial Co-operatives at Tiruvottiyur, Katpadi, Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli continued to exist in the State. The former are under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the latter under the Director of Industries and Commerce. Five Land Colonisation Societies continued to function. In all, there were 960 ex-servicemen in these societies.

(ii) The Sub-Committee constituted to investigate into the working of the various Co-operative Societies for Ex-servicemen as per G.O. Ms. No. 3849, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 29th May 1961 met on 15th April 1967 under the Chairmanship of the General Officer Commanding, Madras, Mysore and Kerala Areas. This Sub-Committee reviewed the working of the Ex-Servicemen's Co-operative Societies in Madras State and made certain recommendations.

(iii) During the period under report, the General Officer Commanding, Madras, Mysore and Kerala Areas accompanied by the Secretary, State Board visited the Reid Co-operative Timber Works Limited for Ex-servicemen at Thiruvottiyur in Chingleput district.

25. *Special fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.*—With a view to augmenting and perpetuating funds for resettlement of ex-servicemen, the Government of India have set up a new special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen with contributions from the National Defence Fund and the Defence Budget. A sum of Rs. 31,02,100 has been allotted by the Government of India to Madras State as the State's share. The Government of Madras have made a matching grant (to this amount) equal to the State Government's share of contribution from the Defence Budget. This fund constitutes a new source for rendering financial assistance to Ex-servicemen/their dependents of this State.

A State Managing Committee has been constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 1691, Department of Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 22nd May 1967 for the management and administration of this

Fund with the Governor of Madras as Chairman, the General Officer Commanding, Madras, Mysore and Kerala Areas and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras as Vice-Chairman and other members nominated by the Government of Madras and the Chief of Staff Committee. The Private Secretary to the Governor and the Secretary, Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board have been appointed as the Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively to this Committee. The Secretary to Government, Department of Industries, Labour and Housing and the Director of Employment and Training have been co-opted as members of this Committee.

The setting up of this Special Fund has lent scope for augmenting the welfare measures for ex-servicemen in the future with the attendant increase in the activities of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation in the State.

## Chapter XIX

### ELECTIONS.

#### The General Elections, 1967

1. *General.*—The Fourth General Elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly were held in February 1967. Before the General Elections, there were some changes made in the Election Law and procedure. For the first time, District Election Officers were appointed to co-ordinate and supervise all election work in the districts. They were made responsible for the preparation of the lists of polling stations and for the appointment of polling personnel. The accounts of election expenses were also to be lodged before them. It was laid down that the last date for making nominations for election in that constituency would be the date up to which the Electoral Registration Officers would be allowed to order inclusion of name and deletions and changes, etc., in the electoral rolls. The Election Commission was also given the power to stop the counting of votes in cases where the ballot papers at a polling station or at a place where they had been stored were unlawfully taken out from the custody of the Returning Officer or had been destroyed or tampered with. The law relating to disqualifications was consolidated and brought into one chapter.

2. *Constituencies.*—There was a re-delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies just before the General Elections, 1967, with reference to the population according to the 1961 Census. As a result of the delimitation, Madras State was divided into 39 Parliamentary constituencies as against 41 earlier and 234 Assembly constituencies as against 206 earlier. Thus, each Parliamentary constituency has now six component Assembly constituencies as against five earlier. The Delimitation Order describes the constituencies in the terms of districts, taluks, Panchayat Unions and Panchayats, instead of firkas and villages as earlier. Out of the 39 Parliamentary constituencies, for this State, 7 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and no seat was reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 234 Assembly constituencies, 42 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

3. *Electoral Machinery—State Level.*—The Chief Electoral Officer of Madras State, who is the head of the electoral machinery in the State, is an officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre of the State. He has an Ex-Officio status in the Public Department, Secretariat and at the time of General Elections, he was the Ex-Officio Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Department. He was assisted by a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, who was also borne on the senior time-scale of the I.A.S. and was Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government in the Public Department. There were 3 Assistant Secretaries with the necessary non-gazetted staff to assist the Chief Electoral Officer.

*District Level.*—In the districts, the Collectors and in Madras City, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras were responsible as District Election Officers for all the arrangements connected with the conduct of elections to the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies lying in their respective areas. Special temporary staff were also sanctioned to assist them. This time, for each district except Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris, a post of Deputy Collector was sanctioned to assist the Collector and he was designated as Personal Assistant to the Collector (Elections).

*Electoral Registration Officers and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers.*—The Electoral Registration Officers were normally the Revenue Divisional Officers except in the case of Madras City and the Assembly constituencies lying wholly within the major Municipalities of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. In these excepted cases, the Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, was the Electoral Registration Officer for all the constituencies in Madras City and in the case of the four major Municipalities, the Commissioners of the respective Municipalities were the Electoral Registration Officers. In The Nilgiris district the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector was the Electoral Registration Officer. The Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars in charge of sub-taluks and Municipal Commissioners were appointed as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers. In Madras City, the Senior Assistant Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, was the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer. In major Municipalities, where the Commissioners of Municipalities were the Electoral Registration Officers, their Personal Assistants were appointed as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers.

*Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers.*—The Returning Officer was statutorily responsible for the fair and

efficient conduct of the election in his constituency. Hence, for the General Election, each Officer was given normally two constituencies. As regards Parliamentary constituencies, the Collectors of districts and some District Revenue Officers were appointed as Returning Officers in the mofussil, whereas in Madras City, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, was the Returning Officer. In the case of Assembly constituencies, Revenue Divisional Officers and some Special Deputy Collectors were appointed as Returning Officers. The Returning Officers of the component Assembly constituencies of a Parliamentary constituency were appointed as the Assistant Returning Officer for that Parliamentary Constituency. Tahsildars, Panchayat Union Commissioners, Municipal Commissioners and Huzur Sherishtadars were appointed as Assistant Returning Officers for Assembly constituencies.

*Polling personnel.*—Staff on the following scale were appointed at each polling station :—

One Presiding Officer.

Two Polling Officers for ballot papers (One for Assembly and one for Parliamentary).

One Polling Officer for indelible ink.

Two Polling Officers for rubber stamps.

The number of polling personnel employed was 1,50,702.

4. *Electoral Rolls.*—For the Fourth General Elections, electoral rolls were prepared afresh for all the 234 Assembly constituencies. There was house to house enumeration all over the State. This involved an employment of 67,985 enumerators and 16,615 supervisors, who contacted 77,01,516 households. The printing of these electoral rolls involved 10,31,258 manuscript pages in five different languages, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and English. The electoral rolls were published on 1st October 1966, as programmed. The total electorate for the General Elections was 2,07,97,325, out of which 1,03,17,227 were men and 1,04,80,098 were women.

*Polling Stations.*—There were 23,860 polling stations in the entire State for an electorate of 2,07,97,325. In the 1962 General Elections, the total number of polling stations was 21,041. For the Fourth General Elections, the number of polling stations set up exclusively for men was 6,007 and those for women (General) was 5,975 and those for women (Ghosh) was 38. There were 11,840 common polling stations, i.e., for men and women together.

All these 23,860 polling stations were located in 1818 Government and quasi-Government buildings, 11,224 buildings belonging to local bodies and 4,337 private buildings. There were only 104 temporary structures this time as against 375 in 1962. The total expenditure on the construction of these 104 temporary structures came to Rs. 30,988.43. Most of the polling stations were located only in school buildings and out of 23,860 polling stations, only 885 were located in buildings other than school buildings.

6. *Programme for Elections.*—The notifications calling upon the constituencies to elect members to the Madras Legislative Assembly and to the House of the People were issued on 13th January 1967. The other programme was as follows :—

Last date for nominations .. ..	20th January 1967.
Scrutiny of nominations .. ..	21st January 1967.
Last date for withdrawal of candidatures.	23rd January 1967.
Poll .. .. .	15th to 21st February 1967.

During this General Election, the poll was taken in 3 days instead of 4 days as was done during the General Elections, 1962. The poll for each Parliamentary constituency and its component Assembly constituencies was held simultaneously and the elections to all Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies were completed on 21st February 1967, except in the Thirumangalam Assembly constituency, where the poll was countermanded due to the death of a contesting candidate before the commencement of the poll. A fresh election was held for that constituency on 29th April 1967.

The number of Parliamentary constituencies together with their component Assembly constituencies that went to poll on each of the days mentioned above was as follows :—

13 Parliamentary constituencies.	78 Assembly constituencies.	15th February 1967.
13 Do.	78 Do.	18th February 1967.
13 Do.	77 Do.	21st February 1967.

According to the programme followed in this State, there was one day poll in all constituencies in Madras City, Chingleput, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts, two days poll in South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem districts and three days poll in all other districts.

7. *Nominations—Assembly Elections.*—For the 234 Assembly constituencies, 1,246 persons filed nomination papers. Out of this, only 10 nomination papers were rejected and the nomination papers of 1,236 persons were found valid. By the last date for withdrawal of candidatures, as many as 458 persons withdrew, leaving 778 candidates in the field.

*Women.*—Out of 1,246 persons who filed their nominations, there were only 20 women, accounting for 1·6 per cent of the total number of nominations filed. The nomination papers filed by all the women candidates were accepted. Four women candidates withdrew their candidatures leaving 16 persons in the field. Out of the 16 candidates, 4 women were elected.

*Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.*—Out of 1,246 nominations, 274 persons were members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Out of this, 10 were women and 264 were men. Only one nomination paper belonging to a Scheduled Caste candidate was rejected. 84 candidates withdrew leaving 189 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in the field.

The number of nomination papers filed per seat has been falling down over the years. In 1952, when there were 375 Assembly seats, 2,507 nomination papers were filed, the average being 6·72 nominations per seat. In 1957, when there were 205 seats, 1,276 nominations were filed, the average number being 6·2 per seat. In 1962, there were 206 seats and 1,201 nominations were filed, the average number per seat being 5·8. In the Fourth General Elections for 234 seats, only 1,246 nominations were filed, the average number of nominations per seat came only to 5·3. Thus the average number of nominations per seat has dropped from 6·7 to 5·3.

The following statement shows the number of candidates set up by the Political parties and the number of Independent candidates :—

Name of party.	Number of candi- dates.
(1)	(2)
(1) Indian National Congress .. .. .	234
(2) D.M.K. .. .. .	173
(3) C.P.I. .. .. .	32
(4) Swatantra .. .. .	27

Name of party.	Number of candi- dates
(1)	(2)
(5) Janasauha .. .. .	24
(6) C.P.I. (Marxist) .. .. .	22
(7) Republican .. .. .	14
(8) P.S.P. .. .. .	4
(9) S.S.P. .. .. .	3
(10) Independents .. .. .	245
Total ..	778

Out of the 778 candidates who contested the General Elections, only 16 were women. Among them, the Congress sponsored 10, D.M.K. 3, C.P.I. (Marxist) 1 and the remaining 2 candidates were Independents.

Out of the 234 seats, 42 seats have been reserved for members of Scheduled Castes and 2 seats for members of Scheduled Tribes. The number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes who contested the two seats reserved for them was 4. The number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes who contested the 42 seats reserved for them came to 151. The number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes who contested the General seat was 38. Thus, out of 778 candidates, 189 candidates belonged to the Scheduled Castes. Even here, the number of candidates per seat has been gradually declining. The number in 1952 was 4.5 and it fell to 3.9 in 1957. In 1962 also, it was 3.9 but in 1967 it fell to 3.3.

*Parliamentary Elections.*—For the 39 Lok Sabha seats, 186 persons filed nomination papers. Out of this, only one nomination paper was rejected and the nomination papers of 185 persons were found valid. As many as 58 persons withdrew from the contest, leaving 127 candidates in the field.

*Women.*—Out of the 186 nominations, there were only four women. The nomination papers filed by all the four women candidates were accepted. One woman candidate withdrew her candidature. Out of the three women candidates, no woman was elected.

*Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.*—Out of 186 nominations, 32 persons were members of the Scheduled Castes. Among them, 31 were men and only one was a woman. Seven candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes withdrew their candidatures.

The number of nomination papers filed per seat has been declining over the years in the case of Parliamentary elections also. In 1952, when there were 75 seats, 441 nominations were filed, the average being 5.89 per seat. In 1957, for 41 seats, there were 206 nominations, the average being 5.02 per seat. In 1962 also, for 41 seats 206 nominations were filed, the average being 5.02. In 1967, for 39 Parliamentary seats, 186 persons filed their nominations and the average per seat came to 4.77.

The following statement shows the number of candidates set up by the Political parties and the number of Independent candidates :—

Name of party.	Number of candidates.
(1) Indian National Congress ... ..	39
(2) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ... ..	25
(3) Swatantra Party ... ..	8
(4) C.P.I. ... ..	7
(5) C.P.I. (Marxist) .. ..	5
(6) Janasangh .. ..	4
(7) Republican .. ..	2
(8) Praja Socialist Party ... ..	1
(9) Independents.. ..	30
Total ..	127

Out of the 127 candidates who contested the General Elections, only 3 were women and all of them were set up by the Indian National Congress.

Out of the 39 Parliamentary constituencies, 7 were reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates. The number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes who contested the 7 seats reserved for them was 20. The number of candidates belonging to the

Scheduled Castes who contested the general seats was 5. Thus, out of 127 candidates, 25 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes contested the election. The number of candidates per seat has been more or less going down. In 1952, the number of candidates per seat was 3.91 and it fell to 3.46 in 1957. But in 1962, the number of candidates per seat came to 3.71, but it fell to 3.26 in the 1967 General Elections.

8. *Allotment of Symbols.*—The Election Commission has reserved certain symbols for political parties for elections to Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies. Detailed instructions were issued to the Returning Officers for the allotment of symbols to the candidates after the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures. In Madras State, two cases of revision of symbols, one in Sivaganga Parliamentary Constituency and another in Karaikudy Assembly Constituency occurred. In both these cases, the authorisations from the political parties regarding the sponsoring of the candidate by those parties were not received by the Returning Officers concerned in time. However, on representations made by the candidates to the Election Commission, the Commission ordered the allotment of the party symbols to those candidates.

9. *Poll.*—The polling in all the constituencies in the State was completed within three days, i.e., on the 15th, 18th and 21st February 1967, spread over a period of seven days from 15th to 21st February 1967. The Election Commission fixed the hours of poll from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. without any break for lunch as was done during the General Elections 1962. The polling proceeded very smoothly and there were no untoward incidents anywhere. The latest time by which the polling closed in any polling station in the State was 8.25 p.m. The percentage of poll in Madras State was 76.59, which is the highest for any State in India during the Fourth General Elections.

There was no adjournment of poll in any constituency in Madras State. There was also no case of a re-poll.

In the Thirumangalam Assembly Constituency, the poll was countermanded consequent on the death of a contesting candidate before the commencement of poll. The proceedings in respect of that constituency commenced anew in all respects as if for a new election. The poll in that constituency was held on the 29th April 1967 and the result was declared on the 30th April 1967.

10. *Counting of votes and declaration of results.*—The counting of votes in respect of all the Assembly constituencies was taken up

immediately after the polling in all the constituencies was over. The counting was fixed to take place on the 22nd and 23rd February 1967. However, in a few constituencies the counting was done on the 24th February also. The counting of votes for all the Parliamentary constituencies was taken up on the 25th February 1967 and the entire work was completed on that day. The counting in 113 constituencies was completed on 22nd February 1967, in 120 constituencies on 23rd February 1967 and in one constituency on the 24th February 1967. The details regarding the number of voters who voted, number of votes polled, number of votes rejected for the Parliamentary and Assembly elections were as follows :—

*House of the People—*

Number of seats contested	..	..	39
Electorate	..	..	2,07,97,325
Number who voted	..	..	1,59,28,296
Percentage of voting	..	..	76.59
Total number of valid votes polled	..	..	1,54,39,094
Number of votes rejected	..	..	4,85,042
Percentage of rejection	..	..	3.05

*Madras Legislative Assembly—*

Number of seats contested	..	..	234
Electorate	..	..	2,07,97,325
Number who voted	..	..	1,59,28,693
Percentage of voting	..	..	76.59
Total number of valid votes polled	..	..	1,53,09,702
Number of votes rejected	..	..	6,15,795
Percentage of rejection	..	..	3.87

*Results.*—The number of seats won by the various political parties and independents was as follows :—

*House of the People.*

(1) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	..	..	25
(2) Swatantra Party	..	..	6
(3) C.P.I. (Marxist)	..	..	4
(4) Congress	..	..	3
(5) Independent	..	..	1

*Madras Legislative Assembly.*

(1) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam .. .. .	138
(2) Congress .. .. .	50
(3) Swatantra Party .. .. .	20
(4) C.P.I. (Marxist) .. .. .	11
(5) Praja Socialist Party .. .. .	4
(6) Samyuktha Socialist Party .. .. .	2
(7) Communist Party of India .. .. .	2
(8) Independents .. .. .	7

Under Article 333 of the Constitution, the Governor of Madras nominated, in addition, a member to the Madras Legislative Assembly to represent the Anglo-Indian Community.

11. *Deposits and forfeitures.*—Out of 1,432 persons (186 for the House of the People and 1,246 for the Madras Legislative Assembly) who filed nominations in the General Elections 1967, only one candidate did not make the required deposit amount. The nomination of this candidate was rejected.

In the *Assembly elections*, out of the 778 candidates, 294 forfeited their deposits. Thus, as many as 37.79 per cent of the candidates forfeited their deposits. The total amount forfeited to Government came to Rs. 61,625. Out of these 294 candidates who forfeited their deposits, as many as 227 were Independent candidates. All the 24 candidates set up by the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and all the 14 candidates set up by the Republican Party forfeited their deposits. Twenty-four candidates of the Communist Party of India, two candidates of C.P.I. (Marxist), 2 candidates of Swatantra Party and one candidate of the Samyuktha Socialist Party forfeited their deposits.

Out of 127 candidates who contested the *Parliamentary elections* 48 candidates forfeited their security deposits. Thus, as many as 37.01 per cent of the candidates forfeited their security deposits. The total amount forfeited by the candidates came to Rs. 21,250. Out of the 48 candidates who forfeited their deposits, 35 were independents, 6 belonged to the Communist Party of India, 4 to the Jana Sangh, 2 to the Republican Party and one to the Praja Socialist Party.

12. *Role of Political Parties.*—In order to enable a peaceful election campaign, the then Chief Minister of Madras convened a meeting of the representatives of the political parties on the

27th December 1966 in the Secretariat. The subjects, Code of conduct for political parties, conduct of Government servants during elections, sale of electoral rolls, polling programme, checking impersonation of voters and facilities for conducting election meetings, were discussed. A code of conduct for political parties was adopted at the meeting. The Inspector-General of Police explained the instructions that had been issued regarding the conduct of election meetings. The Chief Electoral Officer explained to the representatives of the political parties the procedure regarding the allotment of symbols and about the sale of electoral rolls to the political parties. The Chief Electoral Officer requested the political parties to assist the Election authorities in checking impersonation of voters.

All the political parties co-operated with the election authorities and there were no serious incidents of any kind.

13. *Role of Government servants.*—The responsibility for conducting the General Elections was on the administration and the numerous administrative tasks involved in planning and conducting such elections were assigned to the Government servants, a vast army of whom had to be mobilised for this purpose. The Government, with a view to have a non-partisan attitude during elections, issued an elaborate order, based upon the past experience enjoining upon the Government servants the need to be impartial and above board. It is significant to note that very few complaints were made against Government servants and even such complaints were promptly enquired into. It was found that none of the complaints was justified.

14. *Interesting incidents.*—In certain Assembly constituencies in Madurai district, there was demand for babies among women. The idea was to utilise the babies to get priority in the queue for voting, because nursing mothers were generally given such priority. Women therefore borrowed babies from others to get priorities and after casting their votes, the baby was passed on to someone else. In some cases, one baby changed hands among several women.

In Thirupparankundram Assembly constituency, voters tried to locate the symbols of candidates in the voting compartment for marking, when it was already there on the ballot papers.

In certain polling stations, pieces of papers containing exhortations were found in the ballot boxes. In some other cases, currency notes were found. In Dindigul Assembly constituency, three

women worshipped the ballot boxes after casting their votes. In Athoor Assembly constituency, one woman stated that she wanted to vote for the local deities "Kaliayee" and "Mariayee".

In Athoor Assembly constituency, a man who happened to be the first voted at the polling station was apparently overjoyed at his being the first man to vote that he distributed sweets to the polling officers and the polling agents before casting his vote. In one case a voter demanded that the Presiding Officer should mark the ballot paper saying that he is paid for the job.

In Tirupattur Assembly constituency in North Arcot district an old lady went into the voting compartment and remained there for quite sometime and refused to come out, stating that she had to wait for a long time to make up her mind. It was only after great deal of persuasion by the Presiding Officer did she come out of the voting compartment.

In Andipatti Assembly constituency, a mobile party bringing the ballot boxes was attacked by a bison.

15. *Election Petitions*.—Arising out of the General Elections 1967. Ten Election petitions were filed. Out of this, 9 related to Assembly elections and one to the Parliamentary elections.

According to the amendment made to the Representation of the People Act, 1951 before the General Elections, these Election petitions had to be tried by a Judge of the High Court of Madras. Accordingly, the trial of these petitions were assigned to three Judges of the High Court. All these Election petitions were dismissed by the High Court. However, in the case of the Election petition relating to the Parliamentary constituency, an appeal was filed before the Supreme Court against the orders of the High Court. The Supreme Court has also since dismissed the appeal.

16. *Expenditure on General Elections 1967*.—According to the provisional figures now available, the total expenditure incurred for the Fourth General Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly comes to Rs. 1,42,05,641. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 75,53,535 was spent on the preparation of the electoral rolls for the General Elections 1967. The remaining expenditure of Rs. 66,52,106 relates to the actual conduct of elections. In addition, a further sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred in connection with the settlement of the cost of Godrej type of ballot boxes. These figures are only provisional.

17. *Multiple elections.*—There were a few cases of multiple elections in the General Elections 1967.

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, who was elected to the Council of States in 1962 was elected to the Lok Sabha from the Madras South Parliamentary constituency in the General Elections 1967. His seat in the Council of States fell vacant on 25th February 1967 and a bye-election was held to fill up the resultant vacancy.

Thiru K. Ambazhagan, who was elected to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras-Chingleput Teachers' Constituency in 1962, was elected as a member of the House of the People from the Tiruchengode Parliamentary Constituency in the General Elections 1967. He resigned his seat in the Legislative Council and a bye-election was held to fill that vacancy.

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, who was elected to the House of the People from the Madras South Parliamentary Constituency in the General Elections 1967, was again elected to the Legislative Council from the Madras Local Authorities Constituency in April 1967. Consequent on his election to the Madras Legislative Council, his seat in the House of the People fell vacant and a bye-election was held to fill that vacancy.

Dr. H. V. Hanle, who was elected to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras District Graduate's Constituency in 1964, was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Park Town Assembly Constituency in the General Elections 1967. Hence, his seat in the Legislative Council became vacant and a bye-election was held to fill that vacancy.

Thiru Si. PA. Aditanar, who was elected to the Madras Legislative Council in 1964 from the Tirunelveli Local Authorities Constituency, was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Srivaikuntam Assembly Constituency in the General Elections 1967. His seat in the Legislative Council, therefore, became vacant and a bye-election was held to fill that vacancy.

Thiru P. Vengatachala Thevar, who was elected to the Madras Legislative Council from the Thanjavur Local Authorities Constituency in 1962, was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Vedaranyam Assembly Constituency in the General Elections 1967. Hence his seat in the Legislative Council became vacant and a bye-election was held to fill that vacancy.

18. In the Fourth General Elections, the electorate was larger and correspondingly the magnitude of every task was much greater and problems more complex. The elections, however, went on smoothly and peacefully. This was possible because of the hard work put in by an army of devoted public servants. Political parties also co-operated with the election authorities during the elections. The candidates were also in close touch with the Returning Officers and all problems were sorted out in a cordial atmosphere. The members of the general public also gave their maximum co-operation to the administration, both in maintaining law and order and the conduct of elections. The Election Commission gave timely directions and it was a great source of strength and enlightenment. All these factors put together were responsible for assuring free and fair elections and a smooth and successful poll in Madras State.

#### Other Elections.—

I. *Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections.*—The term of office of the President and the Vice-President of India was due to expire on the 12th May 1967, as required under Articles 62 and 68 of the Constitution of India. Elections were held to fill the vacancies before the expiry of the term. The new President and the Vice-President assumed office on the 13th May 1967.

*Election of the President.*—The following programme was fixed for the various stages of election to the office of the President of India :—

Last date for making nominations.	13th April 1967.
Date for scrutiny of nominations ..	15th April 1967.
Last date for withdrawal of candidatures.	18th April 1967.
Date of poll .. .. .	6th May 1967.

A copy of the notification was re-published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 3rd April 1967.

There were in all 4,131 electors for the Presidential election. There were 18 electors from Madras belonging to the Rajya Sabha and 39 electors belonging to the Lok Sabha. There were 234 electors belonging to the Madras Legislative Assembly. In addition to the 234 members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Election Commission permitted 9 members of the House of the People and 2 members of the Council of States to vote at Madras.

At Madras, the poll for the Presidential election was conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner. The poll was quite brisk and more than 50 per cent of the voters cast their votes in the forenoon itself. One elector, Thiru S. Srinivasan, M.L.A., who could not use his hands was helped by the Presiding Officer to cast his vote in accordance with the rule 19 (4) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Rules.

Seventeen candidates contested the election out of which 9 candidates did not secure any vote. Dr. Zakir Hussain was declared elected as President of India and a notification announcing the result was published in the *Gazette of India* on 9th May 1967.

*Election to the Office of the Vice-President of India.*—The programme of dates for various stages of election to the Office of the Vice-President was the same as for the Presidential election. The notification containing the programme was re-published in the *Fort St George Gazette* on 3rd April 1967. Thiru V. V. Giri was declared elected as Vice-President of India and the notification announcing the result was published in the *Gazette of India* on 8th May 1967.

*Electoral Rolls.*—The Representation of the People Act, 1950 was amended just before the General Elections and according to the amended provision, there is no need for the revision of electoral rolls every year. The rolls have to be revised only just before a bye-election and a General Election. In view of this, there was no annual revision of electoral rolls in 1967. However, in connection with certain bye-elections, the rolls relating to the concerned constituencies were revised during the calendar year.

*Madras Legislative Council.*—The electoral rolls relating to Madras, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli Local Authorities constituencies were made up to date and printed for use in the bye-elections in these constituencies.

The electoral rolls of the Madras District Graduates constituency was revised afresh for the bye-election held in August 1967.

The revision of electoral rolls of Madras East Central Graduates and Madras West Central Graduates constituencies was taken up in October 1967, in connection with the biennial elections to be held in March-April 1968 and the draft rolls were published on 11th December 1967.

The electoral roll of Madras-Chingleput Teachers constituency was taken up for revision and a fresh roll was prepared for this constituency in connection with the bye-election held in August 1967. For the biennial election held in this constituency in March-April 1968, the electoral rolls were revised only summarily and the draft rolls were published on 11th December 1967.

The revision of electoral rolls relating to Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers constituency was taken up in October 1967 in connection with the biennial elections held in March-April 1968 and the draft electoral rolls were published on 11th December 1967.

*Madras Legislative Assembly.*—For the bye-election from the Madras South Parliamentary constituency the electoral rolls of the six component Assembly constituencies were taken up for intensive revision, as the area comprised within the Parliamentary constituency was urban in character. The house to house enquiry commenced on 10th June 1967, the draft rolls were published on 1st August 1967 and the final electoral rolls were published on 25th September 1967 as programmed.

For the bye-election from the Sankari Assembly constituency, the electoral rolls were revised only summarily as the area comprised was predominantly rural. The revision commenced on 1st July 1967 and the final publication of the rolls was made on 15th September 1967.

3. *Bye-elections—Council of States.*—Thiru C. N. Annadurai who was a member of the Council of States representing Madras State was elected to the Lok Sabha from the Madras South Parliamentary constituency in the General Elections 1967. His seat in the Council of States, therefore, fell vacant on 25th February 1967 the date on which he was elected to the House of the People. A bye-election was therefore held to fill this vacancy. Thiru V. V. Ramaswamy Nadar was declared elected unopposed to fill the vacancy.

II. *House of the People.*—Thiru C. N. Annadurai who was elected as a member of the House of the People from the Madras South Parliamentary constituency in the General Elections 1967 was subsequently elected to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras Local Authorities constituency on 22nd April 1967. Consequently his seat in the House of the People fell vacant and a bye-election was held to fill the resultant vacancy. Thiru Murasoli Maran (D.M.K.) was declared elected on 8th November 1967.

**III. Madras Legislative Council—**(a) *Madras Local Authorities Constituency.*—Thiru R. Sivasankara Mehta, a member elected to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras Local Authorities constituency was disqualified from being a member of that House. A vacancy arose in 1966, but it was filled in only in 1967. Thiru C. N. Annadurai (D.M.K.) was declared elected to fill the vacancy.

(b) *Thanjavur Local Authorities Constituency.*—Thiru P. Vengatachala Thevar, a Member of the Legislative Council elected from the Thanjavur Local Authorities Constituency in 1962, was subsequently elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in the General Elections, 1967 from the Vedaranyam Assembly Constituency. A bye-election was therefore held to fill this vacancy. Three candidates contested the election. Thiru J. P. Ethiraj was elected to fill the vacancy.

(c) *Tirunelveli Local Authorities Constituency.*—Thiru Si. PA. Aditanar, a Member of the Legislative Council representing the Tirunelveli Local Authorities Constituency was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Srivaikuntam Assembly Constituency in the General Elections, 1967. A bye-election was held to fill the vacancy. Seven candidates contested the election. Thiru S. T. Aditan was declared elected.

(d) *Madras District Graduates' Constituency.*—Dr. H.V. Hande, a Member of the Legislative Council representing the Madras District Graduates' Constituency was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Park Town Assembly Constituency in the General Elections, 1967. A bye-election was therefore held to fill the vacancy in the Madras Legislative Council. Five candidates contested the election. Thiru R. M. Seshadri was declared elected.

(e) *Madras-Chingleput Teachers' Constituency.*—Thiru K. Anbazhagan, a Member of the Madras Legislative Council representing Madras-Chingleput Teachers' Constituency was elected to the House of the People from the Tiruchengode Parliamentary Constituency in the General Elections, 1967. He resigned his seat in the Legislative Council and a bye-election was held to fill the vacancy. There were six candidates. Thiru K. Arivazhagan (D.M.K.) was declared elected.

(f) *Nomination by Governor.*—A vacancy arose in the Madras Legislative Council on 13th May 1967 consequent on the resignation of Thiru P. V. Rajamannar, a member nominated by the Governor. In his place, the Governor nominated on 7th August 1967 Thirumathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav as a Member of the Legislative Council.

(g) *North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency.*—A vacancy arose in the Madras Legislative Council on 22nd November 1967 consequent on the death of Thiru A. Chidambaramanathan, a Member elected from the North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency. A bye-election was held to fill the vacancy. Three candidates contested the election and Thiru P. U. Shanmugham (D.M.K.) was declared elected.

(h) *Election by Members of Madras Legislative Assembly.*—A vacancy arose in the Madras Legislative Council on 4th August 1967 consequent on the resignation of Thiru R. Venkataraman, a Member elected to that House by the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the vacancy was filled up in 1968.

IV. (a) *Sankari Assembly Constituency.*—A vacancy arose on 5th June 1967 consequent on the death of Thiru R. Nallamuthu, a Member elected from the Sankari Assembly Constituency in the General Elections, 1967. A bye-election was held to fill the vacancy. Three candidates contested the election. Thiru C. Veeramani (D.M.K.) was declared elected.

(b) *Tenkasi Assembly Constituency.*—Thiru I. A. Chidambaram Pillai, a Member elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Tenkasi Assembly Constituency died on 6th December 1967 and consequently a vacancy has arisen.

## Chapter XX

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Indian Partnership Act, 1932

All the District Registrars of the Registration Department continued to be Registrars of Firms during the year with jurisdiction over their respective registration districts under the Registration Act.

Four thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Firms were registered and 423 notices of dissolution of firms were filed during the year in the entire State as against 4,086 firms registered and 190 notices of dissolution of firms filed during the previous year.

The receipts under the Act during the year 1967 amounted to Rs. 51,000 and the expenditure came to Rs. 8,097. During the previous year the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,994 and Rs. 11,131 respectively.

#### Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961

The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai Registration Districts and in Madras City during the year and it is administered by the Registration Department. Chits registered under the Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of the Madras Chit Funds Act on 8th July 1964 continued to be governed by the provisions of that Act.

2. Number of chits registered during the period, number functioning at the close of the period and the number of documents filed by them are furnished below :—

Particulars.	1967.		1966.	
	Madras Chit Funds Act.	Travancore Chitties Act.	Madras Chit Funds Act.	Travancore Chitties Act.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Number of Chits registered during the period.	1,938	..	1,363	..
(ii) Number of Chits functioning at the close of the period.	2,682	156	1,763	266
(iii) Number of documents filed including by-laws during the period.	52,619	607	33,942	1,467

3. Total chit amounts of chits functioning at the close of the period and the value of the securities held by the department are furnished below :

<i>Particulars.</i>	1957.		1958	
	<i>Madras Chit Funds Act.</i>	<i>Travancore Chitties Act.</i>	<i>Madras Chit Funds Act.</i>	<i>Travanco Chitties Act.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Total Chit amount of chits functioning at the close of the period.	1,01,21,218	7,87,259	48,02,395	10,78,699
(ii) Total value of Securities held by the Department at the close of the period.	65,33,325	5,416	26,77,262	5,916

4. Particulars of income and expenditure for the periods are furnished below :

<i>Particulars.</i>	1957.	1958.
	RS.	RS.
Income .. ..	91,805	93,156
Expenditure .. ..	27,517	31,572

#### Accommodation Control.

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings, to control rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is administering Section 3 of the Act. He is the "Authorised Officer" under the Act to receive notice of vacancy in respect of the buildings that come within the purview of the Act.

As soon as a notice of vacancy is received from landlord or tenant in respect of residential buildings fetching a rent of above Rs. 25 and up to Rs. 250 and non-residential buildings fetching a rent of above Rs. 50 they are offered to Government officials or Government departments, as the case may be, by the Accommodation Controller for allotment. The allotment of residential buildings by the Accommodation Controller is restricted to transferred Government officials and evicted tenants according to "Rules of Priority". In case there is no demand from any Government Official or any Government department for a particular

building, it will be released to the landlords as not required for Government purposes. Buildings are also released to the landlords for their own use and occupation and for private lease on receipt of specific written requests from them, provided their requests are found to be bonafide on enquiry. If any Government officials or departments apply for allotment of any buildings notified by the Accommodation Controller, they are taken over under section 3 (3) of the Act and allotted. If there is competition for a particular building, the allotment will be decided according to the "Rules of Priority". If the allottee of any one of the taken over buildings vacates, it will also be notified again on receipt of intimation of vacancy from the allottee and re-allotted to some other eligible Government official as per rules of priority. Particulars of buildings so disposed of during the year 1967 are furnished below :—

1. Number of houses notified . . . . .	772
2. Number of houses allotted to Government Officials.	471
3. Number of houses released to landlords for their own occupation.	108
4. Number of houses released as not required for Governmental purposes after offering.	146
5. Number of houses released for letting them out on private lease.	15
6. Number of houses released under Sections 12 (1) (a) and 12 (1) (b) and Section 30 of the Act.	32

During the year 1967, 1,254 Government officials registered their names with the Accommodation Controller, for allotment of buildings as against 1,383 in the year 1966. There was keen demand from Government servants for allotment of accommodation during the year 1967 inspite of the restriction imposed in the scope of allotment.

The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildars and the Accommodation Inspectors are entrusted with the work of detecting cases of non-intimation of vacancies of houses besides attending to other normal work of inspection of buildings and instituting enquiries. Three hundred and eighty-eight cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected in the year 1967 by them as against 476 in the year 1966. Prosecutions were launched against landlords, etc., in respect of cases where there were *prima facie* cases for prosecution. In respect of the cases in which the prosecutions ended in conviction, action was initiated for recovery of possession of buildings. In 10 cases prosecution was launched and 8 of them ended in conviction of the offenders.

The expenditure incurred by Government for functioning of this office during the year 1967-68 was Rs. 1,37,981-13.

### **Weights and Measures**

The enforcement of the metric system of weights and measures which was previously attended to by the Weights and Measures Department was entrusted to the Labour Department with effect from 4th January 1967. The Officers who were in-charge of the enforcement of the non-technical Labour Acts in the State along with those absorbed from the erstwhile Weights and Measures Department enforced the provisions of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 during the year. The staff of the Inspectorate consisted of 140 Assistant Inspectors of Labour, 19 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 10 Inspectors of Labour besides the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras.

The Assistant Inspectors of Labour had not only to verify and stamp new weights and measures produced by the manufacturers and dealers but also to re-verify the old weights and measures produced by the traders (except those in factories) once in 2 years, according to the zonal programme approved by the Controller of Weights and Measures. The weights and measures in Factories, Tank Lorries Petrol pumps and weigh-bridges, etc., are required to be stamped once in 12 months.

The Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958 were amended and brought into force with effect from 1st May 1967. During the year, stamping fees for verification of weights and measures and licence fees were revised to be in accordance with the rates prevailing in the neighbouring States and as recommended by the conference of State Controllers of Weights and Measures, 1967.

During the year, licences were issued under the Act, to 126 manufacturers, 646 dealers and 200 repairers of Weights and Measures.

During the first three months, i.e., after the integration of the Weights and Measures Department with the Labour Department on 4th January 1967, the amount of stamping fees and licence fees realised was Rs. 3,01,682-80 and during 9 months of the current financial year up to 31st December 1967 a sum of Rs. 11,83,029 was realised towards stamping fees and licence fees.

Compulsory adoption of metric units in clinical thermometers was brought into force from 1st December 1967. Five Officers of the Weights and Measures section have received advanced training

during the year at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and Government of India Mint, Bombay, in the operation of weighing and measuring instruments including taximetres.

Government have constituted an eight member State Publicity Advisory Committee on Metric System of Weights and Measures to advise them on matters relating to publicity.

During the year, 89 prosecutions were launched for contravention of the provisions of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, out of which 60 cases ended in conviction and the remaining cases are pending in Courts.

*Workers Education Scheme.*—The scheme was inaugurated in this State in September 1960. During the year, there were 3 Regional Centres functioning at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. In the 3 Regional Centres, training for 14 batches of worker teachers training courses have been completed and 321 worker teachers have been trained. The worker teachers on completion of the training go back to their factories and conduct unit level classes with their co-workers as their pupils. The scheme covers major public sector and private sector establishments.

#### **Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments**

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959), is in force from 1st January 1960. It applies to the Hindu Public Religious Institutions in the State except the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Revenue Taluk of Tirunelveli District. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department is administered by a Commissioner. The incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and in the Shencottah Taluk of the Tirunelveli District, are administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board constituted under the Madras Act. 30 of 1959, subject to the general powers of superintendence, control and revision by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department. The Devaswom Board consists of a President and two other members of whom one is nominated by the Executive Ruler of Travancore, while the President and the other member are being appointed by the Madras Government.

There are 8,510 temples, 119 maths and 797 specific endowments besides 130 charitable endowments and 7 Jain institutions, to which the provisions of the Act, have been extended by notification in

the *Port St. George Gazette* under Sections 2 and 3 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959). The minor institutions numbering 5,376 are also under the control of this department.

The Advisory Committee reconstituted in G.O. Ms. No. 2942, Revenue, dated 25th October 1965 under section 7 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 22 of 1959, met once during the period under report. The meeting was held at Sabapathy Mandapam in Sri Thiagarajaswami Devasthanam, Tiruvarur on 21st October 1967. The committee made several suggestions for the improvement of the administration of religious institutions. Directions were issued to the executive authorities of religious institutions for providing amenities to the worshipping public for augmenting the sources of income of the institutions and for propagating the religious tenets of the institutions, besides the renovation of the temples wherever found necessary.

The eight orphanages maintained by the religious institutions during the previous years continued to function satisfactorily.

The Thevaram School at Palani, Palani Andavar Arts College and College of Indian Culture at Palani, the Girls High Schools at Tirunelveli, Courtallam, Tiruvengadu, Madurai, Rameswaram and Kallakkurichi, the Parasakthi Arts College for Women at Courtallam and the Poonpugar College of Oriental Culture at Kaveripoompattinam, started under the auspices of the religious institutions are functioning well. The Tamil College of Oriental Culture started by the Authorities of Manali Lakshmana Mudaliar Specific Endowments at Madras and Devi Kumari College for Women started at Kuzhithurai by Kanyakumari Devaswom Board are also functioning well.

The Siddha Vaidya Research Centres at Panpoli (Tirunelveli District) and Thiruppugalur (Thanjavur District) started under the auspices of Sri Thirumalai Kumaraswamy temple, Panpoli and Sri Agneeswaraswamy temple, Thiruppugalur respectively and the Siddha Vaidya Dispensaries, started at Vaitheeswaran Koil (Thanjavur District), Tiruchendur (Tirunelveli District), Tirunelveli Town and Palani (Madurai District), under the auspices of Sri Vaidyanathaswamy Devasthanam, Vaitheeswaran Koil, Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Tiruchendur, Sri Pillayan Kattalais, Tirunelveli and Sri Dhandayuthapaniswamy Devasthanam, Palani respectively continued to function satisfactorily. The additional

Sidha Vaidya dispensaries which were subsequently started at Samayapuram by Sri Ranganathaswamy Devasthanam, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli district and at Swamimalai by Sri Swaminathaswamy temple, Swamimalai, Kumbakonam taluk, Thanjavur district are also functioning satisfactorily.

Thiruppavai and Thiruvembavai conferences were arranged to be held during the month of Margazi in a number of religious institutions. Thiruppavai and Thiruvembavai songs were arranged to be got printed in booklets for free distribution among children of the school going age. During the Pavai Conferences, prizes were arranged to be distributed to winners in the competition for reciting the sacred songs as an incentive to the school going children.

The Departmental Journal "Thirukoil" continues to be published and circulated satisfactorily.

The special scheme of appraisalment and verification of jewels, valuables, etc. of the religious institutions, was continued during the year. Convenient worship in temples was being arranged to groups of pilgrims, students and distinguished visitors, etc.

The Madras Public Trusts Act, (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) 1961 (Madras Act 57 of 1961) regulates the cultivation of lands held by the public trusts. Detailed instructions have been issued to the Executive authorities of religious institutions, drawing their attention to the salient features of the Act and the necessity for strict observance of the various provisions of the Act. The religious institutions are being guided properly in the due implementation of the provisions of the Act.

A total sum of Rs. 22,44,065 and a sum of Rs. 2,21,829 have been invested in the 5½ per cent Madras State Loan, 1979 and in the loan floated by the Madras State Electricity Board respectively by the religious institutions, under the control of this Department, during the year 1967. Besides the cash investments noted above, 1,34,093 grams of gold were invested in the Government of India Gold Bonds by the religious institutions under the control of this Department as per instructions issued to them.

A scheme for award of a silver Rolling Cup for the best maintained temples under the control of each of the Area Committees and under the jurisdiction of each of the Deputy Commissioners was introduced with a view to encourage and prompt Executive authorities of temples in the matter of keeping the temples clean and tidy.

As usual, the department continued to contribute its share in the developmental schemes of the State, such as the Vana Mahotsava, celebration of the more milk day, participation in Government Loans and Small Savings, improvement of cattle wealth, increase in agricultural production, intensive cultivation of vegetables, preservation of wild life and the encouragement of co-operative tenant farming societies, etc. The public have in general shown much interest and appreciation in the activities of this department.

### Wakfs

*Introduction.*—The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954), was brought into force with effect from 15th January 1955, as amended from time to time and continued to be in force in this State. The working of the Act has been found to be generally satisfactory though certain practical difficulties are being experienced under the provisions of the Act. The Madras Wakf (Supplementary) Act, 1961 and Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1967, continued to be operative.

The rules under the Act already framed and approved by Government continued to be operative.

*The Board of Wakfs.*—The Second Board of Wakfs constituted for a period of five years from 11th May 1963 to 10th May 1968, functioned till 20th November 1967 when it was superseded. The Board consisted of eleven members, including the Chairman, during 1967.

A Senior Officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Cadre has been appointed as Special Officer to administer the wakfs in view of the supersession of the Wakf Board.

An Officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector continued to be the Secretary of the Wakf Board up to 20th November 1967 and thereafter, on supersession of the Board, he continued as Secretary to the Special Officer for Wakfs.

The Board convened 11 meetings during 1967. The actual number of meetings held excluding meetings adjourned for want of quorum were six. The number of subjects disposed off was 43 against the 159 subjects included in the agenda.

During the year the Chairman and the members of the Board did not undertake any tours of inspection of wakfs.

There were 55 cases pending at the beginning of 1967. One hundred and four cases were initiated during the year, making a total of 159 cases. Out of them 43 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 116 cases.

Direct management under section 43-A of the Act has been assumed for one wakf.

The Secretary continued to exercise his powers (both original and delegated) under the present Act and the rules and regulations framed under the Act and also under the powers delegated by the Board till 20th November 1967.

The Secretary has undertaken extensive and intensive tour of the State and inspected a number of wakfs during the year. He also conducted an enquiry into the affairs of two wakfs in Udumalpet and settled the dispute amicably which divided the Jamath into two factions for nearly sixty years. There is unity in the Jamath now.

The State was divided into four zones and each zone was placed in charge of a Superintendent and a Special Revenue Inspector or Wakfs Inspector is placed in charge of one district or less according to the administrative convenience. The Wakf Inspectors and Special Revenue Inspectors are empowered to collect the contribution due from the wakf properties, inspect them, watch the registration of surveyed wakfs, detect new wakfs and send alienation reports.

Receipts towards arrears and current contribution during 1967 amounted to Rs. 2,21,413-23. A total sum of Rs. 2,61,623-25 was spent for payment of salaries and other allowances to members of staff. A total sum of Rs. 1,99,210-95 was spent on litigation. The total number of demands issued were 2,606. The total amount demanded was Rs. 3,08,248-50.

During the year 22 suits were defended by the Board and the accounts of 440 wakfs were audited.

15th August 1967 was fixed as the crucial date before which suits have to be filed for recovery of alienated wakf properties which became dispossessed between 15th August 1935 and 15th August 1954. The Secretary of the Wakf Board organized a special drive and due to his efforts managed to file 6,844 suits before 15th August 1967 to recover properties worth more than five crores.

As the Government of India have passed Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Act, 1967, the drive is continued and so far 6,868 suits have been filed.

During June 1967 the Central Wakf Council met in New Delhi to discuss ways to improve the administration of wakfs in this country, to suggest amendments to Wakf Act, 1951, to start new industries under the patronage of the Board, etc. From the trend of the discussions held there and the review of the progress made in the realization of the contribution and filing of recovery suits, it was found that Madras State has taken a lead over the rest of the country in many aspects and Madras has been in the lead in the filing of suits for recovery of alienated wakf properties.

A committee of five persons known as Masjid-e-Ashraf Committee was appointed with powers to appoint and dismiss Pesh Inam, Muezzin and other servants of the mosque. The Committee was directed to arrange for prayers. An Arabic Madrasa was also organized for young children and adults. The Committee was asked to arrange for Maulood and Fatiha.

### Information and Publicity

*Release of Press Materials.*—During the year 21 Press Notes, 378 Press Releases and feature articles along with photographs were released to the Press (both in English and Tamil).

*Photographic coverage.*—Photographic coverage was arranged for the visits of distinguished visitors to the State during the year. The State functions and other important functions were covered and copies of photographs were distributed for publicity to the Press, Madras Information and for Gramanalam.

*Children's theatre.*—The Children's theatre was popular and doing good work during 1967. One hundred and ninety-four children's film shows were held during the year generally on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays of every week. Ninety-four thousand and thirty-seven children and 24,072 adults attended the shows. The shows fetched an income of Rs. 17,323-64. Documentary films produced by the Films Division of the Government of India as well as those produced by this State Government were screened in all on 187 days generally from Mondays to Thursdays of every week. Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five persons attended the shows which brought in an income of Rs. 5,051-49. The receipts from other parties to whom the

Children's theatre was allotted amount to Rs. 15,481-25 P. On the whole the receipts from the Children's theatre in 1967 was Rs. 37,856-38 P. A cultural programme was conducted for children usually on the last Sunday of every month.

*Registration and scrutiny of books.*—Two thousand four hundred and twenty-three books were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, during the year. Action was taken against printers who failed to deliver copies of books for registration under the Act and in respect of books found to be objectionable.

*Reference section.*—About 1,500 reference books and 500 souvenirs of various institutions are kept in the Section for references. During the year, 16,000 issues of dailies and 12,500 periodicals as against 16,200 issues of dailies and 12,000 issues of periodicals in the previous year, have been received and scrutinized. Newspaper clippings were sent to different departments for taking necessary action. "Round-up of News and Views" were prepared every day and sent to Ministers, Secretaries to Government and to the Departments of the Secretariat. From the Teleprinter of Press Trust of India Service installed in the Section, messages are constantly scrutinized and communicated to Ministers.

*Production of printed publicity literature.*—Due to the revised policy of the Government, the production of printed publicity literature has been curtailed to the barest minimum. During the year only a few publications on Tourism were released. However, expenditure relating to some of the outstanding publications of the year 1966 were met from 1967 funds on account of late receipt of bills. The sale and free distribution of publications brought out in the year 1966 and before were actively pursued.

*Integrated Field Publicity.*—This scheme was in operation in all districts except The Nilgiris. A District Publicity Officer with some staff was handling the publicity work. They were doing propaganda work through various media of publicity like arranging film shows on matters of topical interest and Songs and Drama programmes. In May 1967, these District Publicity Units have been abolished.

*Release of advertisements.*—During the year special advertisement layouts on Tourism, achievements of the Government, etc., were prepared and released on 28 occasions to special issues of dailies, weeklies, souvenirs, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 10,616.

*Madras Information.*—The monthly journal "Madras Information" in English continued to be published during the year.

*Information centres.*—The State Information Centre at Madras continued to function as a place for disseminating the activities of Government through the media of publicity literatures, leaflets, folders, picture cards and exhibition of films at important places in the City. This centre is equipped with a library, a reading room, film library and sales counter catering to the needs of the public who want to have information on the policies and achievements of State Government. The Information Centre at Madurai continued to do useful service to the visiting public.

*Tourist Information Bureaux.*—The Tourist Information Bureaux at Madurai and Ootacamund and the Information Centre at Madurai Railway Junction continued to render useful assistance to the tourists.

*Tourist bungalows.*—The three tourist bungalows at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ootacamund continued to be very popular. Government catering is done in the tourist bungalow at Ootacamund while private catering is done in the tourist bungalows at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The tourist bungalows are run on no profit and no loss basis.

*Exhibition.*—This department participated in the exhibitions conducted at Salem and Vellore. The Services of the Exhibition Officer were spared by Government in organizing Temple Art Exhibition at Government Museum, Egmore, and also in setting up the Special Exhibition at the 1,000 pillared Hall, Madurai.

### Stationery and Printing

The Director of Stationery and Printing is in charge of this department.

*Stationery Branch.*—The Stationery Branch continued to function as the Central organisation for purchasing, stocking and distributing stationery, clothing, typewriters, duplicators, etc., to all Government offices in Madras State and other paying departments like the Madras State Electricity Board, the Madras Port Trust, etc.

All varieties of paper and board required by this department for supply to indenting officers were obtained on the rate contract basis from the Indian Mills through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. The total cost inclusive of Central sales tax and other duty of the several varieties of paper and boards ordered for the year 1967 worked out to Rs. 60,55,645. The total cost of the hand-made items ordered for 1967 worked out to Rs. 24,718.

A sum of Rs. 89,728 was realised towards sale proceeds on the sale of condemned typewriters, duplicators, etc., in public auction during the year 1967.

The total number of typewriters, duplicators and cyclostyle machines supplied to offices during the calendar year 1967 is furnished below :—

1. Typewriter (Tamil)	.. ..	159
2. Typewriter (English)	.. ..	442
3. Duplicators electrically operated.		4
4. Duplicators hand operated	..	48
5. Hand operated calculator	..	1
6. Cyclostyle machines	.. ..	12

The articles which are manufactured by the Government Press and jails were obtained by placing indents on the Press and Jail Departments respectively. Khadi was procured from the Government Khadi Producing Centres through the Director of Khadi. Miscellaneous articles were purchased from the open market by inviting tenders.

The total number of annual indents and supplemental indents complied with during the year 1967 was 2,361.

A sum of Rs. 7,70,359-33 was realised during the calendar year 1967 from departments towards the cost of stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators, etc., supplied to them.

*Press Branch.*—Apart from the printing of Weekly Gazettes, monthly journals, standardized forms, registers, bus tickets, milk coupons, etc., a large number of special items of works which were entrusted to this Department were also attended to.

*Purchase of Machinery and Stores.*—Eleven items of machinery and stores were purchased during 1967.

A large number of both the Madras and Union Government Publications were placed for sale. Apart from the counter sales, publications were supplied on payment of cost, in advance through money orders. Publications were also supplied on cost recoverable basis by book adjustment to certain Government Departments. Publications were also sold to the public through authorised agents in the City and Mofussil.

Nationalised Text-books to the tune of Rs. 70.45 lakhs were printed for Standards I to VII Tamil and Standards IV to VII English. Apart from this, top priority items of standardized forms, Municipal Forms, Co-operative Audit forms and Village Calendars were also printed.

The services of about 150 convicts are utilised in the Branch Press at Central Jail for full time work. Totally 1,84,29,559 impressions have been printed and different classes of binding work were also done. The daily outturn of these convicts are Scrutinized and supervised by the supervisory staff drafted from the Central Press. The Branch Press at High Court consists of 79 workers and they had been working in two shifts. Cause list works have been attended to and supplied to the High Court on the same day.

In order to expand this Branch Press so as to undertake other items of work of the High Court, such as, referred Trial, Criminal cases and the Indian Law Reports, a portion of a Building was made available. Electrical and sanitary installations are being arranged.

The Branch Press at Pudukkottai continues to work in two shifts. District gazettes for all the 13 districts are printed and supplied as per time schedule. College Calendars of 17 colleges were also printed. Printing of Electoral Rolls relating to Triplicane Assembly Constituency covering 1,363 pages were also executed. Over printing of copy stamps for Thanjavur and Vellore Treasuries were executed.

*Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli.*—District Intelligence Bureau work of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts and Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli were executed along with printing of standardised forms of C.F. Group.

One perfecta German Cutting Machine was installed on 29th July 1967.

Two batches of Unit Level classes have been conducted during the period under the Workers' Education scheme sponsored by Government of India and the third batch is being conducted. Apart from the local visits to the various factories, a batch of worker trainees went on educational tour during December 1967 and visited some leading factories in Salem and Coimbatore districts. The Regional Press at Salem executed the work of common forms and also certain standardized forms. About 96 workers are employed in this Press under the immediate charge of an Assistant Works Manager.

The Regional Press, Virdhachalam has executed the printing of Revenue forms, weekly and monthly crime review including the prohibition reviews of South Arcot District. The manufacture of Registration File Books as revised recently was executed and supplied to the District and Sub-Registrars of the State.

*Buildings.*—The construction of a new building in the Central Press, Madras at an estimated cost of Rs.3.75 lakhs has been completed except for electrical and sanitary installations. Additional space has been provided for the Nationalised Text Book Press, Mount Road, Madras.

#### **Official Language Committee**

Chief Justice Thiru M. Ananthanarayanan, I.C.S., continues to be the Chairman of the Official Language Committee. Thiru M.R. Perumal Mudaliar took charge as Director of Tamil Development on 7th August 1967 and he is in charge of the day-to-day working of the Official Language Committee.

The implementation of the Official Language Act in the various categories of offices is proceeding by stages according to programme. The full Tamil scheme had been introduced by 1963 in all the Collectors' Offices and in the offices below the level of the Heads of Departments. The first two stages of the Tamil Scheme had been introduced in the offices of the Heads of Departments by 1965. Under these stages the Heads of Departments should reply in Tamil to letters received from the Public in Tamil and should correspond with the subordinate and district offices in Tamil on specified subjects. The number of these specified subjects should be increased by stages and in due course cover all the subjects. The progress in the implementation of these two stages is being watched by means of half yearly reports.

The first stage of the Partial Scheme of Tamil correspondence has been introduced in the departments of Secretariat (except Law and Finance Departments and the Legislature Secretariat) with effect from 1st May 1966. Under this stage letters received from the Public in Tamil are replied to in Tamil.

In August 1967, Government ordered that Tamil should be used in respect of all official communications subject to certain exceptions emanating from the Tamil Development sections in the Public Department, the office of the Official Language Committee and the Bureau of Tamil Publications and the Translation Wing of the Directorate of Tamil Development in the Public Department. Similar orders were issued in September 1967 in respect of Public (Information and Publicity) Department.

*Instruction Classes and Examinations for Government Servants who do not have adequate knowledge of Tamil.*—The scheme for the training of Government servants who could not read and write in Tamil and who were recruited before 30th November 1957 was continued till June 1967. Since the inception of the Scheme, four courses of training each of eleven months' duration have been completed and about 2,672 Government Servants have been trained. In May 1967, the discontinuance of the scheme was ordered after the fourth course was completed in June 1967. It was, however, ordered that examinations should be conducted by the Official Language Committee in Madras City and by the Collectors concerned in the districts, once in every six months (i.e.) January and July each year.

As an exception, two classes in Tamil are being conducted for the staff of the office of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts and the office of the Pay and Accounts Officer from 1st July 1967.

The staff of the office of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board were given training in noting and drafting in Tamil.

*Training of Government typists in Tamil typewriting.*—The sanction for the subsidy scheme for giving training to Government typists in Tamil typewriting in private institutes was extended upto 31st October 1968. The Government have ordered that typists who entered Government Service before 9th November 1961 and who do not qualify themselves in Tamil typewriting before 27th September 1968 would be punished by stoppage of increment or with-holding of confirmation as the case may be.

*Preparation of Glossaries.*—The revised General Glossary of Administrative Terms, the Addenda and Corrigenda to the revised

Glossary and the Supplementary Glossaries of Special Terms relating to 46 departments have been printed and supplied to all the departments. A special glossary relating to the special terms in use of the Secretariat departments has been prepared by the Official Language Committee and submitted to Government for approval.

*Translation of Acts, Rules, Manuals and Codes.*—So far, 5 Acts, Rules relating to 11 departments, 14 codes and 46 manuals have been translated into Tamil and sent to the various departments. Forms relating to 37 departments have also been translated into Tamil. Model notes and drafts have been prepared in respect of 18 departments and in respect of some Secretariat departments.

*Inspection of Offices.*—During 1967, the Special Officer (Inspection) and the Secretary, Official Language Committee inspected 1,363 offices out of which the progress in 325 offices was classified as 'Good'; that in 612 offices was classified as 'Fair' and that in 426 offices as 'Poor'.

#### **Carnatic Stipends.**

The Collector of Madras is the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends. These stipends are paid to the descendants of the Nawab of Carnatic. There are 27 non-perpetual and 126 perpetual cases. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,46,531-01 was disbursed under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government. The remuneration for the staff consisting of one Assistant, one Attender and one L.G.G.S. is paid out of the State Revenue.

#### **Census Organisations**

The Census Organisation maintained its record of progress during the year under report.

*Publications.*—The following reports were brought out during the year :—

1. General Report, Volume II.
2. Tables Volume on Madras City containing census Tables and Primary Census Abstract.
3. Temples of Salem and Coimbatore.
4. Temples of North Arcot and Nilgiris.
5. Three Village Survey Reports relating to Madras State.
6. Two Village Survey Reports relating to Pondicherry.
7. District Census Handbook of Pondicherry.

Volume II of the Report on Demography and Vital Statistics, the Report on Fairs and Festivals of Madras State and the Report on Crafts and Artisans of Pondicherry were passed on for print.

The compilation of the following reports was taken up :—

1. Temples of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Madurai and Ramanathapuram.
2. Fairs and Festivals of Pondicherry.
3. Report on Madras City.
4. Three Village Survey Reports.

Seven Ethnographic notes on the ' Scheduled Castes of Madras State ' were revised in accordance with the instructions of Registrar General, India and passed on for approval.

*Surveys.*—At the instance of the Registrar General, India, a survey on under-registration of vital events was conducted in 34 selected urban blocks and 24 selected rural areas during March to May 1967 with a view to estimate the proportion of births and deaths that have been missed by the Registrars.

A pretest of the draft schedules and instructions for the 1971 Census was conducted during October-November 1967 in seven rural and 8 urban areas selected for the purpose. The pretest covered 3,835 households with a population of 14,414 persons.

Statistical information pertaining to 1961 Census continued to be made available during the year to Research Scholars, Government Departments and Organisations who sought them.

#### Civil Defence

The Civil Defence Committee met on 5th January 1967 and chalked out the Civil Defence measures to be undertaken in this State. The Directorate of Civil Defence, Madras, has implemented most of the recommendations of the Committee. However, soon after the new Ministry assumed Office, the Directorate of Civil Defence, together with the State Civil Defence Training Institute, Madras, was abolished, as a measure of retrenchment in the Police Department, with effect from 20th April 1967. The functions of the Director of Civil Defence were entrusted to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Madras

The important Civil Defence measures undertaken during the year are enumerated below :—

The draft “siren scheme” for the Tuticorin town was approved and implemented.

One of the Senior Instructors in the State Civil Defence Training Institute, Madras, was deputed to attend the 31st Civil Defence Instructors' Course held from 13th February to 17th March 1967 at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur.

The forty sirens installed in the City of Madras during the previous year were continued to be maintained in good order and used for giving time signal to the public.

Joint Civil Defence exercise was held in March 1967.

The co-operation and enthusiastic response from all section of the public to the various measures undertaken by the Government for Civil Defence continued to be good during the year.

*Training Courses in Civil Defence.*—The Government of India are holding regularly various Civil Defence courses at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute and National Fire Service College, Nagpur. They had stated that Civil Defence measures were not necessary for any place or installation in this State, but that Home Guards should be trained in Civil Defence, so that they could form a nucleus of a Civil Defence Organization in this State in case it was decided at any future date to introduce Civil Defence measures for any place/installation in this State. Accordingly, officers belonging to various departments, including the Home Guard Organization were given training in various Civil Defence courses held at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute and National Fire Service College, Nagpur, from time to time till May 1967. The Government decided in July 1967 to skip over the courses for one year in view of the accent on economy and to review the position again in July 1968.

Civil Defence is also included in the curriculam of local training of Home Guards in this State.

### **National Cadet Corps**

*Introduction.*—Consequent to the decision of Government of India to reduce the period of compulsory training from three to two years and the decision of Government of Madras that no N.C.C. training be given to students in Pre-university course, the sanctioned

strength of Senior Division cadets was reduced from 70,775 to 48,175 during 1967. The sanctioned strength of the Junior Division, viz., 62,000 cadets, however, remained unaffected.

*Training.*—Madras Air Squadron N.C.C. at Coimbatore has conducted gliding instructions since 11th February 1967. 1 Madras Air Squadron N.C.C. at Madras was able to restart gliding on 11th October 1967. However, before regular instructional gliding commenced at Madras, Commodore H.R. Claudius, the Director N.C.C. and Group Captain Jagbir Singh Bolarya, the Station Commander Air Force Station, Tambaram, were flown in a Glider so that they could personally appreciate the flying conditions obtaining there. Considerable progress has also been made in the arrangements to commence gliding by 3 Madras Air Squadron N.C.C. at Tiruchirappalli shortly.

The Naval cadets at Madras and Tuticorin have built "International Cadet Boats" and have started Dinghy Sailing.

A Zonal Re-orientation Course third in the series, was conducted by the Madras and Pondicherry Directorate at "Thamizhagam", the State Guest House, Ootacamund for the newly posted Service Officers for seven days from 10th to 16th April 1967. Fifteen Service Officers attended the course.

*Attachment for training to Regular Army Units.*—Six N.C.C. Officers and 337 Senior Division Cadets drawn from various units in this State were attached to Regular Army Units for a period of 28 days for training during 1967 in accordance with the scheme introduced by the Government of India in the year 1965 in the wake of the conflict with Pakistan.

*Officers Training Unit.*—The authorised strength of the Officers Training Unit N.C.C. of the Madras and Pondicherry Directorate remained at 75 Cadets. Twenty-four Cadets from the Unit attended the All-India Annual Training Camp for a period of 42 days at Secunderabad during the Summer vacation from 10th May to 20th June 1967.

Of the 14 O.T.U. N.C.C. Cadets, who were interviewed by the Service Selection Board, five were selected for grant of Commission in the Army.

*Camps.*—A large number of camps were conducted by the Madras and Pondicherry Directorate for N.C.C. Cadets of all Divisions

during the Summer vacation (May-June 1967). A special feature of the camps this year was that a good number of them were held in selected hill stations in the State which are noted summer resorts, viz., Wellington, Kottagiri and Kodaikanal. As many as 138 N.C.C. Officers and 5,552 Cadets of all Divisions have attended these camps. An All-India Summer Training Camp was also conducted for a period of 14 days from 1st May to 14th May 1967 at Kodaikanal for cadets from Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala States. Students from the plains were afforded opportunity to visit noted hill stations of South India escaping the sweltering summer on the plains and enjoying salubrious weather in the hills and doing training. Camps were also held in other places such as Manimuthar Dam, Karamadai and Gobichettipalayam. Attendance in all camps was good. Thiru S. P. Srinivasan, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Defence, visited the camp at Guava Hills (The Nilgiris) Kottagiri and Karamadai on 13th May 1967 and he was pleased to see its good and efficient activities.

A number of camps were also conducted at various places in the State during September 1967. One hundred and seventy-six Officers and 7,540 Cadets of the Senior, Junior and Girls Divisions N.C.C. attended the camps.

Two Annual Training Camps for N.C.C. Cadets of the Senior Division were conducted by N.C.C. Units at Karuppur and Tambaram for a period of ten days during Christmas Holidays in 1967. Thirteen Officers and 903 Cadets of Infantry and Technical Units attended the camps.

*Competitions.*—The Inter-Directorate Shooting Competitions which were assessed by an Assessing Team of Senior Service Officers from N.C.C. Directorate, Kerala were held during December 1967. The competitions were keen and the standard of shooting was excellent. Our N.C.C. Cadets won :—

(a) The All-India Senior Wing Girls Division Shooting Trophy for being the best team in India; and

(b) were second in the All-India Girls Division in the Junior Wing Shooting Competitions.

Our State Cadets also won four silver and six bronze medals in the All-India XIII National Games. ~~Our State Cadets also won four silver and six bronze medals in the All-India XIII National Games.~~

*Celebrations—N.C.C. Day Celebrations.*—The 19th Anniversary of the 'N.C.C. Day' was celebrated by N.C.C. Units throughout the State on 19th November 1967. At Madurai the Vice Chancellor, Madurai University took the salute in the ceremonial March past presented by about 700 cadets representing Senior and Junior Division of the Army Wing, Naval Wing, and Senior and Junior Wings of the Girls Division.

*Republic Day Parade.*—One N.C.C. Officer and 104 N.C.C. cadets from this Directorate participated in the Republic Day Celebrations at Delhi on 26th January 1967.

The N.C.C. contingent consisting of 512 Senior Division, 512 Junior Division and 128 Girls Division Cadets drawn from various institutions in the City, participated in the Republic Day Parade in Madras City on 26th January 1967. His Excellency Sardar Ujjal Singh, the Governor of Madras, took the salute.

*Ceremonials.*—A ceremonial parade was arranged by 13 Madras Battalion N.C.C. Madras on 28th November 1967 on the occasion of the visit of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, to preside over the College Day Function of Loyola College, Madras. The parade was much appreciated for its smartness, turnout and drill.

Guards of Honour were provided by N.C.C. Cadets of N.C.C. Units of the State to V.I.Ps. on various occasions during the year. The N.C.C. Cadets of Kandaswamy Kandar's College, Velur presented a Guard of Honour to the Chief Minister of the State on the occasion of his visit to the Institution on 16th December 1967.

*Training Courses.*—Three Officer Cadets from Senior Division Naval Wing N.C.C., three Officer Cadets from Junior Division and 16 Officer Cadets from Junior Division Army Wing N.C.C. have undergone Pre-commission Training Courses and have been commissioned. In all 54 officers from all the Wings of the N.C.C. have undergone refresher courses during the year.

Second Officer D. Sam Appadorai of 17 Madras Battalion N.C.C. and Second Officer M. Dorai Raj of five Madras Battalion N.C.C. obtained first position in the Refresher Training Courses conducted at N.C.C. Officers Training School, Kamptee during March 1967 and September 1967, respectively.

Two Cadets from the Senior Division and two from the Girls Division Senior Wing have attended successfully the Basic and

Advance Mountaineering Courses held at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling and Mountaineering Institute at Manali respectively from May to July 1967.

*Congratulatory.*—At the Republic Day Camp held at Delhi Senior Under Officer M. Tajudeen of 2 Madras Air Squadron N.C.C., Coimbatore, was adjudged the best Cadet in India. Company Sergeant Major Meena Guru Dutt Rao of 5 Madras Girls Battalion N.C.C., Coimbatore, won the award for the best Girls Division Junior Wing Cadet. Senior under Officer G. Rani of 5 Madras Girls Battalion N.C.C., Coimbatore and Company Sergeant Major J. Verghese of 2 Madras Armoured Squadron N.C.C., Tiruchirappalli were placed third in the competitions for best Cadets for the Girls Division Senior Wing and for the boys Junior Division—a very creditable all-round performance.

The Madras and Pondicherry Directorate won the top award, the coveted Inter-Directorate Championship Banner, for being the best all-round Directorate in India, a proud achievement indeed. A clear winner this year, they were 205 marks ahead of the next best Directorate.

Our State has made phenomenal progress during the year, not only have they produced the best cadets but ace marksman also, with high standards of drill and general efficiency, making these results possible.

#### **Territorial Army.**

110 INF BN (TA), Coimbatore.—The following Training Camps were held during 1967 :—

- (a) Voluntary Training,
- (b) Recruit Training,
- (c) Annual Training.

The following categories of Government Servants on the strength of 110 Inf. Bn. (TA) attended the Annual Training Camp.

2 Officers	..	..	..	Central Government.
1 JCO	..	..	..	Do.
10 OR	..	..	..	Do.
1 JCO	..	..	—	Madras State Government.
13 OR	..	..	..	(Madras 6, Kerala 5 and Mysore 2).

*TA Day Celebration 1967.*—The Territorial Army Day was celebrated at Coimbatore on a grand scale on 18th November 1967 with the co-operation of Thiru S. P. Ambrose, I.A.S., Collector of Coimbatore and his staff. The day started with a Flag March through the important streets of Coimbatore town followed by a Recruiting Rally at the Chidambaram Pillai Park. In the afternoon a public function was held at the same place and the Collector presided over the function. Civilian V.I.P.s (officials/non-officials), Service Officers of the other Arms and a large number of important civilians and their families attended. Lt. Col. K. Radhakrishnan, Officer-Commanding, welcomed the gathering and spoke of the Territorial Army in general and of the unit in particular. Immediately after the Public function, PT display, Shoot to Kill Rifle exercise and Gymnastics were put on by the trainees and won the appreciation of all present. L/Hav. Kuppaswamy, Sep/Cik KK John and Sep Rajan, the best trainees of the unit were awarded with a wrist watch each presented by the Madras Government. The unit also distributed prizes to the three best Recruits of the year.

117 INF BN (TA), Tiruchirappalli.—The following Training Camps were held :—

- (a) Recruit Training.
- (b) Annual Training.

The following civil Government servants who are on the part time strength participated in the Annual Camp Training including collective training :—

3 Officers, 1 JCO and 42 OR.

*TA Day Celebration 1967.*—The Territorial Army day was celebrated on the 18th November 1967.

A largely attended public meeting was arranged in 117 Inf Bn (TA) by the citizens of Tiruchirappalli which was presided over by the Assistant Collector. During this function three wrist watches donated by the Government of Madras were presented by the Assistant Collector to the three winners in the following events:—

- (1) Best shot.
- (2) Best in drill.
- (3) Best in kit layout.

An exhibition was arranged by 117 Inf Bn (TA) in which all Inf Weapons and other equipments were displayed. The general public evinced keen interest and the exhibition was quite popular.

A Malayalam drama entitled "Divya Bali" was staged by the unit personnel from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. which was very much appreciated.

The programme was covered by the All-India Radio and was broadcast as a special edition of the Radio Newsreel from Tiruchirappalli Station of the All-India Radio.

### Translation.

The Translation Department has assumed a significant role after the dawn of Independence. The political freedom attained by the people in 1947 released the regional languages from the clutches of the foreign domination and also nourished them with love and proper emotion.

In Tamilnad, Tamil was introduced as the Official Language in the year 1956. Since then, the importance and quality of translation are steadily growing and the Department has become an inevitable one in the wheel of the Secretariat Administration.

During the year, 21 State Bills, Ordinances, etc., 14 State Acts, 1,014 items of Rules, Codes and other notifications about 2,000 Assembly and Council Questions and about the same number of draft answers and note for supplementaries to the Legislature Questions were translated into Tamil.

With the assumption of office by the new Ministry, this year a new item of work devolved on this Department and that was the translation of the voluminous notes for supplementaries to Legislature Questions. As usual, all the Budget publications were brought out in Tamil alongside of the English publications, for the use of the members of the Legislature during the Budget discussions. Supplementary Demands, Publications and Speeches were translated into Tamil during this year. There was phenomenal increase in the number of Policy Speeches of Ministers presenting the various Demands and papers placed on the Table of the House, which had to be rendered into Tamil with the utmost expedition and distributed to the members. Draft replies to petitions in Tamil, received by the Departments of Secretariat, were also sent to this Department for scrutiny as per the recent directive of the Government under the

scheme to introduce Tamil at the Secretariat level and in some cases, this Department itself prepared such Tamil versions of the replies, whenever such assistance was specifically sought for.

Hindi petitions letters, etc., from private individuals and other Communications in Hindi from the Government of India and other State Governments were translated into English and sent to concerned Departments for necessary action as expeditiously as possible, since a Hindi Translation Assistant was appointed in this Department itself from June 1966. Translation of materials in the minority languages such as Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu into Tamil and vice versa was also attended to in this Department.

#### List of Important Events in 1967

- |                                    |     |   |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 5th January 1967                   | ..  | Inauguration of State Conference of College Planning Forums by Chief Minister.                                  |
| 6th January 1967                   | ..  | Laying of foundation for Madras Refineries and Fertilisers Plant at Manali by Prime Minister.                   |
| Do.                                | ..  | Prime Minister addressed the State Conference of College Planning Forums College Students Rally.                |
| 7th January 1967                   | ..  | Inauguration of Madurai Milk Project by Prime Minister.   |
| Do.                                | ..  | Opening of Hindustan Photo Films Factory at Ootacamund by Prime Minister.                                       |
| 12th January 1967                  | ..  | Commissioning of the Second Phase of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project by the Prime Minister.                         |
| 4th February 1967                  | ..  | Inauguration of the first cross-Bar Telephone Exchange of 5000 Lines in Madras City by the Governor of Madras.  |
| 15th, 18th and 21st February 1967. |     | Dates of Poll for Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in Madras State.                                    |
| 6th March 1967                     | ..  | Assumption of Office by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Ministry of Madras State headed by Thiru C. N. Annadurai. |
| 15th March 1967                    | ... | The First Session of the New Assembly commenced.  |

- 17th March 1967 .. Election of Thiru Si. PA. Aditanar as Speaker by the Madras Assembly.
- Do. .. -- Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, addressed the Joint Session of the Madras Legislature.
- 1st April 1967 -- Introduction of new filing system of Registration of Documents in Madras State.
- 7th April 1967 .. Discussion on Ground Water Investigation and Mineral Development Projects for Madras State by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Public Works Minister, with the U.N. Resident Representative in India.
- Do. .. -- Inauguration of World Health Day by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Basha, Minister for Public Health.
- 14th April 1967 .. Releasing of the first volume of Law Lexicon in Tamil by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law.
- 16th April 1967 .. Inauguration of the new Pesticide Unit of Tata Fisan Industries, Ltd., by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, at the Industrial Estate, Ambattur.
- 16th April 1967 -- Laying of Foundation by the Chief Minister for combined Court House for Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts at Madurai.
- 4th May 1967 -- Inauguration of the first Poly Vinyl Chloride Resins of South India at Mettur by Chief Minister.
- 15th May 1967 -- Coming into force of the " Rupee-a-measure Rice Scheme " in the rationed areas of Madras and Coimbatore Cities.
- 16th May 1967 -- The 57th Madras State Educational Conference held at Ootacamund.

- 6th June 1967 -- Opening of the Tyre Retreading Factory of the Anamalais Retreading Corporation at Guindy by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works.
- Do. -- Visit of the Soviet Film Delegation to Madras.
- 11th June 1967 ... Inauguration of Sale of Milk to the Public at Madurai Dairy by the Chief Minister.
- 16th June 1967 .. Assumption of charge as Governor of Madras by Sardar Ujjal Singh. Acting Governor of Madras, on the resignation of H.H. Maharaja Thiru Jayachamaraja Wadiyar.
- 17th June 1967 .. Presentation of the Budget for the year 1967-68 at the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council, by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.
- 12th July 1967 .. Laying of Foundation-stone of a Housing Colony for Palm-gur Workers at Kumarappapuram near Madras by Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration.
- 20th July 1967 .. Seminar on Panchayat Development held at Gummudipoondi.
- 26th July 1967 .. Inauguration of the Eleventh Meeting of the Madras State Fishermen's Research Council by Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture at "Fish-land", Chetput.
- 1st August 1967 .. Inauguration of the phased scheme of Nationalisation of Medium distance bus routes in the State by the Chief Minister.
- 2nd August 1967 .. Inauguration of the Sub-station of Madras Electricity System at Cheyyar by Thiru V. R. Nedunchelzyan, Minister for Education and Industries.
- 4th August 1967 .. Inauguration of the "Free Text Books Scheme" of the Corporation of Madras by the Chief Minister.

- 5th August 1967 .. Conference to discuss rehabilitation of Ceylon Repatriates held at Rajaji Hall. Chief Ministers of Southern States and Union Minister for Rehabilitation took part.
- Do. .. Erection of the First Boiler under Ennore Thermal Station by the Minister for Industries.
- 7th August 1967 .. Annual Conference of Collectors held at Tiruchirappalli.
- Do. .. Madras State Police Officers' Conference held at Tiruchirappalli.
- 15th August 1967 .. Inauguration of the Central Kitchen for the Midday Meals Scheme by the Chief Minister at Sekkadu, Poonamallee High Road.
- 16th August 1967 .. Inauguration of the Prosperity Brigade in the City by the Chief Minister.
- 26th August 1967 .. Opening of the new Buildings of Dharmapuri Collectorate by Chief Minister.
- 27th August 1967 .. Arrival of King and Queen of Sikkim to Madras on a visit to State.
- 29th August 1967 .. Inauguration of the Annual Conference of National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO by the Minister for Education and Industries.
- 15th September 1967. Presentation of a model of Urur School building built by the City Prosperity Brigade to the Chief Minister by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A.
- 16th September 1967. Inauguration of Family Planning fortnight by Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras.
- 19th September 1967. Inauguration of first stage of Cooum Improvement Scheme by the Chief Minister.
- 2nd October 1967 .. Inauguration of Subsidised Milk Scheme at Madurai by Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food.

- 4th October 1967 .. All-India Cadastral Survey Conference began at Ootacamund.
- 11th October 1967 .. Union Minister Thiru Jagjivan Ram sends out from Thanjavur the first train-load of paddy obtained by the revolutionary process of double-crop pattern in Cauvery Delta.
- 16th October 1967 .. Inauguration of the Working Women's Hostel at Madras by Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare.
- 26th October 1967 .. Inauguration of the Second Inter-national Campaign for Museums by the Chief Minister.
- 24th November 1967. The Second Session of the Assembly commenced.
- 13th December 1967. Visit of King of Laos and Princess of Laos to Madras.

# MADRAS STATE

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles  
(1 : 20,27,520)



