



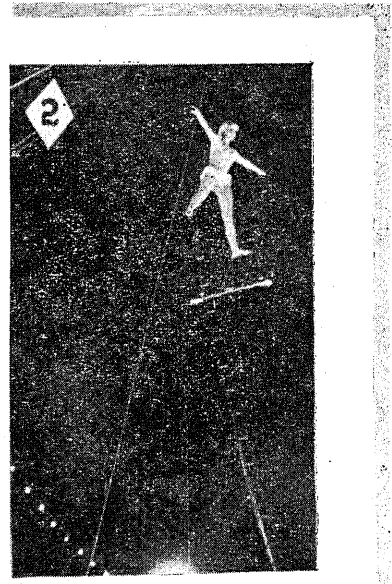
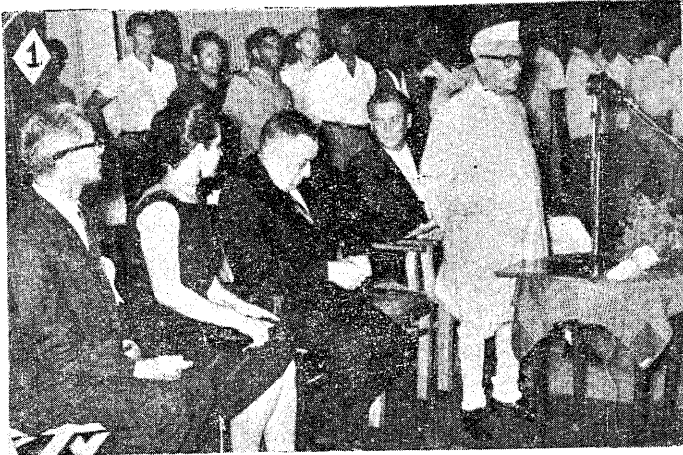
MADRAS
Information

APRIL - 1964

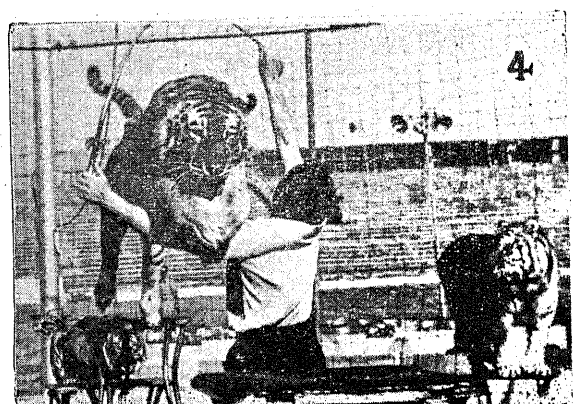
PRICE - 20 N.P.

Soviet Circus

IN THE CITY



1. The Governor inaugurates the show
2. An artiste in action
3. Governor greets the artistes
4. Taming the Tiger
5. Eeautiful Belles of the circus



No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.



MADRAS

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Volume XVIII

APRIL 1964

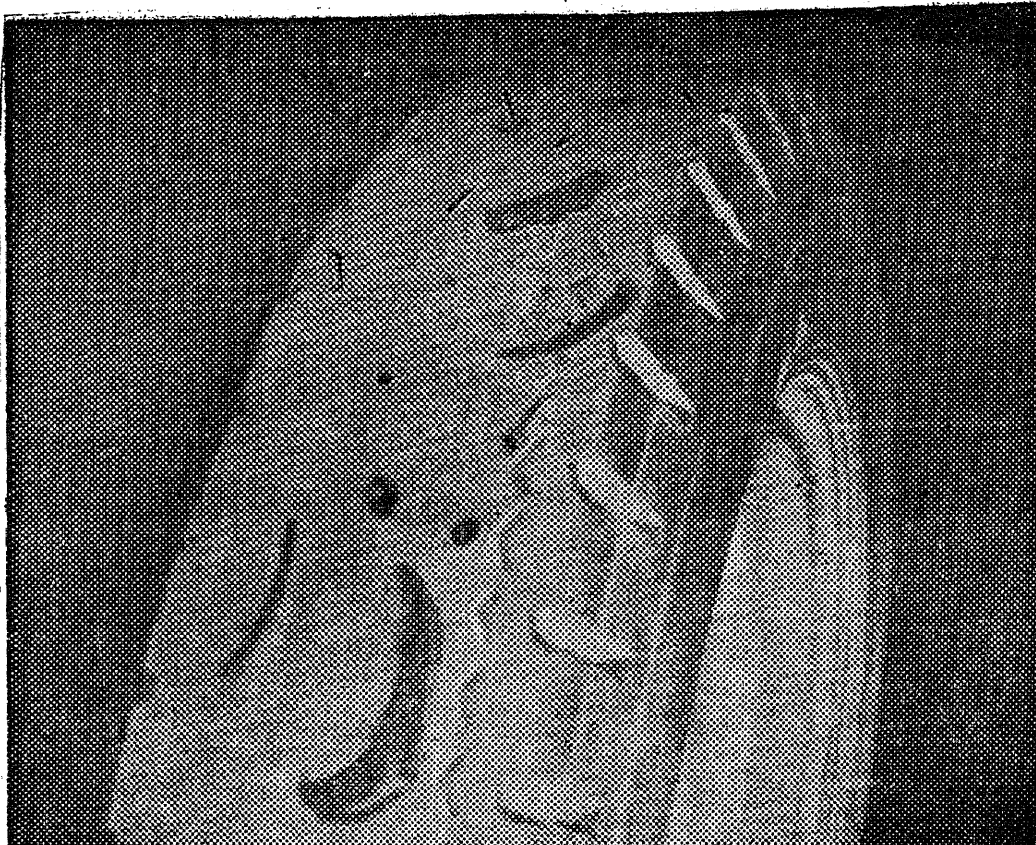
No. 4

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. State Plan—Mid-Term Appraisal.. .. . —Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras.	3
2. Madras Budget—Free Secondary Education for all.	6
3. Parambikulam—Aliyar Project	17
4. The Central Budget—New Taxes in a nutshell	21
5. Housing Schemes —D. Gnanavolivu, Chairman, State Housing Board, Madras.	25
6. Motor Vehicles Administration	29
7. Training of Poultry Farmers in Government Poultry Farms. —Dr. I. D. Mantramurthy, Director Animal Husbandry, Madras.	33
8. Employment drive for Harijans and Adivasis	36

This Month's Cover :

For the second time Madras will have a Maharajah as its Governor. The Maharajah of Mysore, who is to succeed Sri Bismuram Medhi, is a scholar-statesman who radiates light, wisdom and friendliness and is popular with the classes as well as the masses. A lover of art, a Connoisseur and patron of music and a philosopher, the Maharajah of Mysore enjoys already the love and esteem of the people of the South, particularly of the people of Madras State.



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If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre, you would be shocked at the nails, horse-shoes, stones and glass pieces embedded inside. These pieces pierce the casing and weaken it. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous pieces. Then the injuries are skilfully repaired, to strengthen the casing. Only then is Camel-back tread rubber bonded firmly on to the tyre.

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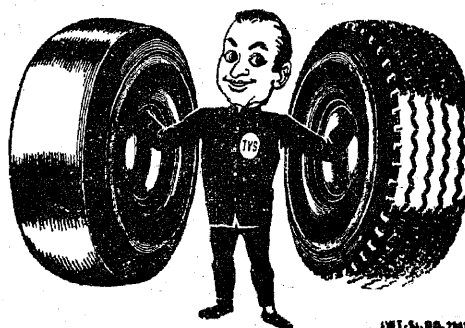
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3



STATE PLAN

Mid-Term appraisal

PROGRESS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister, Madras.

A mid-term review of the Third Five-Year Plan relating to Madras State has revealed the State's ability to fulfil "an apparently larger Plan" which will be "Quite Modest" in dimensions compared to the needs of the people.

The review undertaken by the Madras Government has expressed satisfaction over the progress of the Plan schemes in the State. It says that the implementation of the Third Plan in the State has been according to schedule and in certain vital sectors even ahead of schedule.

India's efforts at planned economic development have attracted worldwide attention, for they are unique in seeking intensive development of our economy within a democratic framework. We cannot employ strait jacket methods adopted elsewhere for enforcing restraints on consumption or stimulating production, but have to rely largely on persuasion. We have to educate the people on the objectives of the Plan in order to secure their enlightened co-operation and the debate and discussion in this House should be directed towards that purpose. While assigning a dominant role to the public sector, we have allowed sufficient scope for private initiative and investment. The Plans have to function in this country, within the framework of a federal constitution with its delimitation of the separate and specific responsibilities of the Centre and the State. Planning, however, has to cover all developmental activities and has therefore tended to blur the distinction between Federal and State functions. The process of planning during the last decade has underlined the need for close and continuous co-ordination between the policies of the State and the Central Governments. The success we have so far achieved is due, in a large measure, to the realisation of the importance of such consultation and co-ordination. The large share which Central assistance plays in financing the State's Plans, is but one aspect of this recognition that the State and Central Governments are partners in carrying out the tasks embodied in our Plans.

The appraisal we are now making should not merely be a survey of the past, but should also be a call for the future. We are focussing attention on the short comings or difficulties noticed in the implementation of the Plan not to offer excuses nor to apportion blame, but to find ways and means of overcoming them, so that the targets laid down in the Plan could be realised.

A fair record

This State has always had a fair record in the implementation of Plans. The First Plan was of the order of Rs. 86 crores. Since this was a period of acute scarcity of building materials such as cement, steel and machinery the performance was only 93 per cent. The Second Plan was conceived on more ambitious lines and the proposed outlay was Rs. 152 crores. But we were able to improve on this target in the course of the Plan and our final outlay was Rs. 188 crores or 24 per cent higher than the original target. Our performance in the current Plan has been encouraging and gives warrant for the hope that we will be able to fulfil the Plan in full in financial as well as in physical terms, and in fact exceed the targets by an appreciable margin in certain crucial sectors. Of the total Plan provision of Rs. 291 crores, we would have utilised Rs. 177 crores or 61 per cent of the Plan by the end of the current year. For the first year of the Plan, the outlay as fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission was



Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President, who laid the foundation stone of the Hostel Building for the Kanya Gurukula on 14th February 1964 at Tiruvotriyur is seen in the picture speaking on the occasion. Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Health, presided.

Rs. 47.5 crores, while the actual performance was of the order of Rs. 50 crores. For 1962-63, the Planning Commission originally fixed the outlay at Rs. 55 crores, but due to accelerated execution of schemes, we were able to record a performance of Rs. 58.7 crores. The pace of execution of schemes has been further stepped up in the current year with the result that against a target of Rs. 60 crores fixed by the Planning Commission, our outlay in the current year will be well over Rs. 68 crores. We have now fixed the size of the next year's Plan at Rs. 70.5 crores, but this is quite likely to be exceeded as in previous years. The outlay for the final year cannot be anything less than Rs. 76 crores. On these trends, the total outlay for the whole Plan period may well be about Rs. 325 crores, against the original provisions of only Rs. 291 crores. We may take some satisfaction from the fact that Madras is among the very few States where the Plan is being implemented a little in advance of schedule. This is due in a large measure, to the fact that we have played the part expected of us in mobilising resources for the Plan. When the size of the Third Plan of the State was fixed at Rs. 291 crores, the Centre promised financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 190 crores, leaving it to the State to find the balance of Rs. 101 crores. On the current forecast of resources the contribution of the State will be of the order of Rs. 125 crores and will thus exceed the target originally set by about Rs. 24 crores. Even so there is still a gap in resources for fulfilling the bigger Plan of Rs. 325 crores. It should be our endeavour to bridge this gap by intensifying Small Savings and tightening up the machinery for gathering existing revenues.

Bigger size of the Plan

I would like to stress here that the increase in the size of the Plan, apart from the normal escalation in costs, is due in a large measure, to the inclusion of a number of new schemes such as the Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, the second stage of the Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme and the widening of the scope of some

of the programmes under General Education, Technical Education and Minor Irrigation. The physical targets achieved under different heads of development, as explained in the publication circulated to the Honourable Members do give us a measure of satisfaction. The targets originally laid down in such vital sectors as Power, Minor Irrigation, Technical Education and General Education will all be appreciably exceeded and thus a higher growth potential would have been created.

In regard to agricultural production too, about which some concern has recently been expressed, the measures implemented in the current Plan period have resulted in the creation of additional production potential to the extent of 5.37 lakhs of tons of foodgrains in the first two years. The seasonal factor does play a dominant role in determining the levels of agricultural production in any year. The levels of productivity in this State are appreciably higher than the national average. Even so further increases which are both necessary and possible, can be secured by a larger and more scientific use of fertilizers. The main endeavour in the remaining two years of the Plan should be to streamline the present arrangements for the

OIL REFINERY A CERTAINTY

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam in his reply to the debate in the Assembly, assured the House that the oil refinery in the public sector, the Salem steel plant and the atomic plant for power generation were all "certainties".

The Madras Government has initiated proceedings to acquire land for the Sethusamudram project, the scheme, however, technically belonged to the Fourth Plan.

The Chief Minister said eternal consumer vigilance alone would keep prices in check. The State Government was taking all steps to hold the price line in consultation with Central Government. He admitted that production had fallen on account of off-seasonal rains in Thanjavur district, but this had not affected the overall production and the State did not have any deficit.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam maintained that employment opportunities had increased in the State. He told the Communist leader that the Government could not freeze expansion of educational facilities simply because creation of venues of employment for the educated could not keep pace with it.

NO NEED FOR STATE PLANNING BODY

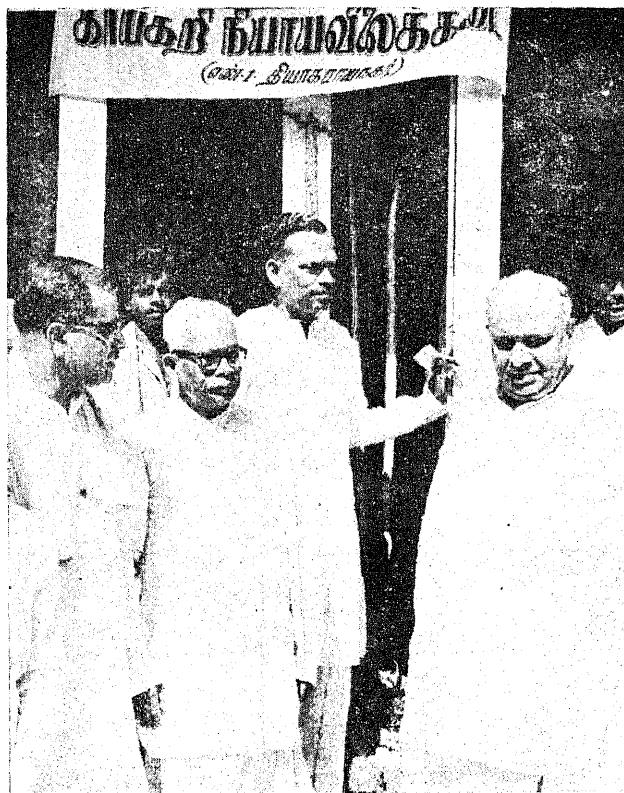
Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam told the House that the Centre wanted the States to have the iron Planning Boards but the Madras Government felt this was not necessary. He said such a planning body at the State level might only lead to clashes between the State experts and the Planning Commission experts in the formulation and inclusion of schemes in the Plans. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam stated that the States and the Central Government were partners in bringing about the economic development of the country.

provision of credit to the farmers including lessees, and thereby create conditions for the increased application of fertilizers.

Inherent difficulties

In making an appraisal of the difficulties in the fulfilment of the Plan, such as shortage of foreign exchange or scarcity of materials like cement and steel or shortage of skilled personnel or even rise in levels of prices, we should remember that these difficulties are inherent in the very process of planning. The whole objective of economic planning is to ensure a rate of growth higher than what could be secured in a self-regulating *laissez faire* economy. In a slow growing or stagnant economy there will not be shortages or pressure on prices, for such an economy does not put forth the maximum efforts that it is capable of. Planning, on the other hand, takes note of the resources available and seeks to ensure that they are stretched to the maximum possible extent in achieving certain pre-determined objectives. In this process, naturally, stresses and strains develop. While we should take note of these difficulties and seek to overcome them, it will be short-sighted to think in terms of slowing down the Plans or of pruning the outlays.

During the three Plan periods, we have made appreciable strides in all sectors, agriculture, industry—



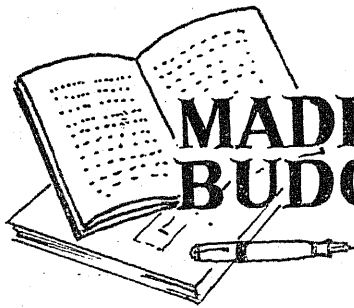
The first Fair Price Vegetables Shop was declared open by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at T.Nagar, Madras, on 20th February 1964. Sri N. S. S. Manradiair, Minister for Food presided

big and small—irrigation and power, general education and technical education and social services, such as medical relief and public health. But in an under-developed country with its low levels of income and consumption, the needs and expectations of the people are naturally many. As we fulfil the targets of a Plan and ensure higher standards of living, fresh hopes are aroused and we have got to reach out towards still higher targets. We should not feel disheartened about this continuing gap between achievements and rising expectations of the people, for it is a natural and healthy phenomenon in a planned economy wedded to the ideals of democracy. Each Plan imparts new dynamism to the economy and gives us fresh confidence in our ability to achieve results by functioning in a co-ordinated and united way.

Your Discipline is

India's Strength

6



MADRAS BUDGET

Free Secondary Education for all

The State Budget for 1964-65 presented by the Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam to the State Assembly shows a deficit of Rs. 3.34 crores.

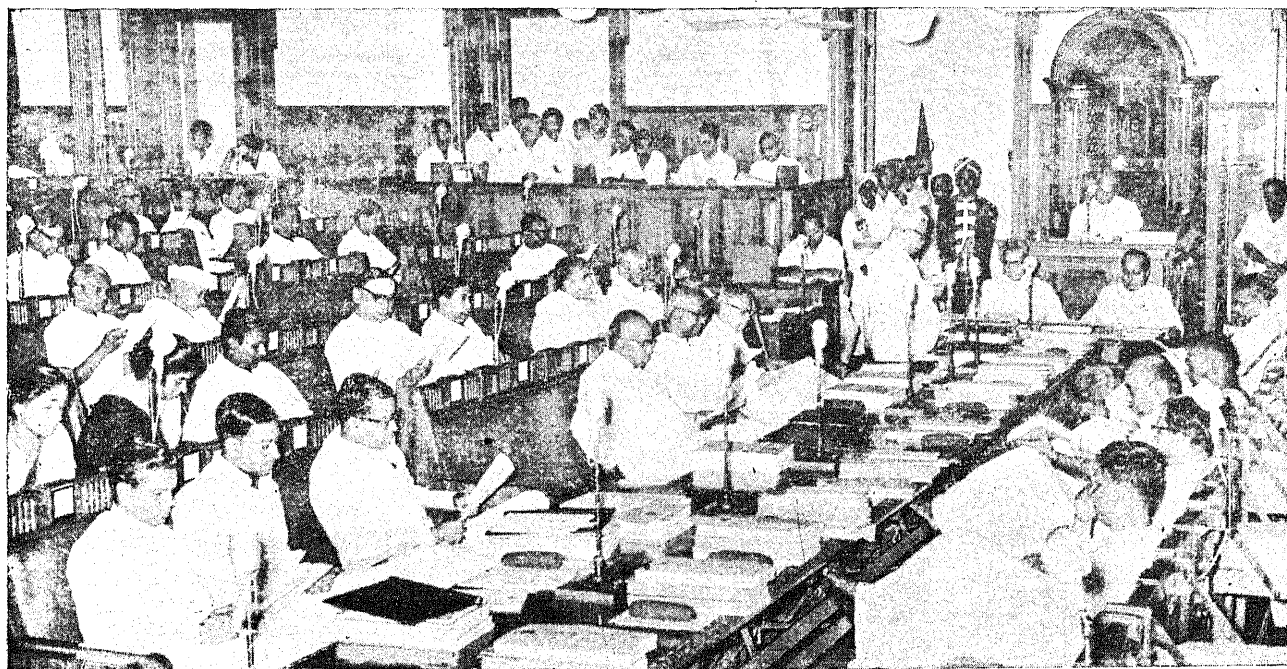
The Revenue deficit is estimated at Rs. 138.49 crores.

The Accounts for 1962-63 and the Revised Estimates for the current year are also before the House. My last Budget was presented under the shadow of the emergency caused by the Chinese aggression and reflected, in a measure, the impact of the emergency on the State's resources and expenditure. The decision of the Central Government, in the context of the National Emergency, to limit the assistance for the Plan for the current year to more or less the same level as in 1962-63 affected the State's resources. At the same time, the State Government had to assume certain additional responsibilities for strengthening general administration and organising civil defence. Increased provision had to be made for the strengthening of the Police force, particularly the Armed Reserves. We also took steps to form Home Guards and augment the strength of the National Cadet Corps. Taking note of the combined needs, both of defence and development, we also initiated action for accelerating the programmes for training of skilled manpower. Increased outlays had also to be made for agricultural production and generation of power. I am glad to be able to report that these objectives have, in a large measure, been realised. The units of Special Armed Police which had been sent to forward areas have given a good account of themselves in relieving the Army of some of its responsibilities. The programmes relating to agricultural production have also registered a fair measure of success as brought out in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan. Schemes for generation of power have gathered considerable momentum and some of them are in fact being commissioned ahead of schedule. An additional block of 55 MW of power from Kundah Power Houses I and II is being added to our grid in the current financial year.

While recognising that the best way of supporting defence effort would be to step up developmental programmes, we had however fixed the outlay on the Plan for the current year at the somewhat modest level of about Rs. 60 crores. We did not want to embarrass the Government of India with requests for larger Central assistance at a time of threatened aggression on our frontiers. If the emergency had continued in its acute form, difficulties in getting equipment and building materials might in any case have held up our projects. Fortunately, with the stalemate on our frontiers the worst apprehensions

BENEFITS

- * Five new Colleges will be set up one each in North Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem.
- * The introduction of free Secondary Education for all irrespective of their economic status is the highlight of the Madras Budget.
- * Minimum Service Pension of all retiring Government servants will be fixed at Rs. 20 per month.
- * The minimum Service for eligibility for family Pension in respect of Government Servants dying while in service will be reduced to five years.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras, who is also the Finance Minister is seen presenting the Budget for 1964-65 in the Legislative Assembly on 29th February 1964

did not materialise and we were able to accelerate the pace of execution of important projects like the Kundah and the Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Schemes and the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. This development, though pleasing, has caused some embarrassment to Government for we have been obliged to find resources in the current year for a Plan outlay of well over Rs. 68 crores. The fulfilment of a Plan significantly larger than originally budgeted for, has naturally caused considerable strain on the Government's ways and means. These difficulties are being overcome with the co-operation of the Planning Commission and the Government of India, both of whom are deeply appreciative of the rapid progress we are making on important Plan Projects.

The Budget Speeches in previous years had dwelt at length on the progress of schemes included in the Plan, and naturally so, because the Budget is now an instrument for the realisation of the objectives and targets of the Plan. But as the House has only two days back been given a detailed account of the progress of the Plan during the debate on Mid-Term Appraisal, I shall content myself with the observation that the Plan is being fulfilled according to schedule and that in fact some of the core projects are well ahead of schedule.

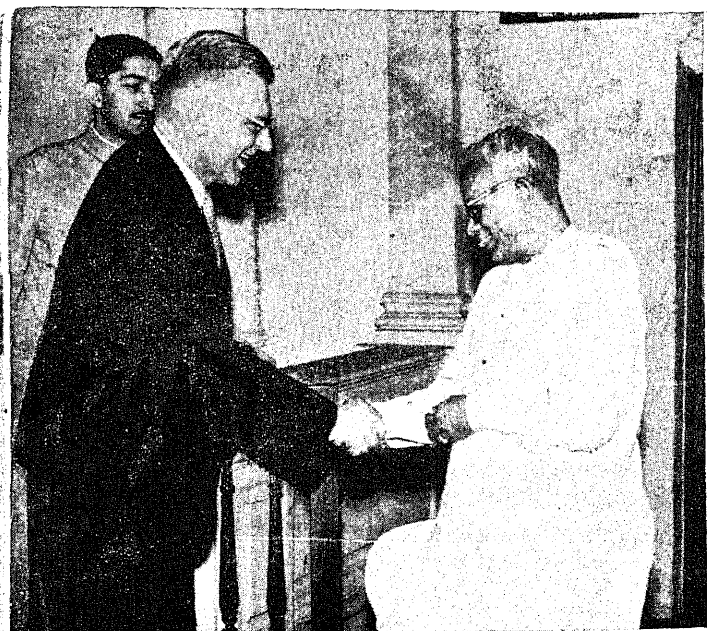
Stresses and strains

I am aware that while there is wide-spread satisfaction about the fulfilment of the Plans, there is a measure of concern about the stresses and strains which the

Madras Budget at a glance

RUPEES IN LAKHS.				
Accounts 1962-63.	Budget 1963-64.	Revised 1963-64.	Budget 1964-65.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Revenue	117.97	124.45	130.98	138.48
Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	121.81	127.19	134.00	140.82
Deficit	3.84	2.74	3.02	2.34

Plan has thrown up. In a *laissez faire* economy, in the absence of Central planning, no conscious efforts are made to secure the maximum possible rate of growth with the available resources. A planned economy, on the other hand, seeks to assess all the resources available and get the best out of them. A Plan also takes a longterm view of the economy and endeavours to raise the level of investment in key sectors beyond the levels considered necessary by the immediate needs of the present. To illustrate my point, we did not originally think of taking up the second stage of the Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme costing about Rs. 700 lakhs or the Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme costing Rs. 775 lakhs. If there had been no planned or conscious attempt to match the generation of power with the growing requirements of industry, these schemes could have been postponed and consequently, there might have been no need to find the



To meet Mr. Philips Talbot, Assistant Secretary of State, United States of America, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, held a tea party at the Governor's Room in the Secretariat on 3rd March 1964. The picture shows the Chief Minister receiving Mr. Talbot

additional resources for them. But a national plan, with predetermined objectives, seeks to drive the economy to the maximum level of effort it is capable of, and thus necessarily causes a measure of strain. These strains are reflected in various forms—shortage of foreign exchange, shortage of essential building materials and rising prices. Such difficulties are natural when we aim at a high rate of growth. The Plan lays emphasis on basic producer industries involving long gestation period for building up the growth-potential of the economy. Large outlays on steel plants or heavy electrical industries do not yield results in the short run, but are vital for long-term growth. During the construction period, this large capital outlay flows out as money incomes into different hands and competes for the limited supply of consumer goods and pushes up prices.

Price spurt

I am aware that this rise in prices, particularly of rice in the City, has caused hardship to large sections of our people. There is reason to hope that a part of this rise in the price of rice in the City in recent weeks is due to interruptions in the normal flow of Nellore rice for which people of the middle class in the City have cultivated a special taste. The rise in price would ease when the normal flow is resumed. We have always kept in view the fact that a growing population and a Plan with its large investment programmes will necessarily lead to some rise in the levels of prices and that corrective action may be called for from time to time to minimise hardship to the vulnerable sections of the people. We had initiated last year a big programme for a net-work of consumers' co-operative stores for the general public as well as the organised labour in factories and plantations. This programme is being continued with renewed emphasis in the current year and will be extended to larger towns.

The Supplementary Estimates accepted by this House in January embodied a substantial provision of Rs. 81 lakhs for the promotion of these consumers' co-operative stores. To mitigate the hardships of urban dwellers in the short run, we have also set up 300 fair price shops which are supplied with stocks drawn from central reserves.

Procurement

We have just initiated a programme for procurement of 1 lakh tons of rice from millers and dealers and about 10,000 tons have already been secured. The only effective long-term remedy for this persistent pressure on prices is, increased production. That is why we have assigned the highest priority to agricultural production in the plan. We should recognise, at the same time, that in our country, with the majority of population dependent on agriculture, and desirous of a measure of improvement in their current low level of living, the regulation of prices of foodgrains is a complex problem. The interests of producers in securing a reasonable

Revenue and expenditure

RUPEES IN LAKHS.				
	Accounts 1962-63.	Budget 1963-64.	Revised 1963-64.	Budget 1964-65.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Receipts—				
Opening balance ..	2.52	73	25	40
Revenue surplus ..	..	..	..	..
Open market loans ..	13.25	..	..	13.00
Loans from the Centre.	35.11	45.64	56.21	50.68
Other loans ..	3.06	1.50	1.79	1.72
Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank (Net).	..	1.91	3.32	..
Net Receipts under Deposits and Remit- tances (including Contingency Fund).	1.31	7.64	11.19	3.94
Total ..	55.25	57.42	72.77	69.74
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit ..	3.84	2.74	3.02	2.34
Capital Expenditure.	18.94	18.87	22.94	24.04
Loans and Advances (Net).	15.20	13.81	24.27	19.82
Repayment of Central loans.	..	..	..	..
Repayment of Market loans.	13.75	15.00	15.53	20.00
Repayment of loans to autonomous bodies.	1.60	6.21	6.24	2.68
Repayment of Ways and Means Advances to the Reserve Bank.	28	39	37	46
..	1.39	..	..	..
Closing Balance ..	25	40	40	40
Total ..	55.25	57.42	72.77	69.74

return for all their efforts and investments and the interests of the urban dwellers have to be reconciled in a manner fair to both. In this context there is a widespread feeling that the trade in foodgrains should be so regulated as to protect the interests, both of the producer and of the consumer. The reference to this subject in the recent session of Bhubaneswar Congress is ample recognition of the fact that the Governments at the Centre and the State are alive to this problem and the need for finding an early solution thereof.

Trade margin

We should evolve a policy which would assure reasonably stable and adequate prices for the agriculturist for his produce with due regard to the additional outlays such as on larger use of fertilisers, essential for raising the level of production, and also the increase in cost of cultivation.

At the same time, we should ensure that the traders at wholesale and retail levels are allowed only the minimum margins with due regard to the services rendered by them. We have set up a Price Vigilance Cell in the Board of Revenue for keeping trends in prices under close and continuous study and the data collected by this organisation should be of help in the determination of such margins. The setting up of a larger number of rice mills and other processing plants in the co-operative sector should also yield valuable data and help in regulating the market.

I would however like to emphasise again that the regulation of trade in foodgrains should not in any manner impair the incentives for increased production by farmers. It should suffice if by regulating the profit margins of traders we ensure that prices of foodgrains do not rise above a particular level. There is no need for Government to take over trading in foodgrains. Such a course of action may cause hardship to the farmers. Under the arrangements outlined by me the consumers will be enabled to get foodgrains within a range of prices fixed by the Government. At the same time the interests of producers will not be prejudicially affected. Such fixation of prices will have to be enforced by adequate sanctions against those who fail to conform to the minimum and maximum prices. Such a policy while leaving the private traders and millers in the field, will nevertheless ensure that their activities are not merely guided by the motive of making large profits, but also conform to public policy. This Government owes its allegiance to the Congress ideology which has been summed up as one of democratic socialism at the recent Bhubaneswar Congress. In such an economy there will still be a place for the private sector but it will have to function within the framework of the Plan accepted by the community and in a manner which will promote the interests of the society. The evolution

of food policy on these lines for the country as a whole is primarily the responsibility of the Government of India. I have however chosen to share with the House some of my thoughts on this policy in view of their importance for the well being of the people of the State.

Social security

The rise in prices causes hardship to the fixed income groups in the society, particularly the employees of the State Government, in whose welfare the Government have a special interest. In line with the current thinking of the Government of India, the State Government have also felt that the interests of the fixed income groups are best served by a programme of social security which, to begin with, may cover the employees in the public sector. The Liberalised Pension Scheme which this Government adopted in 1960 represented the first social security measure for the benefit of the employees of the State Government. As this House is aware, this scheme, apart from assuring a pension and gratuity for the Government servants at the time of retirement, also made a provision for the families of Government servants dying in harness after certain minimum years of service or immediately after retirement. The Government have now decided on further liberalisation of these provisions. Under the existing orders, an employee is normally expected to complete a service of not less than 20 years for his family to become eligible for the benefit of a family pension. The duration of the pension is also limited to a maximum period of 10 years or 5 years after the date of superannuation of the Government servant, whichever is earlier.

Family pension

The minimum service for eligibility for family pension in respect of Government servants dying while in service will now be reduced to 5 years. The family pension will be calculated at varying rates depending upon the emoluments of the employee but a minimum of Rs. 20 per mensem will however be assured. The family pension will be admissible in the case of a widow of the

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman, Legislative Council, who inaugurated the Exhibition of French Decorative Art on 18th February 1964 at Rajaji Hall, is seen in the picture witnessing the exhibits



Government servant up to the date of her death or remarriage and, in case of minor son until he attains the age of 18 years and in the case of unmarried daughter up to 21 years of age or marriage, whichever is earlier. The pensions awarded under this scheme will not be payable to more than one member of the employee's family at the same time. Following the similar scheme of the Government of India, the employees will be required to surrender out of their Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity the equivalent of two months' pay as their contribution to the scheme. The liberalisation of family pension scheme on these lines will provide a measure of security to the families of Government servants and I am sure that the House will welcome this concession.

Minimum pension

The Government have also decided to enlarge the retirement benefits of Government servants in another respect. As the House is aware, under the Old Age Pension Scheme, the monthly pension has been fixed at Rs. 20. There are still a large number of retired Government employees who get inclusive of the temporary increase granted to them a monthly pension of less than Rs. 20. The Government have therefore decided that the minimum service pension of all retiring State Government servants should be fixed at Rs. 20 per mensem inclusive of the temporary increase already granted. In deciding on the eligibility for the benefit of minimum pension, however, the commuted portion of the pension, if any, will also be added to the pension already being drawn.

Old age pension

Similar social security schemes may eventually have to cover the other sections of the society as well. We have already made a beginning in this direction in this State with the Old Age Pension Scheme, under which all destitutes above the age of 65 now get a monthly pension of Rs. 20. The age-limit is reduced

Soviet film star Zinadi Kirlenko and Director Eatif Abidovicosh Faiziev called on Sri R Venkataraman, Minister for Industries in his Chamber on 19th February 1964. They have come to India in connection with the Soviet film festival that is being organised in premier cities in India.

to 60 in respect of physically handicapped destitutes. Keeping in view the need for administering a social security measure like this in a humane and generous manner, we deliberately waived the need for strict verification of age of applicants with reference to medical certificates or otherwise. We were fully aware of the difficulties of people in rural areas, mostly illiterate, in drawing their pensions from distant treasuries and therefore arrangements have been made to remit the amounts every month by money order at the cost of the Government. Over 62,000 persons have already secured the benefit of Old Age Pension and the Budget provision in this regard in the next year is of the order of Rs. 166 lakhs. The Government of India have recently been evincing some interest in this scheme and we shall, in consultation with them and with their help, explore the possibilities of expanding the coverage and utility of the scheme.

Equality of opportunity

We are wedded to the establishment of a socialist order of society within a democratic framework and this policy has since been reaffirmed at the recent session of the Congress at Bhubaneswar. This Government will endeavour to keep this objective of socialism "based on democracy, dignity of the human individual and social justice" in view in framing its policies. A socialist order of society postulates equal opportunities for all. This Government have always been of the view that economically and socially submerged sections of the population can raise themselves and get access to a better way of living only through education. During the past decade we have accorded the highest priority to the expansion of education at all levels—elementary, secondary and collegiate. We have through special schemes of scholarships and fee concessions, endeavoured to provide opportunities to Harijans and other Backward Classes to raise themselves socially. While Harijans and other Backward Classes were in continuing need of special facilities, the poorer elements in other communities were also in need of help. It is as part of a programme to remove the handicaps of poorer sections of the society in sending their children to schools, that we initiated the Scheme of Midday Meals. From small beginnings the scheme has been expanded gradually so as to cover now over 14 lakhs of children at a cost of about Rs. 168 lakhs per annum to the Government.

Free Secondary education for all

In 1955-56, we made education up to III Form free for all. In 1960, we extended free education up to secondary level to all children whose parents' income was below Rs. 1,200 per annum. In my very first Budget for 1962-63, this income limit for eligibility for free education up to secondary level was further raised to Rs. 1,500 per annum. Besides, children



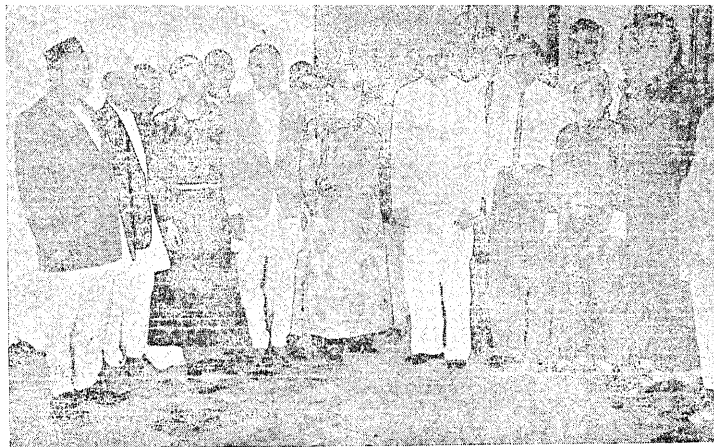
of all non-Gazetted Government servants and employees of local bodies had also been exempted from payment of fee up to the secondary level. A recent estimate has shown that 83 per cent of boys and girls in secondary schools already enjoy the benefit of fee concessions. Among the other children who have not yet secured this benefit the majority belong to families with fixed incomes like employees of the Central Government, industrial workers in the higher grades and employees in the organized private sector. As a measure of relief to this class and in pursuance of a policy of ensuring that no one is denied the opportunities for higher education, on account of domestic circumstances or other causes, the Government have now decided to make education up to secondary level free for all, irrespective of income. No doubt this decision will have far-reaching financial implications and on a rough assessment we have provided for an additional expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs under Secondary Education in the Budget for 1964-65.

New schools

Waiver of school fee may not by itself ensure access to higher education for the poorer sections of society, particularly in rural areas, unless the concessions are also accompanied by a fairly wide-spread dispersal of facilities for higher education. Therefore, we have embarked on a programme of opening of new secondary schools in large numbers. Over 600 high schools have been opened in the last three years, most of them in rural areas, so that the poorer sections who had hitherto remained outside the pale of higher education could now send their children to schools. It is only by higher education that poorer section of society can acquire new skills and move up in the social ladder.

New colleges

Government have also recognized the need for facilities for collegiate education in areas which have been comparatively backward in this respect. We have made provision in the current Budget for the opening of five more colleges, one each in North Madras and the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem. This policy of wide-spread diffusion of opportunities for higher education has to be pursued further. It is in pursuance of this policy that the Government have now decided in principle on the establishment of another University at Madurai. Nothing can be more appropriate than that the first new University which we are seeking to establish after independence should be located in this ancient City of hoary traditions, the centre of Tamil culture from the Sangham Age. An expert committee has been appointed to assess the requirements of buildings and to report on other matters connected with the



An eleven member Sikimese Goodwill and Cultural Delegation met the Industries Minister on 28th February 1964

establishment of the University. Meanwhile, the Government have initiated action for acquisition of a large block of land.

Actuals

I now turn to an analysis of the basic figures which are of relevance in considering the present Budget proposals. The Revised Estimates for 1962-63 revealed a revenue deficit of Rs. 292 lakhs. The actuals now available reveal a further worsening of Rs. 92 lakhs and the year ended with a revenue deficit of Rs. 384 lakhs. Revenue Receipts had registered an increase of Rs. 87 lakhs, but this was more than off-set by a rise of Rs. 179 lakhs in expenditure on revenue account. The increases occurred mostly under heads relating to development services. Significant increases in expenditure are under heads like Medical (Rs. 64 lakhs), Industries (Rs. 67 lakhs), Community Development Projects (Rs. 50 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 35 lakhs) and Pension and other retirement benefits (Rs. 26 lakhs). Part of the increase under the last item is accounted for by Old Age Pension. The range of variations between revised estimates and actuals works out to only 0.8 per cent in respect of revenue receipts and 1.5 per cent in respect of expenditure.

The actuals of capital expenditure at Rs. 18.94 crores was only marginally higher than the revised estimate of Rs. 18.82 crores.

Revenue position

Under deposit heads, in respect of which it is difficult to forecast trends with the same degree of accuracy as in regard to capital and revenue heads, there was an appreciable worsening to the extent of Rs. 393 lakhs. This in turn was largely due to the State Electricity Board's transactions for the year resulting in a net debit of Rs. 517 lakhs reflecting larger payments than anticipated on programmes of power development. Part of the increased outgo under this head was off-set by improvements under 'Civil Deposits' and 'Suspense' heads. There was some improvement under 'Public Debt'

due to the release, almost in full, before the close of the financial year, of the Central assistance due for the Plan and also the grant of an additional loan of Rs. 1 crore to the State Government for the scheme of purchase and distribution of fertilizers. As a result of the variations explained above, the year 1962-63 closed with a cash balance of only Rs. 25 lakhs.

Revenue deficit

In my last Budget Speech, I had estimated that the expenditure in the current year on revenue account would be Rs. 127.19 crores and the receipts Rs. 124.45 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 2.74 crores.

The revised estimates framed on the basis of current trends in receipts and expenditure place the revenue receipts at Rs. 130.98 crores and expenditure at Rs. 134.00 crores revealing a slightly higher revenue deficit of Rs. 3.02 crores. A significant portion of the improvement on revenue side is due to larger receipts anticipated under share of Central Taxes. We will be realising Rs. 972 lakhs as our share of Income-Tax in the current year against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 800 lakhs, including an arrear of Rs. 102 lakhs. There has also been an improvement of Rs. 60 lakhs under share of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties. The grants-in-aid from Government of India for Plan and non-Plan schemes are also Rs. 87 lakhs higher than the figure originally estimated. State Taxes too have maintained their normal growth and we now expect about Rs. 2 crores more from them than anticipated in the Budget Estimates. Of this, an increase of Rs. 170 lakhs occurs under Central Sales Tax reflecting the enhancement in the general rate of the tax from 1 per cent to 2 per cent in the last budget of the Central Government. There is an improvement of nearly a crore of rupees also under Entertainment Tax due to the levy of surcharge by local bodies under the powers vested in them under the Local Authorities Finance Act, 1960. The State Government will not, however, benefit from the increase under this head as bulk of the receipts from Entertainment Tax is statutorily made

over to the local bodies. Increases of a marginal nature are also anticipated under a few of the other State Taxes which will however be offset by a substantial shortfall of Rs. 61 lakhs under 'Stamp Duties' reflecting presumably the decline in transactions in immovable property in rural areas. The practice of under-valuation of properties with a view to evade payment of Stamp Duty legitimately due is still widely prevalent and we will have to devise steps for curbing this anti-social practice.

Expenditure

Turning now to expenditure on Revenue Account, as usual a large portion of the increase is on developmental services. Notable increases occur under Medical (Rs. 80 lakhs), Community Development (Rs. 82 lakhs), Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Rs. 32 lakhs) and Irrigation (Rs. 53 lakhs). Of the increase of Rs. 346 lakhs under non-developmental expenditure a sum of Rs. 84 lakhs represents the increased share of Entertainment Tax payable to local bodies corresponding to the improvement in receipts referred to earlier. We have also had to make a larger provision—to the extent of Rs. 109 lakhs—for payment of interest on Public Debt. There is an increase also of Rs. 39 lakhs under Pensions and other retirement benefits reflecting largely the impact of the Old Age Pension Scheme. Though classified in our accounts as non-developmental expenditure, the outlay under the head should really be reckoned as developmental in nature as it relates to a social security measure of considerable importance. The increases under other heads are of a marginal character and are in keeping with the general policy of the Government of keeping non-developmental expenditure well under control.

Loan advances

The Revised Estimates for the current year place the capital outlay at Rs. 22.94 crores representing an increase on the original provision of a little over Rs. 4 crores. Special mention should be made of an increase of Rs. 115 lakhs for Irrigation Schemes, the additional provision

Bhaktavatsalam Committee on Girls' education met at the Cabinet Room in Madras on 26th February 1964.
Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam presided





The Soviet Parliamentary Delegation visited Madras on 3rd March 1964

for Parambikulam-Aliyar Project alone being Rs. 83 lakhs. We have also stepped up the provision for buildings of the Medical Department by Rs. 11 lakhs and for the buildings of the Education and Technical Education Departments by Rs. 55 lakhs.

The Revised Estimates also disclose an increased provision of over Rs. 11 crores under loans and advances. The bulk of the increase, viz., Rs. 8 crores, is on account of 'Loans to the Electricity Board'. This increased provision reflects in some measure the accelerated execution of power schemes included in the Plan. An additional provision of nearly Rs. 1 crore has also been made for grant of loan to the Housing Board for implementation of various schemes, particularly those relating to bulk acquisition of lands in the neighbourhood of big cities. This increase is offset by receipt of a larger amount as loan from the Life Insurance Corporation for housing schemes.

The increases now visualised in the Revised Estimates under Revenue, Loan and Debt heads have already been covered to a large extent by the two Supplementary Estimates which this House has been pleased to vote. The increases not so covered will be embodied in the Final Supplementary Estimates to be presented to the House in this session.

Higher outlay

On the basis of the Revised Estimates we now anticipate that the outlay on Plan schemes in the current year will be well over Rs. 68 crores as against about only Rs. 60 crores originally visualised. While this substantial increase, reflecting largely accelerated execution of schemes in such vital sectors as Power, Irrigation, Technical Education and Industries, should be a matter for gratification, it has also cast considerable strain on our ways and means in the current year. But we hope that these difficulties could be got over with advance release of Central assistance for the Plan to which we are entitled on the basis of our performance. In view of the rising tempo of execution of schemes, we should be prepared to face such difficulties right through the Plan period.

The Budget for 1964-65 estimates the receipts (at current levels of taxation) at Rs. 137.48 crores and the expenditure on Revenue Account at Rs. 140.82 crores. A revenue deficit of Rs. 3.34 crores is thus disclosed. The Budget Estimates provide for a reasonable measure of growth under Share of Central Taxes as well as under all important State Taxes of an elastic nature like General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax and Electricity Duties.

New schemes

A substantial provision of Rs. 5½ crores has been made in the Budget for new schemes, mostly covered by the Plan. Among the new schemes, special mention may be made of Manimukthanadhi Reservoir Project in Kallakurichi taluk estimated to cost Rs. 91 lakhs. We propose to take up also the Gatana Reservoir Scheme in Ambasamudram taluk at a cost of Rs. 89 lakhs. Approval of the Legislature is now being sought in this Budget in the form of a token provision.

The House is also aware of the decision of the Government to shift the medical college at Kilpauk to Tirunelveli and to construct buildings for the medical college as well as the attached hospital. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in this Budget for meeting the expenditure on the initial stages of this scheme estimated to cost eventually Rs. 150 lakhs. We have also included a provision of about Rs. 5 lakhs in the Budget for purchase of equipment for the 400-bedded block of the new hospital in the campus of the Thanjavur Medical College. A provision of Rs. 285 lakhs has been made for the various urban water-supply schemes in the Plan. Sanction is being accorded for a new water-supply scheme for Villupuram Municipality at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs and an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in this Budget towards the expenditure anticipated in the next year. A provision of Rs. 180 lakhs has been made in the Budget for payment of loans and grants to the Corporation for execution of its water-supply and drainage schemes. During the last few years we have also been extending substantial assistance to the Corporation in the form of loans and grants for the improvement of

some of the main road in the City, including bus routes. In the current Budget a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose. Besides, in view of the growing volume of heavy motor traffic on the main lines of communication in the City, the Government have decided to take over the improvement and maintenance of the stretches lying within City limits of the three National Highways in the City—the Mount Road, the Poonamallee High Road and the Northern Trunk Road. A provision of Rs. 44 lakhs has been made in the Budget on Capital and Revenue Accounts for the improvement and maintenance of these roads to be taken over by Government.

The House is aware that since 1955-56 we have undertaken a systematic programme of construction of quarters for Police personnel with a view to ensure suitable accommodation for 80 per cent of the staff by the end of the Third Plan Period. A sum of Rs. 420 lakhs has already been spent since the inception of the scheme. This programme is being continued in the next year also. Apart from a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for completion of spill-over schemes, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been allotted for sanction of new housing schemes for Police personnel in the coming year. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has also been earmarked for housing to industrial labour. Apart from the construction of tenements in the Industrial Estate at Ambattur, we will take on hand construction of 50 tenements each for industrial workers, at Singanallur, Tiruppur and Kodambakkam.

Welfare of Backward Classes

The welfare of Backward Classes continues to engage the special attention of Government. A provision of about Rs. 1 crore has been made for the various Plan schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. We have accorded high priority to the acquisition of house-sites for the Harijans. In addition to a provision of Rs. 10.50 lakhs in the Plan, an allotment of Rs. 16 lakhs has also been made on the non-Plan side for this purpose. The Honourable Members are aware that Harijans in occu-

pation of private lands are very often subjected to threats of eviction on frivolous grounds and they are in most cases unable to defend themselves in courts of law. The Government have therefore approved a scheme for provision of legal assistance to Harijans in deserving cases. It is obviously difficult to estimate the additional expenditure on account of this measure and the approval of the Legislature is sought in the form of a token provision. We have entrusted the execution of works of local utility like rural water-supply and link roads under the Local Development Works Programme and Community Development Programme to the Panchayat Unions. These works are to be generally executed with an element of local contribution though in the case of water-supply works benefiting Harijans no contribution is necessary. It was represented to Government that there had been a measure of reluctance in taking up works specially benefiting the Harijans. The Government have therefore decided to make a contribution from State funds of 15 per cent for water-supply works and of 10 per cent for link roads and culverts outside the Village Works Grant given to the Panchayat Unions in order to provide a special inducement to Panchayat Unions to take up works benefiting the Harijans. We hope that in view of this provision about 20 per cent of the Village Works Grant will be utilised by the Panchayat Unions for the provision of essential amenities to the Harijans. Funds have been allotted to the extent of Rs. 6½ lakhs for this purpose in the Budget now under consideration.

Re-appraisal

In the re-appraisal of our Plan programmes in the light of the National Emergency, we had deferred the programme of construction of Panchayat Union Office buildings and staff quarters. Having regard to the difficulties experienced in securing suitable accommodation for office as well as staff in some of the Panchayat Union headquarters the Government have decided to revive the programme with a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the next year. Under the Madras Panchayats Act, the maintenance of dispensaries is a statutory responsi-

The Central Citizen's Council, presided over by Smt. Indira Gandhi, Chairman of the Council, in session at Rashtrapathi Bhavan, New Delhi, on 20th February 1964



bility of the Panchayat Unions. The difficulties of some of the Panchayat Unions in making adequate provision for existing dispensaries have been brought to the notice of Government. Government have therefore decided to assist such Panchayat Unions with grants equivalent to 50 per cent of the cost of maintenance of existing dispensaries, subject to a ceiling. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for the payment of such grants.

Government have also felt for some time that better hostel facilities should be provided for the Honourable Members of this House. It is proposed to take on hand shortly the construction of a new Lesilators' Hostel at a cost of about Rs. 45 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Budget towards meeting the anticipated expenditure on the scheme in the next year.

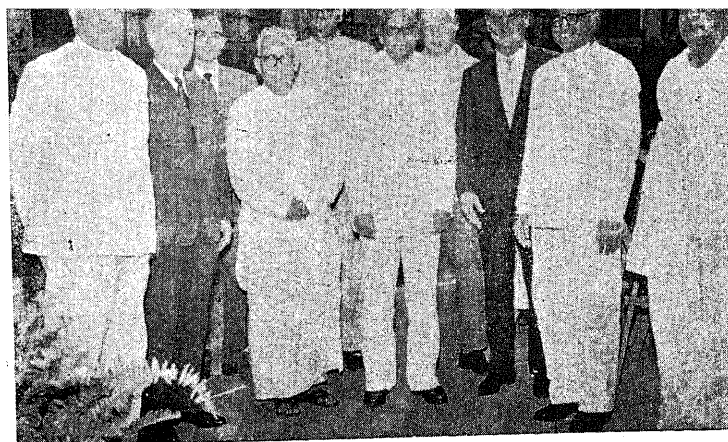
Final outlook

A Plan of Rs. 70.53 crores emerges from the Budget Estimates now before the House. The outlay in the last year of the Plan cannot, on present indications, be less than Rs. 76 crores. As I indicated during the debate on Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan, the outlay on the Third Plan, as a whole, may thus be of the order of Rs. 325 crores. Our administrative machinery is now fully geared to the fulfilment of this Plan and it should be our endeavour to raise the necessary resources so that the Plan schemes which have gathered momentum could all be pushed through. We should endeavour to cover the gap in resources by intensifying Small Savings and stepping up collections under general revenues.

The anticipated revenue deficit of Rs. 334 lakhs for 1964-65 coming in the wake of a revenue deficit of more or less the same order in the current year calls for some remedial action. Government have therefore decided to make some adjustments in the rate of Sales Tax on some commodities.

Tax adjustments

These adjustments are related to the enhancement of the rate of Central Sales Tax effected last year and have become necessary to avoid potential loss of revenue under Central Sales Tax. The general rate of Central Tax was raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent by Central Legislation last year. Section 8 (2) of the Central Sales Tax Act however stipulates that in the case of certain goods classified as declared goods, the tax on inter-State sales shall be calculated at the rate applicable to the sale or purchase of such goods inside the appropriate State. In respect of two declared goods which are of considerable importance in inter-State trade, the present rate under the General Sales Tax is only 1 per cent. The result is that even when these goods are brought by people outside this State on inter-State



Members of the Soviet Parliamentary Delegation are seen with the Chief Minister

sale, the tax can only be 1 per cent and we are thus losing substantial revenues. These two commodities are cotton which is taxed at 1 per cent at the point of last purchase, and cotton yarn which is taxed at 1 per cent at the point of first sale in this State. By raising the levy on cotton and cotton yarn from 1 per cent to 2 per cent, we will not only get increased revenue under General Sales Tax but will also get additional revenue under Central Sales Tax, the incidence of which is on dealers in other States. The Government have therefore decided to increase the levy under Madras General Sales Tax Act on cotton from 1 per cent to 2 per cent at the point of last purchase in the State and on cotton yarn from 1 per cent to 2 per cent at the point of first sale in the State. In keeping with this, the levy on cotton waste, cotton yarn waste and artificial silk fibre yarn and staple fibre yarn (Items 16, 17 and 18 of the First Schedule of the Madras General Sales Tax Act) will also be raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. These changes will take effect from 1st April 1964. The additional revenue from these adjustments in rates is estimated at Rs. 1 crore. The revenue deficit will thus be reduced to Rs. 234 lakhs.

No slackening

The Budget which I have presented has kept in view the need to ensure that the tempo of execution of the developmental programmes does not suffer a setback for want of resources. We could very well have assessed the resources readily available and pruned our programmes accordingly. We should not, however, follow this line of least resistance and sacrifice for present convenience, in the long-term interests of the community. Our approach has been to determine the targets of growth necessary in different sectors and to set out to find the resources. The crucial test which this House should apply in assessing the Budget proposals is whether they assist the State in taking yet another step forward towards the realisation of the important objectives of the Plan. Judged on these standards, the Budget proposals would seem to be best calculated to promote the present and long-term interests of the State and I therefore commend them for the acceptance of this House.

SANGEETHA NATAKA SANGAM'S

AWARD
for Artists



1. Sri M. G. Ramachandran receiving the award

2. Smt. Rajamma gets the award

3. The artistes with the Governor

4. and 5. Smt. Sakuntala and Sri E. Krishna Iyer are seen receiving the awards





PARAMBIKULAM ALIYAR PROJECT

The work on Parambikulam Dam is proceeding according to schedule and the dam is expected to be completed by 1965. The Parambikulam tunnel work has already been completed. Work is in progress in the Sholiar Dam, Tirumurthi Dam and Sarkarpathi tunnel works. The construction of Contour Canal is progressing satisfactorily and is slightly ahead of schedule. The provision of canals with a net work of distributaries is in good progress.

A Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Water Utilisation Board has been set up and a special officer with complementary staff has been appointed to ensure that the water released is utilised in full and that the correct cropping pattern and agricultural practices are adopted in the new ayacuts.

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is the most important scheme now under execution in the State. The multi-purpose Project is designed to utilise the irrigation and power potential of the inter-State rivers in the Western Ghats for the benefit of Madras and Kerala States. The Project envisages the provision of irrigation facilities for 2.4 lakhs of acres in the arid tracts of Coimbatore district and would besides assist Chittur area of Kerala State. The Project will also render possible production of power to the tune of 180 M.Ws. The Project which has been taken on hand after obtaining the concurrence of Kerala Government is a fine symbol of inter-State co-operation.

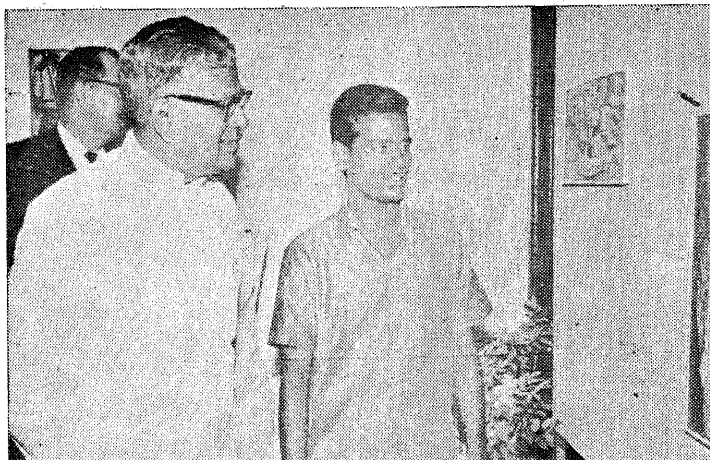
Seven dams

It involves the construction of seven dams, on weir, 15 miles of tunnels, 174 miles of lined canals, 400 miles of lined branch channels and distributaries and 600 miles of field tributaries. The cost of the Project originally estimated at about Rs. 35 crores is under revision due to modifications in designs in increasing the scope of the Project, increase in cost of acquisition of lands and rise in cost of cement, steel and building materials.

The programme of construction of the Project has been so phased that the benefits resulting from the project will begin to accrue on completion of each stage of the

construction. In first phase the Aliyar Dam has been completed and water made available to 17,500 acres of land utilising the flows available in the Aliyar catchments. In the second stage, as soon as the work in Tunacadavu and Parambikulam Reservoirs is substantially completed, water can be made available for irrigating the full extent of 36,000 acres in Aliyar Basin. This stage is expected to be completed by January 1965 when the Sarkarpathi Power House will go into commission. As soon as work in Tirumurthi Dam gets completed by about June 1965, a further extent

Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, who inaugurated recently a one-man exhibition of Sri M. Sivanesan, at the State Information Centre is seen witnessing some of the Exhibits. The artist is on his left.



(ix) It was felt that the progress of this project could be considerably accelerated if foreign exchange could be procured for essential earthmoving and tunneling equipment. The World Bank has therefore been moved through the Government of India for accepting this Project for loan assistance and for sanction of foreign exchange. The expenditure by the end of the current year 1963-64 on the Project will be Rs. 18.28 crores.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

(RS. IN LAKHS).

Third Five Year Plan	2,112.07
Actuals for 1961-62	413.27
do. 1962-63	442.56
Revised Estimates for 1963-64	545.00
Budget Estimate for 1964-65	588.29
Total for four years	1,989.12

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I, R. Kulandaivelu, hereby declare that the particulars given above, are to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Sd.) R. KULANDAIVELU,
Editor and Publisher.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

New Taxes in a Nutshell

Presenting the Budget of the Government of India for 1964-65 in the Lok Sabha the Union Finance Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, placed the revenue for the budget year at Rs. 2,095 crores and expenditure at Rs. 2,041 crores at the existing level of taxation. This would give a revenue surplus of Rs. 54 crores.

Taking the revenue and capital outlay together, however, the Finance Minister showed an overall budgetary gap of Rs. 176 crores and made proposals to cover this gap to the extent of Rs. 90 crores.

The Finance Minister announced that the Government proposed to set up a commission to inquire into monopolies and the concentration of economic power in the country's economy.

The Finance Minister also announced that new measures of discipline to arrest rising prices would be taken.

The levy of a Surtax on profits of companies in place of the Super Profits Tax, the abolition of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and its substitution by Annuity Deposit Scheme for those having an annual income of over Rs. 15,000 per annum and the reintroduction of the Expenditure Tax are some of the highlights of the Budget.

The Finance Minister also proposed stepping up of the rates of Estate Duty to prevent large family fortunes being passed on from one generation to another and an increase in the Gift Tax to restrict the transfer of property by gift.

It is proposed to extend further the process of transferring the Excise Duty from cotton fabric to yarn as well as processed cloth.

Changes in Excise Duties will result in a net gain of Rs. 194 lakhs, of which Rs. 39 lakhs will go to the States.

Taxes in nutshell

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme, which has been hitherto applicable to income-tax payers only, has been withdrawn completely.

An Annuity Deposit Scheme replaces the C.D.S. at the income level above Rs. 15,000 per annum.

It is proposed to remove duty completely on gramophone records, all gases other than Carbon-dioxide used in the manufacture of aerated waters, low voltage electric motors and all acid other than sulphuric acid.

It is proposed to lower the duty on one group of cigarettes and raise it slightly on another so as to prevent shifts in production.

Budget at a glance.

	<i>Budget, 1963-64.</i>	<i>Revised, 1963-64.</i>	<i>Budget, 1964-65.</i>
	<i>(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)</i>		
Revenue	1,836.18	1,913.68	2,095.12
Expenditure ..	1,825.40	1,825.34	2,041.31
	- 16.22	+ 88.34	+ 53.81
			+ 40.27



The Union Finance Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, presented the budget proposals for 1964-65 to Lok Sabha in New Delhi on 29th February 1964. Photo shows Sri Krishnamachari leaving his chambers in the Parliament House for the Lok Sabha to present his proposals. The Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru is also seen in the picture

The Finance Minister began by saying that he was proposing some changes in indirect taxes, both excise and customs, the cumulative effect of which would hardly have to be a burden on the economy.

The loss of revenue as a result of liberalization would be Rs. 486 lakhs.

Changes in excise duties will result in a net gain of Rs. 1,954 lakhs of which Rs. 39 lakhs will go to the States.

It is proposed to extend further the process of transferring the excise duty from cotton fabrics to yarn as well as processed cloth.

On yarn

Increase in the duty on fine and superfine yarn has become necessary in view of the high profits that are being made on such yarn which are spun from imported cotton.

Indirect taxes gain over Rs. 25 crores during 1964-65.

Customs duty on copra and dry fruits and caustic soda would be raised but the incidence would be more or less the same as it was before the changes in tariff value a few months ago.

The corporate tax structure is being remodelled.

In place of super-profits tax, the levy of a "sur-tax" on profits of companies has been proposed.

In order to encourage development of several industries which have an important place in the economy, a rebate of corporation tax equivalent to 10 per cent of the income-tax and super-tax normally payable by them has been provided.

It is proposed to levy a tax at the rate of 7.5 per cent on amount distributed as dividend on capital other than preference capital.

An increase in the rate of supertax in the case of non-resident companies from 38 per cent to 40 per cent in respect of their income other than dividends and also royalties and fees for rendering technical service has been proposed.

Super-tax is to be raised from 25 per cent to 35 per cent in the case of companies other than those in which public are substantially interested or Section 23A companies.

Personal income-tax structure is being re-graded.

The secrecy provision of the Income-Tax Act is proposed to be done away with.

The Finance Minister said that while he would not like to discontinue the development rebate, he would like to clarify that the continuance of the rebate in its present form beyond April 1, 1966, could not be assumed.

Income and super-taxes on non-corporate sector have been revised to bring about reduction of taxes at all levels.

The loss from the lowering of taxation levels will be made good only by tightening the assessment and collecting machinery in a number of ways.

To remove hardships on foreigners working in India, a resident assessee who is not a citizen will be allowed a rebate of income-tax and super-tax of a sum of Rs. 2,000 per child up to two children of 21 years of age receiving education in a foreign country.

Minor changes in the rates structure of wealth tax have been announced.

A rate of half per cent on the first slab of one to four lakhs has been re-introduced.

The estate duty would be revised so that the rate would be 40 per cent on estates worth over Rs. 10 lakhs instead of Rs. 50 lakhs at present.

There would be some changes in subsequent slabs.

Tax on capital gains will be on a graduated scale in future without the ceiling of Rs. 25,000.

Capital gains tax structure is to be revised.

Expenditure tax has been reimposed and will be levied on expenditure above Rs. 36,000 per annum.

Gift tax

An increase in the rate of gift tax and a reduction in the exemption limit have been proposed.

With regard to gift tax, it is proposed to raise the highest rate from the existing 40 per cent to 50. The 50 per cent will be applicable to taxable gifts of a value above Rs. 3.45 lakhs. The rate of 40 per cent will apply to gifts between Rs. 1.45 lakhs and Rs. 3.45 lakhs. The existing exemption limit of Rs. 10,000 is reduced to Rs. 5,000.

The abolition of the export duty on Jute is proposed.

As a result of changes in direct taxes the additional revenue to the Centre would be Rs. 15 crores.

The combined effect of changes in taxation would mean a gain of Rs. 40 crores to the revenue and Rs. 50

crores to the capital, reducing the overall deficit from Rs. 176 crores to Rs. 86 crores.

THINGS TO COME

The Railway Budget has provided Rs. 137.50 lakhs for completion of the electrification of the Madras-Villupuram section of the Southern Railway this year. A sum of Rs. 273.42 lakhs has already been spent on this work.

For conversion of the Madras Beach-Tambaram suburban section from 1,500 volts DC to 25 KV, AC traction a sum of Rs. 82.86 lakhs has been provided. The work is expected to be completed by March 1965.

Work on the new Bangalore-Salem line has been making considerable progress, and a sum of Rs. 153.18 lakhs has been provided to continue the work which is expected to be completed by December 1966.

For the new metre gauge line between Virudhunagar-Manamadurai, the provision is Rs. 44.82 lakhs. This line is already open to traffic up to Aruppukottai. The rest of the line is expected to be opened by June this year.

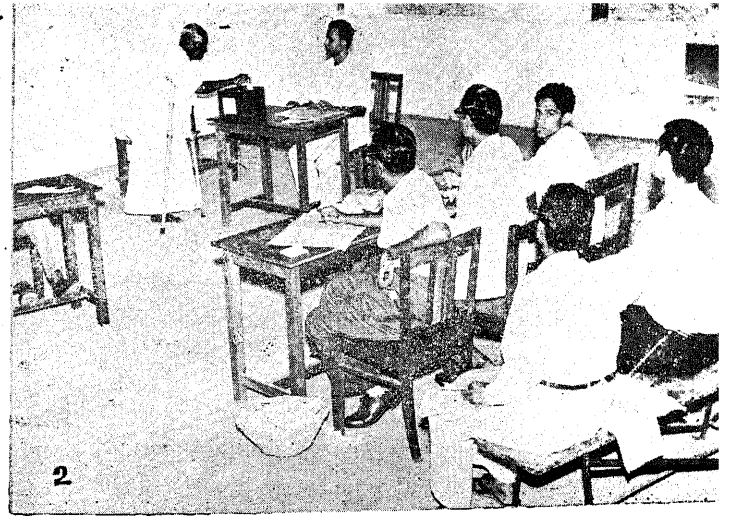
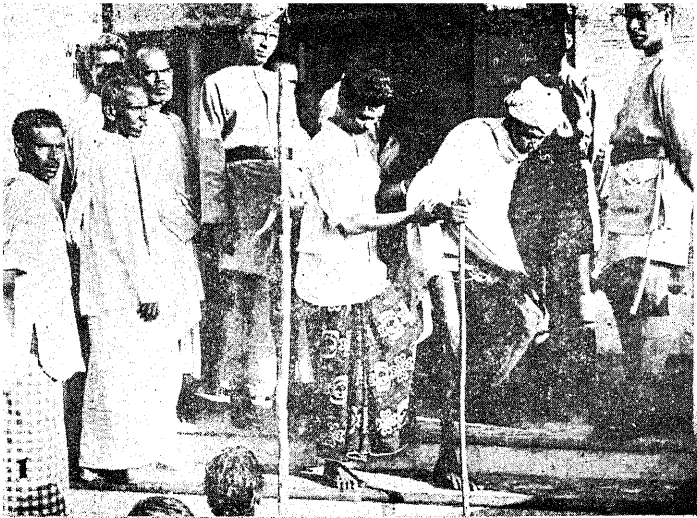
Among the new open line works and important works in progress in the Southern Railway, provision for which has been made in the budget are: additional facilities at Tondiarpet marshalling yard (Rs. 31 lakhs); remodelling of yard at Jalarpet Junction (Rs. 22 lakhs) and of yard at Villupuram Phase II (Rs. 23 lakhs); Engineering Workshops at Arkonam Junction (Rs. 33 lakhs); Madras Central Phase II (Rs. 625 lakhs); replacement of Divisional Office building and provision of additional accommodation to relieve congestion in the new General Office at Madras (Rs. 41 lakhs); improvements to Perambur carriage works (Rs. 61 lakhs) and for line capacity works in connection with movement of iron ore from Bellary-Hospet area to ports other than Madras—works at 31 stations on Hospet, Bellary, Guntakal Dharmavaram, Katpadi sections—(Rs. 65 lakhs).

A new bi-weekly service will be introduced between Madras and Delhi from April 1, next. Its frequency will be increased to five days in a week from October 1.

(From the Railway Budget Speech.)

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

In reply to a question by Sri P. K. Ghosh and Sri Narasimha Reddy in the Lok Sabha Dr. M. M. Das, Deputy Minister for Education informed the House that the Government of Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to give assistance in the establishment of workshop and laboratory equipment and library of value approximately Rupees 1.8 crores, to the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. Twenty German professors will serve at the Institute for a period of about 4 to 5 years. One German Adviser will be serving the Government of India. Twenty Indian teachers will be given training facilities in German Institutions.



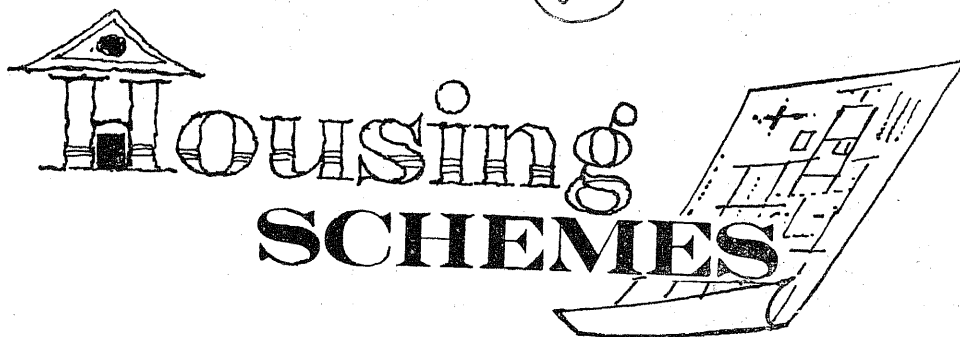
CIVIC ELECTIONS

February 1964

The elections for the Madras City Corporation was held on February 22, 1964. Some of the scenes at the Polling booths can be seen here



(25)



SRI D. GNANAVOLIVU,
I.A.S. (Retd.),
Chairman, State Housing
Board, Madras.

Next to food and cloth the important necessity is Housing. The bulk of the investment on housing has necessarily to be in the private sector. Government and its agencies can provide assistance at strategic points. If all the schemes envisaged under the Third Plan are successfully carried out the present scarcity of housing will loose its edge. The following is the Preface of the Chairman, State Housing Board, to the Administration Report of the Board 1962-63.

The statutory State Housing Board was launched on April 21, 1961. Due to the unexpected Chinese aggression the country had to attune itself to the National Emergency, and slow down most of its developmental activities. The Government directed that no new housing projects need be taken up under any of the "centrally-assisted" Plan Schemes within the State Plan, viz., the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, The Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, and the Village Housing Projects Scheme. The Government also ordered that even projects which had been sanctioned, but work in respect of which had not commenced, be deferred.

In regard to "Centrally-sponsored" Schemes, like the Slum Improvement Clearance Scheme, and the land Acquisition and Development Scheme (converted into our pioneer "Neighbourhood" Projects), the State Housing Board would be free to adjust its programme within the Plan provision agreed to, for 1962-63 and 1963-64. The assistance outside the Plan, available from the Government of India and the Life Insurance Corporation, can also be utilised fully, without restriction, for implementing the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the Rental Housing Scheme for low-paid employees of the State Government, drawing up to Rs. 500 per mensem. The Board, therefore, concentrates more on these schemes. The anticipated total outlay on all types of housing under "Plan Schemes", during the Third Plan period, will be Rs. 11.20 crores, against the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 6.19 crores. The anticipated total allocation by the Government of India for the two Non-Plan Schemes, i.e., the Middle Income Group Housing and

the Rental Housing Schemes during the Third Plan period, will be about Rs. 7.00 crores, as against the Second Plan allocation of Rs. 1.45 crores.

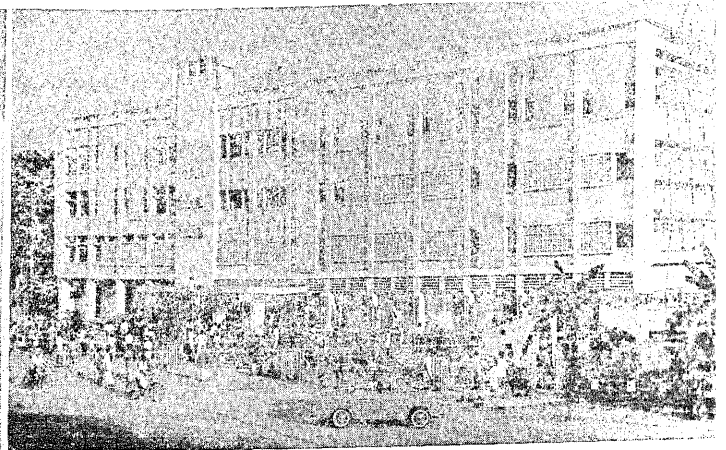
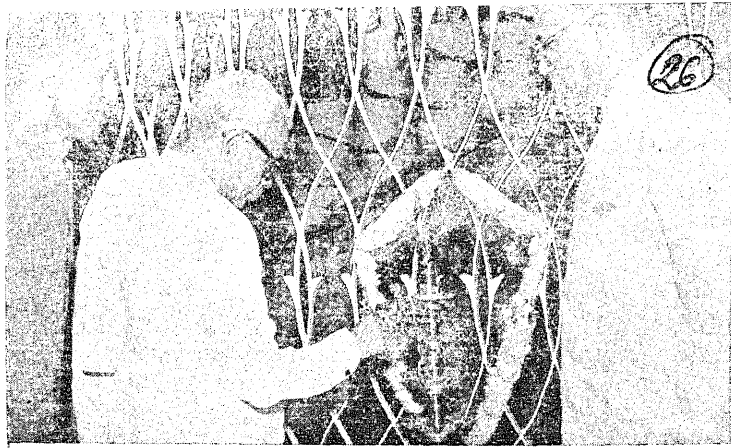
L.I.G. housing scheme

The original allocation under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for this State in the Third Plan was Rs. 320.00 lakhs. The Budget Provision for the year under report is Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The Board's Madras Housing unit has taken up the construction of 294 houses at a cost of Rs. 41.64 lakhs. The Coimbatore Housing Unit is building 24 three-storeyed, one-roomed rental apartments at R. S. Puram, Coimbatore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs, and the Madurai Housing Unit is constructing 48 two-storeyed rental flats and apartments at Gnanavolivupuram, Madurai, at a cost of Rs. 14.57 lakhs. Projects under the Scheme for Tiruchirappalli are being formulated.

On the formation of the Board in April 1961, the Government acquiesced in the transfer of all the Slum Improvement projects, already taken up by the Madras

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras, released the first set of books published by the Tamil Writers Co-operative Society at Gokhale Hall, Madras, on 6th March 1964





Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister is seen in the picture lighting a "Kuttuvilakku" to signal the 'House warming' in the new building of the State Housing Board Office at Nandanam on 9th March 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided. A view of the State Housing Board Office is also seen in the picture

Corporation, to the Housing Board, for execution through its Madras Unit (formerly the C.I.T.). During the initial period, the Board concentrated its attention in tackling the slum problem only in Madras City. It has already framed projects in Madras City for about Rs. 479.27 lakhs, as against the total Third Plan Allocation of Rs. 300 lakhs. These envisage the development of 11,392 open developed plots (with common amenities and hutting materials), and the construction of 6,238 tenements. Like the Corporation, the mofussil Municipal Councils, with elected members, have found it difficult to implement the Slum Improvement Scheme. The initial reduction, of density, with the unpopular shift of part of the population, beats elected local leaders. The following local bodies have handed over their Slum Improvement projects to the Board's Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, and Madurai Housing Units, for execution.

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(1) Coimbatore	about	21.00
(2) Salem	"	14.00
(3) Tiruchirappalli	"	9.00
(4) Tirunelveli	"	4.00

The above will provide 2,908 open developed plots and 192 tenements, at a cost of about Rs. 48.00 lakhs. The Units have begun the execution of most of these projects. The Housing Board, with a majority of officials, also has to struggle against odds in rehabilitating the slum families (rendered surplus due to reduction in density), in developed plots/tenements, and in improving existing slums. This is mainly due to lack of response and co-operation from the slum dwellers, caused by the wrong influence of local leaders as said above. The Board, however, endeavours to push through slum projects—which no other agency is able to implement—with motherly concern, as a mother would administer medicine to her sick child, in its own interest. The Board's initial unpopularity over slum projects barely lasts six months, after which the rehabilitated slum dwellers slowly appreciate the scheme.

The total allocation under the M.I.G.H. Scheme for the Third Plan is Rs. 200 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 75 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of the State Housing Board, and a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1962-63. During 1961-62, 136 M.I.G Houses (each worth Rs. 25,000) were constructed by the Madras Housing Unit, at a cost of Rs. 11.63

HOUSING SCHEMES

*Allocations
for the Third
Five-Year
Plan.*

RUPEES
IN LAKHS,

A. Plan Schemes—

1 Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—	
(a) Government Projects	125.00
(b) Co-operative Projects	50.00
(c) Private Employers' Project	25.00
2 Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	5.00
3 Slum Clearance Scheme	300.00
4 Low Income Group Housing Scheme—	
(a) State Housing Board	145.00
(b) Registrar of Co-operative Societies	125.00
(c) Local Bodies	50.00
5 Village Housing Project Scheme	25.00
6 Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	170.00

B. Non-Plan Schemes—

7 Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—	
(a) State Housing Board	75.00
(b) Registrar of Co-operative Societies	125.00
8 Rental Housing Scheme—	
State Housing Board	500.00
9 State Housing Scheme	Not fixed.
10 Rural Housing Scheme	Do.

lakhs. During the year under report, 79 houses have been constructed, and 325 houses are under various stages of construction. A sum of Rs. 28.17 lakhs was spent up to the 31st of March 1963. In the Hamilton Bridge Area (Lloyd's Road), 120 big and small M.I.G. storeyed, rental flats were taken up for construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.79 lakhs. The Coimbatore Housing Unit has begun construction of 24 three-storeyed M.I.G. rental flats at a cost of Rs. 3.62 lakhs. The Madurai Housing Unit has called for tenders for 12 M.I.G. storeyed, rental flats at a cost of Rs. 2.52 lakhs. The Tiruchi Housing Unit proposes to construct 50 rental flats under this scheme, near the Collector's Bungalow on Government land handed over to the Board.

The total provision for the S.I.H. scheme, under the Third plan is Rs. 200 lakhs. Construction work on 200 single storeyed tenements, in the public sector at Pasumalai near Madurai, was commenced by the Madurai Housing Unit in June 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.49 lakhs. Due to the National Emergency, the Government declined to accord financial sanction to 100 tenements at Tiruppur and 100 additional ones at Singanallur (Coimbatore). But they have since permitted this Board to push through, as a special case, the execution of the Peelamedu project, in 1963-64, at a cost of Rs. 7.61 lakhs (96 tenements).

The allocation under the land Acquisition and Development Scheme for the Third-Plan period is Rs. 170 lakhs. The State Housing Board has a programme for the acquisition of about 4,000 acres in and around Madras City (providing for about 50,000 house-sites to the residents of the city) and about 500 acres each in Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tiruchirappalli. After acquisition, these will be developed, with independent water-supply and drainage, into self-contained "Neighbourhoods" (called "Pudoor" in tamil), viz., in the City Kodambakkam Pudoor (Parts I and II) South Madras Pudoor, West Madras Pudoor, North Madras Pudoor, and Koratur Township, and in the Mofussil—"Madurai East", "C.H.U. Township", and "Tiruchi East" Neighbourhoods respectively. The total estimated cost of the above projects is about Rs. 18 crores to be executed in a period of about seven years, with a "Revolving Fund" of about Rs. 5 or 6 crores.

Neighbourhood schemes

The Kodambakkam Pudoor (Part I), the first of the Neighbourhoods (estimated cost Rs. 152 lakhs), has been taken up for implementation. 325 acres have been taken over for development. The number of house-sites in Part I is 2,918. In about 1,900 of these, the surplus families from some of the City's slums have been rehabilitated. 162 house-sites have been allotted to the public, by the Board's allotment Com-

HOUSING IN DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

The Madras Government has planned to acquire about 200 to 250 acres of land in each district to provide housing facilities to the public and has programmed to build at least 50 houses in each district headquarters for its employees.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, who explained the above proposal, while presiding over the "house warming" ceremony of the office premises of the State Housing Board on March 10, 1964 expressed the hope that in about a decade from now, Tamil Nad would be able to boast that it had got over the housing shortage to a great extent.

mittee of five, after advertisement, 295 house-sites have been handed over to our Madras Unit for constructing L.I.G. and M.I.G. houses. About 100 bigger, special plots (each about 7,200 square feet), well situated on the main roads, have been auctioned to the general public. 295 plots have been allotted to Co-operative Societies, through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Some of the land owners affected by the acquisition went to the Courts to stop the scheme, and were not successful. The Government and the Board do not mind higher compensation ordered by the Courts in some cases. The eligible among the ex-land owners are given first priority in the allotment of house-sites in the respective Neighbourhoods, subject to payment of the cost fixed by the Board for the public. The entire scheme is implemented on the principle of "no-profit, no-loss". The birth of the first of the Board's Neighbourhoods, Kodambakkam Pudoor, which is perhaps the first of its kind

The 12th Convocation of the Madras Institute of Technology was held on 7th March 1964. Sri M. C. Chagla, Union Education Minister, is seen delivering the Convocation address. Dr. A. Lakshmanasami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, presided.





SRI CHAGLA'S TRIBUTE TO MADRAS

Sri M.C. Chagla, Union Education Minister, paid a high tribute to Madras "which is more modern and progressive in education". He welcomed the recent announcement about free education for all up to the high school stage and said "Madras Government has shown imagination and courage although this involves tremendous financial burden". He hoped that other States would emulate this example.

Asked if the Centre would come forward with financial assistance, he said, so far as he was concerned he would sympathetically consider any request. But, in a democracy it was impossible for the State to finance every programme fully. There ought to be voluntary local help, as in the field of School Improvement and Mid-day Meals Schemes in Madras State.



in India under this scheme, bears testimony to the strenuous efforts made by the Board to add to the new extensions of the City, so necessary to relieve its growing population.

The total provision for rental housing for low-paid State Government employees is Rs. 500 lakhs. Out of the 764 apartment taken up for construction (cost Rs. 56.93 lakhs), 626 apartments have been completed. 192 apartments in the Hamilton Bridge Scheme, Lloyds Road (cost Rs. 17.46 lakhs), are under construction by the Housing Board. Rs. 23.15 lakhs for 150 storeyed apartments will be utilised by the Board's Madurai Housing Unit.

Remunerative enterprises

The Board and its Units (chiefly the Madras Housing Unit) have put through, and get profit from many small projects under the category of "Remunerative Enterprises"—shops, restaurants, saloons, laundries, Community Halls, etc. These help to create an independent source of revenue, as well as provide common amenities to the Board's Colonies and "Pudoors". The funds required are obtained from the State Government as loans, year by year.

If all the above schemes go through successfully during the rest of the Third Plan, and the National Emergency ceases, allowing free flow of funds during the Fourth Plan for social welfare programmes like Housing, one can boldly forecast that the present scarcity of housing will lose its edge. If the Board is able to implement its present plans and provide, in seven or eight years, one lakh of developed house-sites, twenty-thousand tenements for the poor (all rental), and ten thousand flats and houses for the lower middle classes (two-thirds rental, and one-third hire-purchase), at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, the Board Chairman's "vision" for the past nine years will be fulfilled.

"THE VISIONS THAT WE SEE, THAT WE
STRIVE FOR, WHAT WE STRIVE FOR,
THAT WE ACHIEVE"

—(UPANISHAD)

MOTOR VEHICLES

Administration

The Motor Vehicles Administration Report for 1962 is an useful compendium of statistics showing the number of motor vehicles of different types. The statement below gives in one view the statistics of vehicles of various classes—

	1961.	1962.
Buses	5,334	5,632
Goods vehicles	11,380	12,850
Taxis	2,867	3,207
Motor cycles	10,288	11,723
Cars and other vehicles	29,543	30,414

The number of stage carriages increased from 5,334 to 5,632 and the number of goods vehicles increased from 11,380 to 12,850 (9592 public carriers and 3258 private carriers). The increase in the number vehicles was due to the increased demand from the public.

Motor cabs.—The increase is from 2,867 to 3,207. The increase is due to grant of more permits to keep pace with the increased demand from the public.

Registration of motor vehicles.—There was no change in the set up of registering and licensing authorities during the year. The number of newly registered vehicles was 10,574 as against 11,442 during 1961.

Control of transport vehicles.—The transport authorities continued to exercise proper control over transport vehicles, keeping in view the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules framed thereunder and the general directions issued by the Government from time to time with regard to the principles to be adopted in the matter of grant of permits. The Zonal system of grant of permits for public carrier vehicles was continued during the year.

The number of small operators owning less than 20 buses increased from 633 to 715 and those possessing twenty or more buses also increased from 32 to 37 during the period under review.

The Madras State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee.—This Committee is a high powered

Committee constituted in 1962 at State level under the Chairmanship of the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

MOTOR VEHICLES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963

The President has given assent to the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The High Court of Madras recently held that a route in regard to a stage carriage permit could not be varied by the Regional Transport Authorities in the State as it was part of the permit itself and was not one of the conditions attached to it. It also held that curtailment of a portion of a route was in the nature of variation of the route itself and as such it was opposed to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Consequent on the decision of the High Court, there was a sudden stoppage of buses running on temporary permits which had been granted by the Regional Transport Authorities in the State resulting in inconvenience to the travelling public. It was considered necessary that specific power should be conferred on the Regional Transport Authorities to enable them to continue to grant either variation or extension of existing routes wherever necessary subject to the condition that the variation or extension was limited to a distance of twenty-four kilometers and also to curtail the route in suitable cases. The bill seeks to achieve this object.

Trainees from the National Defence College, New Delhi, met the Chief Minister on 20th February 1964





The picture shows Smt. Ambujammal, Chairman, State Social Welfare Board, giving a Certificate to a city college student on 5th March 1964 at the annual conference of the Madras Students' Social Service League on having successfully undergone a course conducted by the Madras Students' Social Service League

The Greater Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee—The Madras Road Development Committee, which was functioning as a Sub-Committee of the Board of Transport, was ordered in 1962 to be continued in the name of the Greater Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee as a separate body under the Chairmanship of the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

The District Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee—At the district level, a Committee for each district was constituted to function as an *ad hoc* Committee of the District Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the district.

36

The Madras City Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee—The Madras City Traffic Development Committee and the Working Group, which were functioning in Madras City, were ordered to be continued in the name of the Madras City Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee with the Commissioner of Police, Madras, as the Chairman.

Purchase of vehicles for Government departments—There was no change in the system during the year under review.

The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act—The Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment Act), 1962 and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Amendment Act, 1962, were enacted during the year so as to increase the rates of tax leviable under the two taxation Acts with effect from 1st July 1962.

Fees under the Motor Vehicles Act.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Fees for registration, licences, badges, fitness certificates, etc. ..	36.18
(2) Permit fees	5.02
(3) Other Miscellaneous fees	3.92
Total ..	45.12

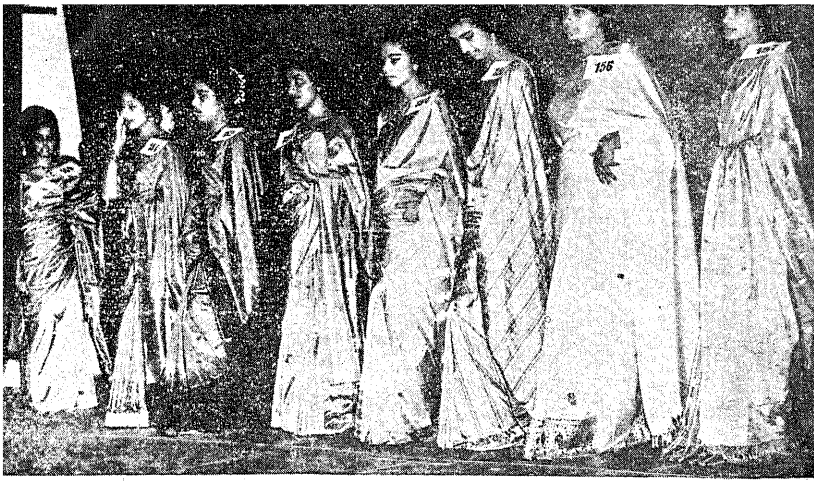
Planning and Development Wing—The Planning and Development Wing continued to conduct traffic surveys in districts to assess the need for provision of additional transport facilities in several areas. The year under review witnessed further progress in the transport field.

Assent to Madras Bills

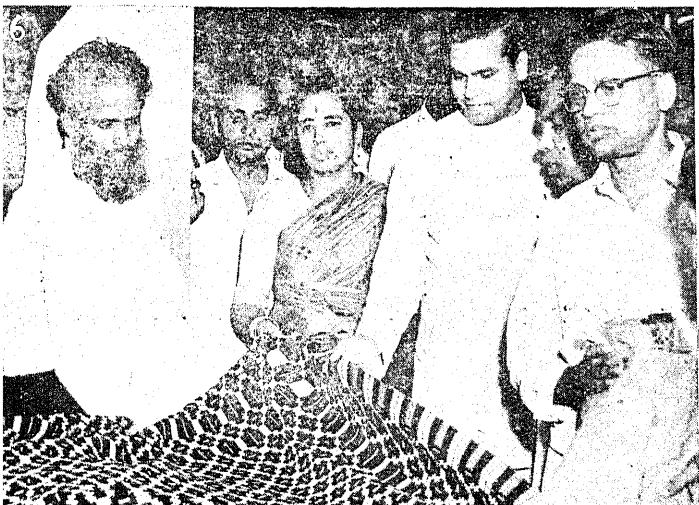
The President has given assent to the Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1963 and the Madras Inams (Supplementary) Bill, 1963.

The first Bill seeks to abolish minor inams and convert them into ryotwari, as has been done in the case of major inams, in pursuance of the policy to abolish all intermediaries between the Government and the actual cultivators.

The second Bill seeks to provide for determination of questions that may arise in the course of implementation of the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963, and Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1963, as to whether any non-ryotwari area in the State of Madras is, or is not an existing inam estate, a part village inam estate, a minor inam or a whole inam village in Pudukkottai. This is considered necessary as in the absence of a machinery to determine such questions, ordinary civil suits will have to be filed for the determination of these questions, resulting in delay.



Handloom Week CELEBRATIONS

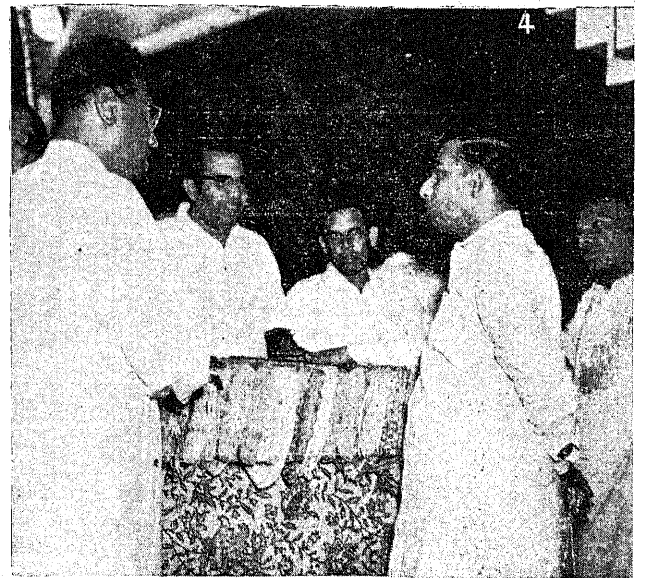


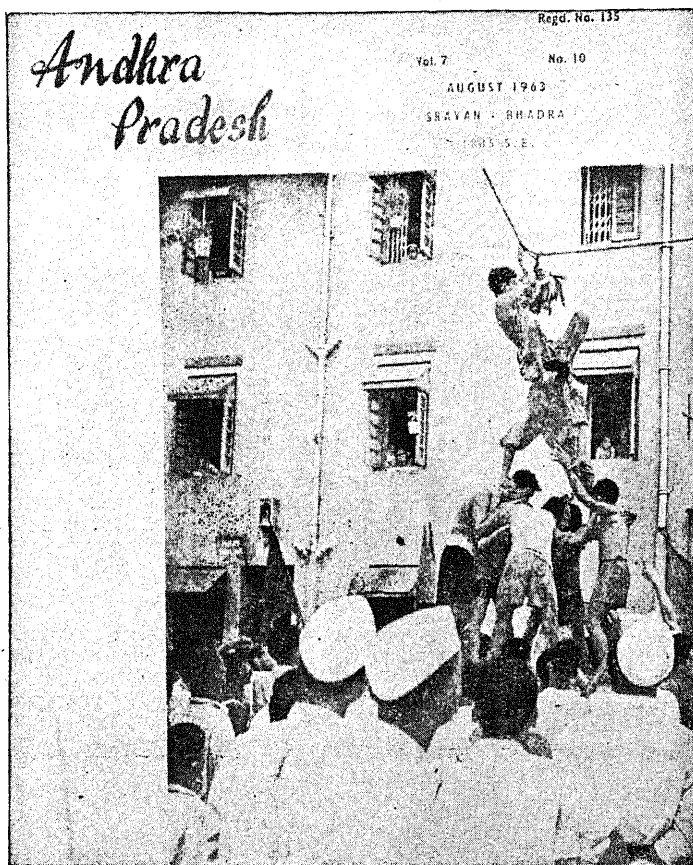
1 Fashion Parade

2, 3, 4 and 6 Ministers of Madras visited the Handloom exhibitions

5 Sri K. Kamaraj is seen examining an exhibit

7 The Governor presents the Prizes to the winners





Besides many new features introduced recently giving the authentic views of the highest in authority in the State, **Andhra Pradesh Journal** published in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi - gives also numerous informative articles about the Defence Preparedness of the Nation and the People's effort in different fields.

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*Director of Information and Public Relations,
Andhra Pradesh.*



TRAINING FOR POULTRY FARMERS

SRI. I. D. MANTRAMURTHY, *Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.*

From the National point of view the development of poultry is an important short-term measure which can contribute to rapid increase of nutritious supplementary protective food of animal origin for the Nation. One of the various activities of the Animal Husbandry Department is to augment the production of food of animal origin by laying greater stress on the productions of poultry.

With a view to educate the farmers on the latest methods of poultry husbandry, training is given to select farmers. In 1964-65, 400 farmers will be trained under this scheme.

In Rural areas, only a small number of birds is kept by individual villagers. These birds get free range and feed on fallen grains, greens and insects just sufficient to keep them alive. The villagers who are less concerned about egg production and growth, do not pay attention to their feeding and feel satisfied if the birds do not decrease in number due to diseases.

It is always easy to meet one's requirements of eggs if one keeps a few poultry birds. The egg is a top class protein supplier. It is rich in essential vitamins necessary for our health. It contains a lot of fat and minerals and can be taken in any form. It is a food for all and very good for expectant and nursing mothers as also infants.

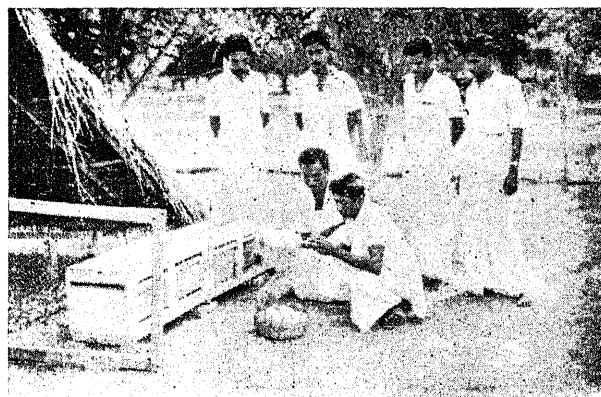
Further the cooked meat of poultry gives about 28 per cent of Meat protein, containing many essential amino-acids which of high biological value.

A Subsidiary occupation

Poultry industry, even as a cottage enterprise provides a gainful subsidiary occupation for a large section of Agricultural community and helps to solve the problem of unemployment and to some extent under-employment.

One of the various activities of the Animal Husbandry Department is to augment the production of food of animal origin by laying greater stress on the production of poultry.

If poultry-keeping is to be successful in the villages it is necessary that the birds are provided with all the



Trainees are collecting eggs from the trapnets and writing the number of the bird and date on the eggs



Trainees are feeding the layers with mash



ri Satya Narayan Sinha, Union Minister of Information and Broad Casting addressing a Conference of State Ministers for Information in New Delhi, on 7th March 1964

required nutrients. If poultry keeping is to give supplementary income, improved birds should be utilized.

Small investments and quick returns make poultry keeping a profitable side line for the farmer. Within 5 to 6 months of starting, a poultry unit provides subsidiary income to the farmer. Poultry-keepers who know how to manage their laying flocks are earning good profits.

Training in Poultry keeping

A sound Poultry Development Programme depends largely upon the poultry-keepers who have atleast rudimentary knowledge of poultry science. It is a known and well-established fact that lack of scientific knowledge among poultry breeders is a great impediment to the spread of poultry keeping on a wider range.

The prime need of the hour is therefore to impart scientific knowledge on poultry keeping, in a simple and methodical manner, to the villagers interested in poultry keeping, especially to the backward sections of the community.

Realising the magnitude of the problem and its impact on the economy of the State, the Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme under the Third Five-Year Plan of the State for the systematic training of poultry farmers for a period of six weeks in the State Poultry farms.

Every trainees selected for the course will be paid a stipend of Rs. 45 and an allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 to meet the travel costs during the entire course, which lasts six weeks.

What the trainees are taught

Training is imparted to the candidates on all aspects of Poultry Husbandry and disease control.

Practical training includes the handling of chicks, birds, etc.

The curricula include various aspects of Poultry Husbandry as furnished below:—

1. Selection of eggs for hatching
2. Operation of incubators

3. Rearing of chicks in Brooders
4. Feeding of chicks
5. Rearing of pullets and adults with feed rations to be adopted for different classes of birds
6. Preventive inoculations to be done at various stages of age
7. Common ailments among poultry in their treatment
8. Important contagious diseases prevalent among poultry and their preventive and curative measures with special reference to Bazaar drugs
9. Housing of birds and sanitation
10. Important materials to be secured before a small poultry unit is started
11. Breed characteristics of the various exotic and indigenous poultry

It may be seen that the training is very useful and quite a comprehensive knowledge about poultry-keeping is being imparted to the breeders.

The training is at present imparted at the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet, Madras, Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad District Livestock Farm, Orthanad and Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm. This scheme is becoming very popular among the ryots of this State and so far about 650 persons have been trained in Poultry Husbandry. The Third Plan contemplates the training of 1,600 persons. Trainees to this course are drawn from various sections of the society such as the persons who are interested in poultry-keeping purely to rear them to meet their domestic requirements, commercial minded individuals who wish to take up poultry rearing as a full-time avocation, young farmers who wish to find a source to supplement their incomes through land, Nuns and boys from various institutions, etc. But most of the trainees are drawn from the economically backward sections of the community.

Only some of these, could get regular employment under the various Poultry Development Programmes of the Government. Others have to take up poultry-rearing to eke out their living. In order to give incentive to those who take to rearing of poultry, several schemes have been sanctioned. Forty-eight Poultry Extension

Centres with a foundation stock of 100 layers, in each have been established in various places in the State to demonstrate to the people the scientific methods of breeding, rearing and management of poultry. These poultry Extension Centres also produce birds and eggs to meet the requirements of various development programmes. For those who are already rearing Poultry and for those who wish to take up poultry-keeping day-old chicks are supplied at a concessional rate of Re. 1 each. A subsidy of Rs. 50 or 50 per cent of the actual cost whichever is less in each case for the construction of poultry houses is also sanctioned. The breeders are supplied incubators, the cost of which is subsidized by 50 per cent or Rs. 250 whichever is less.

Though poultry industry offers the cheapest source of animal protien, yet it still continues to be a luxury

in this State. In view of the important contribution, we get from poultry towards the improvement of human diet, it is very necessary that the poultry industry is established on sound lines. The eggs form the cheap source of income to the poultry breeders. Small investments and quick returns within a period of six months of starting, make poultry-keeping a source of additional income to the farmer.

The trainees who undergo the course could avail of the facilities provided by Government and take up rearing of poultry in their respective areas and contribute substantially towards laying strong foundations for the development of, not only poultry industry in the State, but also help to raise the nutritional level of the diet of the masses.

MASS MIGRATION OF CHRISTIANS FROM EAST PAKISTAN HARROWING TALES OF PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES



Over 75,000 refugees from East Pakistan, 35,000 of them Christians have arrived in Assam in the last month and a half—victims of a systematic campaign of persecution of minorities in Pakistan. The migrants, who continue to come in an unending stream, are mostly from the Mymensingh District in East Pakistan. Many have sought shelter in the Garo Hills District of Assam.

Driven to desperation by continual harassment, climaxing in arson, loot, rape and murder, they feel they would rather be the privations of a refugee existence till they are re-habilitated in India than go back to what they describe as hell-fire. They include priests and missionaries who for years have practised the greatest toleration and who, though still devoid of bitterness, could no longer advise their people to stay on in Pakistan, for life there had been made not only difficult but impossible.

They have arrived with next to no belongings, most of which have been looted. There are many who have had their wives and daughters kidnapped on the way, some others have crossed the border bleeding from bullet wounds. Yet the exodus continues.

Photo shows a group of children who had to flee for safety along with their parents. Many of them have lost their parents.

Employment Drive for Harijans and Adivasis

All-India Bodys Recommendations

The establishment of a Central executive authority fully vested with necessary powers to nominate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against vacancies reserved for them in Government Service was strongly advocated by the Planning Commission's Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which concluded its three-day session in New Delhi recently.

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, who presided over the seminar, announced that he would make a determined effort to follow up the recommendations of the seminar with the implementing authorities.

Sri Jagjivan Ram and Sri Jaipal Singh who participated in the seminar, congratulated the Planning Commission for having organised this seminar to give earnest consideration to the problems of employment of the "untouchable sixth" and the "tribal twelfth" of India.

The seminar considered the problems of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on land, in forests, in industry and in Government services. Most of the measures suggested by the seminar were directed towards improving the employability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various categories of jobs being created as a result of the variety of development projects.

Liberalisation of scholarships, extension of hostel facilities, incentives to attract larger number of Harijan and Adivasi candidates into various technical training institutions, special tutorial instruction at various levels of education, organisation of book banks were some of the more important recommendations made by the seminar for improving the employability of candidates from these communities.

It was urged that the special tuition facilities given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for appearing in I.A.S., and other Central services examinations should be extended to other subordinate services as well. Special facilities for on-the-job training were also advocated in order to improve the prospects of appointment and promotion to positions in Class I and Class II services.

The Employment and Training Organisation was asked to disseminate widely information about training facilities and employment opportunities available in various occupations. It was suggested that the drive should start with the schools and reach out to the middle and the higher secondary schools even in the remote areas.

Over 100 persons participated in the seminar including State Ministers and Officers, representatives of Central Ministries and non-official organisations and eminent educationists, sociologists and economists. The seminar was inaugurated by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union-Home Minister.

State Income by Industrial Origin, Madras State

(At Current Prices Rs. in Crores).

(PROVISIONAL)

Sector.	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (Preliminary).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Agriculture	372.13	469.39	442.88	481.88	535.94	583.97	642.82
Mining Manufacturing and small enterprise.	156.25	177.44	174.80	188.05	223.27	226.76	242.91
Commerce Transport and Communication.	145.38	147.66	151.91	160.26	164.64	184.55	150.13
Other Services.	126.79	134.92	146.68	165.46	163.37	184.19	207.72
Grand Total.. ..	800.55	929.41	916.27	926.45	1087.22	178.57	1243.58
Per capita income (Rs.) ..	251	289	282	1087.22	327	350	365

*From Abstract of Statistics
Issued by Director of Statistics.*

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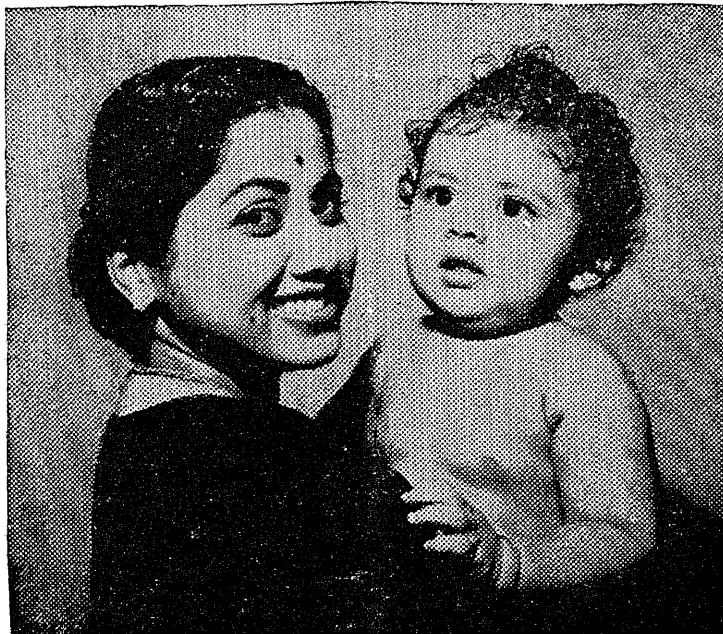
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