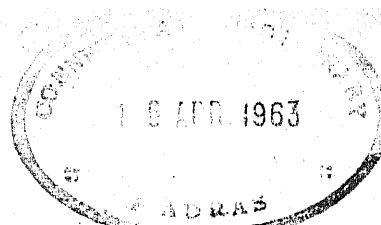


No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

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 possible 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, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations 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 Citizen's 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

Information

Volume XVII

APRIL 1963

No. 4

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. A Dedicated Life	3
2. Jallianwala Bagh (A Page from Freedom struggle)	5
3. Big Capital Programme for Rs. 18-87 crores.	9
4. Central Budget	24
5. Land Reforms in Madras State ..	26
6. Development of the Handloom Industry in Madras State.	29
7. Panchayat Raj Finances—Visit of the Study Team to Madras State.	33
8. Mughal and Rajasthani Paintings ..	35

This Month's Cover :

When the spring arrives with the music of the Kuyil and the heady perfume of the jasmine, the temples in Madras State celebrate a ten-day festival. The festival conforms, broadly to a pattern, the details varying with each temple. The picturesque ceremonials associated with this festival reveal a sweet mix-up of human and super-human values. The car festival which is usually celebrated on the seventh day and which draws big crowds, is perhaps the most colourful.

**This man helped start a revolution
in automotive transport in 1912**



He was the first TVS passenger

51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

Today, TVS, with its several units, meets the increasing demands of the automotive industry in all its aspects in South India. As in 1912, it is the confidence of the customer that sustains its progress.

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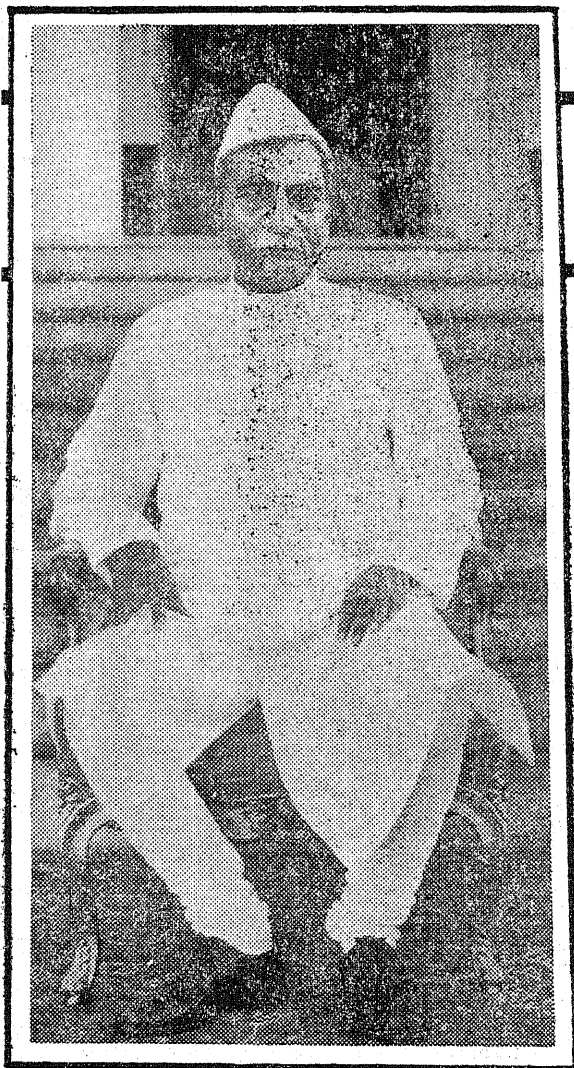
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Private Limited
Madras-Bangalore
SUNDARAM FINANCE
Limited, Madras

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES
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A Dedicated Life

Bidding him farewell at the Ramlila Grounds, Sri Nehru described him as the true symbol of the India of today.

A devoted Gandhian, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was universally respected and loved not only because of his greatness as a politician or a statesman or a scholar of merit but because of his deep humanity, his honesty of purpose and great humility.

Hero of Champaran

The Champaran movement put Bihar prominently on the map of India and Rajendra Babu came into his own in politics. Gandhiji's movement on behalf of the indigo planters who were subject to much misery and brutal oppression by the British, was a great success and the Government had to yield. The public scored a victory, and the Mahatma won a Rajendra Prasad who later proved to be a remarkable lieutenant and one of the trusted soldiers of the Indian independence army. The late Sri Satyamurthi paying a tribute to Rajendra Babu said: "There are few men like him in India. Indeed if there is to be of any kind of apostolic succession in the political life of India, I can think of no one better or more suitable to be the successor of Mahatma Gandhi than Rajendra Babu."

He soon surrendered himself to the master and his teachings and followed in his footsteps so faithfully that he earned from Srimathi Sarojini Naidu the remark: "Rajen Babu among the closest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi is what John was to Jesus Christ."

Great Organiser

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was a great organiser, and he had rendered yeomen services during the Bihar earthquake. Just prior to that he had been very ill in jail and was released on medical grounds. The earthquake had devastated Bihar and the cry of the distressed rang in his ears and casting medical advice aside he devoted himself to relief work.

His work won the approbation of Sri Nehru in his autobiography: "Looking like a peasant, a typical son of the soil of Bihar, he is not impressive at first sight, till one notices his keen, frank eyes and his earnest look. One does not forget that look or those eyes, for through them truth looks at you and there is no doubting them. Peasantlike, he is, perhaps a little limited in his outlook, somewhat unsophisticated from the point of view of the modern world, but his

The passing of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, former President of India, marks the disappearance of one more of the surviving veterans who followed Gandhiji and served India with matchless devotion, courage and sacrifice. Here are some thoughts and anecdotes which throw light on some aspects of Rajen Babu's personality and greatness.

"There should be at least one man", Gandhiji once said, "who does not hesitate to take the cup of poison when I hand it to him. He is Dr. Rajendra Prasad."

It was in the fitness of things that the man that Gandhiji himself had chosen as nearest to him should have been offered the highest office in Republican India.

For 12 years, formative and crucial to modern India's development, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had served the nation with distinction.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, inaugurated the exhibition of visual materials and publications, of UNESCO at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 21st February 1963.

outstanding ability, his perfect straightness, his energy, and his devotion to the cause of Indian freedom are qualities which have made him loved not only in his own State, but throughout India.

No one in any State in India occupies quite that universally acknowledged position of leadership that Rajendra Babu does in Bihar. Few others if any, can be said to have imbibed more thoroughly the real message of Gandhiji. It was fortunate that a man like him was available for organizing the relief work in Bihar, and it was faith in him that drew a vast sum of money from all over India. Weak in health, he threw himself into the work of relief. He over-worked himself, for he became the centre of all activities and everybody turned to him for advice. To the victims of the earthquake in Bihar he was a lighthouse of hope and courage and that work of his will never be forgotten by the grateful people of Bihar."

Devoted follower of Gandhiji

Those who came into contact with Dr. Rajendra Prasad found him a delightful companion and a generous and forgiving friend who always seemed inspired by an inner faith.

Of all Gandhiji's followers he was perhaps the most devoted, the most unreserved and accepted Gandhiji even when he differed from him, because, he said, he knew instinctively that Bapu had a knack of being right, "I was convinced that Bapu was very far-sighted and, therefore, I had made it a rule to put my views before him and if they were accepted by him well and good, otherwise, I accepted his advice."

Even in his high office as President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad retained the simplicity and humility of his earlier days.

The hundreds who called on him found him a charming, warm personality, sympathetic and considerate.

He spent long hours at his desk studying mercy petitions and it is said no man was sent to the gallows nor one granted mercy without Dr. Rajendra Prasad meticulously examining the voluminous case history.

Some Interesting Anecdotes

He was as conscientious about his ceremonial functions and was ever willing to reach perfection through practice and as punctilious as ever. On Republic Day, two years ago, he inspected the parade without showing a trace of sorrow. His sister lay dead at Rashtrapati Bhavan as he drove away to the pageant.

(*Hindustan Times*.)

Dr. Prasad was very unassuming and even shy. He never liked giving trouble to others even in regard to personal comforts.

Once he went to Allahabad for a Congress Committee meeting. His train arrived late and he proceeded to Anand Bhavan in a tonga about midnight. He would not allow the chowkidar or the servants to wake up the Nehrus.

Lest he should disturb the other leaders who had come there, he insisted on sleeping in the veranda. A chill wind began blowing and Dr. Prasad's asthmatic cough, an ailment from which he suffered till the end of his life, woke up Jawaharlal Nehru, who came down and took him to task. "How dare you sleep here? It is an outrage. Come in at once. Shed your suffocating convictions", Jawaharlal shouted.

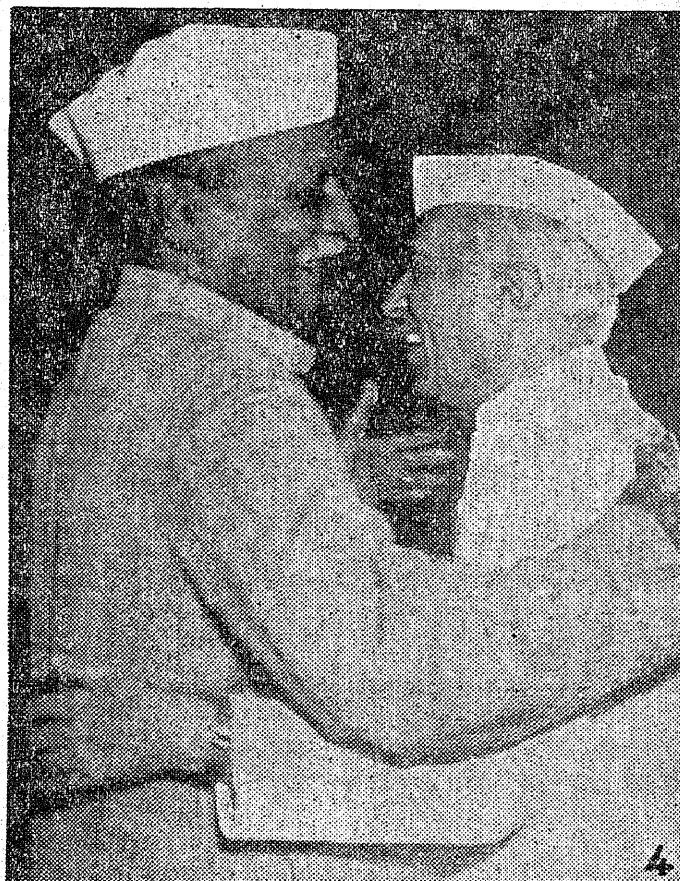
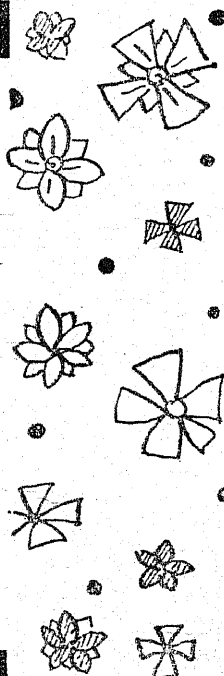
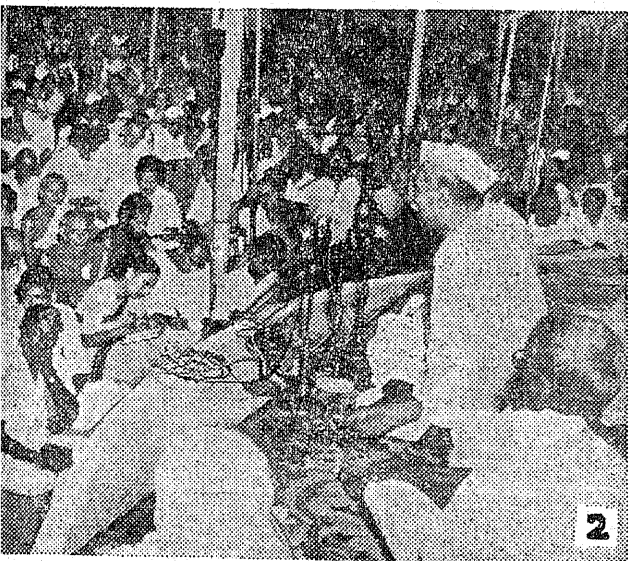
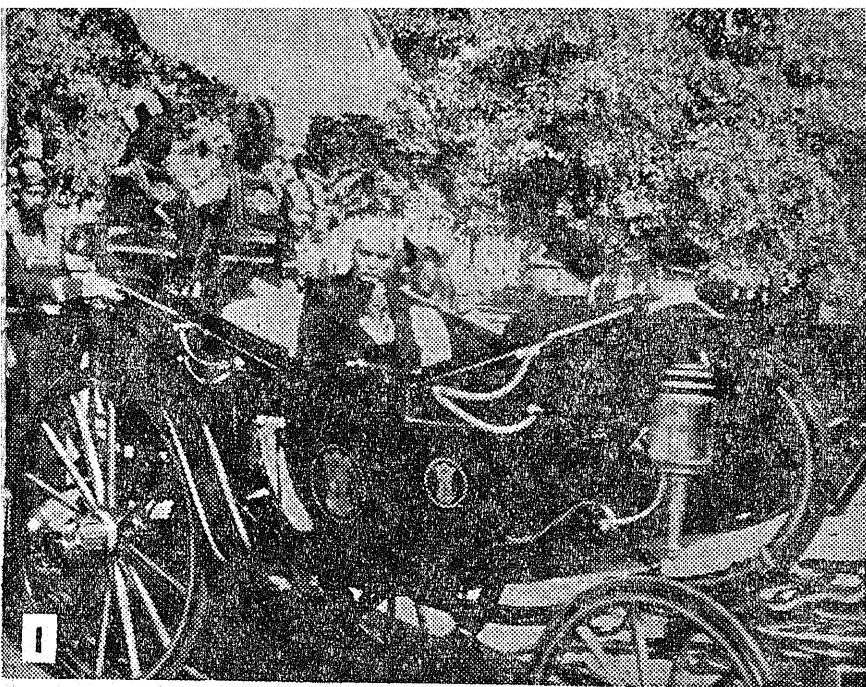
Motilal Nehru, who too had come down, said: "It is such sublime acts that make a human sunrise."

(*Free Press Journal*.)

When the agitation against the Rowlatt Act was started in 1919, Rajendra Prasad signed the pledge to break 'unrighteous' laws, and worked vigorously to organise the movement in Bihar. Things had by then began to move fast in the country. Martial Law was soon proclaimed in the Punjab; the late General Dyer had done his mighty deed in the Jallian-wala Bagh: Indian Muslims had felt outraged at the prospect of dismemberment of Turkey by the victorious allies; and the political temperature had shot up high throughout the country. In 1920, at a Khilafat meeting held at Patna, Rajendra Prasad made a stirring speech, and declared that if the special session of the Calcutta Congress—to be held in September of that year—accepted the non-co-operation programme of Mahatma Gandhi, he would throw in his lot with it. True to his word he suspended his extensive and lucrative practice, and resigned from the University Senate even before the Nagpur Congress (of 1920) had confirmed the resolution on non-co-operation which had been passed at the previous special session by a bare majority only. Ever since then he had been the one great leader of the Congress movement in Bihar, and one of the greatest in India.

(*A. B. Patrika*.)

The *Nation's* Loss



1. State drive on the Republic Day.
2. Addressing the Sarvodaya Conference at Kancheepuram in 1956.
3. Paying homage to Gandhiji at Rajghat.
4. Being greeted by the Prime Minister.

Jallianwala Bagh—Sacred Soil where the Seed of Swaraj was Sown

The Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar (Punjab) is the sacred soil where the seed of Swaraj was sown on 13th April 1919.

The Jallianwala Bagh episode occupies an important place in the history of our freedom struggle. It stands almost as the starting point of the great non-violent movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in that it was here that hundreds of men and women and children were killed while attending a peaceful public meeting. It was here that innocent Hindu, Sikh and Muslim blood was shed in a joint current and created the atmosphere for the national resurgence.

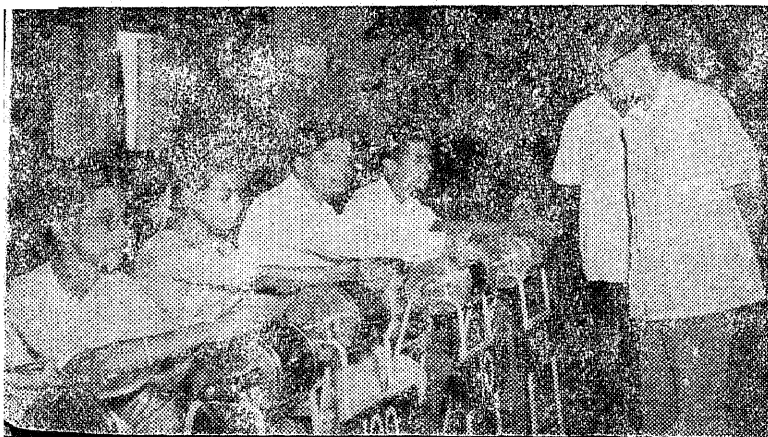
On April 13, 1919, Punjab had its baptism of fire and blood when about 400 innocent persons fell dead and more than 1,000 were injured under General Dyer's bullets fired upon an unarmed gathering of 20,000 people in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar. To make the tragedy too deep for tears, the only exit from the venue of the meeting—which was an open ground in the city enclosed with walls—was blocked by the troops who fired 1,600 rounds in all and the firing was stopped only when the ammunition had run out, and the dead and the dying were left to suffer the whole night without water to drink or medical attendance, or aid of any character.

A grim tragedy

The tragedy was enough to turn the course of events. It roused Gandhiji into action. Though Jallianwala Bagh was the deed of an individual Briton, yet in the eyes of Gandhi the very morale of the British rule stood for trial. It was proved out of Dyer's own mouth or other pro-Dyer witnesses that the crowd was unarmed, that it contained children, that the 13th was the day of

Vaishakhi Fair, that thousands had come to the fair, that there was no rebellion, that during the intervening two days before the massacre there was peace in Amritsar that the proclamation of the meeting was made the same day as General Dyer's proclamation, that Dyer's proclamation prohibited not meetings but processions or gatherings of four men on the streets and not in private or public places, that General Dyer ran no risk outside or inside the city, that he admitted himself that many on the crowd did not know anything of his proclamation, that he fired without warning the crowd and even after it had begun to disperse, that he fired in the backs of the people who were in flight, and that the men were practically penned in an enclosure. What pained Gandhiji more than Dyer's action was the open and silent approval of his work by other Englishmen in or outside India. It became difficult for Gandhi to suppress his feelings. He was criticised for the 'violence' of his language. But he replied: "If truth is violent, I plead guilty to the charge of violence of language. But I could not, without doing violence to truth, refrain from using the language I have regarding General Dyer's action".

The quarterly draw of the Government Prize Bond was held at the Childrens' Theatre on 2nd March 1963



With Gandhiji's conscience clear against imperialism, the politics could now move on positive lines. The impact of the tragedy on the mind of many leading men was deep. It brought a turning point in the life of the Nehrus. For some time past Jawaharlal Nehru was contemplating to join the Satyagraha Sabha to which Pandit Motilal had objected. The more Motilal thought of the Satyagraha the less he liked it. To him, what good would the goal-going of a number of individuals do, what pressure could it bring on the Government? But now it was different. In the word of Srimathi Krishna: "The happenings in the Punjab and tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh however brought father round to a great

extent to Jawahar's way of thinking..... He decided to throw his lot with Jawahar and follow Gandhiji. But before doing so, he gave up his large practice at the Bar. This changed our life which until then had been of ease and luxury, to one of simplicity and a little hardship."

The Punjab became a place of pilgrimage for the leaders immediately after the tragedy. Swami Shrad-dhananda, Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaiya, C. F. Andrews, Jawaharlal Nehru, Purushottam Dass Tandon, C. R. Das and Gandhiji—all made their way to Punjab. The people of the Punjab were filled with panic, but confidence came back when Gandhiji was present in their midst. During the Christmas of 1919 the Congress met at Amritsar. As Jawaharlal Nehru puts it: "The Amritsar Congress was the first Gandhi Congress." "The slogan Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai began to dominate the political horizon. The Ali Brothers, recently discharged from internment, immediately joined the Congress, and national movement began to take a new shape and develop a new orientation."

Gandhiji seized the opportunity. He preached non-co-operation. A special session of the Congress met at Calcutta in September 1920 to consider non-co-operation. Motilal Nehru became a convert to the philosophy. The President of the session, Lala Lajpat Rai, was against the idea, but began to change his mind. Malaviya and C. R. Das opposed, but were in minority. The Congress committed itself to non-co-operation. Gandhiji began to tour the country 'amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm'.



14 Carat Gold Jewels.
Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, is seen inspecting them.

At the Congress of December, 1920 'the resolution of the special session was reaffirmed and non-co-operation became the settled policy of the Congress. The Gandhian Revolution had started.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme Extension to Gudiyattam and Virudhunagar

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar in Madras State from the midnight of March 30, 1963. As a result, 2,250 more factory workers will get benefit under the Scheme.

The families of the insured persons in the areas of Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar will become entitled to medical care thirteen weeks after the date the insured persons have become entitled to medical care under the Scheme.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under "Service system" and for this purpose one whole-time dispensary each has been set up at Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar. For payment of cash benefits, a sub-local office and a pay office has been set up at Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar respectively.


The employers of the factories covered under the Scheme in these areas will be required to pay the Employers' Special Contribution at the enhanced rate of 2½ per cent of the total wage bill, instead of 2 per cent which they have been paying so far.

and
now

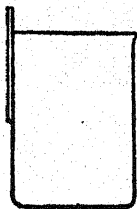
THE LITRE

From April 1963, metric capacity measures will be compulsory in trade throughout the country.

● The kilogram and the metre became compulsory last year; thus the metric system of weights and measures is now the only legal system in India. ● The simplicity of the metric system will be obvious if you use the units (litre, metre and kilo) as they are, for their intrinsic value. ● Do not equate metric measures to old units like seer, viss or ollock.

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METRIC UNITS



in Round Figures

MADRAS BUDGET:

(9)

Big Capital Programme for Rs. 18.87 crores

At a Glance.

	Budget, 1962-63.	Revised, 1962-63.	Budget, 1963-64.
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)		
Receipts ..	113.15	117.10	124.45
Expenditure ..	116.01	120.02	127.19
Deficit ..	2.86	2.92	2.74

* PLAN PRIORITIES REPHASED.

* EMPHASIS ON PRODUCTION.

* NO NEW TAXES.

* DEFICIT TO BE MET FROM CENTRAL
S.T. SHARE.

The Madras Budget for 1963-64 presented in the Legislative Assembly on March 1, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance showed a revenue deficit of Rs. 2.74 crores. The Minister announced that he was not proposing any measures of additional taxation in spite of the substantial deficit on Revenue account.

Apart from an investment of Rs. 20.75 crores in Power Programme which would be financed by the Electricity Board, the Minister said they had on hand a big capital Programme for Rs. 18.87 crores.

The Minister cautioned that the ways and means position would continue to be difficult in the year to come and said that they were opening the year with only a small cash balance, the smallest in recent years.

He said :

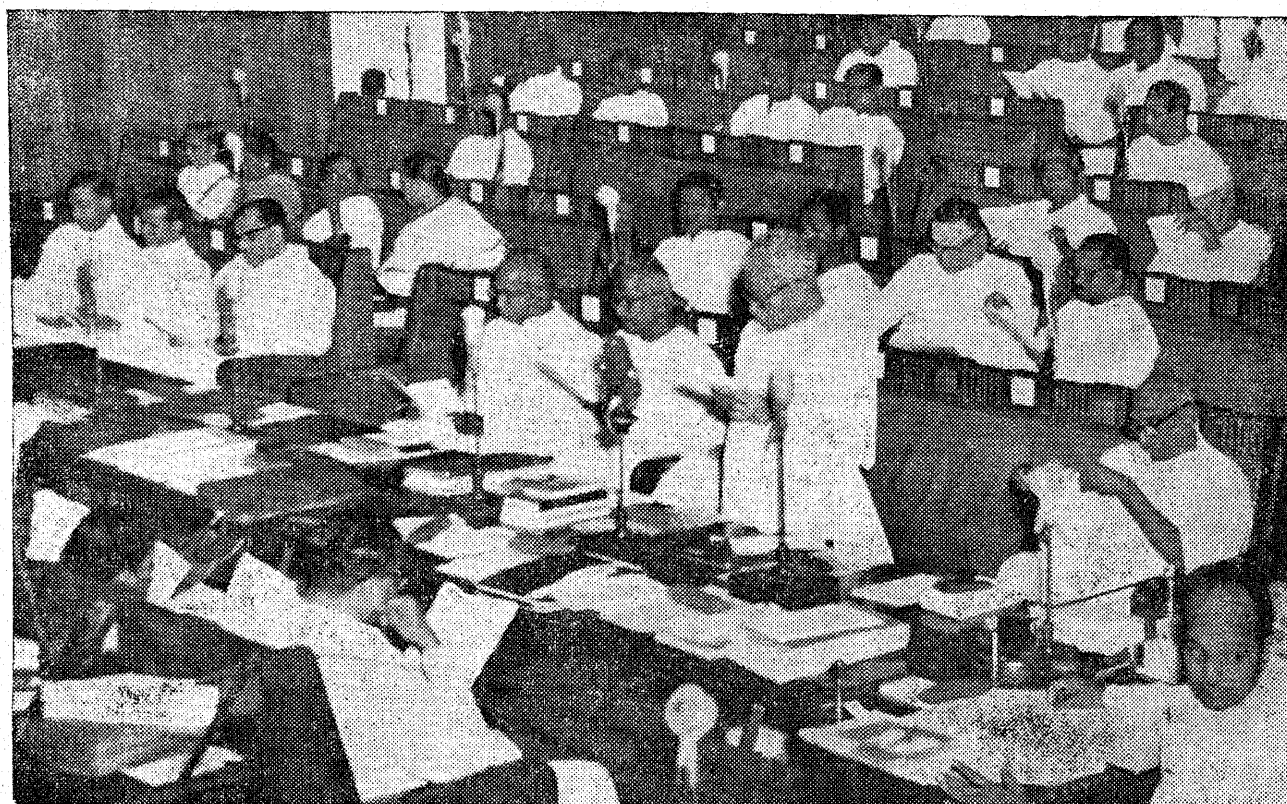
Deficit of Rs. 292 lakhs

I rise to present the Budget Estimates for 1963-64. The Accounts for 1961-62 and the Revised Estimates for 1962-63 are also before the House. While presenting my first Budget after the General Elections I had indicated that on the basis of preliminary actuals then available, the Revenue Deficit for 1961-62 might be of the order of Rs. 8.50 lakhs. The final figures for the year now before us disclose a higher revenue deficit of Rs. 9.61 lakhs. The Budget Estimates for 1962-63 presented to the Legislature in June last had envisaged a revenue deficit of Rs. 2.86 lakhs after taking credit for the additional taxation measures announced in that Budget. The Revised Estimates for the year now

presented to the House reveal that the deficit for the current year would be more or less at the level originally anticipated and it would in fact be Rs. 2.92 lakhs. We will realise in 1963-64 the full yield from all the measures of additional taxation agreed to by the House. But even so, the estimates before the House disclose a revenue deficit of Rs. 2.74 lakhs.

Impact of National Emergency

The Budget Estimates now presented to this House reveal in a measure the combined impact on the State Budget of the National Emergency and the increasing tempo of execution of Plan schemes. The unprovoked aggression on our frontiers has underlined the need for this country to increase its defence potential and remain in a state of preparedness against aggression from any quarter. It is of course primarily the responsibility of the Central Government to take measures for the defence of the country against aggression and I have no doubt that the nation will not grudge the additional



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, is seen presenting the Budget for the year 1963-64 in the Legislative Assembly, on 1st March 1963.

burdens on account of increased expenditure on national defence. The State Governments have also an important part to play in assisting the Central Government in building up the defence potential of the country. It should not therefore be surprising that the National Emergency has left its mark also on the State Budget both on the expenditure side and on the revenue side.

While presenting the First Supplementary Estimates for the current year to the House last month, I had occasion to refer briefly to some of the additional items of expenditure entailed by the National Emergency. Ever since we embarked on a programme of economic development through successive Five-Year Plans, we have sought to keep non-development expenditure to the minimum and thus conserve all our resources for developmental schemes. We have, in particular, kept well under control our expenditure on General Administration and the Police. But the present National Emergency has brought home to us the need for the strengthening of our Police forces, particularly the Special Armed Police and the Armed Reserve.

Internal order

The Police can assist in the defence effort of the country by maintaining internal order and peace and also by taking over, if needed, certain tasks from the

troops in the forward areas. We have therefore sanctioned additional funds for the strengthening of the Police force and for providing it with better equipment and transport. The House is also aware that we have taken steps to constitute Home Guards in select urban areas. The additional expenditure on account of these schemes for internal security is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 85 lakhs in 1963-64 and this is fully reflected in the upward revision of gross appropriation for Police from Rs. 6.98 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1962-63 to Rs. 8.11 lakhs in 1963-64. The steps we have taken for the raising of additional Companies of National Cadet Corps in colleges will also entail additional expenditure and the provision on this account in the coming year will be about Rs. 57 lakhs. It is difficult to forecast in the present context what further commitments we may have to assume as the situation unfolds itself. There are, for example, suggestions that the Home Guards Scheme should be enlarged in scope and coverage. The House should therefore bear in mind the possibility of further expenditure on programmes relating to the defence effort.

Reduction of Central Aid

The diversion of larger resources for defence has also affected the assistance we are normally getting from the Government of India for the fulfilment of the Plan. The reduction of Central assistance to the States for

Plan Schemes in the next year from about Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 400 crores, was not unexpected. We should normally have secured Central assistance to the extent of at least Rs. 35.4 crores as loans and grants for our Plan in 1963-64 but the assistance now indicated is of the order of only Rs. 31.3 crores.

In spite of the difficulties and the problems created by the National Emergency, we cannot afford to slacken our efforts at improving the socio-economic conditions of our people on the lines envisaged in our Plan, because it is only through economic development that we can strengthen the defence potential of the country. The demands of national defence will in fact call for larger investments in schemes for agriculture and industrial production and in economic overheads such as Power and Transport. Some Plan schemes of low priority may have to be recast or slowed down but the point I would like to stress is that the Plan in its essentials will have to be fulfilled if we are to create conditions in which our defence forces can face the enemy on even terms. This is the lesson to be learned from the experience of advanced nations like U.S.A., Britain and Soviet Union whose defence structures have been built around strong economic bases. The pattern of development outlined in the State's Third Five-Year Plan is largely production-oriented. Of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 291 crores, sectors like Power, Agriculture, Industries, Major and Minor Irrigation and Technical Education account for Rs. 195 crores. We have now made a further review of our Plan programmes in the light of the National Emergency and have laid greater stress on schemes for augmenting production—agricultural and industrial.

Technical Personnel

We have also taken steps for accelerating schemes for training of technical personnel who are needed in such large numbers for defence forces and for defence-oriented industries. Larger allocations have been made for Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Power, Technical Education and Craftsmen Training Schemes. We have not at the same time hesitated to prune somewhat the provision for schemes like housing in view of the need to conserve our resources and also scarce materials like cement and steel. We have reviewed our building programmes in general and have deferred or slowed down the construction of administrative buildings and staff quarters, and have diverted the funds so saved for essential developmental schemes closely connected with the defence efforts of the country. The Plan for 1963-64 presented along with the Budget reflects fully the relative priorities in the present context and I have no doubt that the House will approve of the Plan as reoriented.

Increasing farm output

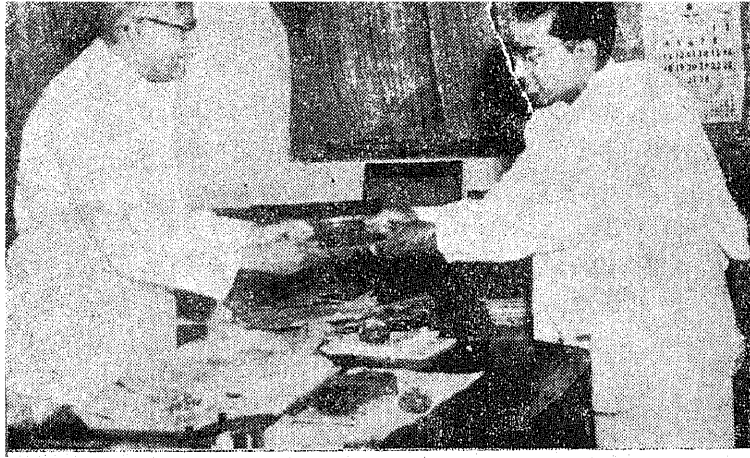
I need not emphasise the importance of agricultural production in the present context. The yield from

agriculture constitutes almost half of our national income and any significant improvement in national income and therefore in standards of living of our people, can accrue only through increased agricultural production. It is only by intensifying production in this vital sector that we can ensure self-sufficiency in food and raw materials for our growing industries. In 1961-62, the first year of the Plan, production of foodgrains recorded an increase of about 2.3 lakhs of tons. This is no doubt heartening, but there is no room for complacency as the target for the Third Plan period is an additional production of nearly 17 lakhs of tons. For realising this target we depend largely on increased use of fertilisers and the House will therefore be glad to know that there has been noticeable improvement in supplies of fertilisers in the current year. The quantity of fertilisers made available to the agriculturists in 1961-62 was about 1.6 lakhs of tons in terms of ammonium sulphate. In the current year, up to the end of January, a quantity of 2.03 lakhs of tons was made available to them. There are indications that the present improvement in supplies of fertilisers will continue in the coming year and that with fresh arrivals we may have a carry-over of 90,000 tons at the close of the financial year. In view of the improved supply position, instructions have been issued for relaxation of some of the present quantitative restrictions on the issue of fertilisers.

The House is aware of the schemes in progress for stepping up production of rural and urban composts. It is anticipated that in the current year 31 lakhs of tons of rural compost will be produced as against 28 lakhs of tons in the previous year. We are aiming at a target of 36 lakhs of tons for the next year and, having regard to the close interest which the Panchayat Unions have evinced in the programme, it should not be difficult to realise the target. We are also taking measures to step up the distribution of green manure seeds from about 2,750 tons to 3,000 tons in 1963-64. The work relating to procurement and distribution of green manures has been entrusted to the Panchayat Unions with necessary financial assistance.

Network of farms

Another important scheme for augmenting the production of foodgrains is the supply of improved seeds. For this purpose, we have set up a net work of State Seed Farms. We hope to establish 40 new State Seed Farms in the current year and 34 Farms in the next. Many of the seed farms established in previous years are also progressively stabilising themselves. The improved primary seeds are to be multiplied at the village level through specially chosen farmers designated as Gramasahayaks. The responsibility for supervising the whole operation has been entrusted to the Panchayats. While presenting my last Budget, I had referred to the need for tackling the problems of storage and credit involved in the successful implementation of the scheme. Provision



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries is seen receiving gold plate weighing 500 grammes for National Defence Fund from the Managing Director of Somasundara Mills on 11th February 1963.

has since been made for loan assistance to the ryots through co-operatives, for buying improved seeds from the Gramasahayaks immediately after the harvest. In order to encourage ryots to become members of co-operative societies and avail themselves of the benefits of this scheme, loans will also be sanctioned towards share capital.

Package programme

Equal importance has also to be attached to increased production of commercial crops like cotton and oil seeds. Government have very recently sanctioned a package programme for the production of raw cotton. The programme which will cost about Rs. 12.5 lakhs will cover an area of 30,000 acres of winter cambodia and 30,000 acres of summer cambodia in compact blocks in Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts. Provision has been made for the grant of short-term loans for supply of fertilisers in kind and for the grant of subsidies on pesticides.

We have also initiated measures for raising the level of production of groundnut, our most important oil seed crop. Members are aware that we have introduced a package programme for groundnut in South Arcot district in an area of about 20,000 acres. This programme will now be extended over an additional area of 80,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs spread over a three-year period. The programme in 1963-64 will cover an extent of 20,000 acres in Cumbum, Uthamapalayam and Bodi Blocks in Madurai district and another 20,000 acres in parts of Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks in Coimbatore district. In 1964-65, the programme will be extended to cover 20,000 acres in Kandamangalam, Vikravandi and Koliyanur Blocks in South Arcot district and 20,000 acres in Sathanur Project area in North Arcot district. The scheme provides for supply of improved seeds, balanced manure mixtures and plant protection materials. Pesticides will also be supplied at half cost.

Honourable Members will agree that while the Government can provide all the necessary facilities, increased production will depend ultimately upon the zeal and

energy shown by millions of farmers over the country side. During the present National Emergency, we have seen concrete evidence everywhere of the unity, patriotism and determination of our people. It is now up to us to canalise this enthusiasm of the people towards the achievement of higher goals of production in Agriculture.

The role of Panchayats

In thus galvanising our farmers and mobilising their energies and resources for stepping up agricultural production, the Panchayat Unions and Panchayats have an important part to play. During the last two years, these democratic organisations have taken keen interest in public affairs and in implementing the schemes of development entrusted to them. They have in particular been keen on the provision of basic amenities to the villagers with the assistance made available by the Government and with public contributions. We are allotting sufficient funds for enabling them to continue this good work. For 1963-64, we have provided Rs. 1.40 lakhs for provision of water-supply, Rs. 1.29 lakhs for construction of link roads and Rs. 30 lakhs for construction of school buildings.

I would now appeal to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions to show the same degree of interest in implementing the agricultural programmes in the situation now facing the country. We are providing Rs. 69 lakhs as grants to Panchayat Unions for agricultural programmes in 1963-64. The Village Volunteer Labour Force now being raised in all rural areas should dedicate themselves to this task of raising the level of productivity in agriculture. This is by far the most effective way in which people in rural areas can contribute to the defence effort of the Nation.

Well Subsidy Schemes

Among the various schemes for agricultural production, special stress has now been laid on schemes yielding quick results in the short run. The House is aware of the continuing interest which the State Government has shown in implementing minor irrigation programmes. Of a total allocation of Rs. 12.80 crores for Minor Irrigation Programmes in the Third Plan period, we had spent Rs. 2.98 lakhs in 1961-62. We had raised this to Rs. 3.12 lakhs in the current year's original estimates and are now stepping it up further to Rs. 3.65 lakhs for the next year. We have, in particular, provided in this Budget Rs. 97 lakhs as loans and Rs. 16 lakhs as grants for the New Well Subsidy Schemes. We have also stepped up the provision for grant of loans for purchase of pump-sets from Rs. 17.4 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 22.16 lakhs in 1963-64. 245 oil engines and 1,800 electric motors will be distributed under the scheme. While

we incur expenditure on this large scale on improvement of minor irrigation sources, we should also ensure that the current maintenance of these sources which occupy such an important place in the rural economy of our State is not in any way neglected. The maintenance of most of these minor irrigation sources has now been vested with the Panchayat Unions and I have no doubt that they will realise their responsibilities in this regard and take all steps necessary for the proper maintenance of these sources. We are providing Rs. 27 lakhs as Local Irrigation grant to the Panchayat Unions for the proper upkeep of the minor irrigation sources transferred to them for management.

Medium Irrigation Schemes

Our Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are also making satisfactory progress. The biggest project now under execution in the State is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, which will provide irrigation eventually for 2.4 lakhs of acres in Coimbatore district. The Aliyar Dam has been completed and water was made available in the current year for irrigating about 7,500 acres. We have made a provision of about Rs. 4.62 lakhs for this project in the Budget Estimates of 1963-64. A provision of Rs. 17.65 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for improvements to Palar Anicut and Channels and Rs. 8.45 lakhs for Sathanur Project Second Stage. Of the other Medium Irrigation schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan period, Manjalar Scheme in Madurai district and the Gomukinadhi Scheme in South Arcot district have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 66 lakhs and Rs. 87 lakhs respectively. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for these Medium Irrigation Schemes and this will be stepped up in the course of the year with reference to the place of execution.

In our present drive for all-round improvement in production, we should also bear in mind the need for stepping up subsidiary foods such as milk. From this point of view, therefore, our Animal Husbandry Programme acquires special importance. A provision of Rs. 55.56 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1963-64 for the various schemes of Animal Husbandry Department. The Key Village Schemes are making satisfactory progress and we are making adequate provision for continuance and expansion of these schemes. It is proposed to start four new Key Village Blocks during 1963-64 and an overall provision of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Budget. As part of our programme for improvement of facilities for veterinary aid, we have provided for the opening of thirty veterinary dispensaries during 1963-64. Our ultimate aim is to have one dispensary for each Block. Increased production of eggs is important both for Civilian

and Defence Consumption. Schemes for supply of pedigree birds and equipment are being continued with increased financial provision. It is proposed to establish four Poultry Extension Centres during 1963-64. On the whole, a provision of about Rs. 8.5 lakhs has been made for different schemes of Poultry Development.

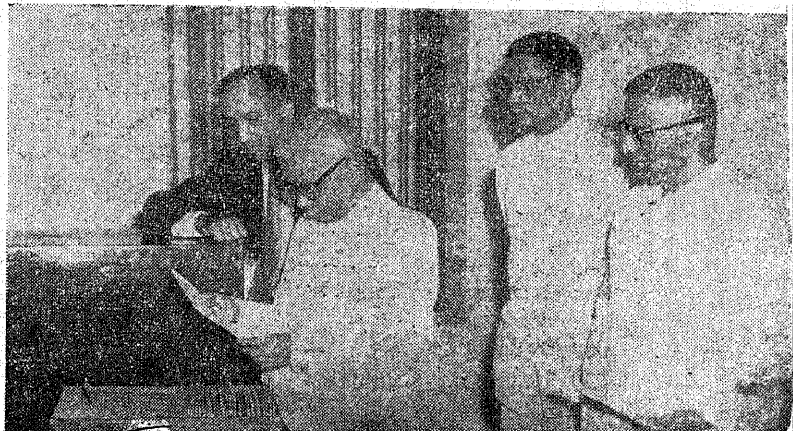
Milk Supply Schemes

The comprehensive scheme drawn up for improvement of supplies of milk to the Madras City has recorded a fair measure of success. We have established a cattle colony at Madhavaram on the outskirts of the Madras City and there are now over 3,000 animals in the colony. Apart from the production in the colony, milk is also collected from producing centres in adjoining rural areas. The Milk Project has also started getting supplies from Erode and these will eventually be stepped up to 25,000 litres per day. The Central Dairy at the Colony is now processing 25,000 litres of milk a day for supply to the City but will eventually handle 75,000 litres. By thus providing an assured market in distant urban centres for milk and milk products, we will also be stimulating production of milk in rural areas. We have also provided about Rs. 37 lakhs for grant of loans to milk supply co-operatives for purchase of milch animals. We have also proposed to implement a scheme for improvement of milk supplies in Madurai City at a cost of Rs. 78 lakhs. Towards this scheme, UNICEF are supplying free of cost equipment worth Rs. 31 lakhs. Under this scheme, milk is to be supplied to about 12,000 low-income families at subsidised prices. To expedite the preliminary works connected with the implementation of this scheme, the Government have recently sanctioned special engineering staff.

Development of fisheries

Increased allocation has been made for schemes of development of fisheries. A provision of Rs. 58.58 lakhs has been earmarked for these schemes.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, opened the Employment Bureau for highly qualified applicants in the City on 9th February 1963.



Madras Budget—Revenue and Expenditure

1963-64
Budget Estimate.

RUPEES IN
LAKHS.

Revenue Account					
Total Revenue	..	..	..	..	1,24,45
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account					1,27,19
Deficit	..	..	..	..	—2,74

Revenue Receipts—

Estimates,
1963-64.

RUPEES IN
LAKHS.

Share of Central taxes	..	..	..	17,40
Grants-in-aid from Government of India.				14,14
States Taxes	..	..	..	61,21 *
Non-Tax Revenue	..	..	..	31,70
Total	..	..	..	125,45

Expenditure on Revenue Account—

RUPEES IN
LAKHS.

Collection of Taxes	..	..	..	2,63
Other Non-Developmental Expenditure	..	..	..	40,15†
Developmental Expenditure	..	..	..	84,41†
Total	..	..	..	1,27,19

*Revenue from States Taxes—Rs. 61,21 lakhs.

RUPEES IN
LAKHS.

Agricultural Income Tax	..	..	..	1,36
Land Revenue (inclusive of receipts from irrigation).				8,30
State Excise Duties	..	..	..	30
Taxes on Vehicles	..	..	..	11,50
General Sales Tax	..	..	..	19,21
Central Sales Tax	..	..	..	3,30
Motor Spirit Tax	..	..	..	3,25
Entertainment Tax	..	..	..	2,84
Betting Tax	..	..	..	42
Electricity Duties and Other Taxation	..	..	..	2,36
Registration Fees	..	..	..	1,46
Stamps	..	..	..	6,91
Additional taxation	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	61,21

EXPENDITURE.

†Development Expenditure—Rs. 84,41 lakhs.

RUPEES IN
LAKHS.

Education	..	..	..	28,72
Scientific Departments	..	..	..	6
Medical	..	..	..	7,07
Public Health	..	..	..	2,69
Agriculture	..	..	..	5,73
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	1,76
Co-operation	..	..	..	2,54
Community Development Projects	..	..	..	5,75
Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation, Welfare of Scheduled castes and Tribes.				4,22
Irrigation	..	..	..	5,27
Public Works	..	..	..	6,79
Works Grants-in-aid	..	..	..	2,28
Road Transport	..	..	..	4,61
Forest	..	..	..	91
Total	..	..	..	84,41

†Other Non-Development Expenditure—Rs. 40,15 lakhs.

RUPEES IN
LAKHS.

Debt services	..	..	..	10,21
Appropriation for reduction on avoidance on debt.				1,24
Elections and General Administration	..	..	..	6,98
Administration of Justice	..	..	..	1,59
Jails	..	..	..	1,41
Police	..	..	..	7,26
Miscellaneous (Administration Departments).				68
Famine Relief	..	..	..	57

RUPEES IN
LAKHS.

Pension and other retirement benefits	..	..	..	3,14
Political Pensions and Privy purses	..	..	..	1
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	1,37
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2,60
Other Miscellaneous contributions and assignments.				3,07
Extraordinary charges	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	40,15

in the Annual Plan for 1963-64. As part of our long-term plan for modernisation of fishing gear and equipment, we have allotted about Rs. 25 lakhs for supply of improved fishing boats. The target of 100 boats for the year 1963-64 should not be difficult as we expect the boat building yard at Royapuram to start functioning shortly. We also propose to distribute Rs. 3 lakhs worth of nylon nets to fishermen in 1963-64. As the manufacture of synthetic twine has now been taken up in India, foreign exchange may not impede the implementation of this programme. Along with mechanisation of fishing boats, we should also arrange facilities for the safe anchoring of these boats and have therefore taken up a programme of fishing harbours. The work on the Cuddalore fishing harbour is now practically over, while the work in respect of the Nagapattinam harbour will be completed in the next financial year. The House will also be glad to learn that the activities of the Indo-Norwegian Project for improvement of Indian fisheries will now be extended to the Madras State. Under this project, we expect to receive assistance for establishment of a Boat Building Yard. We also expect to receive Marine Diesel Engines and accessories and machinery for cold storage plants.

Provision of Cheap Credit

All our schemes for stepping up production in the rural sector will depend on provision of timely and cheap credit. We have made a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for grant of takkavi loans to cultivators in 1963-64, besides a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs for grant of short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers. But the Government's policy is to encourage the provision of credit increasingly through co-operative agencies. It is expected that by the end of 1963-64 the co-operative credit societies would cover 80 per cent of the rural population and the credit provided by them in various forms to the agriculturists will be stepped up from Rs. 34 crores in the current year to Rs. 40 crores in the next. The Full Finance Scheme which is now in operation in 103 blocks will be extended to 70 additional blocks in the coming year. It is necessary to ensure that co-operative agencies extend credit to all agricultural producers and not merely to those who own lands and can thus offer tangible security. With a view to reassure the co-operative societies and Central Banks against the risks inherent in such a scheme for liberalisation, Government have made a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs in the Budget for 1963-64 for contribution to the Special Bad Debt Reserve of Primary Credit Societies and Central Banks.

The Government have also recognised the important part which co-operatives can play in stabilizing price levels of essential articles in the present context. They have therefore initiated a programme of

organisation of a network of consumers' co-operatives in all towns with a population of more than one lakh. These co-operatives will be linked to District Supply and Marketing Societies, which will procure commodities in bulk at favourable prices. Government have provided all these consumers' co-operatives with assistance towards share capital and working capital and also with subsidies towards managerial expenses. The scheme will be financed largely by the Centre. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for organisation of 150 consumers' co-operatives for industrial workers and plantation labour in industrial establishments and plantations having 250 and more workers.

Assistance to Private Sector

In the sphere of industrial development, the State has continued to follow a pragmatic policy of assisting the private sector in setting up new industries. The primary agency for canalising such assistance to the private sector has been the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation. In the current year, the Corporation has assisted a number of industries with long-term loans for expansion. It has also promoted new ventures by under-writing issues of share capital. In 1962, the Corporation assisted a wide range of industries with loans to the extent of Rs. 3.16 lakhs. On the basis of licences granted in the past year, special efforts have been made during the current year by industrialists in the private sector to implement licences obtained by them. An alloy steel plant in the private sector in Salem district is expected to go into production shortly. Two units have been licensed for the manufacture of sugar machinery. In the field of chemical industries, the two units licensed for production of caustic soda and other chemicals, viz., Dharangadara and Mettur Chemicals, are taking steps for increasing their production. Among the fertiliser factories, the factory in Ennore commenced production of super-phosphate in August 1962. Another unit at Cuddalore is expected to commence regular production shortly. The third unit at Coimbatore will go into production by July 1963. Besides, Parry's have commenced production of ammonium phosphate recently.

The House is aware that State Government have in recent years assisted in the establishment of a number of co-operative sugar factories. The Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills is expected to be completed and go into production by August 1963. We have provided assistance by way of share capital to the two co-operative sugar factories at Kallakurichi and Samayanallur in the current financial year. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the next year's Budget for participation in the share capital of co-operative sugar factories. Of the other major industries in the private sector, the Paper Mills of Seshasayee have gone into production while the cement factory under erection at Sankaridrug

in Salem district will go into production in the coming year. A letter of approval has also been granted for the establishment of another cement factory near Karur. The Rayon factory of the South India Viscose, Limited, Coimbatore has gone into full production and has proposed to increase its production capacity further.

Neyveli Project

The major industrial project in the public sector is the integrated Neyveli Lignite Project, which envisages utilisation of the extensive deposits of lignite in South Arcot district. The lignite is to be utilised, among other things, for generation of Thermal power to the extent of 250 M.W. in the first stage and this is to be stepped up to 400 M.W. in continuation. The first unit of Thermal Power Station under this scheme was commissioned in August last and up to December in the current year, had fed 142 million units into the Madras Grid. The second unit was commissioned on the 23rd January 1963 while work on the erection of the third and fourth units is in progress. In respect of the fertiliser plant under erection with Italian collaboration, civil works are in progress. The erection of the main plant and equipment is expected to commence in April 1963. Civil works in respect of briquetting and carbonising plant are also under various stages of construction.

Steel plant

Honourable Members are aware that we have been exploring the possibilities of setting up a Steel Unit in the State based on Neyveli Lignite and Salem Iron-ore. The large-scale tests conducted in this regard in East Germany and Norway have yielded successful results and have established the feasibility of the project. On the basis of these tests, the Government of India have decided to proceed with the preparation of a detailed Project Report for a Half-Million Ton Steel Plant and the preparation of the Project Report has been entrusted to Messrs. Dastur and Company of Calcutta. Their report is expected to be submitted to the Government of India in the latter half of 1963. The State Government are giving the Engineers all assistance in carrying out their assignment and are conducting various surveys indicated by them for the collection of data.

The Teleprinter Factory at Guindy which has been set up with Italian collaboration is now engaged in assembling of teleprinters and is expected to achieve the target of 850 teleprinter machines. The indigenous manufacture of components is being progressively stepped up, the present level being about 50 per cent.

Raw film production

Appreciable progress has also been recorded in the establishment of the Raw Film Factory in Nilgiris with French collaboration. This project is estimated to cost

nearly Rs. 7½ crores, of which machinery alone will account for over Rs. 3½ crores. Civil works connected with the Project are in progress and the French collaborators have already shipped machinery worth Rs. 1,23 lakhs. The Engineers and Scientists intended for the Project have also returned after a course of training in France.

Another important project undertaken by the Centre is the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli. About 1,750 acres of patta lands and 2,400 acres of poramboke lands have been made available for this Project. Tenders have been almost finalised for erection of the factory and machinery from Czechoslovakia is expected in a few months.

Defence Industries

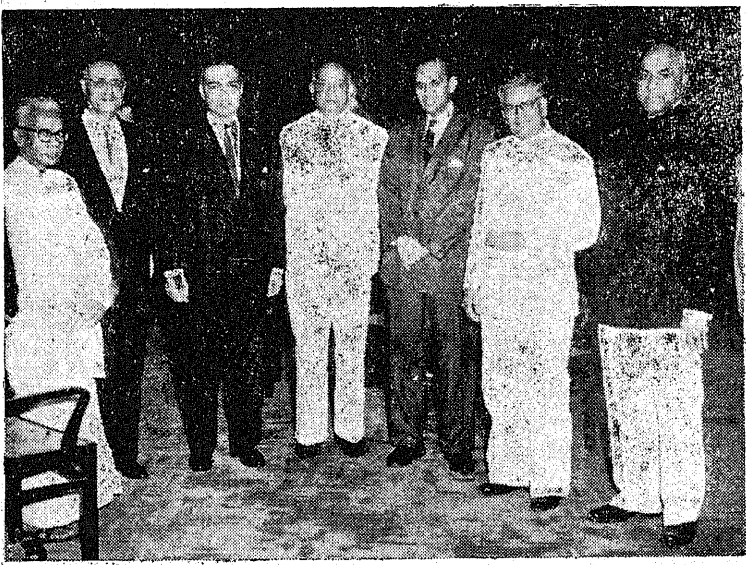
The House will also be glad to know that the State Government are rendering substantial assistance in the establishment of certain Defence Industries at Avadi. These will eventually require about 3 million gallons of water daily. The requirements of other industries in the suburbs of Madras are also growing. In order, therefore, to meet these needs without detriment to the regular supplies of water to the City, the Government have taken steps for the acquisition of 7,500 acres of wet lands under Sholavaram and Red Hills lake, so that water so conserved could be made available to the Defence Industries Project at Avadi and other important industries. A provision of Rs. 1,75 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1963-64 for this programme of acquisition and another Rs. 58 lakhs for the transmission of the water to the project sites at Avadi. The Ministry of Defence is also setting up a factory for the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines at Ennore, for which we have already acquired about 70 acres of land. About 110 acres belonging to the State Government and Southern Railway will also be transferred to the Project.

Generation of power

The gearing of industrial production to meet requirements of defence will depend largely on the availability of power. Out of the total five-year outlay of Rs. 2,91 crores, a little over Rs. 1,00 crores have been earmarked for development of power. Though there has been appreciable improvement in the installed capacity of the grid during the last two Plans, the demand for power has outstripped the supply. Steps have therefore been taken to accelerate the execution of power schemes. Against the original provision of Rs. 18.5 crores for power in 1962-63, the revised outlay is expected to be of the order of Rs. 19.34 crores. In the Annual Plan for 1963-64, the provision for Power schemes has been stepped up still further to Rs. 20.75 crores. Civil works of the final stage of the Kundah-Hydro Electric Project, intended to generate an additional supply



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.



1. Sir Adetokumbo Ademola, K. J., Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria (20th Feb. 1963).
2. Sri Mustafa Khalil, Minister of Arab Republic (21st Feb. 1963).
3. Sardar E. Ala. Ghulam Mohammed Sherzad Minister of Afghan Government (19th Feb. 1963).
4. Madame Calatee Caillat, Professor, Lyon University (France) (20th Feb. 1963).



Sri Hafeez Mohamed Ibrahim, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, met the Madras Ministers and officials on 14th February 1963 and discussed about the supply of Krishna and Godavari River waters to Madras.

of 240 MW in this Plan period are in progress according to schedule and the project will be commissioned during the course of 1964-65. Civil works on the Mettur Tunnel Scheme First Stage involving utilisation of irrigation discharge from the Mettur Dam to generate 100 MW of power are in advanced stage of progress and the machinery and equipment intended for the project have started arriving from the U.S.S.R. The generating units are expected to be commissioned during 1964. The House will be glad to know that the Planning Commission has recently approved the Second Stage of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme with a further installed capacity of 100 MW, even though this part of the scheme had not originally been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Orders for equipment and machinery required for this extension have also been placed with the U.S.S.R. The work on Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme is gathering momentum and orders for generating machinery for Sarkarpathi and Sholayar Power House Schemes have already been placed. At the beginning of the First Plan, the consumption of power in the State was of the order of 12 units per capita, whereas at the end of December 1962, it had increased to 70 units per capita. In the Annual Plan for 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for rural electrification. By January this year over 14,000 towns and villages and hamlets had been electrified and 158,000 pump-sets connected.

As I observed earlier, in spite of the increase in the installed capacity including the two Thermal Units recently commissioned at Neyveli, the demand for power is in excess of the available supply and the position may need a close watch in the coming summer months, as the storage position in the reservoir is not too satisfactory. The Mettur Reservoir had to be depleted to complete the work in respect of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme and the Mettur Power Station may go out of commission during the ensuing summer. In

order to conserve the power available for defence-oriented industries, the Government have imposed some restrictions on power consumptions for non-essential purposes.

New Power Schemes

The Government have constantly been exploring possibilities of taking up new power schemes in the State. The Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari has been investigated and sent to the Planning Commission for approval. The scheme envisages a total installed capacity of 75,000 KW and will cost Rs. 7.8 crores. We would endeavour our best to take up the scheme in the Third Plan itself. Another Major Hydro-Electric Scheme which is at present being investigated is at Hogenakkal on the river Cauvery. The scheme which will cost Rs. 58 crores has a power potential of 800 MW. The investigation and execution will need the concurrence of the Mysore Government and it is hoped that it would be possible to reach accord with that Government at an early date. In view of the heavy dependence of our grid on irrigation discharges with consequent power shortages in summer months, this Government have been urging on the Government of India to establish a nuclear thermal station in Madras State. They have accepted our case and it is now expected that the third nuclear power station in the country will be located at a place near Mahabalipuram in Madras State.

Technical Training

The capacity of our industries to meet the growing requirements, both of civilian consumption and defence, will depend largely on the availability of trained manpower. The present National Emergency has underlined the need for accelerating our schemes for technical education. At the commencement of the First Plan, the annual admissions in engineering colleges in our State were of the order of 437. This has now been stepped up to 1,157. Proposals are now under consideration for increasing the admissions still further from 1,157 to 1,482 in view of the needs of defence forces and defence-oriented industries. Part of this increase will be met by the introduction of three-year degree courses in engineering colleges for B.Sc. students. The Government are also considering the question of starting part-time courses for diploma candidates who wish to qualify themselves for an engineering degree. The Government have also decided to start a new Engineering College at Salem. The site has been selected and steps taken for acquisition of the lands. Active steps have also been taken to start a Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli during 1963-64. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and gets substantial assistance from the Centre. About 400 acres of land have been acquired and a special division is in charge of

construction of buildings. This college will have an initial strength of 120 students and will be stepped up to 250 as soon as practicable.

New Polytechnics

There has been a similar increase in the training facilities at the diploma level. While at the commencement of the First Plan, there were only 9 Polytechnics with an in-take of 622 students, we have 24 Polytechnics now with an in-take of 2,910. Two new Polytechnics are proposed to be started during 1963-64, of which one will be at Tiruchirappalli. The Government are also contemplating certain proposals for increasing the admissions in existing Polytechnics. Two new Women's Polytechnics will also be started during the year. A provision of about Rs. 12.5 lakhs has been made for Women's Polytechnics in the Budget for 1963-64. In the Central Polytechnic at Adyar, a Diploma Course in Chemical Technology will be started in 1963-64 to train the personnel needed for our growing chemical industries. Government have also under consideration proposals for starting courses for the benefit of those who are actually employed in industries.

We have set up a number of industrial training institutes for training skilled workers and operators. At the commencement of the Third Plan, we had facilities only for training 3,368 craftsmen and now with the opening of additional industrial training institutes, opportunities have been created for training a little over 2,000 craftsmen in addition. We have now 22 industrial training institutes and it is proposed to establish two more institutes at Ulundurpet and Tiruvannamalai from August 1963. Besides, provision has been made in the Budget for 1963-64 for three more industrial training institutes, of which one will be located at Pudukkottai and another at Tuticorin. We have also started short-term courses for training craftsmen in both the industrial training institutes and engineering colleges for meeting the requirements of the Defence Forces.

Net work of small-scale Industries

Heavy industries alone can never provide adequate opportunities for our growing population. The pattern of development in other countries like Japan has shown that in conjunction with heavy industries, we should also have a net work of small-scale industries. These small-scale industries have also a great part to play in meeting the requirements of Defence Forces. The State Government have sought to encourage the establishment of small-scale industries by setting up a number of model-cum-production training centres and also industrial estates with provision for factory space, power and water facilities for a number of scale industrial units. Of the various industrial estates contemplated during the Third Plan period, construction of buildings is now in progress at Theni, Vriddhachalam, Karaikudi,

Pudukkottai, Dindigul and Ambattur. Acquisition of land has been completed at Koilpatti and Krishnagiri. Forty-one units were under various stages of construction in the industrial estates in 1962-63. Construction of 100 additional units will be taken up in 1963-64. In the coming financial year, we have proposed to establish three new industrial estates to be located at Nagercoil, Kumbakonam and Sivaganga respectively. We have also acquired about 600 acres of land at Ambattur for the provision of well developed plots at reasonable cost to private industrialists. An industrial estate with 70 units is also to be set up in this block of land and of this construction has already started in respect of a few units. The two cycle assembling units at Vellore and Thanjavur are making satisfactory progress. They will also start manufacturing some of the components in the coming year. Two more cycle assembling units are to be started in 1963-64 at Krishnagiri and Tuticorin respectively and provision has been made for the same in the Budget. We are also taking steps for the expansion of the General Engineering Workshops at Rajapalayam and Kumbakonam and of the Farm Implements Unit at Tiruchirappalli.

To meet the requirements of working capital of small-scale industries, both in the co-operative and private sectors, the Government have established an Industrial Co-operative Bank at the Industrial Estate, Guindy. The Government have contributed Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share capital of the bank. The bank started functioning in the current year and has already disbursed credit to a few small-scale industrial units. The bank will have to mobilise additional resources by way of deposits from the public and this end, the Government to have guaranteed the repayment of principal and interest on deposits accepted from the public.

Aid to Handloom Industry

In formulating their policy in regard to industrial development, Government have not also overlooked

The Indian Council for Child Welfare, Madras State Branch, held a Baby Show at Asoka Vihar, Madras, on 4th February 1963. Srimathi Bisnuram Medhi presided over the function and distributed the prizes. The picture shows the prize-winning babies with Srimathi Medhi.



the interests of Cottage Industries like the Handloom, which provide employment to a very large number of people. We have made a provision of Rs. 8,00 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of the Handloom Industry and the Schemes are being implemented according to schedule. A provision of Rs. 1,38 lakhs has been made for this sector in the Budget Estimate for 1963-64. With a view to ensuring steady supply of yarn of good quality at fair prices to Handloom Industries, Government have been encouraging establishment of Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State by substantial contributions in the form of share capital to such mills. They have so far invested Rs. 48.78 lakhs in the four Co-operative Spinning Mills at Tirunelveli, Nazereth, Srivilliputhur and Salem. During the current year, Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for investment in the Co-operative Spinning Mills under organisation at Kancheepuram. Another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will also be invested in the Madurai Co-operative Spinning Mill before the close of the financial year. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 for further contributions towards share capital of other Co-operative Spinning Mills now under organisation. In recent months, there has been some accumulation of stocks in the Handloom Industry. In order to relieve the difficulties of Weavers' Societies, the State Government sanctioned a working capital loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for procuring goods from its primaries. Government have also recently sanctioned financial assistance towards grant of a special rebate for a fortnight for promoting sales of handloom goods. This special rebate may entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. We may hope that the stagnation in the handloom industry is only temporary and that as the Defence efforts of the country gather momentum, there will be improvement in the demand for cloth of all description, both mill and handloom.

Social investment

In re-adjusting the priorities in the Plan, we have taken care to maintain the present tempo of development in respect of schemes relating to education. Honourable Members are aware that the expenditure on Education has registered a steady increase during the last few years and now constitutes the largest single item of development expenditure in the State's Budget. Our expenditure on Education at the commencement of the Second Plan in 1955-56 was Rs. 10.82 crores while in the Budget Estimates for 1963-64, this is as high as Rs. 27.58 crores. The outlays on Education are in the nature of a social investment and it will be inadvisable to slow down further development in this field on account of temporary difficulties due to the National Emergency. By 1962-63, compulsory primary

education has been extended to cover all areas in the State and in the current year alone 4 lakhs of additional pupils of the age-group 6-11 have already been enrolled. For the next year, it is anticipated that 3 lakhs of pupils will be admitted in elementary schools. Apart from the current general awareness of the value of education, one of the most important factors responsible for this rapid spread of the scheme of compulsory education is the provision of mid-day meals to poor pupils in elementary schools. An allotment of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1963-64 for further continuance of the scheme. The House will also be glad to know that the CARE organisation are continuing their generous assistance towards enriching the quality of mid-day meals scheme as now implemented in the State. During the current year, Government will be receiving 10.5 million pounds of cornmeal and 8 million pounds of milk powder under the programme and have provided for an expenditure of Rs. 13.06 lakhs on the scheme for distribution of these commodities. The major responsibility for proper implementation of elementary education programme now vests in the panchayat unions, but a substantial measure of financial assistance has been provided to them in the Budget Estimates. A sum of Rs. 11.13 crores will be disbursed as grants to the Panchayat Unions towards expenditure on elementary education.

The expansion of elementary education has naturally also led to a demand for enlargement of the present facilities for secondary education. In particular, the number of pupils seeking admission in high school classes has increased with the implementation of Government's policy of free education up to the Tenth Standard. The Government have met this demand to a very large extent as can be gauged from the fact that during the last two years alone 480 new high schools have been opened. A provision of Rs. 6.52 lakhs has been made for secondary education in the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 as compared with 5.70 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for the current year. As regards collegiate education, provision has been made in the Budget for 1963-64 for the opening of a women's college at Kumbakonam.

Training of medical personnel

In our Plan as now re-oriented, we have naturally had to adopt a more selective approach in regard to Social Service Programmes. Even so, an allocation of Rs. 5.06 lakhs has been made for medical and public health schemes in the Annual Plan for 1963-64. But the main factor militating against further expansion of these programmes is shortage of trained personnel. There has been very encouraging response from medical personnel in our State for taking up Emergency Commissions in the Army. Though we should

all be happy about this trend, it should also be remembered that with this diversion of medical personnel to Defence Forces, we may have to go a little slow with the opening of new medical institutions in rural areas. I may, however, assure the House that this set-back will be purely temporary, as we are simultaneously taking action for stepping up facilities for training of medical and para-medical personnel. We are initiating action for increasing the admissions in medical colleges from about 600 to 700 per annum. We have decided to start a new full fledged Medical College in a mufassal centre with which the present Medical College at Kilpauk with only a limited strength will be merged. The internee training has been replaced by Housemanship for one year and it is also proposed to hold the final M.B.B.S. Examination thrice in a year. We have also sanctioned a scheme for training of 400 additional nurses in select hospitals. Besides, programmes for training 100 additional pharmacists and 135 auxiliary nurse-midwives have also been taken on hand.

Housing schemes

The Government have reviewed their housing schemes in the light of the imperative need to conserve scarce materials like cement and steel, so essential for Defence purposes. While all schemes, which have already been taken on hand will be pursued vigorously and completed, we may have to adopt a more cautious policy in regard to new schemes. Even so, a provision of about Rs. 77 lakhs has been made for the different housing schemes in the Plan. We are in particular pressing on without any cuts programmes for slum improvement for which a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been allotted. We are also proceeding with the scheme for bulk acquisition of land in the neighbourhood of important cities like Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore, so that we may push through the housing schemes later when resources become available. One of the main factors inhabiting housing schemes has been the high prices of bricks in Madras City and elsewhere. The Government have therefore decided to set up two fully mechanised units for manufacture of bricks in the public sector. One of these will be operated by the Madras State Housing Board and the other by the State Industries Department. A token provision has been made in the Budget for these schemes.

The welfare of Backward Classes continues to be the special concern of the Government. In the Budget Estimates for 1963-64, a provision of about Rs. 3,90 lakhs has been made for schemes relating to welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,10 lakhs has been earmarked for disbursement of scholarships. Government also attach considerable importance to the provision of suitable house-sites to Harijans and have accordingly allotted a sum of Rs. 23.5 lakhs in the Budget Estimates.

Another scheme of Social Welfare on which, the Government are now incurring substantial expenditure is the Old Age Pension Scheme. As I indicated to the House while presenting the first Supplementary Estimates last month, we had originally anticipated that the expenditure on the scheme may be of the order of only Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs in the light of the experience of the working of the scheme in other States. However, 40,000 persons have already been admitted to the benefits of the scheme and provision has accordingly been made for Rs. 1,22 lakhs in the Budget for the next year. I am sure that the House will not grudge the additional expenditure now anticipated on the scheme.

We are now in a position to review the progress in the implementation of the Plan as a whole. From the Budget Estimates for different schemes of development as now presented to the Legislature, a Plan of about Rs. 59.83 crores emerges. From the details of the schemes under different schemes furnished by me, it will be noted that in spite of a cut in Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 4 crores, we have made adequate provision for all important schemes. In 1961-62, we had fulfilled a Plan of the order of Rs. 50 crores. From the Revised Estimates for the current year now before the House, the anticipated expenditure in the current year for the Plan is found to be Rs. 58.32 crores. With the provision of Rs. 59.83 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1963-64, it will be evident that by the end of the third year, we would have fulfilled about 58 per cent of our Plan.

New burdens

The National Emergency has imposed new burdens on us, but even so, we have managed to make adequate provision for all the essential schemes in our Plan. If in spite of the cut in Central assistance of Rs. 4 crores, we are able to fulfil our Plan without any shortfall it is largely due to the prudent policy which we have followed over the years of keeping all non-essential expenditure to the minimum. We have taken steps to effect economies in stationery, travelling allowance and contingent expenditure. We are also resisting demands for additional staff, except where they are required for Plan schemes or defence efforts. It is only by conserving our resources in this manner in a period of exceptional strain that we can fulfil the Plan, which is so vital for our economic growth.

I shall now indicate briefly the broad figures relating to the Revised Estimates of the current year and the Budget Estimates for the next. In June last, I had estimated the receipts for the current year at Rs. 1,13.15 crores inclusive of the yield from certain measures of additional taxation, while the expenditure was estimated

at Rs. 1,16.01 crores. The Revised Estimates indicate that the receipts and expenditure on Revenue Account would be Rs. 1,17.10 crores and Rs. 1,20.02 crores respectively, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,92 lakhs. Honourable Members will be interested to know the yield from various measures of additional taxation proposed by me in the last Budget. I had then anticipated that we would secure from these measures of additional taxation, a revenue of the order of Rs. 7,15 lakhs. Of the measures announced in the last Budget those relating to enhancement of water-cess and levy on urban land are yet to take effect. Further, in respect of some of the measures like the Motor vehicles taxation, we had to extend certain concessions before the proposals became law. Also the tax on consumption of energy has not yielded as much as we expected in view of the concessions given in respect of new industries and consumers in the Madras Thermal area. It is now anticipated that the additional yield from new taxation announced in the last Budget would be only Rs. 4,80 lakhs during the current year. The shortfall under the new taxes has to some extent been compensated by increases under our normal sources of revenue like sales tax and interest on loans including the loans to the Electricity Board.

Increase in expenditure

The increase in expenditure in the Revised Estimates is largely on developmental heads, like Education (Rs. 1,53 lakhs), Medical (Rs. 50 lakhs) and Industries (Rs. 1,08 lakhs). On the non-Plan side, there has been increase in expenditure under two main heads, Police and Old Age Pension. As regards Capital Expenditure, the figures in the Revised Estimates (Rs. 18.82 crores) almost correspond to the original Budget Estimate of Rs. 18.85 crores. Due to favourable market conditions, we were able to secure Rs. 13.13 crores from our Open Market Loan as against only Rs. 10 crores anticipated earlier. The increase under this head has been partially offset by the shortfall under Small Savings. The Ways and Means position during the current year has not been comfortable. However, we expect the year to close with a cash balance of Rs. 73 lakhs.

Turning now to the Budget Estimates for 1963-64, I place the receipts under Revenue Account at the current levels of taxation at Rs. 1,24.45 crores and the expenditure on Revenue Account at Rs. 1,27.19 crores. This will result in a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,74 lakhs. In fixing our estimates, we have allowed for a measure of growth from our existing sources of revenue, like Sales Tax, Stamp Duties, etc. We have also taken credit for about Rs. 9 crores as likely yield from the additional taxation measures introduced in the last Budget. Even so, in view of

the rising tempo of expenditure on Plan Schemes and the new commitments arising from the National Emergency, we are left with a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,74 lakhs.

Additional yield from Sales Tax

In spite of the substantial deficit on revenue account, I am not proposing any measures of additional taxation. The Central Government have decided on an increase in the rate of Central Sales Tax. This tax is levied by the Centre, but collected and appropriated by the States. We may expect a portion of the revenue deficit to be covered by the additional yield from this taxation. The State Governments have in recent years been following a policy of ensuring uniformity in the rates of sales tax on certain luxury articles, like motor cars, cameras, etc. We may, in pursuance of this policy, have to adjust our own rates of sales tax on these luxury articles, if the other State Governments revise their rates of sales tax on these commodities. A little additional revenue may be expected in this process of adjustment in the rates of sales tax on luxury goods.

Smallest cash balance

While the deficit in the Revenue Budget which I have left uncovered need therefore cause us no undue concern, it will be only prudent to bear in mind that our ways and means position will continue to be difficult in the year to come. We are opening the year with only a small cash balance—the smallest in recent years. Apart from an investment of Rs. 20.75 crores in Power programme, which will be financed by the Electricity Board partly from its own resources and partly with loan of Rs. 9 crores from the State Government, we have on hand a big capital programme of Rs. 18.87 crores. Some of these programmes, such as those for provision of water-supply to Madras City and its industrial environs are closely connected with our industrial development and defence effort. These programmes cannot brook any delay and should not suffer for want of resources. We have also large repayments of loans falling due in the next year. We may not ourselves be raising an open market loans in the coming year, for it is expected that the Government of India might float a consolidated loan covering their own and the States' requirements. We should under this arrangement get about Rs. 13.13 crores, equivalent to our open market loans in the current year. Apart from this, our Electricity Board should be able to raise successfully a loan of about Rs. 3½ to 4 crores for meeting part of the outlay on power programmes.

Small savings

Even so, we will still have a substantial amount to raise in the form of Small Savings collections from our people. Our record of collections in regard to Small Savings in the first two years of the Plan has not been

quite satisfactory. In the current year, we hope to secure only Rs. 1½ crores from this source as against our original estimates of Rs. 3 crores. We have recently taken certain steps for revitalising the Small Savings movement in the State, particularly in the rural areas. Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have now been closely associated with the programme and the administrative machinery has also been suitably strengthened. But the Small Savings programme should become a mass movement involving every family in the country. Increased savings are as much in the interest of the family as in the interest of the nation. This is, therefore, a field in which private and public interests coincide. In thus shaping public opinion in favour of larger savings, all of us in this House have an important part to play.

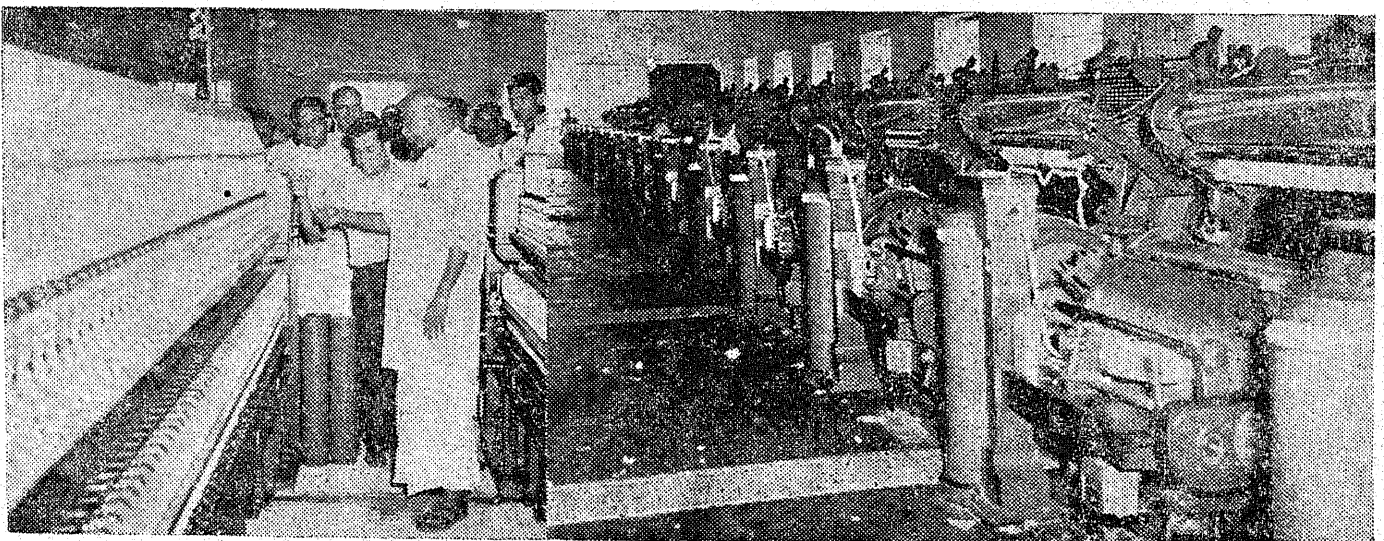
Account on Defence

The proposals embodied in this Budget have to be necessarily viewed against the background in which it has been framed. Our Budget has become during the last few years an instrument for the fulfilment of our Plans. To-day, it has to subserve another end which is no less important, viz., National Defence. While placing the Third Five-Year Plan before the public of this country, our planners had realised that its successful fulfilment will depend on the maintenance of international peace. Under our great leader, we have ourselves been playing a very important role in fostering the conditions in which such peace can be maintained. It is all the more unfortunate therefore that there should have been aggression on our soil. In meeting the challenge posed by this aggression, we may no doubt get help from friendly countries. But the main burden involved in strengthening our

defences and mobilising the country against any possible aggression in future will rest with us. This follows from our position as a self-respecting and independent country.

Enthusiasm of the People

While thus preparing ourselves against external aggression, we cannot lose sight of our long-term objective of strengthening our economy and thereby assuring better and improved standards of living to our people. There cannot be any conflict between these two important objectives of defence and development. But the pursuit of these two objectives will call for mobilisation of all our resources—human and material—and we cannot, as a free country, grudge all the sacrifices involved in such mobilisation. Events during the last few months have given ample evidence of our unity of purpose and willingness to sacrifice to preserve our self-respect and hard-earned freedom. The spontaneous enthusiasm with which people of all ranks, particularly the poor, have contributed to the National Defence Fund and offered their services in various forms of activities connected with defence, gives warrant for the hope that given a proper lead, we shall not falter, and that the resources necessary, both for defence and development can be raised. We in this House, the elected representatives of the people, have at this hour a sacred duty to direct the energy of people of all ranks at work—in fields and in factories—towards ensuring a faster rate of growth so that our economy can meet the demands made on it by defence and development. I have no doubt that Honourable Members will keep these considerations in view in considering the Budget proposals which I now commend for their acceptance.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, opens the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mill at Nazareth on 7th February 1963.

The Central Budget

The estimated revenue for the next financial year is Rs. 15,85.73 crores and expenditure is Rs. 18,52.40 crores—a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,66.67 crores. The Defence expenditure has gone up considerably next year to Rs. 867 crores constituting more than 50 per cent of the Central Budget and Rs. 361 crores more than the revised estimates for the current financial year.

The market borrowing for the next financial year would be Rs. 400 crores.

Rs. 541 crores have been provided for loans to the States.

At a glance

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES.)			
	1962-63	1962-63	1963-64
	(Budget).	(Revised).	(Budget).
Expenditure ..	13,81.65	15,22.31	18,52.40
Revenue ..	13,80.93	15,00.25	15,85.73
			(on the present basis).
			2,65.90
			(Tax proposals).
Deficit ..	..	..	0.77

Out of the increased revenue arising from the proposals of taxation which amount to Rs. 2,75.50 crores, a sum of Rs. 9.60 crores will be the States' share of the income.

New taxation proposals

Sri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, had announced a comprehensive scheme for compulsory savings proceeds of which will be shared between the Centre and the States.

He indicated that most of the additional revenue will be raised by customs duties.

The present Corporate Tax will be supplemented by Super Profit Tax.

The taxation proposals include revision of postal rates.

The proposals also include increase in the import duty on a number of articles including mineral oils, machinery, iron and steel products, raw cotton, rubber, palm oil, cinema films, tobacco, hardware, electrical and other instruments and motor vehicle parts.

Excise duty on most petroleum products will be increased substantially and import duty will be correspondingly increased.

The general rate of duty on machinery will be raised from 15 to 20 per cent.

As a result of the changes in the duties the additional revenue will be Rs. 65.95 crores.

Sri Desai proposed a levy of general surcharge of 10 per cent on all import duties and this surcharge will be calculated without taking into account the counter veiling duties.

The total effect of all changes in customs duties will be an increase in revenue of Rs. 87.39 crores during 1963-64.

Export duty on tea abolished

He proposed to abolish the export duty on tea and discontinue the refund of excise duty on it. This is to promote tea exports.

The basic excise duty on motor spirit has been increased from Rs. 325.10 to Rs. 410.

Basic duty on superior kerosene has been raised from Rs. 79.88 to Rs. 210.

The duty on cigarettes will be raised by 70 nP. per thousand on the cheapest variety and up to Rs. 8.70 per thousand on the costlier ones.

The rate of duty on non-manufactured tobacco other than flue-cured and not used for manufacture of cigarettes to be increased by 40 nP. per kilo-gramme.

Duty on copper is imposed at Rs. 200 per ton to restrict its use.

The increased excise duty on petroleum products, including petrol and kerosene is expected to yield Rs. 48.40 crores.

Increase in kerosene prices

Kerosene prices will go up by 10 nP. per bottle in the case of superior variety and 7 nP. per bottle in the case of inferior variety.

It is also proposed to levy a surcharge for the purpose of the Union Government of 20 per cent on the Income-tax payable by registered firms. Additional yield is expected by the changes in direct taxation is Rs. 45 crores.

In the field of direct taxes an additional surcharge for the purpose of the Union rising progressively from 4 per cent to 10 per cent on income after tax of individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered companies, associations and persons is proposed. Part of this additional liability can be discharged through compulsory deposits.

Surcharge on Central Excise

A 20 per cent surcharge on the Central excise duties on various commodities including tea, coffee, tobacco, soap, cosmetics, radiograms and wollen fabrics.

The existing exemption up to Rs. 25,000 allowed for jewellery in section 5 of the Wealth Tax Act for the purpose of computing the net wealth of assesseees is withdrawn.

Curbs on high salaries and perquisites in the case of companies are expected to yield Rs. 12 crores.

A Super Profit Tax will operate when the income of a company after deducting income-tax and super-tax payable by it exceeds 6 per cent of its capital and reserves except for such amount as reserves which has been allowed for deduction in computing the total income for income tax. The total yield from the Super Profit Tax is estimated to yield about Rs. 25 crores.

Post cards cost 6 nP.

Post cards will now cost six nP. and reply post cards 12 nP. Local post cards have been abolished. These changes in the postal rates will yield Rs. 13.15 crores.

Registration fee for postal articles is to be raised from 50 nP. to 55 nP. Acknowledgment fee for postal articles is raised from 6 nP. to 10 nP.

Sri Desai announced a reduction for the quarter commencing April 1, 1963, in the rate of emergency risk insurance premia from 25 nP. to 15 nP. in the case of factories and other installations and from 15 to 10 nP. for goods.

The yield from the direct levy including the compulsory savings is estimated at Rs. 1,10.4 crores of which Rs. 40 crores will be by way of compulsory savings accruing to the Centre.

The overall deficit for the next financial year would stand reduced to Rs. 151 crores, which will be met by treasury bills, that is, deficit financing.

As a result of various proposals, Rs. 2,75.50 crores would accrue. Of this, Rs. 9.60 crores will go to the States and the balance of Rs. 2,65.90 crores to the Centre. The revenue deficit will be reduced to Rs. 77 lakhs.

The Compulsory Savings Scheme is expected to bring into the Centre an additional sum of Rs. 40 crores over and above the realisation from small savings of Rs. 105 crores.

Increased Production of Lignite

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has floated global tenders for procurement of additional machinery required to increase the production of lignite to 4.88 million metric tons. The present envisaged annual production is 3.56 million metric tons.

All the units of the Integrated Project are expected to be in operation by 1965 when the maximum production of lignite is expected to be achieved.

The first 50,000 K W unit of the thermal power station was formally opened by the President of India in August last. Up to the end of November 1962 the unit generated 107 million units. After meeting the requirements of the Corporation, the remaining quantity of 62 million units was fed into Madras Grid.

The second unit was commissioned in January this year and the erection work relating to the remaining three units is in various stages of progress.

It has already been decided to increase the capacity of the power station from 2,50,000 KW to 4,00,000 KW.

Land Reforms in Madras State

The ushering in of a socialistic pattern of society is the avowed creed of the Government. To attain this objective, various measures are being sought to be introduced in all spheres of human life. India is predominantly an agricultural country with approximately 75 per cent of her population engaged in agriculture. The land is the pivot of any agricultural operations and on this, naturally depends the economic prosperity and well-being of the people.

The principle that there should be an absolute limit to the extent of land which an individual may hold enunciated by the Planning Commission has been accepted in all the States and legislation for the imposition of land ceiling has also taken shape in many States.

The Government who are conscious of the disparity among people came forward to do something towards remedying this position. The first Act of the Congress Government was the abolition of the Zamindari system. But this did not remedy the situation and the Government are confronted with the following problems:-

1. The system of land tenure.
2. The terms on which lands are held and cultivated.
3. The size and distribution of the holdings.
4. The question whether the land system as it exists today provides the incentive and the opportunity for development of agricultural productivity.

Madras Students Social Service League held its annual Conference in the city on 10th February 1963. Sri Bhoovarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity and Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Heavy Industries and Steel, participated.

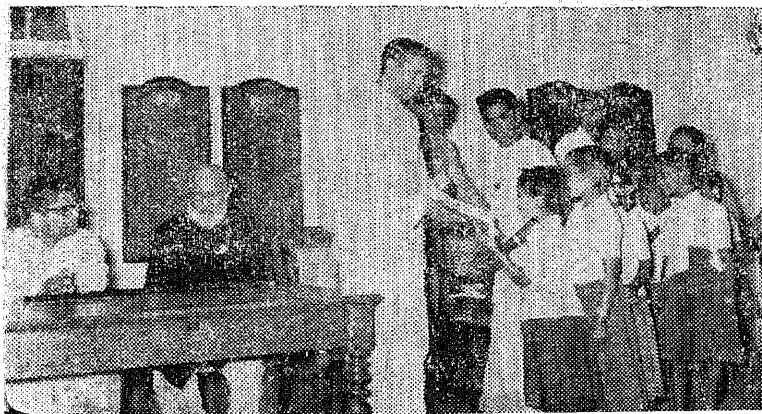
Several committees were constituted to go into these questions. The reports of the Raghavendra Rao Committee (1947), Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee (1949), M. V. Subramaniam Committee (1951), Kumarappa Committee (1957) and the Planning Commission have urged the following :-

1. There should be no intermediaries.
2. Land should belong to the tiller and conferment of rights of ownership on tenants by their paying the price for them.
3. The farmer should develop his personality.
4. There should be no scope for exploitation of one class by another.
5. Maximum efficiency of production should be aimed at.
6. Any scheme for reform should be within the realm of practicability.

The Madras Land Reforms Act

The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961; was first published as Madras Act 58 of 1961 on 2nd May 1962.

The main provisions of the Act are briefly as follows : The Ceiling will be calculated in terms of 'Standard acres'. One acre of wet land assessed at Rs. 10 and



above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre will be equal to one standard acre. In regard to wet land assessed at above Rs. 15 per acre, 0.8 acre of such land will be equal to one standard acre. Different proportions have been fixed for wet lands assessed at different rates below Rs. 10 per acre and for dry lands. In regard to the lowest category of dry land assessed at below Rs. 1.25 per acre, four acres of such land will be equal to one standard acre.

The ceiling acres for a person and for a family consisting of not more than five members will be 30 standard acres. For a bigger family consisting of more than five members, an additional five standard acres will be allowed to each member in excess of five, subject to a maximum of 60 standard acres for a family. The female members of a family can hold, in addition to the ceiling extent of the family, Stridhana land not exceeding 10 standard acres.

The lands held by religious trusts of a public nature will be outside the scope of the Ceiling Act.

Exemptions

The following categories of lands will be exempt from the Ceiling Act. Lands held by the Central and State Governments, local authorities, charitable and educational institutions of a public nature, trusts and Universities. Lands held by industrial and commercial undertakings which are approved by the Government. Lands in hill areas. Plantations in existence on 6th April 1960. Lands in existence on or before 1st July 1959 into orchards, topes and arecanut gardens. Lands used for growing fuel trees on 6th April 1960. Gramdan lands donated for the purposes of the Bhoodan Yagna. Lands awarded for gallantry to defence personnel. In regard to lands used for dairy farming or livestock breeding or for the cultivation of sugarcane, so much of the land as is necessary for the purposes, as decided by the Land Board or the Sugar Factory Board, as the case may be, will be exempted.

Persons who on 6th April 1960 held lands exclusively for grazing and assessed at Rs. 1.25 and below per acre will be entitled to hold such grazing land, up to an extent of 50 acres, in addition to the ceiling acres.

There are special provisions regarding lands held by co-operative societies.

Cultivating tenants who hold, partly as cultivating tenant and partly as owner or wholly as cultivating tenant, land exceeding five standard acres will have to surrender the land in excess of five standard acres held by them as cultivating tenant. The Government will then be deemed to be the tenant of the owners of the surrendered lands and will be liable to pay annually to the owner the fair rent for the lands. The surrendered

lands will be distributed to landless persons and to persons who hold lands below five standard acres and rent will be recovered from them by the Government.

Compensation

The compensation for the surplus lands acquired by the Government will be paid either in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds, as the Government may deem fit. The bonds will be issued on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed. The compensation for a surplus land will be determined with reference to the net annual income from the land. The net annual income will be the amount of fair rent for the land, less the land revenue payable in respect of it. The compensation will be in accordance with the following scale :—

(i) For the first sum of Rs. 5,000 or portion thereof of the net annual income, twelve times such sum or portion.

(ii) For the next sum of Rs. 5,000 or portion thereof of the net annual income, eleven times such sum or portion.

(iii) For the next sum of Rs. 5,000 or any portion thereof of the net annual income, ten times such sum or portion.

(iv) For the balance of the net annual income, nine times such balance.

The implementation of the Act for all practical purposes may be said to start from the date notified by the Government under section 8 (1) of the Act which is October 2, 1962. The rules prescribing the forms of returns, etc., and the procedure to be followed by the authorized officers and other bodies, under the Act, have been made. The administrative machinery necessary for the working of the Act has been set up.

Other measures

The following are the legislative measures undertaken in Madras State to give tenants temporary protection from unjust eviction and to prescribe the rates of rent payable by them.

Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.—The Act contains only provisions relating to pannaiyals (farm labourers) and applies to Thanjavur district and certain villages in South Arcot district. The Act provides for enquiries being made into cases of dismissal of pannaiyals and for the adjudication of other disputes between landlords and pannaiyals. It also prescribes the wages payable to pannaiyals and the members of their family. Suitable machinery has been constituted under the Act to adjudicate the disputes with provisions for appeal and revision.

Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.—This is a temporary Act intended to be kept in force

until comprehensive land reforms are undertaken in this State. Its life was last extended up to 26th September 1963.

The Act provides that no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holding during the continuance of the Act, except for the non-payment of rent, doing any act which is injurious to the land or the crop thereon, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture or horticulture or denial of the title of the landlord to the land. The Act also provides subject to certain conditions for the restoration of an evicted cultivating tenant to the land from which he was evicted and for the resumption of land by a landlord for personal cultivations. The provisions of the Act are being invoked to a considerable extent and it may be said that cultivating tenants have received adequate protection from unjust eviction as a result of the Act.

The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.—This is a permanent measure. The Act prescribes the rate of fair rent payable by tenants as 40 per cent, 35 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent in respect of the various classes of lands. Tahsildars and District Munsifs have been constituted under the Act as Rent Courts and Rent Tribunals respectively for fixing fair rent. The orders of the Tribunal are liable to revision by the High Court.

Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.—This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district where the special tenures known as Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram are prevalent. Kaieruvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operations alone, in return for a share in the crop or a fixed quantity of paddy. Mattuvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to supply bulls for ploughing operations, in return for a share in the crop. The Act provides for the re-engagement of Kaieruvaramdars

subject to certain conditions and also for the security of tenure to Mattuvaramdars subject to certain conditions.

Tenancy Reform.—There is a proposal to consolidate the tenancy laws into a Single Tenancy law with such modifications as may be necessary with reference to the Land Ceiling Act.

The Madras Public Trusts Act, 1961.—The Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 57 of 1961) provides for regulating the administration, either by personal cultivation or by lease, of agricultural lands held by public trusts and for regulating the relation of public trusts and their cultivating tenants in the State of Madras. The Act prescribes a ceiling of 20 standard acres for personal cultivation of trust lands by public trusts. The land held by a trust in excess on this limit should be leased out to

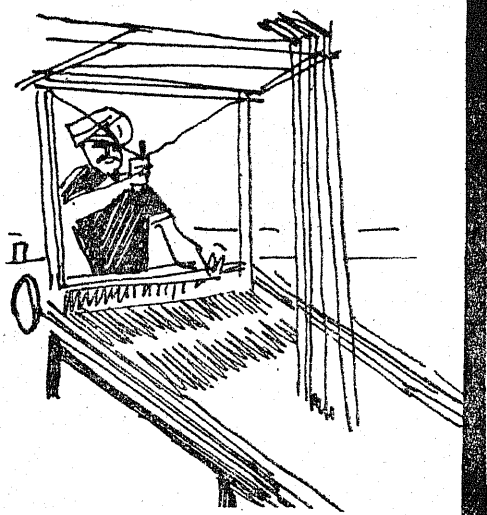
- (i) A co-operative farming society,
 - (ii) Any person who is already a cultivating tenant
- or
- (iii) any person who not being already a cultivating tenant executes an agreement with the trust that he will contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of the land.

Provided that the extent of land leased out to any person other than a co-operative society together with the other land held by any such person shall not exceed the cultivating tenant's ceiling area of five standard acres.

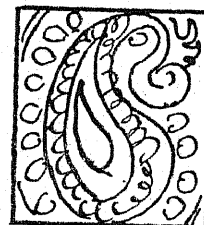
Lands covered by plantations and lands covered into orchards or topes and lands exclusively used for growing fuel trees and dairy farming, etc., are exempt from the provisions of the Act. The Act also provides that no cultivating tenant under any public trust shall be evicted by the Trust except under the conditions specified in sections 7, 15 (2) and 19 of the Act. The Act has come into force with effect from 2nd October 1962. 1st April 1963 has been specified as notified date under section 6 of the Act.

Comprehensive Bill Soon.

Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Works (in charge of Revenue) announced in the Legislative Assembly that the Government proposed to bring in, very soon, a comprehensive Bill relating to land reform. Some amendments had become necessary to the Tanjore Panniyal Protection Act, the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, the Fair Rent Act and the Tiruchi Kayyeruvaram Mattuvaram Act since the passing of the legislation relating to land ceiling and the first four Acts would be suitably modified and codified into a single comprehensive Bill.



Development of Handloom industry



Among the beautiful handicrafts that have survived in present-day India, the Handloom Industry is by far the largest. Its importance to national economy can be ranked next only to agriculture. There are about 30 lakhs of handlooms in the country out of which 5.16 lakhs are working in Madras State. About 2 million people in our State depend on this Industry for their livelihood.

The Madras Government have made a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of this industry and the schemes are being implemented according to schedule. This article gives a summary of the more important Plan Schemes for Handloom Industry implemented in our State.

Intensive programmes for the revival and development of the Handloom Industry were first taken up during the Second Plan period and have continued during the Third Plan. The Second Plan made a provision of Rs. 413.70 lakhs for the Handloom Industry in Madras State. The actual expenditure far exceeded the target and came to Rs. 712.42 lakhs. In the Third Five-Year Plan Rs. 800 lakhs have been earmarked for the development of this Industry in Madras State. The total expenditure on the Schemes implemented during 1961-62 was Rs. 144.34 lakhs. The provision for the current year (1962-63) is Rs. 157.76 lakhs. On account of the emergency the programme for 1963-64 has been somewhat curtailed to Rs. 140.32 lakhs. In the context of the present emergency, productive schemes have been given greater priority in order to maximise the output of handloom cloth.

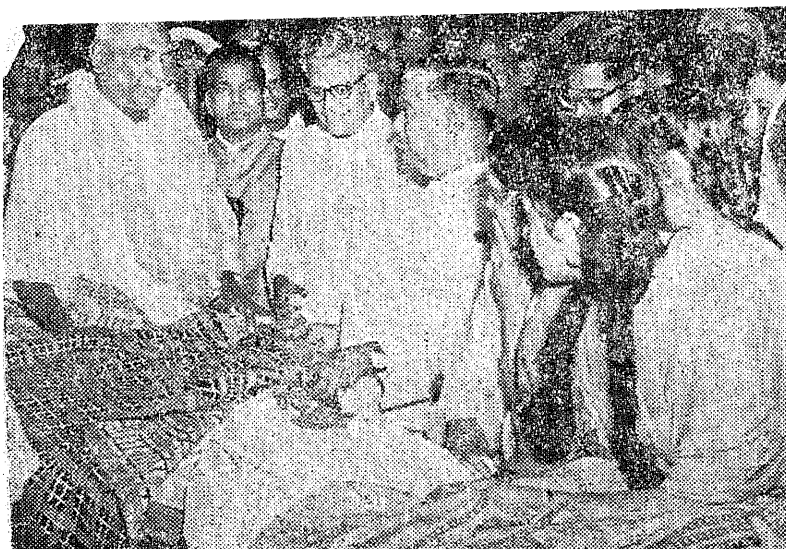
Admission into the co-operative fold

The policy of the Government is to develop handloom industry through co-operative organisation. Weavers joining Co-operative Societies are given loans towards 75 per cent of the share value. The quantum of share capital assistance has been increased from Rs. 37.50 to Rs. 75 per weaver, the loan being repayable in four years. At

the end of the Second Plan period, there were 2.09 lakhs looms organised into nearly a thousand Primary Weavers Societies in the State. In the Third Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for this scheme. During 1961-62, 15,502 looms were admitted into the co-operative fold and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was spent towards share capital advances. In the current year (1962-63) about 14,000 looms are expected to be brought under the Co-operative fold by spending Rs. 10 lakhs towards sanction of share capital advances to these weavers and strengthening the share capital structure of the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. The programme for 1963-64 is to spend Rs. 5 lakhs and to bring 6,000 looms into the co-operative fold.

Working capital

The Weavers' Co-operative Societies are obtaining their working capital requirements from the Reserve Bank of India as well as from the owned resources of the Co-operative Central Banks. During 1961-62, the Reserve Bank sanctioned a total credit limit of Rs. 177.73 lakhs to 12 Central Banks and the Madras State Handloom Weaver Co-operative Society. The Weaver's Co-operative



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Co optex Handloom Exhibition in the City on 2nd March 1962. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

Societies are charged 3 per cent interest on the working capital loans, though the normal lending rate is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is being subsidised to the Co-operative Central Banks.

For the current year, a total credit limit of Rs.234.63 lakhs has so far been sanctioned in respect of 11 Central Banks and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

Research and technique

To improve the quality and to reduce the cost of production of handloom cloth, improved appliances such as standard reeds, healds, pedal looms, warping machines jacquards, dobbies, frame looms etc., are supplied to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Select Weavers' Co-operative Societies are also given financial assistance for the establishment of dye houses. The Third Five-Year Plan contains a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the scheme 'Research and Technique'. During 1961-62, 42,567 improved appliances were supplied to the members of Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 45 small dye houses were set up by select societies. For this purpose, loans and grants to the extent of Rs. 11.29 lakhs were sanctioned to the societies in 1961-62. In the current year, a sum of Rs. 16.97 lakhs is expected to be spent on this scheme. The programme for 1963-64 is to spend Rs. 18 lakhs under this Scheme.

Rebate on the sale

To give an impetus to the sales of handloom cloth, a rebate of 5 nP. per rupee on retail sales and 3 nP. per rupee on wholesale sales to the consumers are allowed by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The system of rebate has attracted the consumers to a large extent and has enabled the co-operatives to push up sales of handloom cloth. During important festival occasions, a special additional rebate of five nP. per rupee is allowed on retail sales for 15 days in a year. In the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 375 lakhs has been made for this scheme. During 1961-62, an expenditure

of Rs. 71 lakhs was incurred under this scheme. The anticipated expenditure for the current year is Rs. 55 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1963-64. There has been a progressive reduction in the expenditure on rebate consistent with the policy of the Government in the matter.

Marketing and publicity

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies for undertaking publicity, distribution of sample folders, participation in exhibitions, etc. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society plays an important part in marketing the handloom cloth through its net work of emporia. At present, the State Society is maintaining 305 emporia and depots spread all over the country. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for this scheme. During 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 3.94 lakhs was spent under 'Marketing and Publicity'. The anticipated expenditure for the current year is Rs. 5.29 lakhs and the programme for 1963-64 is spent Rs. 7 lakhs.

Co-operative spinning mill

With a view to ensuring steady supply of yarn of good quality at fair prices to handloom industry, Government are encouraging the establishment of Co-operative spinning mills. They are also participating in the share capital structure of these mills. Details of investment made by Government in the share capital of co-operative spinning mills so far are given below :

Serial number	Name of the mill.	Amount invested by the Government.	
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1	The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai, Tirunelveli.	16.78	
2	Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth.	10.00	
3	Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills, Srivilliputhur.	12.00	
4	Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills	10.00	
Total ..		48.78	

During 1962-63, Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for investment in the share capital of the Kancheepuram Co-operative Spinning Mills. Arrangements have been made to invest this amount in the mills. Government have also approved the proposals for the establishment of seven new Co-operative Spinning Mills each in the districts of Madurai, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari. The Government of India have since

issued licences for establishing the first six mills. The Madurai Co-operative Spinning Mills has since been registered and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be invested in this Mills during the current year. For the year 1963-64, a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made towards investment of share capital in three Co-operative Spinning Mills according to the progress of collection of share capital made by the proposed mills.

Industrial Weavers' Co-ops

Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies are organised for giving work to the weavers who have no looms of their own. These co-operatives are given assistance for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital, working capital, construction of buildings and for appointing necessary staff. There were 13 Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies in this State as on 31st March 1961. During 1961-62, one Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society was registered and in the current year 5 Industrial Societies have been registered so far. One more Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society will be started before the end of the current financial year. A composite spinning-cum-weaving Industrial Weavers Co-operative Society utilising 20 numbers of 32 spindles small-scale spinning units has also been set up at Kannampalayam in Coimbatore district at a cost of Rs. 1.53 lakhs in the current year. The programme for 1963-64 is to start 7 new Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies and a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Housing schemes

Provision of housing for weavers forms a major part of the Plan Schemes. Financial assistance in the shape of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per house is given to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Loans are also given to the societies for the provision of common amenities in the housing colonies. In the Third Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for 'Weavers Housing Schemes'. During 1961-62, 486 houses were constructed and Rs. 26.27 lakhs were spent. During the current year, 500 houses are expected to be completed and Rs. 23.26 lakhs will be spent. **Madras State stands first in India in the implementation of Housing Schemes for the Handloom Weavers.**

Contributory thrift fund

At present, for every rupee of wages earned by a member of a Weavers' Co-operative Society, 6 nP. are being deducted towards Thrift Fund. Government have decided to contribute 4 nP. per rupee, and the societies would make a contribution of 2 nP. per rupee. This scheme has been sanctioned as a Pilot Scheme for the current year at a cost of Rs. 1.13 lakhs. Under this scheme, the weavers will be able to obtain advances

from the contributory Thrift Fund in times of distress or during emergency caused by sickness, disability or death. Financial assistance will be available for useful or socially necessary purposes such as house building, marriage, etc. 5,365 weavers in 101 Weavers' Co-operative Societies will be initially benefited by this scheme.

Silk industry

Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies are given financial assistance towards share capital, working capital, purchase of improved appliances, furniture and payment of rent. Art silk co-operatives also are provided with assistance towards share capital and for purchase of improved appliances. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of silk and art silk industry. During 1961-62, 200 silk looms and 100 art silk looms were brought into the co-operative fold and Rs. 1.79 lakhs were spent under this scheme. During the current year, 300 silk looms will be enlisted into the co-operative fold and Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be spent for the purpose. The programme for 1963-64 is to spend Rs. 2.50 lakhs and enlist 250 silk looms into the co-operative fold.

In order to improve the techniques of production and to evolve attractive designs, members of Weavers' Co-operatives Societies are given training in the pattern-making factories of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for a period of 3 months. Training is given to the dyers also. The staff of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies are trained in the maintenance of accounts, etc. The Third Five-Year Plan makes a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for this scheme. Under this scheme, over 500 persons would be completing their training by the end of 1962-63.

A Finance Corporation in the form of a public company with limited liability has been proposed to be set up during the Third Plan period for the benefit of the handloom weavers outside the co-operative fold. Government have proposed to subscribe Rs. 10 lakhs to the

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, paid a visit to the Information Department Stall at the Handloom Exhibition held in Madras last month.



share capital of the Corporation. The scheme is still under consideration.

Other schemes

Mention may also be made of schemes for sanction of subsidy towards managerial staff of weak Weavers' Co-operative Societies, State participation in apex Weavers' Co-operative Society and sanction of loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers. There is a provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs for these schemes in the Third Plan. Rs. 6.41 lakhs are expected to be spent on the schemes up to the end of 1962-63.

Supply of yarn

During 1961, the Handloom Industry experienced difficulties in getting adequate supply of desired counts of cotton yarn at reasonable prices. Government took timely efforts to arrange for supply of yarn of counts 40's and below to the co-operative sector through the apex society at ex-mill rates and to the recognised manufacturers' associations outside the co-operative sector at one per cent extra. In 1962, the scheme was extended to the finer counts also. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has introduced with effect from 1st November 1962 an All-India Schemes of distribution of cotton yarn to handloom co-operatives and exporters outside the co-operative fold.

To meet the growing demand for art silk yarn, controlled distribution of the yarn at regulated prices has been introduced from 1st July 1961. The Director of Handlooms allots quarterly quotas of art silk yarn to the handloom co-operatives and manufacturers' Associations.

The Weavers' Co-operative Societies in this State produce handloom goods worth about Rs. 1 crore every month. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society procures about 25 per cent of the stocks produced by its affiliated primaries and arranged to market them through its emporia. The State Government have sanctioned special loans totalling Rs. 120 lakhs during 1961-63 to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to enable it to intensify its marketing programme.

Exports

A noteworthy feature in handloom exports in the current year has been the sudden spurt in the demand for 'Bleeding Madras' fabrics in the American market. Against a target of 8 million yards, exports have already exceeded 10 million yards and are expected to reach the all-time high figure of 12 million yards by the close of the current financial year.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, opened the new servants Quarters at the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane, Madras, on 27th February 1963.

33

PANCHAYAT RAJ FINANCES

Visit of the Study Team to Madras State

The Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances, headed by Sri K. Santhanam, M.P., visited Madras State from the 1st February to the 8th February 1963. It is well-known that finance is the crux of the problems of local bodies. The local Finance Enquiry Committee and the Taxation Enquiry Commission have previously gone into this question. It has, however, acquired a new orientation in the context of democratic decentralisation and the setting up of Panchayati Raj institutions throughout India. The Government of India, therefore, constituted in July 1962, a study team to study the finances of the Panchayati Raj institutions in a comprehensive manner and make recommendations. The composition of the Study Team is :—

Chairman :

Sri K. Santhanam, Member, Rajya Sabha.

Members :

- (1) Sri Shree Narayan Das, Member, Lok Sabha.
- (2) Sri M. Y. Ghorpade, M.L.A. (Mysore).
- (3) Prof. M. V. Mathur, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- (4) C. Narasimham, Additional Development Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh.

Sri R. Saran was appointed as Secretary of the Study Team.

The Study Team, which is required to submit its report by the 31st July 1963, has been enjoined by the Government of India to examine within the broad framework and provisions of the Third Plan the resources and finances of Panchayati Raj institutions in different States and make recommendations on the following subjects :—

(a) With due regard to functions transferred, sources of revenue (including land revenue); which should be handed over in full or in part to Panchayati Raj institutions and arrangements for earmarking of a certain sources for maintenance of services and institutions under Panchayati Raj bodies;

(b) grants by State Governments and the conditions to be attached to such grants;

(c) mutual financial relations between the Panchayati Raj institutions;

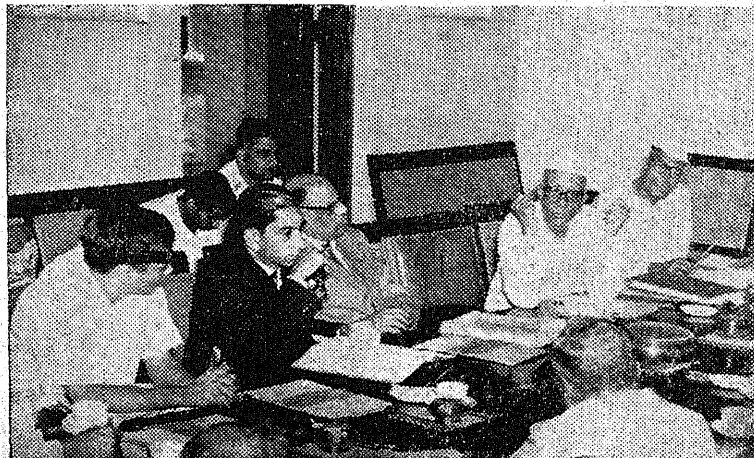
(d) steps to develop the existing resources and to build up revenue yielding assets of Panchayati Raj institutions; and

(e) steps to attract gifts and donations and mobilise voluntary contributions by the people.

The Study Team sent out a comprehensive questionnaire to all State Governments. It also desired to visit two districts, one with the largest resources and the other with the smallest resources and in each of these district to panchayat Samithis and in each of the Panchayat Samithis to panchayats, selected on a similar basis. In Madras State the districts of Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram were selected as among the districts with the largest and smallest resources respectively. On a similar basis Ammapet and Vedaranyam Panchayat Unions in Thanjavur district and Watrap and Mandapam Panchayat Unions in Ramanathapuram district were selected. The Panchayats selected were Melatur and Melakalakkudy in Ammapet, Vanduvancheri and Moolakkarai in Vedaranyam, Maharajapuram and Thambipatti in Watrap and Dhanushkodi and Nochiyoorani in Mandapam Panchayat Unions. The information called for by the Study Team from the Panchayat Unions and the Panchayats was also supplied by the institutions direct to the Study Team.

All the members of the Study Team except Prof. M.V. Mathur, visited Madras State. On the 1st February 1963, they had a discussion with the Chief Minister

Study Team on Panchayat Raj Finances visited Madras on 8th February 1963.



and all other Ministers. This was followed up by a discussion on the 2nd and the 8th with the concerned officers of the Government. The Study Team visited Vedaranyam Panchayat Union on the 3rd February, inspecting on the way a Panchayat Plantation in Vanduvancheri. The next day the Study Team visited Ammapet Panchayat Union and also had discussions with select Panchayat Union Chairman at Thanjavur regarding the working of the District Development Council. On the 5th, the Study Team visited Rameswaram and had discussions with the President, Nochiyoorani Panchayat. It also examined the finances of Rameswaram Town Panchayat. On the 6th the Study Team had discussions at Mandapam with the Presidents of the Panchayats in Mandapam Panchayat Union. The Study Team visited Watrap on the 7th and also had discussions with the members of the East and West Ramanathapuram District Development Councils. In all the places visited, the Study Team had exhaustive and frank discussions with the non-officials and officials on the various aspects of Panchayati Raj.

The State Union of Panchayats submitted a memorandum to the Study Team on the 8th February 1963 setting forth its various suggestions to augment the resources of Panchayati Raj institutions. These suggestions were further discussed by the Study Team with the

Chairman of the State Union of Panchayats and other office bearers.

Prior to its visit to Madras, the Study Team had visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore. It evinced considerable interest in the principles and practical working of the financial system obtaining in regard to Panchayati Raj institutions in Madras State. It also examined the possibilities of pooling and distributing some of the assigned revenues, like local cess-surcharge on stamp duty and entertainments tax, so that a degree of simplification could be effected in the system and the resources to be passed on to the Panchayats distributed with greater reference to needs.

The Study Team has also been particular in obtaining the views of all concerned on the ways and means to encourage Panchayati Raj institutions to undertake remunerative enterprises. The setting up of a separate financing institutions like the State Co-operative Bank for giving loans to local bodies is one of the possibilities being considered by it.

If the system of democratic decentralisation and Panchayati Raj is to be successful, it is imperative that it should rest on a sound system of finance. It can be confidently hoped that the deliberations and recommendations of the Study Team would give a substantial fillip to this endeavour.

Tourist Guides Association, Madras.

A film festival of tourist interest was organised by the Tourist Guides Association, Madras, from 4th to 8th March 1963, with the co-operation of the U. S. I. S. Madras.

Films pertaining to U. S. A., its people, history, tourism, holiday resorts, matters of social and cultural value, scientific and engineering advancements, etc. were screened during the festival.

The main idea behind organising a festival of this kind is to enable the Government trained guides and the travel trade people, in this region, to witness such films and know more about America, which will not only help them to offer their share for the cause of promoting tourism further but will strengthen the friendly and cultural ties between India and America.

A total number of 13 films were screened during the Festival.

The invitees for the festival included, Government Guides, Travel Trade People, Officers and men connected with Tourism, Consular Officials, Guests of honour, and leading citizens of Madras, and the Press.



Mughal AND Rajasthani Paintings

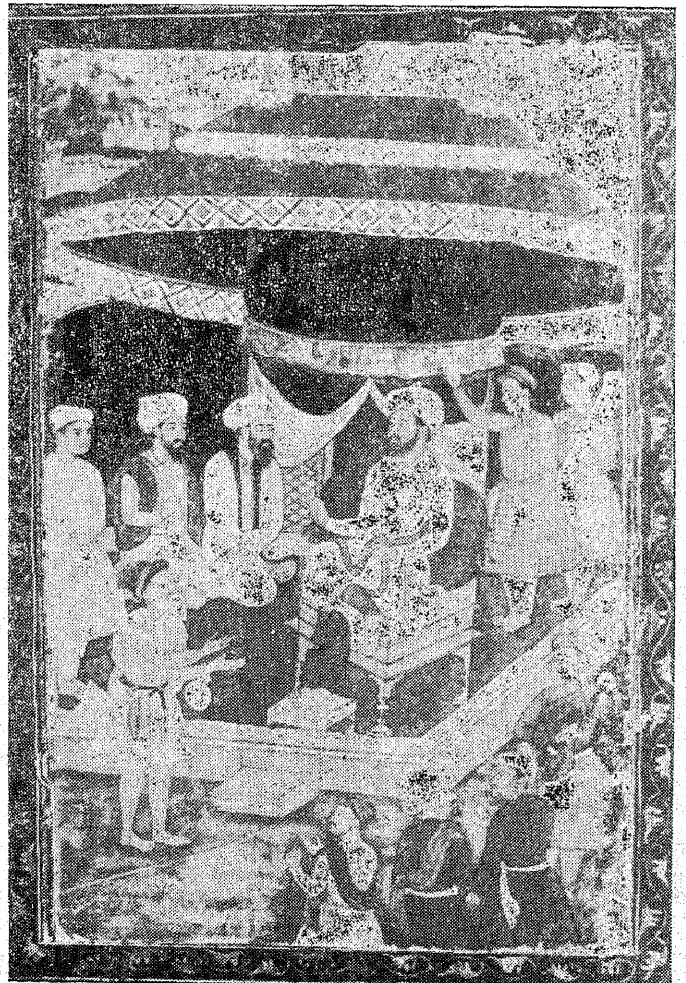
A Special Exhibition of the Mughal and Rajasthani paintings and Jain and Buddhist Manuscripts presented by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to the National Art Gallery, Madras, was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Education, on Sunday, the 13th January 1963 at the Centenary Exhibition Hall, Government Museum, Madras. The Minister thanked Sri V. T. Krishnamachari for having presented his valuable collections to the National Art Gallery. The exhibits were on display till the 31st January 1963, and were greatly appreciated both by scholars and the visiting public.

The paintings are unique in their treatment of human figures, pleasing colour scheme and fineness of calligraphy. While most of the Rag Ragini paintings bear verses in Gujarati or Rajasthani script, the once presented by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari bear verses in Arabic, presumably revealing that the art of Rag Ragini painting was patronised at the Mughal courts also. The most absorbing of the Mughal paintings include the portraits of Jami, Jahangir and Nurjahan and the Court of Babar.

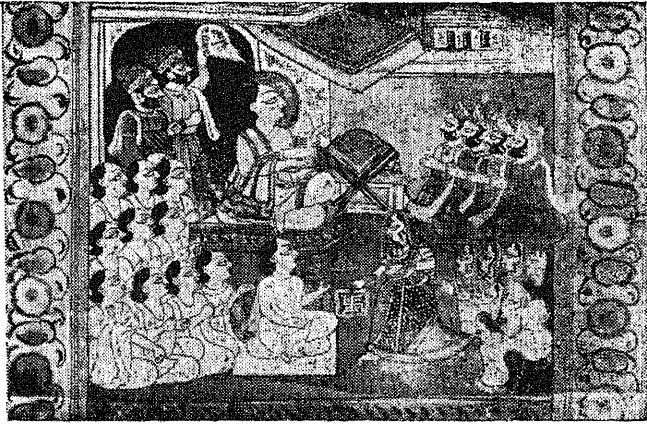
Of the three manuscripts exhibited, the Vijnaptipatra, a Jain document of confession, is a scroll of over thirty feet carrying excellent paintings and calligraphy. Dasasruthaskandha and Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita, the other Jain and Buddhist manuscripts are also profusely illustrated.

Mughal paintings

The Mughal Emperors were enlightened patrons of art and they encouraged the art of painting. Akbar and some of his successors are said to have learnt the art themselves and invited master artists to their courts for illustrating many a masterpiece of Sanskrit and Persian literature. Among these illustrated works are the Hamsa Nama, Ramayana, Akbar Nama, etc. During its earlier phases, Persian influence was predominant while at later times it yielded steadily to indigenous influence. Religious and metaphysical ideas, which were predominant in Rajput paintings did not enter into Mughal paintings which confined itself to visible and tangible things not thought or imagined. Its chief subject contribution to art is its gallery of contemporary portraits, small and in tempera, of the Mughal



Babar's Court—Mughal painting of 17th Century A.D.



An illustration of a scroll painting—18th Century A.D.

Emperors and their eminent contemporaries. These were painted realistically, without atmosphere of symbolism, though with conventional departure from the normal in the halo round the head of royalty and the artificial arrangement of the fact. This collection of Mughal paintings are unique in their treatment of human figures, pleasing colour scheme and fineness of calligraphy.

Nuruddin Abdur Rahman Jami whose portrait is one among them is a celebrated Persian poet of the 15th century. The painting is original and is perhaps the oldest in this collection. The paintings depicting 'Jahangir and Nurjahan' and the 'Frightened animals and birds' are also original paintings and were probably painted during the period of the Mughal king himself. The 'Babar's Court' is a very interesting miniature and has all the charm of early Mughal art. It was painted in 1720 A.D. A similar painting, but of an earlier date (1580 A.D.) is reproduced by Percy Brown in his "Indian Paintings under the Mughals."

Rajput paintings

The miniature paintings produced at the court of the Rajput kings from a distinct group and they were contemporary with the miniature produced in the Mughal Court at Delhi. From the middle of the 16th century to the end of the 18th, an extraordinary activity of the school produced an immense number of paintings whose complete total is still a matter of conjecture. Of these by far the largest majority are small in size. The chief quality of the Rajasthani paintings is their idealistic representation of the emotional aspects of the Indians. The figures of human beings and those of animals and birds are also idealistic. The themes are varied and sentiments of love and devotion are mingled with an exuberant joy of life, the common subject-matter being the Krishna legends. The most important class of the Rajasthani miniatures is the series of Ragamalas or paintings of the musical modes. The best

examples are those of the 17th century. The paintings like the poems which they illustrated represents situations of which the emotional colouring corresponding to the feeling of burden of the musical mode.

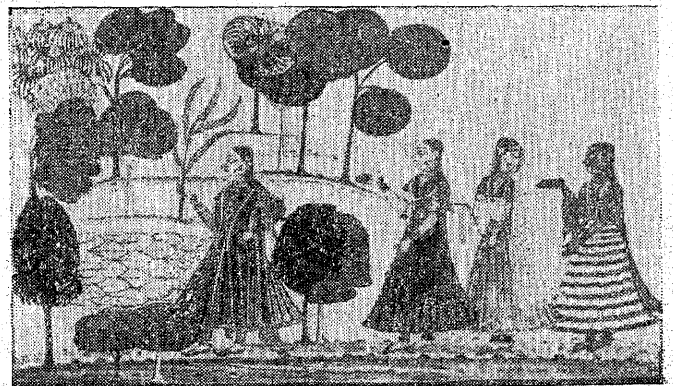
Most of the Ragini paintings bear exquisite paintings and a verse depicting the particular mode written either on the top or on the bottom of the paintings. The verses are usually in Gujarati or Rajasthani script. Such collections are very rare, and this is the first of its kind to be exhibited in recent times.

Jain and Buddhist manuscripts

The Jains observe several festivals amongst which one is called *Paryushana*. It falls in the month of *Bhadarbada* (August-September) and lasts for eight days. On the concluding day, which is called *Samvatsarika*, every Jain thinks of his past deeds, the sins of commission and omission and takes a vow of performing virtuous deeds in the coming year. He will seek pardon for his sins directly or through letters. These letters are known as *Kshamapana* or *Vijnaptipatras*. The *Vijnaptipatras* will be addressed to the Jain Acharyas and written in Sanskrit, both in prose and verse. They are usually in the form of rolls running to over thirty feet. About half of the length is illuminated with beautiful paintings.

According to Svetambara tradition, fourteen auspicious dreams were seen several times by the mother of Mahavira before his birth. These fourteen dreams are described with full details in the *Kalpasutras* and the miniature in the manuscripts of the treatise are pictorial representation of the fourteen dreams and eight auspicious marks. These are to be found in the *Vijnaptipatras* also. This *Vijnaptipatra* is addressed to Vijaya-devendrasuri and issued from Jodhpur and dated in Vikrama Samvat 1897 corresponding to 1841 A.D.

Dasasruta Skandha is another Jain manuscript which is also profusely and beautifully illustrated. The *Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita* is an illustrated Buddhist manuscript.



Mugdha Vipralabdha—An illustration of Sringanayika—18th Century A.D.