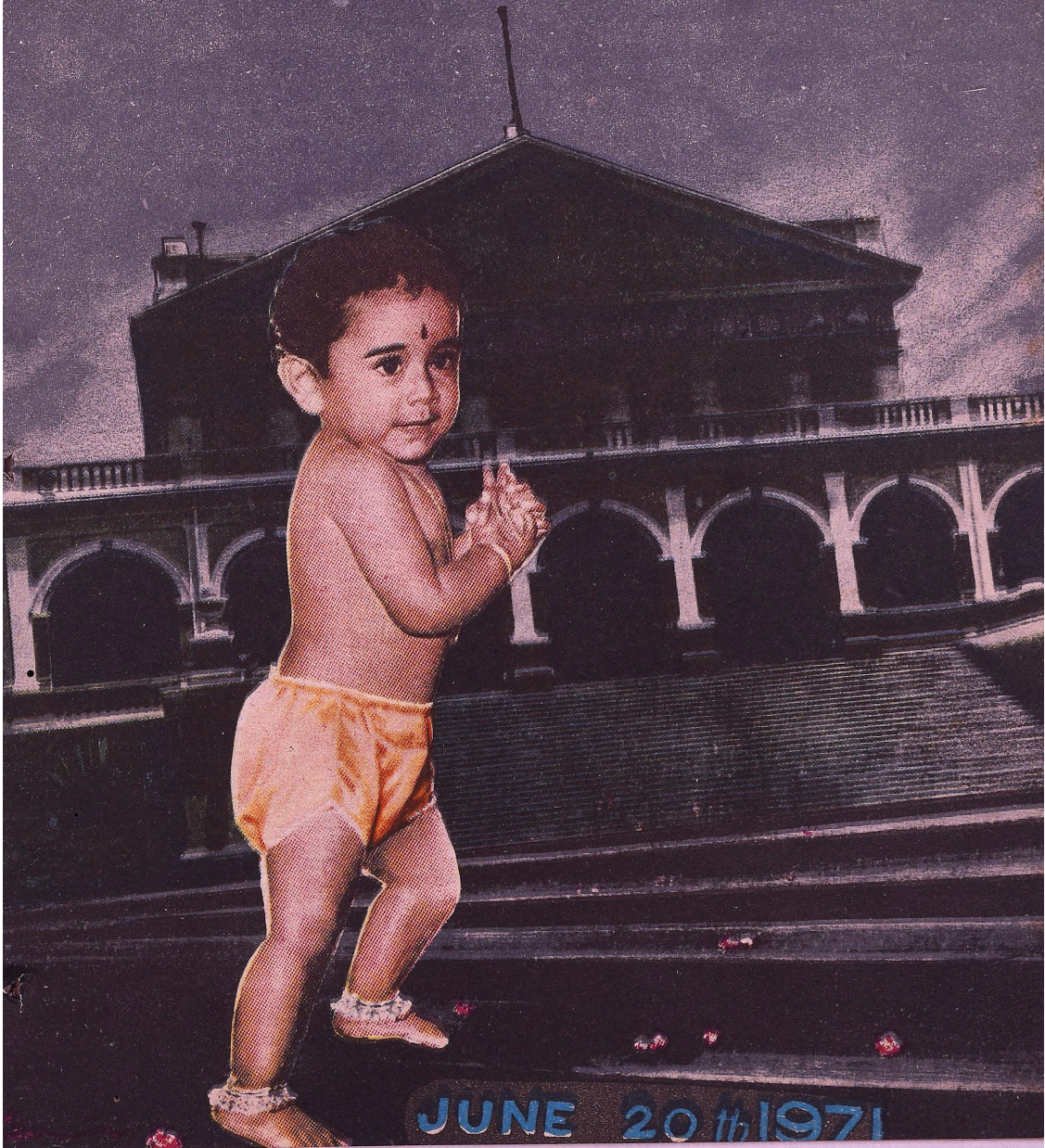


# Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY, 35,Ps



JUNE 20th 1971

# A PLANNING COMMISSION

FOR THE STATE



*TO ASSESS OUR NEEDS ACCURATELY  
AND ACHIEVE OUR GOAL  
EFFECTIVELY*

*BUT WHO WILL  
ASSESS **YOUR**  
NEEDS AND  
HELP YOU REACH  
YOUR GOALS  
SUCCESSFULLY?*

**BE YOUR OWN  
PLANNING  
COMMISSION**



*LIMITED FAMILY IS  
THE FOUNDATION OF  
STATE'S PROGRESS*



ISSUED BY:



DIRECTOR OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, TAMILNADU.

# Tamil Arasu

Vol. 1 JUNE 20, 1971 No. 24

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### Cover Page

The Child is the custodian of our values. The Tamil Arasu which completes its first year with this issue is no less eager to cherish our cultural values.



"We shall march forward in the socialist endeavour,  
be the obstacles what they may."

# THE TESTAMENT

## THE 26 PROGRESSIVE MEASURES IN THE 1971-72 BUDGET

(1) The provision for long-term loans for agriculturists has been appreciably stepped up from Rs. 3 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 21 crores. A provision of Rs. 61.5 crores has been made for short-term loans to agriculturists.

(2) A provision of Rs. 235 lakhs has been made for 9 new irrigation schemes.

(3) Necessary arrangements would have been completed during 1971-72, for bringing electricity to 51,000 villages and hamlets.

(4) In the four year period 1967-71, 2,02,246 pattas have been distributed to the landless poor for cultivation. 50,000 acres of lands registered as forests, but fit for cultivation would be assigned to the landless poor.

(5) From June 1969 to January 1971, as many as 2,30,000 house-sites have so far been assigned. It has been decided to confer legal ownership of the house-sites occupied by agricultural labourers in Thanjavur district.

(6) An amount of Rs. 81.84 crores has been set apart for development of educational facilities as against Rs. 53.56 crores in 1967-68.

(7) The outlay on medical and public health schemes has been stepped up from Rs. 17.89 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 33.20 crores in the current year.

(8) In 1971-72, Rs. 18.43 crores have been set apart for various water-supply schemes.

(9) The outlay on Harijan Welfare Schemes has been stepped up from Rs. 470 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 700 lakhs in 1971-72.

(10) For the welfare of backward classes, a provision of Rs. 442 lakhs has been made as against Rs. 161 lakhs in 1967-68.

(11) The boarding and lodging stipends for harijan students have been increased.

(12) The recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission have been examined and orders passed. The boarding and lodging stipends given to backward class students have been increased.

(13) The reservation for harijans and backward classes in educational institutions and for employment opportunities has been increased from 16 to 18 and 25 to 31 per cent respectively.

# OF SOCIALISM

(14) Implements will be distributed free of cost to about 1,000 dhobies and barbers.

(15) For eradication and improvement of slums, a Slum Clearance Board has been set up. In 1971-72, the total expenditure will be around Rs. 4 crores.

(16) Under the Special Nutrition Programme, about 135,000 children in various towns will be given nutritious food.

(17) A Beggar Rehabilitation Fund has been constituted. A programme has been drawn up to ultimately eradicate beggary. As a first step, leprosy beggars will be rehabilitated in six care centres.

(18) The Central outlay on the crash programme for rural employment has been stepped up from State funds by about Rs. 1 crore. As a result, over and above the 15,000 persons who will be given employment under the Central programme, an additional 15,000 employment opportunities will be created.

(19) An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked for providing employment to 6,500 unemployed teachers and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for providing employment to 2,400 engineers. Over and above this, in the Budget, necessary provision has been made for providing employment to an additional 6,500 teachers.

(20) Fifty posts of Assistant Surgeons have been created in non-teaching hospitals. In order to solve the unemployment among doctors 100 stipendiary posts have been created over and above this.

(21) Employment facilities have been further augmented by the creation of 205 posts of nurses.

(22) To relieve the problem of educated unemployment 2,000 posts of Grade I Constables, of which 1,000 will be filled by direct recruitment from among candidates who have passed S.S.L.C. have been created.

(23) A Youth Corps will be created mainly for rendering social services. As a result, 2,000 graduates will be provided with avenues of employment.

(24) 3,000 technically qualified but unemployed youngsters will be given loans at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per head with the objective of creating facilities for self employment.

(25) The urban land tax has been rationalised so that 66,000 small land-holders will be exempted from this levy and incidence of tax to bigger land-holders will increase.

(26) The passenger transport wing of the large-sized transport operators has been nationalised.

# THOSE TWENTY DAYS

M. KARUNANIDHI

## 18. The Home of the Electric Lights.

Eindhoven is a City that took shape nearly 750 years ago. For about 300 years from the 14th century onwards, it was the lot of the city to be afflicted with severe sieges and invasions from hostiles. In turns, Eindhoven was in the hands of Spain, France and Austria. With a population of a little more than 2,000 at the beginning of the 19th century, the city to-day is the abode of 185,000 persons.

The Philips Establishment adds status and grace to Eindhoven. I was amazed and pleased to observe the achievements of

Philips, so outstanding in the manufacture of electrical equipment.

We have learnt early in school that it was Thomas Alva Edison who invented the incandescent lamp in the year 1879. So that this amazing achievement of Science may be spread to all parts of the globe, Gerard Philips founded the Philips Establishment at Eindhoven in 1892 and the unique service rendered by this firm deserves to be realised and acclaimed by us. At the start, the manufacturing capacity of this firm was a mere 350 lamps per day; but now the very categories of electric lamps produced here number 40,000.

The initial labour-force of the Company consisted of ten workers but to-day the employees are over 300,000 in number and they are stationed the world over.

I saw the variety of goods produced in such grand manner by the Philips factories—goods ranging from tiny little coloured bulbs to very bright lamps pouring out light on the highways, from beauty-aids to kitchen-implements and from radio-receivers providing a feast to the ears, the hearing-aids ushering in a new life to those whose ears have failed. In addition, the Philips factories manufacture Television sets, electronic instruments that are working a revolution in the industrial sector of the western countries and radiation equipment helping the medical science to attain spectacular advancement. The Philips city is a dazzling example of the stupendous progress registered by Science, since the advent of Electricity. As I was conversing with the personnel of the Philips Establishment that have such unparalleled achievements to their credit in the fields of Light and Sound, the chief of Philips expressed great pleasure to learn about the steps undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to extend the facility of Electricity to the entire State.

A structure of impressive dimensions called "Evoluoan" has been created there as a memento of the 75th anniversary of the Philips Establishment. Circular in shape like the globe, it is a standing monument to the fact that the Philips personnel are

experts not only in Electricity but in Architecture too. The building serves as a gallery of art and place of exhibition of the achievements of Philips. Hundreds of people visit the place every day and they are greatly impressed by the exhibits.

We returned to Amsterdam on the night of 13th July. Next day, at 11-25 a.m. we left Amsterdam for London.

At the London airport, an affectionate welcome was accorded to us by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, the British Deputy High Commissioner in India Mr. V. C. Martin, the Head of the Asia and Australia Group Mr. S. S. Hordern, officers of the Indian High Commission and quite a few of the Tamil people residing in London.

That evening the Indian Press Correspondents stationed in London and foreign pressmen too, had a meeting with me. While complimenting the Indian pressmen on their useful and fruitful services in the cause of propagating the news pertaining to the Indian Republic throughout the world, I also expressed my deep gratitude to them for having been able to impress on foreigners the fact that Tamil Nadu is one of the best-administered States in India. Then the press conference commenced in right earnest and the pressmen started shooting questions, intricate and involved, and charged with vigour and interest. The interview lasted about an hour.

*Question.*—For the past two weeks you have been touring Europe. Could you tell us the nature of discussions you held in regard to Industries and Commerce ?

*Answer.*—I am only the Chief Minister of a State ; and you are no doubt aware that any discussion with a foreign country could only be concluded by the Government of India. The discussions which I have participated in have been purely of an exploratory nature.

*Question.*—Are you visiting the Imperial Chemical Industries here ? And if so, is there any connection between this and the proposal for starting petro-chemical industries at Manali ?

*Answer.*—My visit to I.C.I. has not yet been confirmed. As for starting petro-chemical industries, I have already had some discussions with the Indian Prime Minister. A decision in the matter would be taken soon.

*Question.*—Could you tell us the details of discussion you had with the Industrialists and Bankers at Paris ?

*Answer.*—At Paris I met the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Our talks were of a general and preliminary nature. We did not discuss any specific scheme as such.

*Question.*—What is your opinion in regard to the instability of Government obtaining in some States of India ?

*Answer.*—You do not have to be told by me that the reason is that, at the time of the Elections the people did not cast their franchise in such manner as to provide majority strength to one particular Party. Other reasons are the prevalence of defections and the split that occurs in a Party. It would, however, not be proper on my part to elucidate the point citing any particular State as an example of this.

*Question.*—What is your opinion in regard to the growth of the Naxalite movement in Tamil Nadu ?

When, by way of answer to this, I said that infiltration by the Naxalites in Tamil Nadu is rather like the infiltration by Hippies, the correspondents burst into laughter and agreed that the comparison was apt.

*Question.*—To what extent would the D.M.K. be able to share the responsibility of shaping national policies ?

*Answer.*—As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the D.M.K. has a prominent role in politics. In regard to the language issue and the question of allotting more powers to the States, the policy of the Party has already been announced. In the matter of these, we are an example to other States and we would very much like to continue to be so.

*Question.*—What is the type of foreign policy that you would lend support to ?

*Answer.*—Even before we came to power, our leader Dr. Anna had stipulated that in regard to

foreign policy, we should not stand apart from the Central Government. This continues to be our position.

*Question.*—Do you think there is any probability of the Ruling Party at the Centre or the Prime Minister coming forward to confer autonomy on States ?

*Answer.*—The issue is not who should be Prime Minister or which Party should be in power. What all we say is that so much of powers should not be concentrated in the hands of the Central Government, enabling that Government to dominate the States. State autonomy would only strengthen the Central Government and not weaken it.

*Question.*—What is the exact import of your demand for more power to the States ? Do you refer to economic powers ? Would you desire to have an arrangement like the European Common Market ?

*Answer.*—It is rather difficult to explain what is meant by greater independence for the States. It is an issue charged with complications. Before Indian Independence—that is before the separation of Pakistan—it was held that only subjects of national importance such as External Affairs, Defence, the Railways and Communications should be with the Centre, and the other subjects with the States. But after the separation of Pakistan, the framers of the Constitution narrowed down this concept and gave more powers to the Central Government. The European Common

Market is in the nature of a Chamber of Commerce of developed countries. And so it would not be appropriate to compare underdeveloped countries with those developed countries that are members of the E.C.M.

*Question.*—Do other Chief Ministers demand more powers for States ?

*Answer.*—They too have such a desire. Only they have not so far come forward to give open expression to it. There are very many reasons for this. For instance, the fact that the same Party is in power both at the Centre and in the States inhibits a few from speaking out freely.

*Question.*—Don't you feel that allotting more powers to the States would go to weaken the Central Government ?

*Answer.*—I do believe that it would be possible to devise a method to give more powers to the States even without weakening the Central Government.

*Question.*—Are you not of the opinion that the power available at present in the constitution is in itself adequate for the purpose of allowing autonomy to the States ? If so what is the need for your demand ?

*Answer.*—We have not offered any suggestion in haste. A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Thiru Rajamannar, retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar and Thiru P. Chandra Reddy are Members of this Committee. It

is expected that this Committee would announce its conclusions in the near future. We shall pursue our demand on the basis of that Report.

*Question.*—If your demand for State Autonomy were to be conceded, will not Indian unity be severely affected ?

*Answer.*—Do please look at the multi-coloured painting hung on the wall in front of you. Every single colour exhibits its individuality ; and yet all the colours in union make up that bright and beautiful picture. Just like that, I do believe that it would be possible to achieve unity amidst diversity.

*Question.*—Don't you think that no separate endeavour is necessary for State Autonomy that it would come of its own accord through sheer efflux of time ?

*Answer.*—Any change occurring in the Constitution which is centred around the Central Government should not be such as to remain uncontrolled like a wild river. What we seek to warn the Central Government is that the change should be in the nature of a regulated waterfall. We urge that the powers should be distributed to the States with celerity. It is my view that the constitution was framed on a basis of the theory that one Party alone would continue to be in power both at the Centre and in the States for many centuries. But the situation is altered now. Different Parties in different States and one party at the centre are in

power today. It would be good if we prepare ourselves to face the situation in which different political parties are in power at the Centre and in the States. I am of the opinion that this should not be left to the tender mercies of circumstances.

*Question.*—Does not the course of history prove that only a strong Central Government protects a country's unity and prestige? Would not your suggestion undermine unity?

*Answer.*—A strong Central Government is necessary only for certain specific purposes such as Defence, External Affairs and Communications. This does not mean that the States should not have sufficient powers to ensure their full development.

*Question.*—What steps have you taken to prevent reactionaries from infiltrating into your Party which secured majority support in the last General Elections?

*Answer.*—When the lady of dark tresses is having a comb in her hand, would she allow lice to creep into her hair?

*Question.*—Would it not have been better if the Third World Tamil Conference had been conducted by the D.M.K.?

*Answer.*—If your suggestion were to be accepted it would only be a Tamil Conference of the D.M.K. rather than the World Tamil Conference.

After the conclusion of this Press Conference which would ever remain in my memory, I left for Paris city. On the earlier

occasion when I went to Paris my feelings had been mostly those of a tourist proceeding to observe the beauty and growth of the city. But this time I was going to Paris, the venue of the World Tamil Conference and I was going there as a Tamilian on whom had been bestowed the privilege of inaugurating that Conference. At the same time I was in the grip of overwhelming emotions to think of the grandeur with which our Elder Brother had conducted the Second World Tamil Conference. He, with his characteristic smile, could not be present with us to participate in the Third Conference and when I realised this my eyes were filled with tears.

The plane rose higher and higher. But my heart was flying far above the level of the plane. My heart was in flight in the wide open space encompassed by the maxim, "All the towns are ours indeed and all the people our kith and kin". It was speeding in the stratosphere of realisation defined by the principle, "Whatever joy comes my way should be shared by the world entire". My heart ascended high wafted on the wings of the pride that "of all the tongues I know, Tamil is by far the sweetest". It flew in the rhapsody of the lyric, "Sweet Tamil is ours and it is ambrosia indeed, come to delight us". The thunderous declaration of that Poet of Revolution Bharatidasan reverberated in my memory, to the effect that "even they who keep themselves alive by collecting grains of rejected food, even they who are drained of all energy and are en route to the grave-

yard, if only they were to render the slightest of service in the name and cause of Tamil and Tamilian, then the glory they attain would be of such order as to make them the envy of monarchs".

On the soil of Paris where the people of the world gather day after day, holding the city to be the abode of extravagant luxury the fragrance of our Sweet Tamil commenced blowing on 15th July.

Professor Fillioza presided over the Conference. Mr. Malcolm Audiseshiah, the Director-General of UNESCO and Mr. Mathialagan, the then Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu and my dear brother addressed the assembly.

In my inaugural speech I said: "I welcome the Conference in the feeling that I hold Tamil dearer than my eye even. The opportunity to participate in this conference brings me immense joy".

"It is long since I listened to the lisping of my children. I was reminded, only of that when I listened to Mr. Audiseshiah's Tamil speech. By talking in Tamil, Mr. Audiseshiah has effected a daring change and I congratulate him for that."

"This international conference emphasises the fact that although French Culture could not be said to have penetrated and spread its influence in Tamil Nadu, it has certainly been introduced to Tamilians and Tamil Nadu during the past centuries".

"The deep interest which France has, in the growth of Tamil has been demonstrated

through the publication of a Tamil-French dictionary."

"Recently, when I was in Versailles, I desired to see the articles associated with the relationship between France and India. They showed me a clock which Duplex had wanted to take to India but could not, on account of changed circumstances. Times have changed. And so the clock is still in Versailles."

"While in Paris last week, the Indian students here had invited me to a banquet. One of those students referred to Paris as 'Paari City' as if it belonged to that ancient hero of Tamil Nadu, Paari by name!"

"The delegation here from Tamil Nadu consists of 18 members. But they are the representatives of 4½ crore Tamilians. That way, the delegates and I are in duty bound to be present at this conference."

"Tamil has spread in many parts of the world and Tamilians have gone to every corner of the globe. But the Tamil language is disappearing in certain areas, for instance in Mauritius Island. Also Tamilians residing in certain other countries are in danger of forgetting their mother-tongue. Such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue."

"In all countries where Tamilians reside, ways and means should be devised to provide opportunities for the people to learn Tamil and to continue to be in contact with Tamil Nadu."

"During my recent tour of several European countries I had occasion to see, that to pay attention to the language-issue is neither a fault nor a wrong."

"In countries like Switzerland and Italy the issue regarding the mother-tongue occupies a place that is not lower than the place of other national issues. The Tamil language has been replete with scholarship, right from pre-historic times. It is a rich language. Poets like Bharati have sung its praise."

"But we should not rest content with chanting the hoxary praise. We should realise that Tamil should become an implement and vehicle of instruction in modern thought and to disseminate the news of the modern age in which science has advanced to the spectacular extent of enabling man to set foot in space. Tamil has got to evolve into an effective medium of instruction for the teaching of Technology, Medicine and the like."

"So that Tamil may grow, it is necessary to arrange for an exchange of students between Tamil Nadu and other countries. Without, of course, losing its individuality, Tamil could get enriched through contact with foreign languages."

"It is also necessary to compile a modern English-Tamil dictionary. If this dictionary is to be an effective volume of reference, then a minimum of 5 lakh words should find place in it, instead of 3 lakh words. Only then would Tamil become a really modern language."

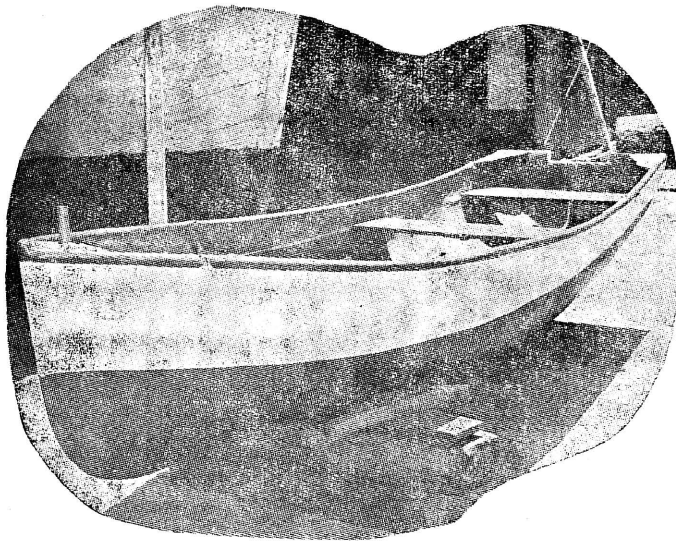
"Here you are seeing amidst you the delegates from Tamil Nadu. They are like a proud mother who has brought her infant to the nursing home. The Tamil intellectuals who have gathered here are like experienced physicians and surgeons. They are engaged in the task of nursing the babe to complete health."

"Thinking 'should the child be a prey to such harsh surgery?', the mother should not prevent the treatment. Such an attitude would not be an index of maternal love. Likewise the surgeons too should not allow their scalpel to run riot. Tamil experts and Tamil researchers should not come to the conclusion that their work is completed the moment they have carried out their investigations."

"This conference should bestow attention on three tasks ahead. In the first place, it should arrange for an exchange of students between other countries and Tamil Nadu. Secondly, it should get down to the task of compiling an English-Tamil dictionary by way of making Tamil a modern language. Lastly it should devise ways and means to spread Tamil to and develop Tamil in the several countries of the world."

"When I concluded my speech by declaring that the Government of Tamil Nadu which follows in the footsteps of the late Anna would render all possible help in these tasks, the applause that greeted my assurance lasted several minutes."

(to be continued)



Made in Madras—Made in Cement.

Tamil Nadu has once again established its leadership as a maritime State by building a fishing boat in cement for the first time in the country. It will be re-called that it was Tamil Nadu which built the first mechanised boat in India, in 1953. The 15 ft. cement boat fitted with a 15 h.p. out-board motor was launched on its trial run in the sea on 5th March 1971 and found sea-worthy.

The cement boat was built at the Royapuram Boat Building Yard of the Fisheries Department and now after seeing the success of its maiden venture in the new material, the Yard is engaged in constructing a 38 ft. ferro - cement boat. Official green signal for the new material for mechanised boats has been given and this year eight boats are to be constructed as part of

the Fourth Plan programme of departmental construction of 150 mechanised fishing boats in the four boat building yards at Royapuram, Marina, Nagapattinam and Mandapam and 50 through private yards. The first determined effort at cement boat was made in Italy after the last war and other countries like New Zealand, England, Canada and America are also in the field. The first cement boat to navigate the sea was built in California in 1963 by Dr. Bob Griffiths.

The Fisheries Department of Tamil Nadu has built and distributed 902 mechanised boats during the three Five-year Plan periods and the three subsequent annual plan periods. The Fourth Plan aims at the building of 1,000 mechanised boats, for the State's fishing industry. With

such an ambitious programme, the department naturally was looking for a more economical and more efficient material for boat-building. After fully going into the possibilities of various materials like fibre-glass, plastic, etc., the department pitched upon cement because of its following advantages:

Ferro-cement is fireproof, impermeable and resistant to corrosion and marine borers. It is also resistant to damage from collision and abrasion against dock walls and other craft. In addition, ferro-cement has certain economic and construction advantages over other boat building materials.

A particular advantage of ferro-cement lies in its monolithic nature. Whereas wooden hulls must be rigidly constructed to prevent joints working loose and leakage at seams, ferro-cement has no joints, therefore no caulking and fastenings to work loose and cause leakage.

Ferro-cement is particularly suitable for fishing boats because

## REVOLUTION AT ROYAPURAM BOAT YARD

the cement cabins are more efficiently capable of being insulated than wood or steel for storing the catches at sea.

Before going in for construction of boat in Ferro-cement researches were conducted, as this was a new venture to the department which is also new to India. As an experimental measure, 24 slabs in Ferro-cement were made using different specifications of M.S. Rod, pipes, mortar, etc. These were subsequently sent to Highways Research Station, Guindy for testing.

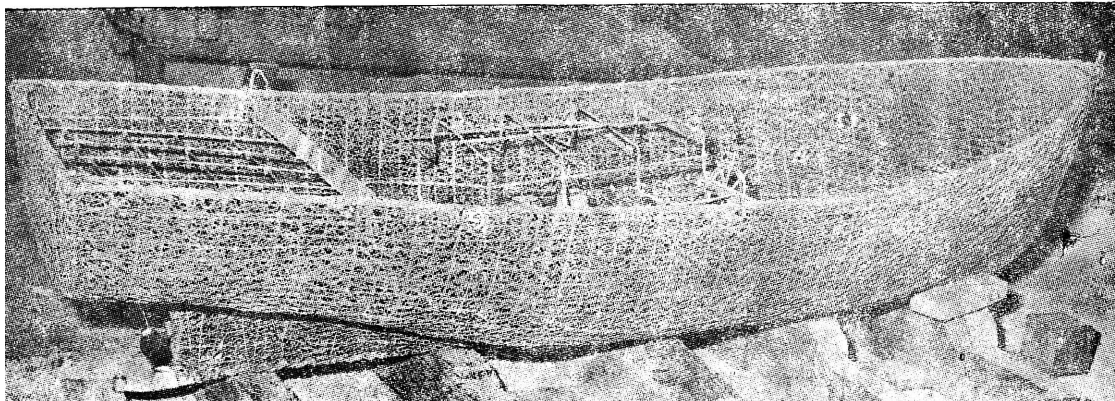
The construction of 15' Ferro-cement boat was taken up on the results of slabs. The Ferro-cement boat was constructed with departmental technical know-how and without any foreign collaboration. The boat was successfully launched on 5th March 1971. This is a cent per cent indigenous product. By constructing Ferro-cement boat, use of copper sheathing can be avoided which is a costly imported metal much utilised for Defence purposes.

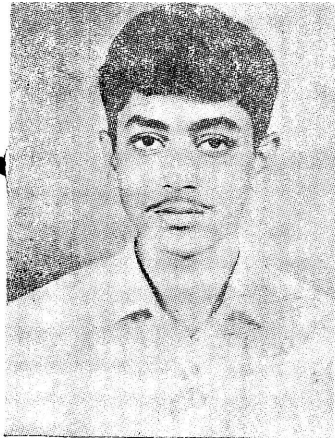
**FERRO CEMENT BOAT — IT IS  
FIRE-PROOF, IMPERMEABLE AND  
RESISTANT TO CORROSION  
AND MARINE BORERS. AND  
ABOVE ALL A CENT PER CENT  
INDIGENOUS BUILT.**

The boat was successfully launched and tried in the Bay of Bengal. It was latter fitted with out-board motor. The boat during the trial run behaved very well. It was able to stand the breakers and the rolling and pitching were normal and at no time, there was any anxiety about the safety of the boat. The design of 15feet Ferro-cement boat was done in a similar way to the designing of a wooden boat. After successful launching of the 15 feet Ferro-cement boat, a keel has been laid up for a 38 feet Ferro-cement boat and the work is in progress. As usual, on successful completion of this work, Tamil Nadu would be the first to undertake such a new venture in India in constructing larger specification of Ferro-cement boats for her fishery industry.

By going in for Ferro-cement as boat building material the Fisheries Department will effect a 20 per cent saving in cost of construction and cent per cent saving in cost of maintenance as compared with the existing boat building materials. ○

The wire-mesh skeleton of a Ferro-cement boat under construction.





## NATIONAL SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH EXAMINATION, 1971



*Kumari Sushila Mhatre, Madras  
and Thiru Sujoy Ghose,  
Kharagpur (West Bengal)  
who stood first among girl  
and boy candidates respec-  
tively.*



The National Science Talent search is made through an examination for high school (XI standard) and P.U.C. students in Science and Mathematics held every year in the month of January. The applications are called for through the Headmaster or the Principal as the case may be, before 15th September of the previous calendar year. The examination is meant to locate students of marked aptitude for science and mathematics and help them to prosecute their studies in these subjects with scholarships for a maximum period of nine years or up to Ph.D. level. The Government on the other hand is benefited by the building-up of a body of scientists who will contribute to the scientific advancement of India, both in pure and applied fields. The examination which can be either in English or the regional language will seek to assess the pupil's aptitude for science and mathematics, powers of scientific reasoning and skill in scientific experimentation, ability to apply knowledge to analyse and interpret scientific data, awareness of the basic nature of science, as also awareness of recent advances in

science and skill to devise and develop some original idea, experimentally. For mathematics students a mathematics home assignment, in addition to the examination is given. All through their scholastic career the awardees, as a sort of follow-up programme, will be provided special courses at summer schools organized by the Department of Science Education at suitable centres in the country. These programmes will be conducted by eminent scientists and educationists. The summer school, of one month duration each, is compulsory for the awardees of scholarship up to the end of M.Sc. stage in addition to their normal academic courses.

### HOW TO DEVELOP SCIENCE TALENT IN RURAL AREAS

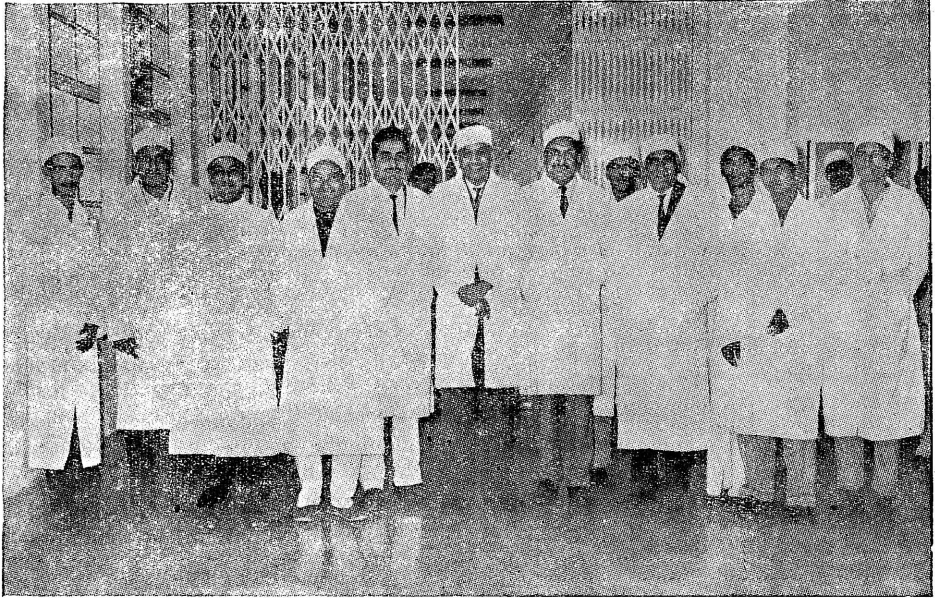
"As the result of the National Science Talent Search Competition reveal that a large proportion of the boys and girls who have won the scholarships belong to schools located in predominantly urban areas, it is felt the excitement in Modern Science can be conveyed to the boys and girls who attend these rural schools, through various audio-visual media. It is only in this manner that more and more of

them will come forward to take part in competitions such as the National Science Talent Search, and out of them may emerge one day a scientific genius who will put this country on the scientific map of the world", says the Inventions Promotion Board.

"The Inventions Promotion Board is keenly conscious of its responsibilities to the growing young of this country. It has attempted to organise scientific talents in colleges and schools where students can undertake construction of models as a hobby under the guidance of trained teachers. The Board is conscious that this programme has not made much headway and it now seeks the co-operation of the authorities of schools and colleges so that it might intensify its efforts in this direction. The Board would be glad to render all assistance to such institutions which are interested in encouraging the inventive talent amongst the younger people studying in them". School teachers and headmasters in rural areas may get in touch with the Inventions Promotion Board, 39, Ring Road (Mulchand Hospital Corner), New Delhi-11

## A PARTY OF PRESSMEN

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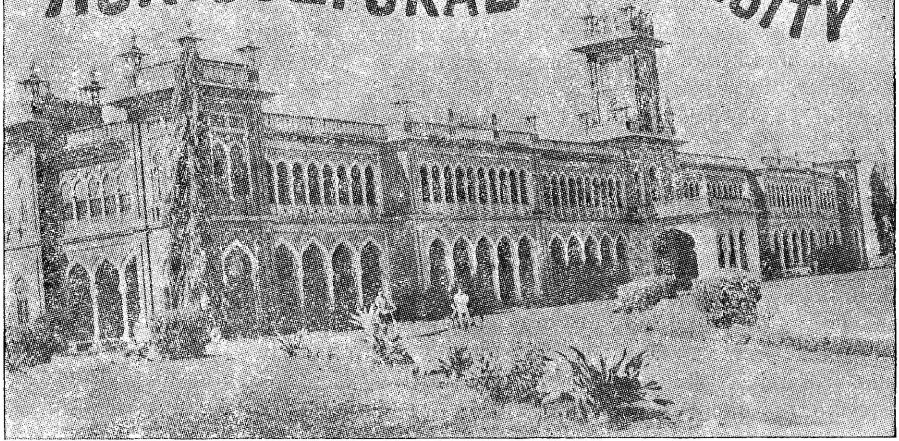
The cleanliness maintained in the Hindustan Photo Films Factory is such that it is almost surgical. A party of pressmen who visited the factory during a conducted tour were made to realise this in a practical way; they were all made to wear surgical aprons and hoods and boots before they could gain entrance to the factory, so that they would not contaminate the factory with their dust! This cleanliness is a standing rule for the workmen and no V.I.P. could gain entrance into the factory without the precaution for cleanliness, as photographic materials are highly sensitive to even traces of contaminants.

Even the water for the factory and the atmosphere near the

ADMISSION  
ONLY  
BY  
CLEANLINESS

factory were tested free from contaminants before the site was selected. The site finally chosen was deemed almost ideal by a team of experts on the basis of such important considerations for this industry as an atmosphere free from dust and industrial pollution, availability of pure, soft water in adequate quantities and relatively low temperatures throughout the year. The process of water from the nearby source is further treated in a plant of the most modern design, to meet the stringent requirements of the industry. All factory waste is treated free from noxious substances and then only let out. The efficiency of the effluent treating plant is also constantly under test.

# THE BIRTH OF AN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY



The first Agricultural University in Tamil Nadu has come into being with its main headquarters at Coimbatore. Through a Gazette notification it commenced functioning with effect from June 1, 1971. Dr. G. Rangaswami joined as the first Vice-Chancellor on that day and Thiru V. D. Durairaj, I.A.S. as its first Registrar. The Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore and the Agricultural College at Madurai, together with all the research projects, schemes and units located within these two institutions and the Agricultural Research Stations at Bhavanisagar and Aliyarnagar, the Groundnut Research Station at Pollachi, the Fruit Research Station at Periakulam and the Apple Research Station at Kodaikanal were transferred on June 1, 1971 from the State Department of Agriculture to the

control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. These educational institutions and research centres presently form the nucleus of the University.

As per the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Act, the University has a state-wide jurisdiction. The chief objectives of the University are : (a) to impart education in different branches

of agriculture and allied sciences, (b) to further the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences and (c) to undertake the extension of such sciences to the rural people in co-operation with the concerned Government departments. For this purpose "agriculture" has been defined to include the basic and applied sciences of soil and water management, crop production including production of all garden crops, control of plants, pests and diseases, horticulture including floriculture, animal husbandry including veterinary and dairy science, fisheries, forestry including farm forestry, home science, agricultural engineering and technology, marketing and processing of agricultural and animal husbandry products, co-operation, land use and management and economic and social upliftment of the rural

Dr. G. RANGASWAMI,  
Vice-Chancellor.



people. Thus the University has to play a key role in the development of agriculture in the State and it has to carry out the triple functions of teaching, research and extension in education activities in all branches of agricultural science, to cover the entire State of Tamil Nadu.

### Retrospect.

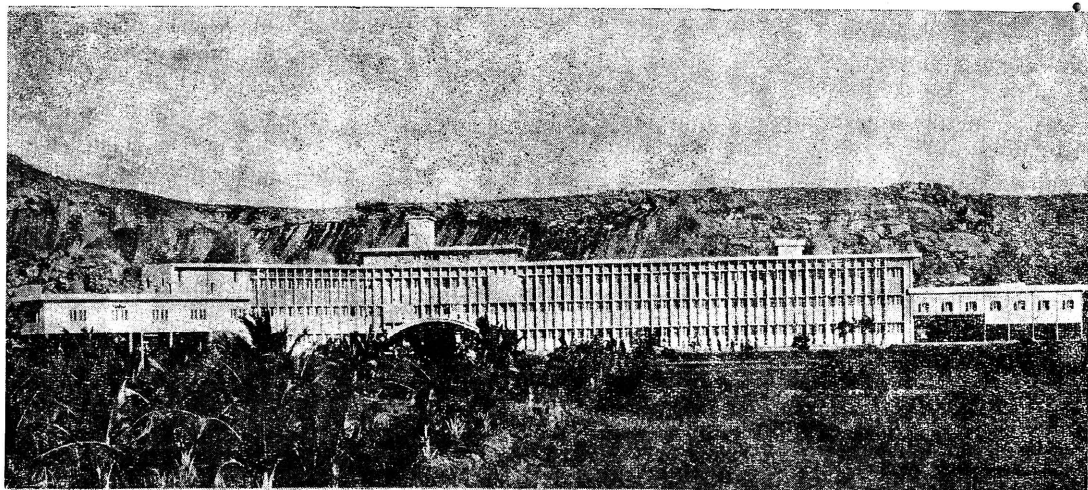
Higher education in agriculture in India is about 60 years old and the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore has been one of the pioneering institutions in this respect. The contributions of this College to the State and to the nation by way of trained manpower and of improved crop varieties and related technical knowledge for the benefit of the farmers in India and in many parts of the world are invaluable. Many graduates of the college have occupied high academic positions in the country and abroad and the first Vice-Chancellor Dr. Rangaswami is one such. After graduating from

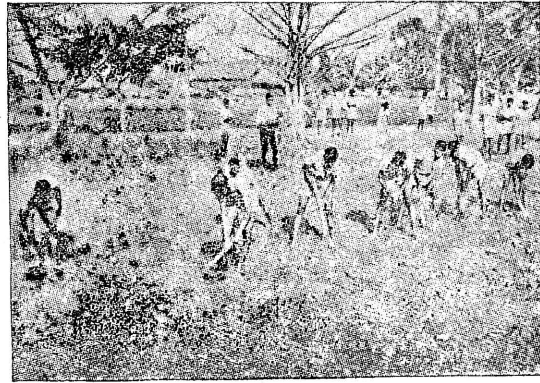
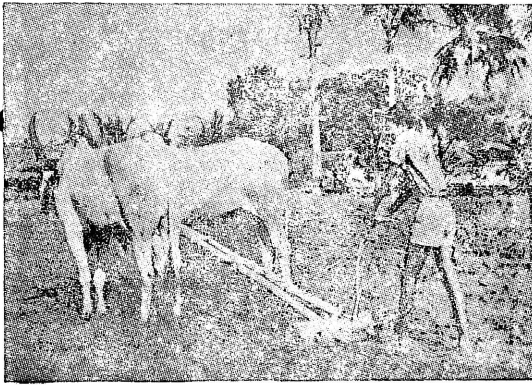
the Coimbatore Agricultural College in 1946 he served at the College as a teacher and research worker for about 12 years during which period he was trained by the State Government at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. He also had training at the Rutgers University in U.S.A. under the guidance of Dr. Selman, A. Waksman, Noble Loureate and discoverer of Streptomycin. After his return to India he joined the Annamalai University and was instrumental in starting the Agricultural College there in 1958. Under his leadership this college had grown into a first grade institution offering B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Agri.) and Ph. D. degrees. On request from the newly started Agricultural University at Bangalore in 1965, he joined as the first Dean of all the faculties of the University, in which position he functioned as the deputy to the Vice-Chancellor and on many occasions he was himself in

charge of the post of Vice-Chancellor. He has now assumed charge as the first Vice-Chancellor of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. With his rich experience as an agricultural scientist and academic administrator, the new University is bound to make rapid strides to transform into one of the most leading Agricultural Universities in the country.

### Of Promise to the Farmer.

While the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore is over 60 years old the second college at Madurai transferred to the University is only 6 years old. Besides, it is only a teaching institution with very limited research activity. The University will now organise research work on many aspects of agriculture at this institution to serve the needs of the southern part of the State. Several new research projects to solve the problems of the farmer will be taken up in the research farms





and laboratories of the University. In due course research work on all aspects of agricultural sciences to cover the entire State will be taken up.

#### Semester System

The present teaching programme in the two colleges will be reorganized to make it more field-oriented. The modern American system of semester pattern of education, with internal evaluation and flexible curricula will be introduced from the 1972-73 academic year. This system provides for stronger foundation in Basic Science and Humanities subjects, and offers scope for specialization at undergraduate level to satisfy the needs of the student and above all more effective teaching with better teacher-student relationship and lesser number of holiday and vacations.

Besides re-organizing the present agricultural education programme the University will undertake to train at College level

## NEW TEACHING SYSTEM TO BE TRIED HERE

the required number of professional personnel for various fields of activity in the State. The need for basic degree holders in Horticulture has been felt for sometime now. It is therefore proposed to offer a B.Sc. (Horticulture) course to meet this requirement. Tamil Nadu is perhaps one of the most leading States in the country in Agricultural Engineering. Large number of engineering graduates are employed in the Agricultural Engineering wing of the State Department of Agriculture. Also, private industries dealing with agricultural machinery and private farmers and plantation owners need the services of qualified agricultural engineers. In order to meet this demand an Agricultural Engineering course will also be organised. Other branches such as Home Science, Fisheries and Forestry will also be covered in a suitable manner and depending upon the finance made available to the University, the various teaching, research and extension programmes will be taken up in a phased manner.

## Problems of Green Revolution.

The 'Green Revolution' has brought in new problems in Agriculture. The problems of storage, transport, marketing and other areas under Post-Harvest Technology will be tackled and for this purpose newer departments will be created in the University. To offer the foundation courses a Faculty of Basic Sciences and Humanities will be created under which some new disciplines such as Biochemistry, Microbiology, Mathematics, Statistics, etc., will be set up. Thus the Agricultural University will be broad-based and will cover the needs of the State in improving the lot of the farmer.

In India there are 16 Agricultural Universities. The first one was started at Pantnagar in Uttar Pradesh in 1960, and at present there are Agricultural Universities in the Punjab, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar, Kerala, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, one in each State, while there are two in Maharashtra. These are in various stages of development and the older ones, particularly the U.P. Agricultural University and the Punjab Agricultural University, have contributed substantially towards rapid development of agriculture in their respective States. Besides, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi is deemed a University, offering post-graduate degree courses in different branches of Plant and Soil Sciences for students drawn from different parts of India and from outside

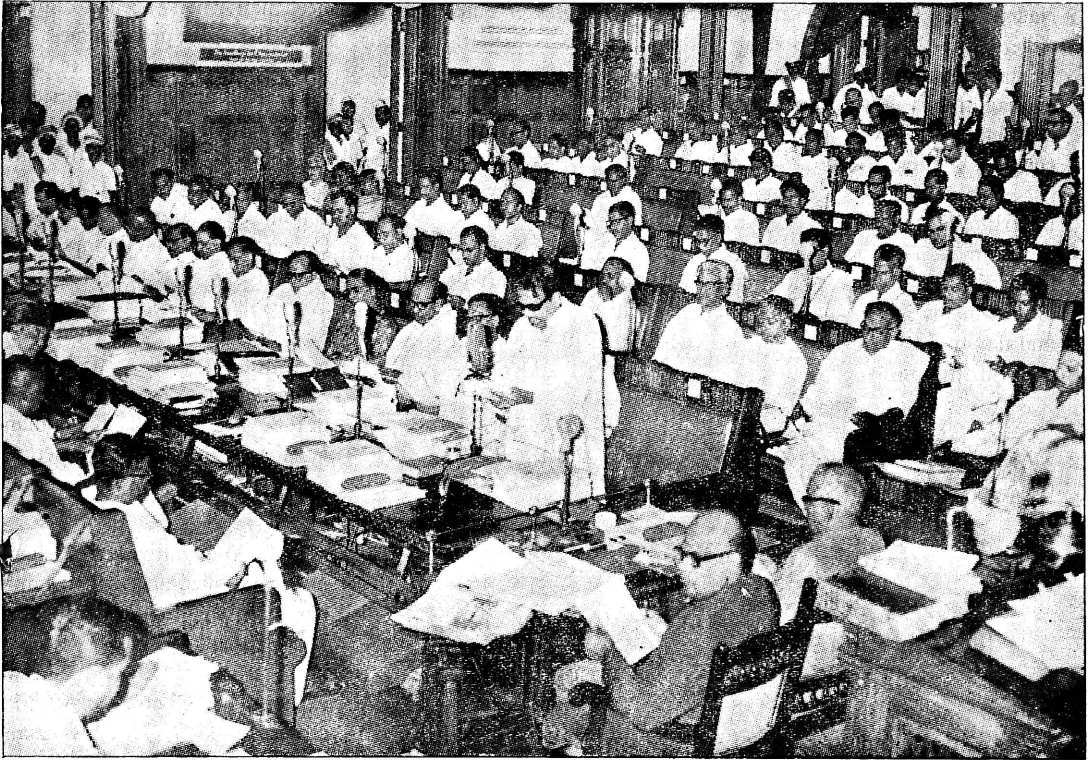
the country. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, though the youngest, has to its credit one of the oldest and best Agricultural Colleges in India, as its nucleus and it should not be difficult to utilise this worthy nucleus for rapid development of the various branches of agriculture to cover the entire State.

Government of India is wedded to the policy of encouraging and supporting the development of Agricultural Universities in the States. Financial and technical support for these Universities have been made by the Central Government. During the Fourth Plan Period a total of Rs. 28 crores will be spent for the University development programme and on an average of about Rs. 2 crores will be given as cent per cent grant to each university in support of some approved items of expenditure to build the University in each State. Such a grant will be made available to the University based on the recommendation of expert committees and with a clear understanding that the University will strive for broadbased development with multi-faculty activities in agricultural science and allied fields. Besides the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the United States Aid for International Development, the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation have been substantially supporting the various developmental activities of Agricultural Universities in India. It is hoped that all these agencies will extend full support for the development of Agricultural University in Tamil Nadu.

## REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES.—

Four regional research laboratories are functioning at present under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Jorhat (Assam), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa). Proposals for setting up regional research laboratories in some other States including Kerala were considered for the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the C.S.I.R. However, the Committee which was appointed by the governing body of the C.S.I.R., to consider the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the C.S.I.R., recommended that C.S.I.R. should not set up any more regional research laboratories during the Fourth Plan as there are enough commitments on hand for the available resources. If there are special programmes of regional importance, they should be undertaken in the existing national laboratories institutes. The governing body of the C.S.I.R. accepted this recommendation. An Indian ocean biological centre is functioning at Ernakulam. In addition the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Defence Research and Development Organisation and the Department of Atomic Energy have also set up their research units in the Kerala State.

## THE BUDGET SESSION OF TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



- In formulating these proposals, I have been true to the faith reposed in this Government by the people of this State, who expect that this Government will do its best to establish a socialist welfare State.

The people of Tamil Nadu who have showered on us their affection, have also given a clear mandate to build an egalitarian socialist society based on modern science and technology. The obstacles in the way of establishment of a State Government based on our socialist goals may be many. But, our faith in the peoples' strength is more than a match to the problems that

face us. **I wish to offer in this prelude to the Budget speech a testament of our conviction that we shall march forward in this socialist endeavour, be the obstacles what they may.**

Economic change should go hand in hand with social emancipation, the evolution of a more equal and casteless society, the elimination of domination by

forces that exploit people's ignorance, superstition and blind beliefs—it is to this end that we have to forge schemes that will remove the pall of suffering that lies over society.

We believe that socialism can be brought about in this country, only on the basis of an adequate decentralisation of powers. Otherwise, concentration of

powers and bureaucratic centralism will erode the content of socialism. **The movement of the centre of power from the hands of a few capitalists in Tamil Nadu to a few Government servants either at New Delhi or at Bombay, as had happened in the case of nationalisation of banks or general insurance, will not ensure the complete fulfilment of the socialist goals before us.** It is indeed unfortunate that the Central Government is yet to come forward to associate the State Governments in the management and day-to-day administration of these institutions.

the implementation of socialist ideals in a large country like India, whose constituent States are politically and geographically distinctive is to endow the States with greater autonomy. If therefore we reiterate our plea for greater powers for the States, it is only because of our earnest desire that a strong Centre should emerge, underpinned by prosperous and powerful States.

#### Agriculture.

High-yielding varieties have covered an area of 49.11 lakh acres in 1970-71 and it is expected that 59 lakhs acres will be

It is proposed to bring 13 lakh acres in the State under multiple cropping during this year. Besides, fertilisers of all varieties will be distributed to meet the farmers' needs to implement the new programmes. In view of the importance of agricultural education and research as a preliminary step for introducing modern techniques of agriculture, we have started, as earlier announced an Agricultural University at Coimbatore, with effect from this month. I am aware that the farmers of this State have taken a great deal of enthusiastic interest in this. Anna Adaptive Research Centre in the Anna Pannai, Kudumiamalai has also started functioning with effect from the current year.

In the co-operative sector, short-term and medium term lending has been stepped up from Rs. 37.26 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 44.43 crores in 1970-71 and we expect to extend credit of Rs. 61.5 crores in 1971-72. As many as 117 new land development banks have been established. Through the land development banks, old and new, we expect to extend credit to the extent of Rs. 21 crores in 1971-72. Direct disbursement by Government as fertiliser loans will be of the order of Rs. 6.25 crores.

I am happy to announce that the project prepared by us for extension of agricultural credit for digging of wells, sinking tubewells and filter-points and purchase of tractors, which we had posed before the Agricultural Refinance Corporation

covered in 1971-72. Besides, in view of the shortage of pulses and their impact on prices, a crash programme has been implemented during 1970-71 to introduce pulses over an area of 5.35 lakh acres. It is proposed to increase the coverage under this programme to 23.38 lakh acres in 1971-72. The extensive coverage under this programme is bound to minimise our dependence on other States for pulses and thus keep prices under control.

Democratic Socialism involves by definition a widespread dispersal of power. I would, therefore, urge that the recent report of the Rajamannar Committee on Centre-State relationship should not be construed, in any way, as an attempt by a regional party to broaden its power-base. It should be viewed more as a part of the theme of socialism that the organs of peoples' power should be vested with necessary resources and authority. In our view, the surest way to ensure

# MORE AUTONOMY FOR STATES ONLY MEANS OF SOCIALISM

and the World Bank, has been approved by the International Development Association, an agency of the World Bank. Officers of the State Government and the Chairman of the State Land Development Bank participated in the negotiations held at Washington in April-May 1971. These negotiations have been concluded successfully and we expect a total additional credit of roughly Rs. 40 crores as a result. In view of this agreement, the Land Development Banks and the commercial banks would come forward to give loans for sinking of 10,000 wells, 7,000 filter-point wells, 4,500 tube-wells and purchase of 1,500 tractors.

- (5) Nandan Channel.
- (6) Karuppanathi.
- (7) Ponannaiar.
- (8) Pilavukal.
- (9) Paraliar.

Besides these, the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Gatana, Chittar-Pattanamkal and the scheme of modernisation of Vaigai continue to make good progress. A total sum of Rs. 608 lakhs has been set apart for major and medium irrigation schemes. I may also mention that special minor irrigation programmes have been allocated a provision of Rs. 252 lakhs for the completion of 785 works. We propose to undertake a phased programme of modernisation of all our irrigation

unfortunate that though this report has been received favourably by the World Bank, it is still awaiting clearance from the Central Government.

We owe thanks to our enterprising farmers for their enthusiastic response to our appeal for increased production. As a result of the efforts that farmers and farm-labourers have put in and the resources that the Government has invested, the State has today passed from a stage of dependence on external sources of supply to a situation of surplus in 1970-71. The production of foodgrains has reached a high figure of 70.30 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 as against 57.72 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. Our target for the current year is 73 lakh tonnes.

## LAND DEVELOPMENT BY WORLD BANK CREDIT

During the last year, as a result of central assistance, we have been able to set up Small Farmers Development Agencies costing Rs. 1.6 crores each per district in South Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Similarly in order to cater to marginal farmers, a scheme has been taken up at rupees one crore per district in North Arcot and Salem.

### Irrigation.

In recognition of the importance of irrigation, we have undertaken a series of new projects. The Budget for 1971-72 provides Rs. 235 lakhs for the following new schemes :—

- (1) Chinnar.
- (2) Parapalar.
- (3) Palar-Poranthalar.
- (4) Thandarai.

projects, so that the available water can be used better. As a step in this direction, we have undertaken works relating to the remodelling of the Tambaraparani system. Likewise, a comprehensive project report for modernising the irrigation channels in Thanjavur delta had already been prepared. It is

The level of achievement by the cultivators in the field of food production should be measured against the background of unfavourable trend in rainfall. What I wish to impress on the House is that in spite of Nature being unfavourable to us, we have been able to reach a high level of food production. It is

# ALL-VILLAGE

# ELECTRIFICATION

# PROGRAMME



because of this that this Government has been keenly aware of the difficulties of the primary produces and hastens to extend from time to time the necessary concessions to overcome them.

#### **Full Electrification for nine districts by March 1972.**

All the villages in the following districts will be electrified by the end of this year :

1. South Arcot.
2. Madurai.
3. Tirunelveli.
4. Kanyakumari.
5. Nilgiris.
6. North Arcot.
7. Coimbatore.

Taking into account Madras and Chingleput, the two districts that have already been fully electrified, by the end of this year we would have completed electrification of nine districts out of the fourteen districts in our State. In 1971-72 it is proposed to give 60,000 more pumpsets the benefit of power connection.

#### **Development of Backward Districts.**

Government has taken a series of policy decisions to encourage the wide dispersal of industries and thus promote the development of industrially backward areas. A scheme has been formulated by the Government of India for extending concessions through financial institutions for industrial units established in backward areas. Thanks to this Government's persistence, the eight districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai,

Dharmapuri and Kanyakumari have been declared as industrially backward under this scheme and industrialists setting up industries in these districts will now be eligible for concessional finance from financial institutions. Besides, an outright grant from the Government of India of 1/10th of the fixed capital assets of new industrial units will be available in the taluks of Ramanathapuram, Muthukulathur, Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Tiruvadana, Tiruppathur, Melur, Alangudi, Kulathur and Tirumayam. Industrialists setting up units therein are eligible for the outright grant of 10 per cent on new industrial units having a fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs. **Besides, we have announced 40 taluks as backward for the purpose of concession in respect of power tariff. The Electricity Board will offer connections at concessional rates to new industries set up in these areas. The State Government will bear the loss thereon.**

Government has also set up a Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation with a view to assisting small-scale enterprises in different parts of the State. This Corporation would lend finance as well as provide raw materials to small-scale industrialists. It is organising raw material depots for holding stocks of scarce raw materials to the value of nearly one crore of rupees at a time. Simultaneously, the total amount advanced to small-scale industries in the State by commercial

banks has gone up from Rs. 26.21 crores at the end of June 1968 to Rs. 49.45 crores at the end of March 1970. We have also activated the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation which will finance small-scale industries to the extent of 75 per cent of their capital needs. The total number of small-scale industrial units in the State has gone up from 13,571 in 1967-68 to 22,899 in 1970-71. We will spare no efforts to continue to give incentives for the establishment of more small-scale units in the State.

Yet another development of long-term impact is the establishment of State Industrial Promotional Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) which will finance the larger industries. This Corporation has been set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores.

#### **Atomic Energy Commission to foot the Bill.**

Turning to large-scale units, we may take legitimate credit for the fact that Government of India has cleared naphtha as the feedstock for the Rs. 62 crores joint sector fertilizer project at Tuticorin. Besides this, an investment of Rs. 20 crores by Government of India is expected for the setting up of a heavy water plant, as an adjunct to the fertilizer plant. The resources for this plant will be found by the Atomic Energy Commission.

## LARGEST FERTILISER UNIT IN ASIA

I may add for the information of the House that the Tuticorin fertilizer plant will be one of the largest in Asia in terms of its capacity, which will be 1,100 tonnes of Ammonia and 1,600 tonnes of Urea per day. Work has already started on this joint sector project.

While I commend the heart-warming enthusiasm of the Union Minister for Steel in taking steps to expedite the Salem Steel Project, I would like to take this opportunity to impress on the Centre the fact that the final decision on the product-mix of the Plant has already been delayed. I would urge that there be no further delay and that the long delayed works be commenced with the utmost expedition.

I would like to inform the House that the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has secured letters of intent for the manufacture of cigarettes, Sodium, Hydrosulphite, Automobile tyre and tube products, B.C.T. powder and Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride. These units will be in the joint sector. Besides, in the joint sector, Southern Agrifurane would set up an industrial unit at Cuddalore with an investment of Rs. 4 crores for the manufacture of lysine and furfural. The House would also be aware that a number of important industries, in the private sector are also coming up. For example, the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Limited, has been granted a licence for setting up a

factory near Manali at a cost of Rs. 8.5 crores to produce Nylon Cord. Kamani Brothers are about to commence work on their Rs. 2 crores project for the manufacture of Carbon Black at Manali. The Indian Organic Chemicals have already begun work on their project for the manufacture of polyester fibre at Manali.

The House is aware that Government is continuing to press with the Centre for the issue of letters of intent for establishment of a Rs. 80 crores Petro-Chemicals Plant together with units to manufacture the down-stream products like polythene, plastics and polysters. We have also applied to the Government of India for the manufacture of items like Nylon Filament Yarn, Atomised aluminium powder and paste, Borax and Boric Acid. I would like to reiterate that the delays that are incidental to the centralisation of the issue of industrial licences and the restriction of the powers of the State Government in the sphere of industrial policy deserve special attention.

*Only if, these stumbling blocks are removed, can Tamil Nadu move forward rapidly to become one of the industrially advanced States.*

### Roads.

Government recognises the indispensability of a net work of roads as a necessary infrastructure for greater industrial and agricultural development. A number of road development plans have therefore been drawn up for

implementation. The outlay on maintenance of roads has been stepped up from Rs. 565 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 686 lakhs in 1971-72. Besides this, new schemes costing Rs. 100 lakhs will be taken up in 1971-72. A sum of Rs. 110 lakhs is also being set apart for grants to Panchayat Unions for implementing new road works programme. Over and above this, Government has obtained substantial allocations from the Government of India from the Central Road Fund and allocations for the National Highways. The total expenditure expected to be incurred on these items during 1971-72 is roughly Rs. 619 lakhs. *A major work under the National Highways Programme is the construction of the Pamban Bridge at a total cost of Rs. 600 lakhs.* The clearance of Government of India for the commencement of this work during the current year is awaited.

Education is perhaps the most potent instrument for the removal of social and economic inequalities. Education alone can help break the bonds of blind superstition and emancipate people from the thralldom of tradition and thus bring home to them the light of knowledge. In view of this importance, education has been accorded high priority and the outlay on Education has been stepped up from Rs. 53.56 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 81.84 crores in 1971-72. The budget provides, in particular for the appointment of 6,500 additional teachers at an annual

## BUILDINGS FOR ALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

cost of Rs. 1.47 crores. Besides, this, the apprentice teachers programme covering 6,500 teachers would also continue to be in operation. Under various budget heads, a total provision of Rs. 1.22 crores has been made for construction of buildings for elementary schools. **A comprehensive programme has been drawn up for construction of buildings for all elementary schools in this State within the next five years.**

The House is aware of the report of the Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Committee regarding the medium of instruction. While Government has initiated action in line with his report, Government has also decided to give pupils who opt to study in the Tamil medium, an annual grant Rs. 50 per head for a Pre-University Course student for purchase of books and Rs. 180 per head for students in degree courses towards college fees.

Medical facilities in the State are being continuously improved. Notwithstanding the constraint on resources, we have stepped up the outlay on medical and health schemes from Rs. 17.89 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 33.20 crores in the current budget. The House will be aware that a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has already been set apart from the Welfare Fund for a building scheme for

rural and urban hospitals. New schemes included in the budget cover buildings for the hospitals at Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin, Arumana, Panruti, Keelanilai, Karuppambalam, Pannikkadu, Arkonam and Hosur. Other schemes include the opening of ophthalmic departments at Madurai and Dindigul, a Chest Clinic at Erode, two special dispensaries for N.G.G.O.'S at Ootacamund and Nagercoil. Besides this, additional accommodation is to be provided in Tiruchirappalli, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Salem, Nagercoil, Ulundurpet and Tenkasi and the T.B. Sanatorium at Thoppur 205 additional nurses are also to be appointed on the basis of approved yardsticks. The programme of opening primary health centres in all the development blocks in the State would be completed during 1971-72. The budget also provides for construction of buildings for 75 more primary health centres during the current year. The estimate includes provision of Rs. 76.12 lakhs for improvements to various medical colleges. In order to alleviate the problem of unemployment amongst medical graduates, we have decided to create 50 additional posts of Assistant Surgeon in non-teaching Government hospitals.

Besides, as a pilot project, Government proposes to introduce a scheme for assistantship granting a stipend of Rs. 250 per mensem for 100 medical graduates. Regular vacancies in future in various hospitals would be filled up from among these trainees. This scheme stands out as a

## RS. 15 CRORES FOR WATERSUPPLY SCHEMES

token of this Government's keenness in solving the problems of the medical graduates.

Protected water-supply is an essential prerequisite for the health of citizens in the thousands of villages scattered all over the State no less than in urban areas. We have therefore established an autonomous Water and Drainage Board to implement a massive programme of expansion of drinking water-supply. The expenditure on water-supply scheme other than in Madras City stood at Rs. 127 lakhs in the year 1967-68. In 1971-72 this expenditure will be stepped up to Rs. 745 lakhs. The amount set apart for the Veeranam scheme for supply of water to Madras City is Rs. 772 lakhs in 1971-72.

During the last three years we have spent a sum of Rs. 438 lakhs in rural water-supply. The amount of Rs. 560 lakhs spent on water-supply schemes during the drought period in 1969-70 would have to be taken into account separately. During this year, a sum of Rs. 164 lakhs would be spent on rural water-supply schemes. A comprehensive scheme will be drawn up for extending piped water-supply for all Panchayat Unions. It is appropriate to mention here that a special scheme at a cost of Rs. 271 lakhs has been drawn up for

## DEDICATED TO WELFARE OF WORKERS

sinking 8,850 tubewells over a period of five years in scarcity stricken and cholera infested villages with the assistance of UNICEF. During the current year a provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been made for sinking 1,770 tubewells, in villages for providing protected drinking water-supply.

This Government has been reputed from the very beginning to be a Government dedicated to the welfare of workers. In keeping with this tradition this Government has set up a Labour Welfare Fund to look after the welfare amenities of the labourers of this State. Government has contributed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to this Fund. The Employees State Insurance Scheme continues to be implemented efficiently by this State. The State Government is bearing an additional expenditure of Rs. 112 lakhs over and above its due share in the cost of Employees State Insurance. In spite of the fact that we are not receiving proportionate assistance from the Government of India for this scheme, this Government continues to spend adequate amounts under the scheme keeping in view the welfare of workers. The scheme now covers 15 lakhs of beneficiaries. Full medical benefits including hospitalisation have been provided in Madras City, Coimbatore, Madurai and Koilpatti.

Government's labour policy continues to be one of facilitating

settlement of labour disputes. Our attitude to labour disputes has always been one of sympathy to labour while at the same time taking care to ensure that production is not disrupted and management's legitimate interests are protected. Keeping in view the need for industrial harmony this Government has taken care to bring home to both labour and management that rights and duties are interdependent. Those who demand their rights deserve to be reminded of their duties and those who do their job deserve their rights.

### MORE FUNDS PROVIDED

The outlay on Harijan Welfare in 1961-62 was Rs. 267 lakhs. In the Budget now before the House an amount of nearly Rs. 700 lakhs has been set apart for this. This has been done notwithstanding the withdrawal of Central assistance for most of the programme of welfare of the Harijans. We have recently decided to increase the percentage of reservation for Harijans in educational institutions and for employment opportunities from 16 to 18. Government has decided to implement a special coaching programme for the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in IX to XI Standards. Besides, a scheme for granting loans to students of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes pursuing professional courses such as medicine, engineering, veterinary science and agriculture has also been taken up for implementation in 1971-72. In addition to the usual

## AND WELFARE OF HARIJANS

programme for running Government hostels, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for opening of new Government hostels. The rates of food charges for Scheduled Castes/Tribes boarder have been increased from Rs. 60 in Madras City and Rs. 50 in mofussil to Rs. 70 and Rs. 55 respectively. The House is also aware of the institution of the Gandhi Memorial Scholarship available for 10 months in each year to two Harijan students in each district who have obtained the highest marks in the Pre-University Course Examination. **Another decision which has been incorporated in the Budget is the removal of the existing restrictions on the number of scholarships to be granted for post-graduate study for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.** Committees are being organised at the State, district and taluk levels to prevent offences against the laws relating to the removal of untouchability. This Government is also undertaking measures to meet out severe punishments to such offenders.

Government is anxious to implement the various recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission to the extent our resources permit. The allocation to this department has been stepped up from Rs. 97 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 442 lakhs in 1971-72. The increase in outlay between the financial year 1967-68 and 1971-72 has been of the order of Rs. 280 lakhs. Fifty

# 10,000 SLUM TENEMENTS THIS YEAR

Government hostels will be started in 1971-72 for Backward Classes students. Two sets of uniforms per annum will also be distributed free of cost for all the residents of Government Backward Classes Hostels. Similarly, the rates for food charges of Backward Classes students residing in the Government hostels have also been enhanced. With effect from the financial year, 1971-72, the boarding and lodging scholarships for Backward Classes students has been raised in Madras City from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 and from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 in other places. Implements will be distributed free of cost to dhobies and barbers at the rate of 100 per district. About 1,000 persons will be benefited under this scheme every year. Besides, we have recently decided to increase the percentage of reservation for Backward Classes

in educational institutions and for employment opportunities from 25 to 31.

## God is in the smiles of the poor

True to the spirit of our faith that we see God in the smile of the poor, we have created the statutory Slum Clearance Board. The outlay on Slum Clearance schemes which was Rs. 75 lakhs in 1969-70 has been raised to Rs. 3 crores in 1971-72. Government is taking steps to increase this outlay to nearly Rs. 4 crores during the year. During this year, 10,000 slum tenements would be built. Whereas from the time of independence up to 1967 only 4,155 such tenements had been constructed, in the four year period, 1967-71, as many as 7,722 tenements were constructed. Besides, 2,300 fire proof tenements were also constructed. Viewed against this background, the special efforts taken by this Government to bring light and cheer to the life of the slum dwellers would appear in bold relief. We have also decided to draw up a programme of priority for the slums for which attention should be given in the first instance.

Government continues to take keen interest in the assignment of house-sites for the poor people in the town or villages. From June 1969 to 1970, March 93,472 house-sites had been assigned. From April 1970 to January 1971, 1,36,000 house-sites had been assigned. Thus roughly 2,30,000 house-sites have so far been given to the landless poor.

## A house for each family

To dispel the poverty of the millions of agricultural labourers in Tamil Nadu, this Government continues to take keen interest in implementing land reforms laws and in evolving new legislation. The House may recall the enactment relating to the fixation of wages for the Thanjavur agricultural labourers. It is our bounden duty to provide house-sites for these poor labourers. Government has therefore decided to prevent the eviction of these people from their present house-sites or hutments and to confer legal ownership of these house-sites on these agricultural labourers. The utility of this measure would be well appreciated by those who are aware of the privations suffered by the landless agricultural labourers in Thanjavur district. I would like to point out to the Honourable Members that if eviction of agricultural labourers from house-sites near and around their fields is permitted, not only will because of agricultural production suffer but the peaceful life of these poor people would also be wrecked beyond repair. To prevent such hardship and to solve the problem faced by these labourers are the principal objectives behind our proposal which would also constitute yet another stage in our idealistic journey towards our cherished goal—a house for each family.

Yet another illustration of this Government's socialist policy is the fact that between 1967 and 1971, 2,02,246 pattas have been distributed to landless poor for cultivation. The House may remember the announcement made some time ago that lands which in records are described as forests would be assigned for cultivation to the landless poor. I am happy to announce on the floor of this august House that as a first step in implementing this decision 50,000 acres of such forest lands would be assigned to landless poor. The extent so assigned will vary from 3 to 5 acres depending upon the fertility of the soil.

#### Rural Employment

The crash programme for rural employment which has been announced by the Government of India caters to only 15,000 people in Tamil Nadu. This State has not got its legitimate share because the amounts have been distributed on the basis of the number of districts instead of on the basis of population and number of Blocks. While in most northern States, the basis of districts has worked out favourably, this basis is not suitable for Tamil Nadu because the districts in this State are much larger. As a result of this, while the allocation for the entire country comprising of 19 States is Rs. 50 crores, the amount assigned to this State is only Rs. 1.6 crores. We are pleading with the Prime Minister to reconsider this and to distribute the amounts on the basis of number of Blocks rather than on the

basis of number of districts. In any event, in order that more people may be benefited, **we have decided to allocate Rs. 1 crore from the State funds so that ten more Blocks may be taken up in each district under this programme.** Thus, the scheme would be extended to 20 Blocks in each district and 30,000 persons in all would be given employment in the rural areas of the State.

A good Government by definition cannot ignore the need for plans for mitigating the problem of unemployment among the educated. No doubt, educated unemployment is a difficult problem to tackle since many among them have received training in specialised skills and it is not possible to offer them employment in fields other than their specialities. At a cost of Rs. 140 lakhs, Government has drawn up and is implementing an employment programme for providing employment to 2,400 engineers and 6,500 teachers under the Apprentice Teacher Scheme.

Yet another measure towards augmentation of employment facilities is the decision to create posts of Grade I constables in the Tamil Nadu Police Force. Two thousand such posts will be created in this new grade. Against these vacancies, one thousand young men who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination would be appointed by direct recruitment; the remaining one thousand would be filled up by promotion from among the eligible departmental candidates. It is only at the level of police

constables that there is maximum contact between the public and the police force. It is desirable therefore that educated youngsters are recruited to the Police Force. Suitable training would also have to be imparted to them so that they rush to the aid of the public in times of need with due courtesy and urbanity. These new recruits should get to know the general and special duties of the consta-



bulary and should fulfil them whenever necessity arises. Therefore, these young men who are to be appointed to these new posts would be imparted the same training that is now being extended to the Assistant Sub-Inspectors. These recruits will also be entitled to all the privileges of the regular constabulary. They would also be given special uniforms. These people will be posted to important police stations and to other police offices where their intelligence and ability will be put to optimum use in investigation of crimes and prosecution of cases.

I am also happy to announce another important programme. This is a programme for the unemployed among those who have just passed out of Industrial Training Institutes. For 3,000 persons who have passed out of these Institutes but are unemployed, Rs. 1,000 per head would be given as loan under this scheme. This amount would be lent to eligible persons in each district for the purpose of setting up small workshops in villages.

Corps will be formed which will dedicate itself to social service. Two thousand graduates will form a Corps to begin with. These will be selected from among graduates in subjects like education, medicine, agriculture, engineering, science and arts. There will be a leader for each company of 50 young men. The youth corps will primarily be utilised for doing constructive social service in villages. They will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 175 per mensem

and this Corps will also be provided with essential medicine kits so that health of persons in the villages can be looked after. The Youth Corps will also help the agriculturists to undertake new methods of cultivation and bring home to them new techniques and new varieties. Members included in the Corps will serve for a period of one year and will be made eligible for preferential treatment in the matter of recruitment to public services. Besides providing employment for 2,000 persons, it is my hope and belief that this Youth Corps would provide a new social and economic order and bring new life to the educated youth of this State.



This money would have to be returned within a period of two years and would form a revolving fund. The programme will be administered by the District Collectors. The expenditure on this scheme would be met from the Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund.

which should enable them to meet their out of pocket expenses. They will be distributed all over the State at various taluk headquarters. From the taluk headquarters, they will proceed to various Blocks. Besides undertaking social services like adult literacy, improvement of health services, family planning, they will also do publicity, to free the people from superstition, untouchability, casteism and other bad practices. Members included in

We see many eke out a miserable living through begging—among them are the unemployed without any means of livelihood and persons shamelessly deserted by their families. The State Government has formulated a Beggar Rehabilitation Programme to eradicate this social evil. The State Government is keen on putting a stop to this degraded sub-human living of nearly 60,000 people. As a first step during this year it has been programmed to open 6 care centres which will offer refuge to 6,000 leprous beggars. They will be given treatment for leprosy and imparted trade training in these 6 care centres. Contributions are pouring in for this noble task from a number of people with a charitable disposition. Even the middle class, lower middle class and the poor are not lagging behind, propelled as they are by humanitarian

Over and above this the Government has also decided to formulate a new programme to enthuse the graduate youth. A Youth

# THE CUSTODIANS OF OUR VALUES

impulses. To all those I reiterate my sincere thanks on behalf of Government.

## Precious Custodians

Even as to-day's tender buds bloom into beautiful blossoms tomorrow, the children of to-day are tomorrow's precious custodians of our values. **At the outset may I say that family planning in which all three—the state, the father and the mother have to co-operate is an important precondition to a full life for the children of to-day and tomorrow.**

It is only then that the children who are born can be properly brought up with due care and attention. While emphasising that births should be limited, we should not forget that the children who are brought forth into the world should be enabled to grow into able-bodied citizens of tomorrow. It is the considered opinion of experts that nutritious food in the first few years of one's life is indispensable for a proper and healthy growth of the brain. It has also been established by researchers that the damage due to malnutrition in the early childhood is irreparable. Therefore, the State Government is implementing, with Central assistance, a phased programme of distributing nutritious food to the younger children. This programme was begun last year in the slum areas in Madras City as also in the tribal areas of Yercaud and Kolli

Hills. It will be implemented during the current year, in all the slum areas of Madras City and its suburbs and urban centres like Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore and 15 other Municipal Towns with a population of more than one lakh. 1,35,000 children will benefit under this programme, the responsibility for which has been willingly undertaken by a number of Social organisations, the Prosperity Brigade besides the Government departments. All efforts will be taken by this Government to extend the coverage under this programme to the poor and needy children all over the State.

## Poverty shall not stand in our way :

Truly has it been said that Mother Earth laughs at him who says, I cannot do anything, because there are no resources. It is our duty to find out our resources and our potential. We have constituted a State Planning Commission consisting of eminent experts to draw up a ten-year perspective plan, based on an assessment of the natural resources of the State, so that they can be exploited to the best advantage of the State. The Planning Commission will also take stock of the developments that have already taken place in the various fields as also the further progress that will have to be achieved in future. This new institution, which is totally dedicated to the task of drawing up such a perspective plan, has started functioning on 17th June 1971.

# THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

The reorganisation of the methods of administration is no less important than the preparation of a massive developmental plan for the future. The State Government, which is so keen on reaching its goals of clean and speedy administration, has appointed an Administrative Reforms Commission to make a study-in-depth of the various lapses of omission and commission that are inbuilt in the present system of administration, which is not well suited to the concept of the modern Welfare State. This Commission, consisting as it does, of seasoned administrators and an experienced non-official will closely scrutinise the various administrative procedures and practices and come up with suitable recommendations to the Government for reforming them. This Commission has started functioning with effect from the 10th of this month.

## Long-term Plans :

The House is aware that the budgeted plan for 1971-72 is of the order of Rs. 106-71 crores. An annual Plan of this size is inadequate even to achieve over a five-year period a minimal plan of Rs. 575 crores which we have been pressing with the Planning Commission. While pressing for an increase in the size of the State Plan, we would also urge the Central Government not to delay

any further the implementation of Central projects like the Sethusamudram Project, the second mine cut at Neyveli, the Tuticorin Refinery, etc., which were already delayed too long and which are so vital to the economic development of Tamil Nadu. More over, steps should also be taken to draw up a comprehensive plan for diversion of west-flowing waters from the Western Ghats for the benefit of parched lands of East Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli. While on the subject of long-term development plans, this Government strongly believes that the modernisation of Cauvery channels should be implemented with the utmost expedition. **Further, in order to prevent irreparable loss to the State's economy, I would earnestly plead with the Central Government to refer, without further delay, the Cauvery Water Dispute to a Tribunal.** I have no doubt whatsoever that I have the full backing of this House.

I have described at length the various programmes and projects which we are including in the Budget as part of our trust towards a new socialist welfare State. The imbalance in powers to tax and raise resources as between the Centre and the States shows itself in the continuing gap in our budget. On the one hand, as years pass, our responsibilities increase. On the other, all elastic sources of taxation and control over means of raising public debt vest with the Centre. The consequence is a large gap between income and expenditure which can be bridged only by a

radical restructuring of Centre-State financial relations about which this Government have continually pleaded with the Centre.

The present budget shows how woefully short our resources are. As the House will note, our Revised Budget estimates show an excess of expenditure of nearly Rs. 15.87 crores on revenue account over receipts, as compared to Rs. 10.96 crores in the Interim Budget. This deficit on revenue account arises after providing for new schemes with a revenue component of nearly Rs. 6.77 crores and fully reflects the cost of increase of emoluments on account of the Pay Commission's recommendations. A similarly large deficit looms before us in the capital and loan accounts also, increasing the total deficit during 1971—72 by Rs. 36 crores. The outlay on new schemes of the plan and essential non-plan activities is around Rs. 17 crores. Further the Budget Estimates also reflect the additional expenditure of around Rs. 29 crores on the implementation of the basic recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The opening balance of the year 1971—72 according to the Revised Estimates, 1970—71 was roughly Rs. (—) 23.23 crores. **Assuming this to be our likely actual opening balance, the total deficit at the end of the year 1971—72 is expected to be Rs. 59.00 crores.**

**While presenting the Interim Budget before this House, I have dealt at length on the reasons for this. I continue to maintain that the reasons for this difficult**

**financial situation in the State are the unfavourable treatment given to the State by the Finance Commission in its recommendations, the impact of the Pay Commission's award, decreased Central assistance and the injustice in the distribution of special accommodation.**

Reduction in Central assistance from the earlier offer of Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 202 crores account for a loss of nearly Rs. 48 crores over the Plan period. Besides these, we had requested the Central Government for special accommodation out of the total of Rs. 800 crores set apart for nine States. The Government of India have so far ignored our legitimate claim for a share in this sum which is in effect an addition to Central assistance.

I had also stressed in the speech on the Interim Budget how our repayments to Government (Rs. 160 crores) over the Plan period are more than the loans to us from Government of India (Rs. 141 crores). I have written a detailed letter in this regard to the Prime Minister. **In brief, our request is that the Government of India should increase the Central assistance to Rs. 250 crores, reschedule our debts due to the Centre, give us a share in special accommodation and last but not least assist us to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission.** If these requests are conceded, we should get additional resources which should help to bridge the gap before us in this year and the coming years.

AND  
ITS  
MANY

Paper currency constituted 91.2 per cent of the total worth of money in circulation in India in the year ending March 1970—Rs. 4,248 crores. The proportion of the rupee coins was 5.8 per cent and small coins 3 per cent.

In 1939, the total money in currency was only Rs. 250 crores. That means, the quantum of money in currency has increased almost seventeen times in the past three decades.

The history of money-currency in India during this period is a chequered one of three alternating bouts of rise and fall. The quantum increased during 1939-1947, declined during 1948-1952 (with the exception of 1950) and climbed up again during 1953-1970.

The sharpest increase was in 1942—62 per cent. The increase was 50 per cent in 1941 and 41 per cent in 1943. The overall increase-average during the eight years period was 6 times that of 1939.

The decline of 8.1 per cent happened in 1948. With the exception of 2.7 per cent increase in 1950, there were declines ranging from 1.5 per cent to 8.1 per cent during the other four years of this period 1948-1952.

The seventeen-year period (1953-1970) thereafter was one of unretarded and continuous increase in the issued currency—the per-

centage ranging from 1.9 per cent in 1953 and 9.8 per cent in 1955.

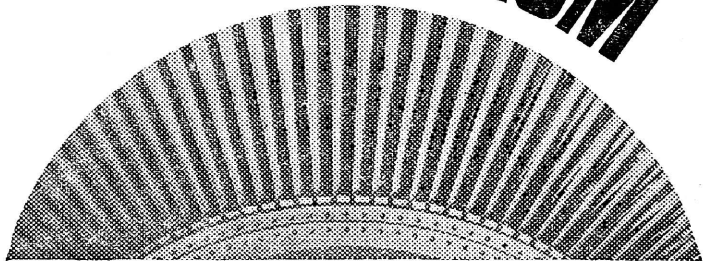
#### Decline of Paper Currency.

It was only 1939 that paper-money constituted the biggest bulk of 93.4 per cent of the total money in current. The percentage of rupee coins then was 6.5 and that of small coins 0.1. During the eight years after 1939, the proportion of paper-currency declined and that of small coins and rupee coins went up. But in the two decades from 1951 to 1970, paper currency again picked up to touch levels of 84.9 per cent and 91.2 per cent while rupee coins fell from 9.5 per cent to 5.8 per cent and the small coins from 5.5 per cent to 3 per cent.

According to the Reserve Bank study, only the 100-rupee note has been steadily gaining popularity throughout and it formed 46.6 per cent of the issued currency in 1970. Two-rupee note was first introduced in 1943 and remained popular until 1947; but declined progressively thereafter. Five-rupee note progressively declined throughout the period from 18.3 per cent in 1939 to 7 per cent in 1970.

The ten-rupee note was most popular in 1939 and formed 39.3 per cent; but declined to 30.1 per cent in 1945. It rose again to 42.7 per cent in 1965, but fell again to 34.4 per cent in 1970. —(UNI)

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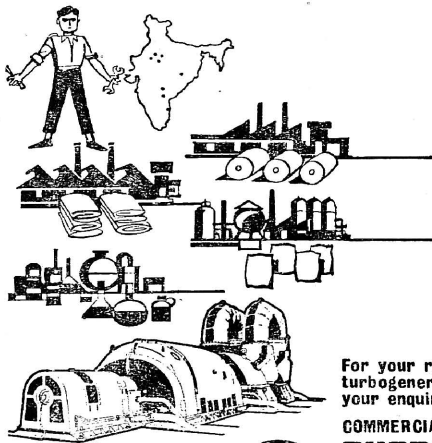
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## **COMPANY FORMATION IN THE SOUTH GIANT S. CORE COMPANY IN TAMIL NADU**

During the quarter under review, company formation gained momentum inasmuch as 113 companies limited by shares with a total authorised capital of Rs. 2,197.80 lakhs were registered in this region comprising of the States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, as against 86 companies registered during the preceding quarter.

Eleven companies with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 9.02 lakhs went into liquidation, 16 companies with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 6.75 lakhs were struck off the Register of Companies under section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956 and three companies were finally dissolved during this quarter.

Six hundred and nine prosecution cases under the various sections of the Companies Act were pending at the commencement of the quarter and 497 new cases were launched against the defaulting companies and their directors and officers during the said period. In all, 255 cases were disposed of during this quarter leaving thereby a balance of 851 cases pending at the close of the quarter. All the cases disposed of ended in conviction of the accused persons.

### **Kerala.**

Eighteen private companies with a total authorised capital

of Rs. 77.80 lakhs were registered during the quarter. Two companies with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 3.80 lakhs. went into liquidation and five companies with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 3.51 lakhs were struck off under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 and two companies were finally dissolved during the quarter. Thirty prosecution cases were pending at the commencement of the quarter and 14 new cases were instituted. Of these, ten cases were disposed of which ended in conviction of the accused persons and 34 cases were pending at the end of the quarter.

### **Mysore.**

Two public companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 60 lakhs and 40 private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 1,033 lakhs were registered during the quarter. One company with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1.80 lakhs went into liquidation and none was struck off under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the quarter. At the commencement of the quarter 72 cases of prosecutions were pending. Thirty-four new cases were instituted during the quarter. Fifty-one cases, all ending in convictions of the accused, were

disposed of during the quarter leaving a balance of 55 cases pending at the end of the quarter.

### **Pondicherry.**

One private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs was registered during the quarter. One company with a paid-up capital of Rs. 30,000 went into liquidation during the quarter and no company was struck off the register under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956. No prosecution case was pending at the beginning of the quarter. However, eleven prosecution cases were instituted during the quarter all of which were pending at the end of the quarter.

### **Tamil Nadu.**

One public company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and 30 private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 230 lakhs were registered in the State during the quarter. Seven companies with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 3.49 lakhs went into liquidation and six companies with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 1.79 lakhs were struck off the register under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956. Four hundred and eighty-nine prosecution cases were pending at the commencement of the quarter and 427 cases were instituted during the quarter. Of these 182 cases were disposed of during the quarter and 734 cases were pending at the end of the quarter. All the cases disposed of ended in conviction.

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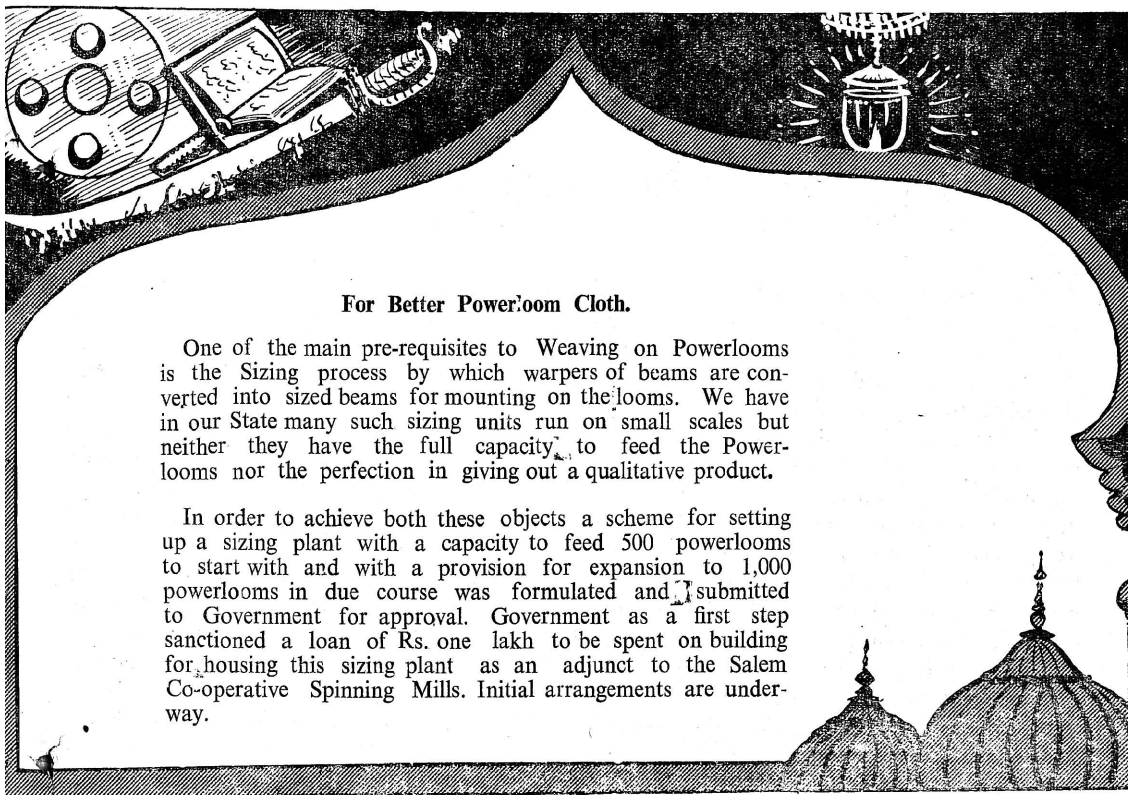
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In order to achieve both these objects a scheme for setting up a sizing plant with a capacity to feed 500 powerlooms to start with and with a provision for expansion to 1,000 powerlooms in due course was formulated and submitted to Government for approval. Government as a first step sanctioned a loan of Rs. one lakh to be spent on building for housing this sizing plant as an adjunct to the Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills. Initial arrangements are under way.

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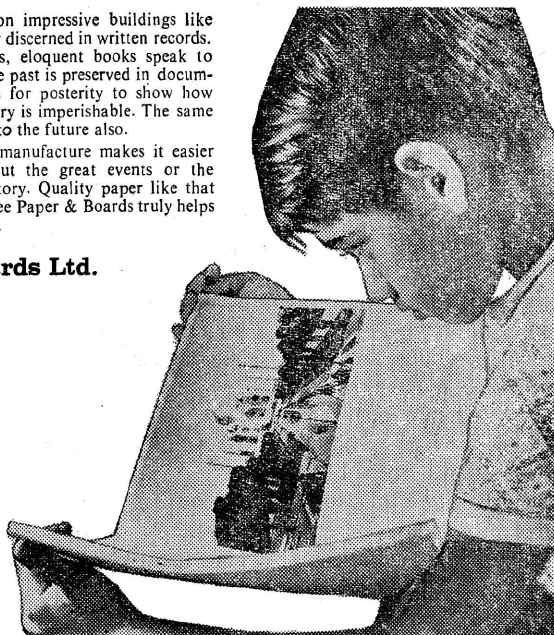
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# A. L. Mudaliar Committee on Toning up Secondary Education

The Committee notes that it has been laid down that the study of English should begin at the 3rd standard and continue throughout the High School stage. The Committee feels that at present the teaching of English requires to be improved considerably at the school stage and well qualified teachers must be made available that would create in the students a taste for the language. The students who study in the Tamil medium must be able to refer to the reference books in English. This will enable them to make use of the vast knowledge available in the English books and express ideas in their mother-tongue. It is never going to be possible to have as many reference books in regard to various branches of higher knowledge in the Indian languages as there are in an international language like English.

The Committee considered the question of books being produced in Tamil for the higher courses of study and suggests the following procedure. The University generally prescribes some text books and a fairly large number of reference books for consultation for the various courses of study. Such books as are rendered into Tamil must be written by persons who have high qualifications, good teaching

experience and a wide knowledge of the subject concerned and competence to write in the Tamil medium. In view of the rapid changes in scientific and technological fields that are taking place, it is essential that the author must be in a position to revise and reprint the book from time to time incorporating the latest knowledge on the subject. The majority of the books required for Degree classes must be original works written by the authors and they must be revised from time to time incorporating the latest advances.

So far as journals are concerned, some of which are essential at the Degree level and most of them form the background for post-graduate studies, it will be exceedingly difficult to make available these journals in the regional language. It is for this reason that we recommend the use of English as a Library language, sufficient familiarity being made available for the students to understand and appreciate the ever expanding subject-matter in these journals.

## A word to Translators

When translations are made by authors, it is necessary to bear in mind that the translations must

be in regard to textual matter but scientific and technological terms may be retained as such with the necessary prefix or suffix. Even when a technical expression can be translated, it is better to keep the original international term so that there may be no difficulty when such expressions are used in combination with other technical terms. In any case, the accepted international terminology may be given in brackets. The symbol commonly used in international terminology in books of mathematics, statistics, physics and chemistry cannot be translated and must be retained to ensure a correct understanding of the subject-matter.

There is one factor which has got to be borne in mind that all the languages of Europe with the exception of Russian and its derivatives have the Roman alphabet of 26 letters and these are utilised whether it be in English, French, German, Italian or Spanish, not to speak of other European languages. This is a great advantage because by learning these 26 alphabets, one can follow many of the books in other European languages and some familiarity with the spoken tongue for 3 to 6 months gives the average intelligent student an appreciation of the language concerned to follow its literature.

School education has suffered all over India on account of the following factors: excessive numbers in the various classes, ill-equipped teachers, occasionally no qualified teacher even in the different sections; individual attention to the pupils concerned not being available, the teacher himself for various reasons not having that zeal which is necessary for imparting knowledge to the young pupil as was the case in the early years of this century when small classes, able teachers, well equipped schools were found though only in small numbers. To-day schools with 2,000 and 3,000 students congregating together without any possibility of personal contact between the teacher and the student, have created problems which it will be very difficult to solve for any Government. **But what is more unfortunate is that provision is not available in the majority of the schools to teach Science subjects in a practical way.** Thus to teach Physics, Chemistry, Biology or any of the Science subjects, without at least a demonstration laboratory being available in the majority of the schools, is to relegate the students to a process of cramming without any useful appreciation of the subject that he has to learn.

It is not the purpose of this Committee to make any comment on teaching at the school stage. At the same time, it will be less than fair to itself if it did not emphasize what has been repeatedly stated by all Commissions

that unless school education is improved considerably, Collegiate Education will bring little or no reward. From the time of the Hunter Commission of 1882 down to the Radhakrishnan Commission, the Secondary Education Commission and the later Commissions this fact has been emphasized. But in most parts of our country, little has been done because of the expenditure that is necessarily involved.

## OUR OBJECT

Looking at the state of our country at present, we are conscious of the fact that the country suffers from illiteracy, poverty, lack of opportunities for gainful employment and all these have brought about tension of a high order. We hope and trust that whatever may be the complexion of the Government at the Centre or the State, the authorities concerned will take a realistic view of the situation and will not come to their own conclusions ignoring the well-considered arguments and please placed before them by the intellectuals of the country who are no less anxious to carve out for their country a place under the sun. **It is on these grounds and not out of any fanatical attitude that we do plead once again that the choice of medium of instruction must be given to the students for the present.** And for a long time to come, English must continue to be a subject of study for the Degree and higher courses in the Universities.

Our object in presenting this report is to place before the Government and all others concerned some of the important aspects of educational reform which should be taken in the interests of the future generations. Education in India to-day is at the crossroads and unless we can mobilise men of goodwill, men imbued with a spirit of sacrifice and men who can contribute by their intellectual and moral stature to the elucidation of these many problems, the future of India is very bleak. It should no longer be necessary, if appropriate steps are taken, for the so-called brain-drain from India to take place, although we do feel that it is essential for an all-round development of the country and of the individual, that occasionally brilliant scholars must spend a short period in other countries of the world not only to gain knowledge of the way in which things are being done in different fields of intellectual activity but also to impart some of their own thoughts to these countries wherever it is possible.

## POST-SCRIPT

Dr. M. Varadarajan, Vice-Chancellor of the Madurai University, who joined the Committee after the interim report was presented to Government, has expressed the view that in Government colleges, in localities where there are no other colleges with sufficient provision for English medium of instruction in particular subjects, provision may be made for English medium.

## GUARANTEE COVER FOR SMALL LOANS

A special Corporation known as the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, has been set up to administer a comprehensive guarantee scheme to cover loans of commercial banks and other financial institutions to small borrowers in the priority and neglected sectors. The credit guarantee scheme will cover loans to small borrowers like farmers, transport operators, retail traders, professional and self-employed persons, etc.—sectors which were not well taken care of by the banking system before nationalisation. The scheme will be available to scheduled commercial banks, State Financial Corporations, Central Co-operative Banks Rural and Urban Co-operative Societies and Central and Primary Land Development Banks. Under the Scheme, 75 per cent of the loss up to specified limits will be re-imbursed by the Corporation. Ceilings have been specified for determining the loans to be covered by the guarantee scheme.

A claim will arise when the credit institution certifies that the loan is irrecoverable and will be limited to 75 per cent of the loss. In the case of retail traders, the claim will be limited to Rs. 15,000 and for fertiliser dealers to Rs. 30,000. The Corporation will charge a fee of one-half of one per cent on outstanding credits on a quarterly basis. The paid-up capital of the Corporation will be Rs. 2 crores, of which Rs. 1.2 crores will be allotted to the Reserve Bank. ●

## ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN LANGUAGES.

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for giving financial assistance to Voluntary organisations and Educational Institutions for propagation and development of Indian Languages. Under the Scheme, financial assistance will be given to voluntary organisations and Educational Institutions for bringing out publications and for certain other activities as are considered conducive to the development of Indian Languages. The Term "Indian Languages" will include all the Languages other than Hindi and Sanskrit as set out in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India and other recognised languages including tribal languages used in India.

The following will be eligible to receive financial assistance under the scheme :—

(1) Voluntary Organisations (2) educational institutions registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 or registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Act prevalent in the State for the time-being or any other similar organisation and which is of the type where the profits, if any, are not distributed amongst the members or the share holders as bonus or dividend.

Requests for financial assistance from individuals may also

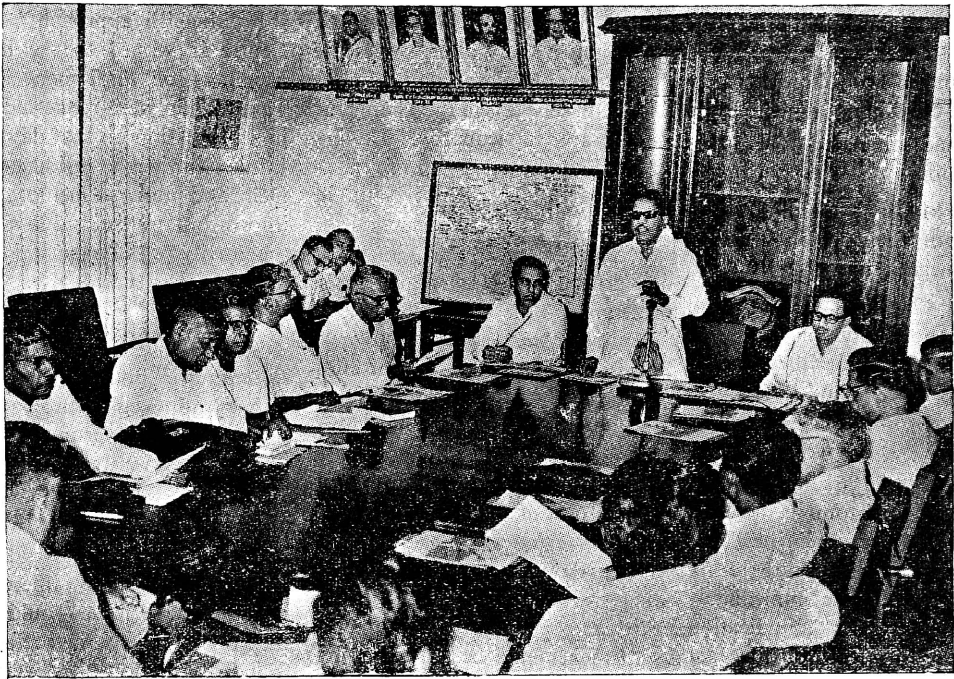
be considered in very special circumstances.

Grants under the scheme will not be given for meeting previous liabilities or debts as such. All requests for financial assistance will be considered on merits and grant will be sanctioned for approved items of work only.

All Organisations and Institutions eligible may apply in the prescribed form to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services (Language Division), Government of India, New Delhi, through the State Government in the Public (Tamil Development) Department. The last date for receipt of applications by the Government of India is 1st September 1971. Application form and other particulars can be obtained from the Director of Tamil Development, Public (Tamil Development) Department, Kuralagam, Madras-1.

## CREDIT CARD FOR FARMERS

The Co-operative Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu has sought the opinion and approval of the Reserve Bank of India for the introduction of credit card system for ryots. The object of the system would be to know the amount of loan disbursed for each farmer. The procedure would also help to avoid duplication of loans.



Tamil Nadu's dispute with Mysore relates to the construction of certain irrigation projects by the Mysore Government on the Cauvery and its tributaries unilaterally, in violation of the Inter-State Agreements of 1892 and 1924 between the two States. We had, for quite some time, been endeavouring to reach a settlement on this issue with Mysore but with no tangible results. Finally, in February, 1970, the Government of Tamil Nadu addressed the Government of India to refer the dispute to a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act of 1956.

2. With reference to our request for reference to the Tribunal, the Government of India held a number of meetings at the level of Ministers and Chief Ministers of

States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala in order to arrive at an amicable settlement, if possible. These meetings were presided over by Thiru K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, but this did not help to resolve the differences. The last round of discussions was held in Madras on 27th, October, 1970 among the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, which was also attended by Thiru R. S. Gae, Union Law Secretary. At the conclusion of the talks, Dr. K. L. Rao announced that, in his opinion, in view of the totally divergent stands of Tamil Nadu and Mysore no settlement appeared possible and he would, therefore, report to the Cabinet on the failure of the negotiations.

3. However, as nothing concrete emerged, the Government of Tamil Nadu reminded the Government of India and the Prime Minister, the latter through D.O. letters, to constitute a Tribunal in pursuance of Dr. Rao's conclusions at the end of the talks on 27th, October, 1970. The Prime Minister was addressed demiofficially on 8th November 1970 and 6th December 1970. Finally, the Prime Minister informed the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that the Mysore Chief Minister was keen on further talks since he felt that the stage had still not been reached when one could say that the talks have failed. The Government of Tamil Nadu took the occasion to point out to the Prime Minister the utter futility in pursuing further discussions with Mysore when there was no meeting ground at all between the two

States, in as much as the Mysore Chief Minister was not prepared to accept the two following essential pre-conditions, which Tamil Nadu had stipulated for further negotiation :

(1) Mysore should not proceed with their projects pending further negotiations.

and (2) the Government of Mysore should give the categorical assurance that they would abide by the 1892 and 1924 agreements

4. These two assurances have not been forthcoming so far. Hence, the Government of Tamil Nadu requested the Prime Minister to refer the dispute immediately to the Tribunal for adjudication particularly in view of the fact that the Mysore projects were being executed in great haste. If immediate action could not be taken now, Tamil Nadu would be presented with fait accompli to which we would be compelled by circumstances to lend our reluctant but, perhaps, inevitable acquiescence.

5. In the light of the above vital considerations the Government of Tamil Nadu have been keeping the issue hot on the anvil. The Prime Minister has been addressed demi-officially on 23rd December 1970, 1st April 1971 and 5th June 1971 to refer the dispute immediately to the Tribunal. But it is regrettable that these letters have not evoked any response so far. Meanwhile rapid progress is being made by Mysore in the construction of the Hemavathi and other projects. The delay by the Govern-

ment of India in taking a decision in the matter, serves the purposes of Mysore, alas, admirably. Our interests in the Thanjavur delta are in jeopardy. Having regard to the enormity of irrigation interests of Tamil Nadu in the Cauvery, and the inaction on the part of Government of India in acting on our request for reference to the Tribunal which is pending for over 18 months, Tamil Nadu would now have to consider, seriously the alternative measures to obtain timely and effective redress. The inter-State Water Disputes Act makes it mandatory on the part of the Government of India to refer the dispute to a Tribunal, once they are satisfied that no settlement is possible through negotiation. As no settlement could be arrived at by negotiations between Tamil Nadu and Mysore it is but fair and proper on the part of the Government of India to refer the dispute to the Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for giving an urgent decision on the Cauvery Water Dispute.

The above are details of a note circulated by the Chief Minister to brief leaders of all Political Parties in Tamil Nadu who were invited to confer with him on the issue. The meeting was held in the Secretariat on 15th, June, 1971.

The meeting urged the Centre to refer the dispute immediately to a tribunal, and called upon all parties in the State, irrespective of political affiliations, to observe a protest day on June 27 by holding meetings to condemn

the "sluggish approach" of the Centre in regard to the matter. Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu were requested to go in a procession on that day to the Prime Minister's residence in Delhi and present a memorandum, impressing on Mrs. Indira Gandhi the gravity of the issue and asking her to do the needful.

It was also decided to bring in a resolution in both Houses of the Tamil Nadu Legislature emphasising the State Government's stand on the Cauveri water issue.

The leaders of parties made it clear that steps to be taken to safeguard the State's interests in relation to the issue would be in such a way as not to affect the friendly relations between the people of Tamil Nadu and Mysore.

The meeting was attended by Messrs. S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Works, S. Madhavan Minister for Law and K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Health. The leaders of political parties present were : Messrs. R. Ponnappa Nadar and K. Rajaram (Cong-O.) Dr. H. V. Hande, (Swatantra), S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi, (Tamil Nadu Toiler's Party) K.T.K. Thangamani (C.P.I.), A. R. Perumal (Forward Bloc), T. K. Shanmugham and E. S. Thiagarajan (Tamil Arasu Kazhagam), Tiruppur Mohideen and K. S. Abdul Wahab (Muslim League), A. R. Damodaran (United Party), M. Arumugaswami and A. R. Marimuthu (P.S.P.).

# The Rajamannar Committee on Inter-State Water Disputes

Article 262 deals with the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys. This article is entirely different from the corresponding provisions in the Government of India Act, 1935, namely, sections 130 to 133. Under section 131, it was the Governor-General who had to decide inter-State water disputes between the federating units. This decision was to be rendered after investigation by an expert Commission. The Governor-General had to exercise his discretion in the discharge of his functions under section 131. In the Draft Constitution, the provisions of sections 130 to 133 were reproduced. There was also a provision in the Draft Constitution for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law arising out of the report of the expert body. But subsequently, the present article 262 was substituted for the provision originally proposed. Even at the time of the enactment of the 1935 Act, the then Madras Government had

intimated to the Reforms Office of the Government of India that it was desirable to give the Federal Court exclusive jurisdiction to decide inter-unit water disputes. They added that such jurisdiction should be widened to cover cases of agreement entered into even before the commencement of the Constitution Act so as to include arrangements such as the 1892 Agreement between this State and Mysore "whose interpretation.....is a constant source of dispute." This was reiterated subsequently in 1934. The Secretary of State suggested that the dispute should be settled by the Governor-General acting in his discretion with the help of a special expert tribunal. This Government dealt with this point in great detail in their Letter, dated the 17th March 1934, in which it was pointed out that it would be unusual in a Federation and opposed to the very idea of a federal State that inter-unit disputes or disputes between the federal State and any of its units should be referable for decision to an authority outside the Federation itself. This Government said that the Federal Court should be the adjudicating tribunal in all disputes arising out of rights in water.

2. The Study Team of the administrative Reforms Commission for dealing with Centre-State relationships, has dealt with this topic. The Study Team has catalogued the reasons as to why the Federal Court should not be made the authority competent to decide inter-State water disputes. The Team had

before it the views of the then Madras Government communicated to the Reforms Office in connection with the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935. The Study Team gave the following reasons for not empowering the Federal Court in this matter :—

(1) Lack of any codified or settled law;

(2) Prior to 1935, river waters were apportioned not according to legal right, but according to expediency;

(3) merger of erstwhile princely States and reorganisation of States has resulted in certain decisions regarding sharing of waters and these decisions may have to be re-opened ; and

(4) sharing and distribution of waters should be based not so much on rights as on expediency.

The then Madras Government in 1934 favoured the Federal Court and has dealt with the objections against this suggestion. It pointed out that the objection that the decisions of the Federal Court would be largely dominated by common law doctrines, could be eliminated if the Constitution itself specifically provided that such disputes should be decided on the principle of apportioning supplies in the most equitable and economic manner.

As regards the second objection referred to by the Study Team, namely, the arrangements in force before 1935 being upset, the then Madras Government specifically stated that the agreements and treaties entered into before

1935 should be respected although question relating to their, interpretation or their modification should be decided with reference to the principle of apportionment of water in the most equitable and economical manner.

3. Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has, after consideration of the whole issue, favoured the continuance of the existing arrangements under which Inter-State water disputes have to be dealt with under the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (Central Act 33 of 1956). According to that Act, whenever a State Government requests the Central Government to refer any dispute relating to sharing of water with another State, the Central Government has to constitute a Tribunal, if in the opinion of the Central Government it could not be resolved by negotiations. Thiru Gae, in his article mentioned above, has detailed the procedure to be followed in this regard. Article 262 read with section 11 of the Act of 1956, defines the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and all other Courts in relation to Inter-State water disputes. The position, therefore, is that no State can take the matter to any court, although article 131 confers exclusive original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in relation to other Inter-State disputes.

4. Another point which arises in this context is as to how the

decisions of the Tribunal given under the Act is to be implemented. Section 6 of the Act states that the decision of the Tribunal is final and binding on the parties to the dispute and that it shall be given effect to by them. The question still is: how is the decision to be enforced? It may be pointed out here that section 17 of the Arbitration Act, 1940 (Central Act X of 1940) empowers the Court concerned to pronounce judgment according to the award of the arbitrator and upon the judgment so pronounced, a decree follows. In the absence of a similar provision in the Central Act of 1956, it is extremely doubtful whether the decision of the Tribunal could be effectively implemented against a recalcitrant State. Thiru Gae, in his article, has tried to argue that article 131 could be invoked subsequent to the decision of the Tribunal. He states that the substantive rights between the parties having been adjudicated upon by the Tribunal, the State acquires a legal right on the strength of the decision of the Tribunal, to have it implemented. The argument of the Union Law Secretary does not seem to be sound in view of the Constitutional provisions and section 11 of the Act. Section 11 is specific and categorical. It states that the Supreme Court or any other Court cannot exercise any jurisdiction

in respect of any Inter-State water dispute. This section read with article 262 must be construed to include the jurisdiction conferred by article 131 also. Thiru Gae, aware of this position, concluded by saying that the purpose may well be achieved by duly amending section 6 of the Act "making provisions for settlement of the disputes relating to implementation of the decision of the Tribunal".

5. The question is whether the present arrangements are capable of safeguarding the rights of the States concerned. As pointed out by the then Madras Government in 1934, in all other Federations, it is the Federal Court which has been entrusted with the function of deciding inter-State water disputes. Under the 1935 Act, it was the Governor-General who had to decide these disputes in his discretion with the help of an expert investigating body. *Ad hoc* tribunals lack the power to enforce their decisions and in the absence of a co-ordinating judicial authority, it may be difficult to evolve common principles applicable, to these disputes. This Committee, therefore, recommends that all disputes relating to Inter-State rivers should be decided by the Supreme Court and satisfactory provisions should be made for implementing its decisions.





“ We are fortunate that there exists to-day in the State,  
a Government which unfailingly raises its voice for the cause  
of the people and at the Centre, a Government which  
sympathetically offers us a hand of friendship. ”

# Taxes Levied Only For Rs. 12 Crores Against Rs. 59 Crores Deficit

At present, all land holdings in Madras City are subject to the urban land tax at the rate of 0.4 per cent of the market value of the land. Under the revised rates contemplated, urban land holdings in Madras City below one ground will be completely exempted from this levy. I am sure that this progressive socialist measure, which is expected to benefit around 66,000 small urban landholders, will receive the approval of this House. Holdings between one and two grounds will be taxed at 0.5 per cent; on holdings above two grounds and up to 5 grounds, the levy will be 0.7 per cent. Above 5 and up to 10 grounds, the rate will be 0.8 per cent, while for holdings above ten grounds, the tax will be levied at one per cent.

It has further been decided to take steps to cancel all the exemptions under Urban Land Tax Act obtained by various Trusts, etc. In addition, from the current year, it has been decided to extend the application of the Urban Land Tax Act to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. **It is expected that these changes will fetch an additional revenue of Rs. one crore per annum.**

Next in our efforts to improve our resources, is the revision of the rate of multi-point tax levied under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent. This measure will fetch Rs. 3.8 crores per annum.

My next proposal is to levy a ten per cent surcharge on sales tax collected in Madras City. This will bring in Rs. 3 crores of additional revenue in one year. The income from this source will mainly be used for slum clearance and providing for the metropolitan area the necessary infrastructure like roads, water-supply, etc.

The fourth measure for raising additional resources relates to the contribution to be made by the agricultural sector to the State's resources. The House is aware of the waiver of basic land tax on all dry lands and wet lands up to 5 acres. This waiver is in keeping with the principles underlying the socialist society we have set out to build. Yet another reason which led us to this decision of waiver is the fact that the land tax is an inelastic source of revenue. However, it is only fair that those who derive substantial incomes from agriculture, particularly those cultivating commercial crops, should contribute their mite towards the future development of the State. It has been decided to bring about certain changes on this basis in the Agricultural Income-tax Act.

The Government has decided to nationalise all passenger transport divisions of transport undertakings having fifty or more bus permits as on 19th June 1971. Likewise, it has also been decided that no bus operator shall be allowed to have more than ten bus route permits at any time. Necessary legislation for these purposes will be introduced in the House at an early date.

It has been decided to make provision for enhanced optional contributions to the General Provident Fund by State Government servants. At present, they contribute to their Provident Fund at a minimum rate of six per cent of their total emoluments. Government pays an interest of 4.80 per cent. Government has decided to pay interest at a higher rate of 8 per cent on further contributions up to four more per cent of their basic emoluments, which Government servants may make at their option.

**As a result of the various mobilisation measures listed above, it is expected that additional resources of the order of Rs. 12 crores would be available to the State during the current year. The deficit is expected to be around Rs. 47 crores.**

# Prohibition Laws Suspended Till There's Indiawide Enforcement

It is common knowledge that the various States of the Indian Union have, one by one, gradually given up the policy of prohibition, which is one of the cardinal tenets of the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. We have seen how the policy of prohibition has gradually withered away in the Southern States of Mysore, Andhra, Kerala and nearby Pondicherry. Surrounded as it is by "wet" States, Tamil Nadu is increasingly finding it difficult to enforce the prohibition laws. This difficulty is further enhanced by the severe constraints in resources that is looming large ahead of us. This unenviable position has been

pointed out to the Government of India on a number of occasions and we have pressed with the Centre that either prohibition should be implemented as a national policy all over the country or in the alternative, that the Tamil Nadu Government should be reimbursed the loss in revenues consequent on the enforcement of prohibition.

It is indeed a pity that prohibition—a cause so dear to the heart of late Mahatma Gandhi who sincerely desired that this policy should be enforced all over the country—has been given up by various Chief Ministers who were his lieutenants and also by the Central Government which has all along been run by political heirs of the late Mahatma. Alas! How long can Tamil Nadu survive as a solitary votary of prohibition,—a gem of camphor as it were, surviving unlit in the midst of the flaming tongues of a hoop of fire. If the laws of prohibition are sought to be enforced solely in Tamil Nadu, it becomes almost impossible to maintain the high values of morality, integrity and rectitude—the very values which we seek to hold aloft by implementing prohibition.

The consequences of the present policy have been only our grievous loss in revenue, and the creation of an atmosphere in which the successful implementation of the policy itself is in jeopardy. Our prisons are over-flowing. Vile diseases have increased—these are the only consequences of our present prohibition laws. We need not be ashamed of honestly admitting that no other good has flown out of this. It is therefore with the deepest regret that, notwithstanding our deep faith in the essential validity of prohibition, I have to announce this Government's decision to suspend, with effect from 30th August 1971, enforcement of prohibition laws in the State till such time as the Central Government comes forward to enforce it as a national policy all over the country.

TAMIL NADU LEADS  
IN  
SOCIAL REFORMS

Even in the midst of our enthusiasm, which takes wings as it were, for economic change to build a new the economic structure of our society, we should match it with an equal fervour to bring about social change and uplift the large majority of our brethren, who exist in the lowest depths of society. If socialisam is to be meaningful, i should comprehend within its fold, programmes for the social amelioration of the poor and the downtrodden, whose existence has become hollow, ephemeral and meaningless. If the light of hope is to come into the lives of those condemned to deprivation and if a new world is to open out before them, economic change should go hand in hand with social emancipation the evolution of a more equal and casteless society, the elimination of domination by forces that exploit people's ignorance superstition and blind beliefs—it is to this end that we have to forge schemes that will remove the pall of suffering that lies over society.

—Thiru M. KARUNANIDHI  
*in his Budget Speech*

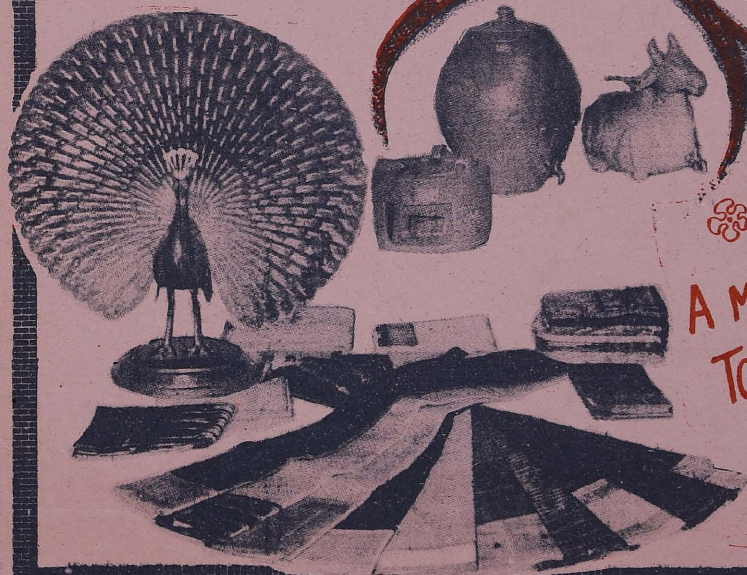
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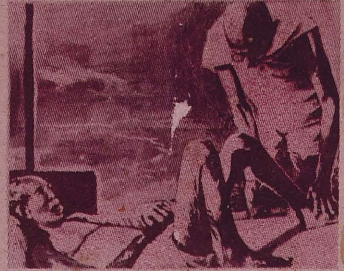


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MADRAS



# Creating a Beggar's Rehabilitation Fund



The proceeds of the Tamil Nadu Raffles 33rd draw will be utilised to rehabilitate Beggars. To celebrate the occasion of the Chief Minister Thiru. Karunanidhi's birthday, the Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets will be on sale from 3rd June.

Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme announce their most affluent of prizes.

Total Prizes : **3333**

**TOTAL PRIZE: Rs. 38 LAKHS**

**1 SPECIAL PRIZE Rs. 10 LAKHS**

#### SPECIAL PRIZES

- One special prize of Rs. 2 lakhs
- One special prize of Rs. 1 lakh
- Thirty special prizes of Rs. 10,000 each

#### ORDINARY PRIZES

- 100 Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
- 100 Prizes of Rs. 3,000 each
- 100 Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each
- 1000 Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each
- 2000 Prizes of Rs. 100 each

Wonderful Prizes at a wonderful offer-with an issue of 10 series of raffle tickets and at a cost of Re. 1/- only per raffle ticket.

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