**APPENDIX - I**  
Election Commission of India, State Election, 1957 to the Legislative Assembly of Madras  

CONSTITUENCY DATA – SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTITUENCY : 127 - COLACHEL</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SEATS : 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### I. CANDIDATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. NOMINATED</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. REJECTED</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WITHDRAWN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. CONTESTED</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. RETIRED</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. FORFEITED DEPOSIT</td>
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### II. ELECTORS

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TOTAL</td>
<td>78859</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78859</td>
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### III. ELECTORS WHO VOTED

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TOTAL</td>
<td>34508</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34508</td>
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### IV. VOTES

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. POLLED</td>
<td>34508</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. VALID</td>
<td>34508</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.76% of Total Electors)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### VI. DATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLING</th>
<th>COUNTING</th>
<th>DECLARATION OF RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01-03-1957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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### VII. RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>14055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runner up</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>12443</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MARGIN : 1612 ( 4.67% of Total Valid Votes )**

*rpt Constituency Summary - Page 127 of 167*
In the election of 1957 twelve women were elected. Among them eleven belonged to Congress Party (INC) and one independent candidate (IND). The detail is clearly mentioned in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Candidate Name</th>
<th>Constituency</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kumari Anandanayaki</td>
<td>Basin Bridge</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sathaiavanimuthu</td>
<td>Perambur</td>
<td>IND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kamalambujammal</td>
<td>Gummidipundi</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hemalatha Devi</td>
<td>Pennagaram</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rajathi Kunchithapatham</td>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lourdammal Simon</td>
<td>Colachel</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A.S. Ponnammal</td>
<td>Nilakkotai</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Savitri Shanmugam</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Raghubadhi Devi</td>
<td>Mettupalayam</td>
<td>INC</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lakshmi Kantham</td>
<td>Madurai East</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>T.S. Soundaram Ramachandran</td>
<td>Vedasandur</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kulanthai Ammal</td>
<td>Sulur</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Election Commission of India, State Election, 1962 to the Legislative Assembly of Madras

CONSTITUENCY DATA – SUMMARY

CONSTITUENCY : 127 - COLACHEL  NUMBER OF SEATS : 1

I. CANDIDATES
   1. NOMINATED
   2. REJECTED
   3. WITHDRAWN
   4. CONTESTED
   5. RETIRED
   6. FORFEITED DEPOSIT

II. ELECTORS
   1. TOTAL  78859  0  78859

III. ELECTORS WHO VOTED
   1. TOTAL  64329  0  64329

IV. VOTES
   1. POLLED  64329
   2. VALID  64329

VI. DATES
   POLLING  COUNTING  DECLARATION OF RESULT

VII. RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>INC  LOURDAMMAL</td>
<td>28275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runner up</td>
<td>IND  SWAMYDHAS NADAR</td>
<td>36054</td>
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MARGIN : 7729
APPENDIX – IV
WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The proposals in the White-Paper were reviewed and re-examined by the Minister of Local Administration and Fisheries Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon. The Hon’ble Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon, Minister for local Administration, had moved the white paper on the reforms of Local Administration in Madras State including the Madras city corporation and they were taken into consideration at 9 A.M on Monday, 4th November, 1957. Speech of Minister for Local Administration while moving the motion for the consideration of the White Paper on the Reforms of Local Administration in Madras State including the Madras city corporation in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

1) I beg to move that the white paper on the Reform of local Administration in Madras state including the madras city corporation be taken into consideration.

2) The White paper, as Hon'ble members will no doubt have observed, comprises six different documents. The first of these six documents is my own report to the Legislature on the subject. It describes the stage at present reached in the examination by government of the problems of Local Administration and the conclusions are provisional. They are open to reconsideration and modification in the light of the discussions which I am now initiating. I shall describe presently what these provisional conclusions are. The White paper relates to the Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, the new type of Local authority, which the Government Propose should take the place of District Boards, and also respectively to District Boards, Municipalities and the Madras City Corporation.

3) The Memorandum on the Village Panchayats begins with a brief review of the history of Panchayats in the state with statistical information showing how the organization of Panchayats has grown during the last twenty years. An important stage in its growth was reached in the year 1950 when the present village Panchayats Act was passed. At about the same the constitution was framed and Article 40 of the Constitution enjoined that the state shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. The 1950 Act was indeed devised to give effect to this Directive Principle of state policy. When, however, the experience of five or six years was reviewed by Government, it became clear that there was no material difference between the Panchayats formed after 1950 and these which had been formed before. The further development of the vitality of Panchayats was seen to be bound up with the future of District Boards. It was also observed that so long as
a Panchayat was limited as a Local authority to the boundaries of a village, it couldn't afford the services of trained Personnel Administrative or Technical and the scope of the functions which it could perform was correspondingly limited. The attempt to find a way out of these difficulties and to fulfill the intention of Article of the Constitution to the formulation of the idea of Panchayat Union. The germ of this idea was, in fact, already contained in section 39 of the village Panchayats Act 1950. This section authorised the Constitution of statutory Joint Committees of Panchayats of contiguous villages. The Panchayat Union was initially conceived as a statutory Joint Committee of contiguous Panchayat, it in a relatively small group of villages.

4) After the general elections when the subject was examined by the present Government, it came to the conclusion that the basic idea was sound; but that the area for which Panchayats should be brought together in a Panchayat Union should be co-terminous with a development Block delimited under the National Extension Services Scheme. Government at this stage, also reached the conclusion that the future of District Boards should not be left in a state of uncertainly and that the Panchayat Union formed at Block Level should, in fact, be the successor to the District Board which should be abolished after the entire district was covered by Panchayat Unions. In order to determine the practical implications of this conception one Development Block was selected in Madurai Taluk of Madurai District. The manner in which a Panchayat Union could be constituted was discussed by the local officials with the representatives of the local people and a scheme was drawn up. Steps were taken actually to constitute a Panchayat Union in accordance with the scheme and the North Madurai Panchayat Union has been recently brought into existence. I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members who will discuss the merits of the Government are proposing in place of the District Board.

5) Next thing refers to District Boards, Municipalities and the Madras City Corporation respectively. In these cases ad-hoc committees had been set up at different dates in order to make recommendations regarding the changes considered to be necessary. These changes were examined by Government and the attitude of Government in relation to various recommendations was formulated. The results are shown in these documents.

6) With this background of prolonged prior examination of the various issues involved, I now turn to the actual proposals which government have new placed before the Legislature. The general summary of provisional conclusions is set out in paragraph
6 of the First Section in my report to the Legislature in view of their importance. I would like to read out this wearinary for the consideration of the house.

a) Re organization of the standing committees and Resettlement of their functions; and

b) Reform of the system of appointment to key-posts in the service of the corporation.

7) I shall not, at this stage trouble the house with details. Hon'ble members have, no doubt, gone through the various sections in which the details are described. Speaking broadly, it will be seen that the Government take the view that so far as district Municipalities are concerned, the present organization is working well and rendering satisfactory service to the people. They have only a few changes to suggest and these are of a minor nature. The changes proposed in respect of the Madras City Corporation are somewhat more important. They reflect the inherent difference between the Madras City and the smaller Municipalities. On the one hand, the city of Madras has witnessed an extremely rapid growth of population in recent years; on the other hand, the representative system and the administrative set-up have undergone the least changes over a long series of years.

8) The most important of the proposals made by Government are those which relate to District Boards, Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. They are also the proposals which will affect the vast majority of the people of the state. The broad questions which arise on a consideration of these proposals is as follows:

Firstly: Why is it that the District Boards are proposed to be abolished?

Secondly: If district Boards are to be abolished, why is it necessary that any other new organization should take its place? Are not Panchayats by themselves sufficient?

Thirdly: In what respects exactly does the Panchayat Union differ constitutionally from District Boards and why are they to be preferred?

A few days ago, speaking on the Bill to amend the District Boards Act, I made it quite clear that the proposal to abolish District Boards does not entail a condemnation of the record of work of District Boards in this state. I wish to re-emphasise this fact in order that no room is left for misunderstanding on this question. We propose the abolition of District Boards primarily because we feel satisfied that owing to the growth in the volume of work even in one single instance like Elementary Schools, the District has become far too large and unwieldy an area for management by a local authority, it is of the essence of local Administration that it should reflect the
personal interest taken by the representatives of the people it should not be an impersonal bureaucracy unless the territorial jurisdiction was substantially reduced, the distinctive characteristics of a representative body cannot be there any longer. This is the main consideration, but it is not the only one. I have already stated that Government's basic approach to the problem has been from the point of view of making village Panchayats vital and effective in the fullest sense as visualized by the framers of the Constitution. Government reached the conclusive that this was impossible of achievement unless contiguous village Panchayat were brought together in a co-operative association so as to format a union which would be jointly representative of all of them. It was clear, therefore, that there was need for a successor to the District Board which would be different not only because it had a smaller area to administers but also because it would be differently constituted. The new local authority should not be a rival to the Panchayat but it should be an organisation in which each Panchayat would be individually represented and which every Panchayat would recognise as its own organization.

9) I have already explained that experience has shown the inherent limitations of a Panchayat whose jurisdiction is limited to a village. From this experience Government are satisfied that if we did not create any new organisation at all and yet abolish the District boards, the result will be unsatisfactory. Practically all the functions which are at present being performed by district boards, will have to be performed by the different departments of Government concerned. The idea of developing village Panchayats and making it possible for them to render increasingly useful service to the people in the spirit of Article 40 of the Constitution will have to be given up. That, the government are not prepared to do.

10) Given the conclusion that there was need for a new local authority which would have a smaller area to administer and be closer to the village, it shall remains a matter of some importance to determine the most suitable basis for delimiting the area for which such a body should be constituted. After careful consideration of possible alternatives, Government came to the conclusion that the Development Block under the National Extension Service scheme was the most suitable. There were two main reasons underlying this conclusion. First, the National Extension service scheme has come to stay. Block development officers, village level workers and different categories of Extension officers have been recruited and trained and put to work and have acquired experience on the basis of an organisation designed for the block. If
the Panchayat Union was constituted it block level, the services of these ready-made staff can be made available, free of charge, to the new organisation in order to render service to it. This cannot be done equally conveniently if the area was either smaller or larger. This is one reason why the block was accepted as the suitable unit. There was another reason which indicated that any area substantially larger than a block would be unsuitable. The fact that the Panchayat Union should be so constituted as to include a representative from each Panchayat imposed and fixed to limitation on the area for which a Panchayat Union has to be considered. If this area was to be as large as a taluk, or even larger, the number of Panchayat representatives which will have to be brought together will be so large that any workable organization would be impossible.

11) During the last few weeks Government received a somewhat striking testimony to the correctness of the lines on which they had been thinking. Hon'ble Members may be aware that the committee on plan projects appointed by the planning committee sent round a study team to visit all states, find out how the National Extension Service Scheme and other development Scheme are working, and suggest improvements. That study submitted a report, on which it consulted all the state Government in action. It has recommended the abolition of District Boards and the Constitution of a new body based on Panchayats, at Block Level.

12) Before concluding I must invite your attention to one other important proposal in the White Paper. This is the proper Constitution of the District Development Councils. We visuals the council as a statutory body charged with the duty of advised the Government and the different departmental agencies of the Government functioning in the District on all matters which fall within the field of the local authorities as well as the various departments of Government rendering service in the economic and cultural fields. It will take the place of the District planning Board as well as a large number of other advisory bodies monitoring at the district level at present. By its composition, it they designed to be such as to bring together in a common form periodically the chairman of the Panchayat Unions and the Chairman of the Municipal councils with the representative of the projects in the Legislature and parliament as well as the district officers in charge of the different departments of Government. During next two or three years when Panchayat Unions will be in process creation, the members of the District Boards who were in officers until 31st October last will (as a transitional arrangement fill the places, which will be
ultimately filled by the chairmen of the Panchayat Unions. In view of the fact that the districts in the state or so much larger than the average district in India as a whole and as, in consequences, the District Development constituted in this manner will be far too large and unwieldy, Government have proposed that nine districts in the 7 should be bifurcated, each into two development districts; and that the District Development Council should be constituted for each development district as thus delimited. In order further to facilitate the work of these Development Councils, it has been suggested that provision should be made for the setting up of standing committee.

13) With these remarks, I commend the provisional conclusions of Government on the Reform of Local Administration including the Madras city corporation for the consideration of the house.

So far as Panchayat Unions were concerned, the Government decided to proceed with the provisional conclusions already reached in order to ascertain in all the administrative, financial and technical implications. Also they decided to organize a Panchayat Union in one selected Development Block.

The paper was scrutinised by a House Committee and on the basis of its recommendations, The Madras Panchayat Act 1958 and The Madras District Development Council Act 1958 were enacted.
APPENDIX – V
MADRAS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS ACT, 1958

Speech of the Lourdhammal Simon, Minister for Local Administration when the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 was introduced in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Chairman, sir,

1) I beg leave to introduce the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 as passed by the legislative Assembly and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

2) Hon’ble Members are aware that one of the proposals in the “white paper on the Reform of Local Administration” in this state, placed before this House in October last was to delimit the existing 12 Revenue districts other than Madras in the state into 21 development districts at the rate of two for each district except Chingleput, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts on the basis indicated in the Annexure to section 3 of that white paper and to constitute a District Development Council for each such district as the permanent machinery for establishing advisory association of the elected representatives of the local people with the departmental agencies of the State Government.

3) The composition of the District Development Council will be almost the same as the present District Planning Board. Its functions will be purely advisory in character. It is proposed to abolish certain advisory bodies including District Planning Boards now functioning in the districts and to transfer all their functions to the District Development Council. The District Development Council will be assisted in its work by a number of standing committees.

4) The Legislature Committee on Local Administration which consists of members of this house as well as the other house scrutinised in detail the proposals in the white paper and agreed on almost all matters referred to in the white paper except in regard to the chairman of the standing committees. In respect of this matter there was no specific proposal in the white paper and the Legislature Committee recommended that standing committees should be presided over by non-official members.

5) A draft bill embodying the decisions of the Legislature Committee was placed before it for consideration. At this stage it made certain other recommendations which were also embodied in the Bill, as published.
6) The question has been raised as to why the District Development Council is proposed to be constituted as an Advisory Body only and not as an administrative authority like the District Board. This question has been very carefully considered by the Legislature Committee and by the Government. They came to the conclusion that it would not be possible or satisfactory to distribute administrative functions at three different levels—one at the village level; one at the block level; and one again at the District level. Therefore, all these administrative duties and powers which can be appropriately devolved have been entrusted either to Panchayat Union Councils or to Panchayats. It is not possible to entrust administrative functions to the District Development Council without taking them away from the Panchayat Union Councils and without also creating a cumbersome arrangement of three different authorities functioning in the same district.

The fact that the functions of the District Development Council are described as advisory, does not, in any way, detract from their importance. It is intended that the activities of all the local authorities who will be functioning in the district as well as of all the departmental agencies concerned with development work in the district should be brought effectively under the review of these councils and that both the governmental agencies and the local authorities should benefit by pooling information and experience in the council and devising practical methods of removing difficulties and maintaining coordination.

7) The question has also been raised whether the chairman of the District Development Council should not be an elected non-official instead of the District Collector. This is an issue on which different views can, no doubt, be held. The legislature committee was particularly concerned in examining this question in all its aspects. It came to the conclusion that the arrangement proposed was the only satisfactory course from two points of view—

First: the work of the District Development Council will not bear fruit unless the different departments concerned and the local authorities gave careful consideration to its advice and act upon it, unless there are good reasons to the contrary. The District Collector alone is in the best position to follow up the proceedings of the council so as to secure this result.

Secondly: It is extremely important for the proper functioning of the council that its members should not be divided on political party grounds within it. The avoidance of contests inherent in the election of a chairman will help to secure this result.
8) The important amendment made by the Legislative Assembly to the bill is that the presidents of Co-Operative Central Banks in the district have been included as members of District Development Councils.

9) I move that the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958, as passed by the legislative assembly be taken into consideration at once.

   The decision of the legislative council on the Madras District Development councils Bill 1958 (L.A.Bill No.24 of 1958) was passed by the Assembly and was carried in the council on 12.09.1958. This Madras District Development councils Act 1958 was one of the greatest achievements of Lourdhammal Simon.
APPENDIX - VI
Health, Education and Local Administration Department

THE MADRAS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS ACT 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Subject: District Development Councils – Constitution of.

1. Preliminary: One of the provisional conclusions of Government embodied in the "White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration in Madras state including the Madras city corporation' is that the existing revenue Districts should be delimited into Development Districts and that District Development Council should be formed for each such district as the permanent machinery for establishing advisory association of the elected representatives of the local people with the departmental agencies of the State Government. The White Paper on Local Administration contains proposals for delimitation of 21 Development Districts; but the delimitation is only tentative and illistrative and intended to be finalised after consideration by the Legislature.

2. Composition: The composition of the District Development Councils will be as follows:
   a) The District collector, ex-officio;
   b) Members of Parliament and Members of the state Legislature chosen to represent a constituency which consists of, or comprises or which relates to the district or any portion thereof or who reside in the district;
   c) all chairmen of panchayat union councils in the district;
   d) all chairmen of municipal councils in the district;
   e) such Gazetted officers of the Government connected with Planning and execution of development schemes in the district as are nominated by the Government.

3. Functions: The District Development Councils will perform the advisory functions at present performed by District Planning Boards and certain other advisory bodies functioning in the District. The council will also advise on all services maintained by and all development schemes undertaken by all local authorities in the development district, as well as all those departmental agencies in the district, which are under the control of the state Government in the following departments, namely, Food and Agriculture; Industries, Labour and Co-operation; Public Works and Health, Education and Local Administration.

4. Standing Committees: There will be five standing Committees with functions (based broadly on the allocation of functions among Government Departments) as indicated by the names given below:-
   I. Food and Agriculture
   II. Industries and Labour
   III. Public Works
IV. Education and
V. Health and Welfare

The Standing Committees will consist of both official and non official members serving on the Development Council. The District Development Council may, if it so desires, constitute additional standing committees. The Government may also appoint any person as a member of the Standing Committee who in their opinion possess special knowledge and experience in matters that may come up before the District Development Council.

The official members may participate fully and freely in the deliberations of the District Development Councils without any right to vote; but the Collector may cast a vote as Chairman in the event of a tie.

5. The Legislature committee on Local Administration considered the proposals in the White Paper referred to in paragraph 4 above and approved them generally.

6. A draft Bill, embodying the provisional conclusions of Government as approved by the Legislature Committee, was prepared and placed before it for consideration. The Committee considered the Bill at its meeting held on 1st July 1958, and has made the following recommendations:

   a) that every Development Block (delimited as such) should have representation on the District Development Council in advance of the constitution of Panchayat Unions;
   b) that the Presidents of Panchayats already in existence in the Development Block should form an electoral college for the purpose of choosing the representative of the Block to sit in the District Development Council until a Panchayat Union is constituted there for;
   c) that the representative thus chosen need not be a president of a Panchayat in the Block;
   d) that between one meeting of the council and another more than three months should not elapse;
   e) that officials except the collector (chairman) should not vote at the meetings of the council and that the Chairman should have a casting vote
   f) that provision should be made for the reconstitution of Standing Committees every year and for the election of the Chairman by each committee.
   g) that the clauses relating to delegation of powers and declaring members and officers of the Development Councils as public servants in the draft bill should be deleted.

7. For the sake of expedition and convenience a Draft Bill with Statement of Objects and Reasons embodying the provisional conclusions of Government regarding the constitution of District Development Councils, as revised by the Legislature Committee on Local Administration is annexed to this Memorandum.

8. orders of the cabinet are solicited whether the provisional conclusions of Government regarding the constitution of District Development Councils as revised by the Legislature Committee on Local Administration will be approved, and if so, whether the annexed draft Bill may be published.
APPENDIX - VII
THE MADRAS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS ACT 1958

The following Act of the Madras Legislature received the assent of the governor on the 19th September 1958 and is hereby published for general information:

ACT No. XVIII OF 1958

An Act to provide for the constitution of District Development Council in the State of Madras

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of District Development Council in the State of Madras;

Be it enacted in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title, extent and commencement:
   (1) This Act may be called the Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958.
   (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras
   (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. Definitions: In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires
   (1) “district” means the revenue district referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 or the local area constituted into a district under sub-section (2) of that section as altered by the notifications, if any, issued under sub-section (3) of the same section;
   (2) “Government” means the State Government;
   (3) “Panchayat” and “Panchayat union council” have the meanings assigned to them under the law for the time being in force relating to their constitution;
   (4) A person is deemed to have his “residence” or to “reside” in any house if he sometimes uses any portion ther of as a sleeping apartment, and a person is not deemed to cease to reside in any such house merely because he is absent from it or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides, if he is at liberty to return to such house at any time and has not abandoned his intension of returning;
   (5) “revenue district” means any local area which for the purpose of revenue administration is under the change of a District Collector;
   (6) “year” means the financial year.
3. **Districts:**

   (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, every local area which on the date of the commencement of this Act is a revenue district shall be deemed to be a district for the purposes of this Act.

   (2) The Government may, special circumstances, by notification, declare any compact local area in a revenue district or in more than one revenue district, to be a district for the purpose of this Act and specify the name of the district.

   (3) The Government may, by notifications,

      (i) exclude from any district any local area comprised therein; or

      (ii) include in any district any local area contiguous to it; or

      (iii) cancel or modify a notification issued under sub-section(2); or

      (iv) alter the name of any district.

   (4) Before issuing a notification under sub-section(2) or sub-section (3), the Government shall give the District Development Council or District Development Councils which will be affected by the issue of such notification a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against the proposal and consider the explanations and objections, if any of such District Development Council or District Development Councils.

   (5) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) shall contain a statement of the reasons there for.

4. **Establishment of District Development Councils:** (1) The Government may, by notification and with effect from such date as may be specified ther in, cause to be established for any district, a District Development Council consisting of the following members, namely:-

   (a) The District Collector, ex-officio;

   (b) Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature chosen to represent a constituency which consists of, or comprises, or which relates to, the district or any portion thereof or who reside in the district;

   (c) All chairmen of Panchayat union councils in the district and until a Panchayat union councils in the district and until a Panchayat union council is constituted for any local area in the district, a person chosen in the prescribed manner by the presidents of Panchayats inhat area: Provided that6 no person shall be so chosen unless his name appears in the electoral roll for any of the Panchayats in the area;

   (d) All the chairman of municipal councils in the district;
(e) Presidents of Co-operative Central Banks in the district;

(f) Such gazetted Officers of the Government connected with planning and execution of development schemes in the district as are nominated by the Government.

(1) If the district comprises of parts of two or more revenue districts, the Government may, by notification declare which officer shall be considered to be the District Collector in respect of that district for the purpose of this Act.

(2) The District Collector referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the chairman of the District Development Council.

(3) (a) No Member of Parliament and no Member of a State Legislature shall be a member of more than one District Development Council.

(b) A Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Legislature chosen to represent a constituency which consists of, or comprises or which relates to a district or any portion thereof other than a district in which he has his residence shall decide as to the district in which he desires to serve as a Member of the District Development Council and intimate his decision to the District Collector concerned within such period as may be prescribed.

(4) Where a person ceases to be a Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Legislature or the chairman of a Panchayat union council or president of a Co-operative Central Bank or the chairman of a municipal council in the district, he shall cease to be a member of the District Development Council from the date on which he ceases to be such member or chairman or president.

5. Functions of District Development Council:

(1) The District Development Council shall advise the Government on all matters concerning the activities of Panchayats, Panchayat union councils and municipal councils in the district, as well as on all matters relating to the development of the economic resources of the district and the services maintained therein for promoting the culture and welfare of the inhabitants of the district.

(2) In particular, it shall be the duty of the District Development Council to perform the following functions, namely:

(a) Advising the Government on all matters relating to the services maintained by and all development schemes undertaken by all local authorities in the district.
as well as those agencies in the district, which are under the administrative control of the Government in the following departments, namely:

i. Food and Agriculture
ii. Industries, Labour and Co-operation
iii. Public Works, and
iv. Health, Education and Local Administration;

(b) Watching the progress of the measures undertaken by the Government, local authorities and departmental agencies in respect of the services and development schemes aforesaid;

(c) Advising the Government on matters concerning the implementation of any provision of law or any order specifically referred by the Government to the District Development Council, such as –

i. Classification of markets as Panchayat markets and Panchayat union markets and fixing rates of contribution payable by one authority to the other;
ii. Classification of fairs and festivals as Panchayat fairs, Panchayat festivals and Panchayat union fairs and Panchayat union festivals;
iii. Classification of public roads (other than roads classified by the Government of National Highways, State Highways and major district roads) as Panchayat union roads and village roads.

(d) Advising the Government on all matters relating to development of road transport.

6. Meetings of District Development Council:

(1) The District Development Council may meet as often as may be necessary and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections(2) and (3), observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings (including the quorum at meetings) as may be prescribed by the Government under this Act provided that not more than three months shall elapse between one meeting of the District Development Council and another.

(2) The Chairman of the District Development Council or in his absence any member nominated by him in that behalf shall preside at a meeting of the District Development Council.

(3) All questions at a meeting of the District Development Council shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting and in the case of an
equality of votes, the Chairman of the District Development Council, or in his absence the person presiding, shall have a second or casting vote:

Provided that a member of the District Development Council who is an Officer of the Government shall have a right to take part in the discussions, but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the council, and shall not be a member of the Council for any other purpose.

7. Vacancy in District Development Council, etc., not to invalidate acts or proceedings: No act or proceeding of the District Development Council shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in the District Development Council or any defect in the nomination of a member there to.

8. Appointment of Standing Committees:

(1) (a) For the purpose of assisting the District Development Council in exercising such of its powers, discharging such of its duties and performing such of its functions as may be specified by the Government, a District Council may, and if required by the Government shall, constitute standing committees for dealing with –

i. Food and Agriculture
ii. Industries and Labour
iii. Public Works
iv. Education
v. Health and Welfare including prohibition.

(b) A District Development Council may constitute additional standing committees for such purpose as the District Development Council thinks fit.

(2) Each standing committee referred to in sub-section (1) shall consist of such number of Gazetted Officers of the Government as are nominated by the Government from out of the members of the District Development Council:

Provided that it shall be open to the Government to nominate the same person to more than one standing committee.

(3) The other members of the District Development Council shall be chosen to the standing committee in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the same person shall not be a member of more than one standing committee:
Provided further that it shall be open to a person who has been chosen as a member of one standing committee to opt to serve as a member of another standing committee in the place of a member of such committee with the consent of such other member and for such period as may be mutually agreed upon.

(4) In addition to the members nominated under sub-section (2) or chosen under sub-section (3), the Government may appoint as a member of a standing committee any person, who in their opinion possesses special knowledge and experience in matters that may come up before the District Development Council, although he is not a member of the District Development Council, or the District Development Council may invite any such person to serve as a member of a standing committee.

Provided that the number of members so appointed by the Government shall not exceed two in respect of any standing committee.

(5) The members of a standing committee who are not members of the District Development Council shall have the right to attend the meetings of the standing committee and take part in the discussion therat but they shall not have the right to vote at such meetings.

(6) Each standing committee shall elect its own chairman from among its members who are members of the District Development Council.

(7) The members of the standing committee nominated, chosen or appointed, as the case may be, under this section shall cease to hold office at the end of each year and the members of the standing committee for the ensuing year shall be nominated, chosen or appointed, as the case may be, before the expiry of the year but shall not enter upon office until the commencement of the ensuing year.

(8) The District Development Council shall lay down by regulations the procedure for the functioning of the standing committees.

9. Staff of District Development Council: Subject to such control as may be prescribed, the District Collector may, for the purpose of enabling the District Development Council to efficiently perform its functions or exercise its powers under this Act, appoint such officers as he may think fit and determine their functions.
10. General powers of District Development Councils: For the purpose of efficiently performing its functions under this Act, every District Development Council may, within the limits of its jurisdiction:

a) Undertake such measures as it deems necessary;

b) Collect such data as it deems necessary;

c) Publish statistics or other information relating to the various aspects of the regulation or development of the activities of municipal councils, Panchayat union councils and Panchayats in the district;

d) Require any municipal council, Panchayat union council or Panchayat to furnish such as may be required by it in relation to the measures undertaken by that municipal council, Panchayat union council or Panchayat for the regulation or development of its activities and such other matters as may be prescribed.

11. Annual report:

1) The District Development Council shall prepare in such form and at such time each year as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Government.

2) The Government shall lay on the table of both Houses of the legislature all such reports together with their comments thereon.

12. Returns and Reports: Every District Development Council shall furnish to the Government such returns statistics and other information with respect to its activities as the Government may from time to time require.

13. Protection of action taken in good faith: No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any member or officer of a District Development Council or of any standing committee in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

14. Power to make rules:

1) The Government may, by notifications, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -

a) The allowances of members of the District Development Council;

b) The matters in respect of which a District Development Council may require a municipal council, Panchayat union council or Panchayat to furnish information;

c) The form in which, and the time within which, the annual report of the District Development Council may be prepared and forwarded to the Government;

d) The returns and information which a District Development Council may be required to furnish to the Government;

e) The manner of recruitment of the officers of a District Development Council and the terms and conditions of service of such officers;

f) Regulating the meetings of the District Development Council and the procedure for conducting meetings thereat;

g) Any other matter which has to be or may be, prescribed.

3) All rules made and all notifications issued under this Act, shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.
APPENDIX - VIII
THE MADRAS (TRANSFERRED TERRITORY) EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE OF MUNICIPAL BILL, 1958
ACT No. XXXI OF 1958

The motion that The Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of term of office of Municipal Bill, 1958 (L.C.Bill No.9 of 1958) be passed was put and carried in the Legislative Assembly in 05.11.1958.

A Bill to provide for the extension of the term of office of the Councillors of Shencettah Municipality in the Tirunelveli District and of the Councillors of every Municipality in the Kanyakumari district

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the extension of the term of office of the Councillors of the shencottah Municipality in the Tirunelveli District and of the Councillors of every municipality in the Kanyakumari District;

BE it enacted in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows ;-  

1) **Short title**: This Act may be called the Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of term of office of Municipal Councillors act,1958  

2) **Extension of the term of office of the Councillors of the Shencottah municipality in the Tirunelveli District and of the Councillors of every municipality in the Kanyakumari District expiring on the 1st January 1959**:  

(1) The state Government shall have power to direct that the term of office of the Councillors of the Shencottah Municipality in the Tirunelveli District and of the Councillors of every Municipality kanyakumari district constituted under the travancore District Municipalities act,1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), which extends upto noon on the 1st day of January 1959 shall extend instead upto noon on such date as may be fixed by the state Government.  

(2) The state Government, may, from time to time, advance or postpone the date fixed under sub-sections (1) and fix another date instead.  

(3) No data fixed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be later than the 30th day of June 1959.

The provisions of the Madras District Municipalities act,1920, have not yet been extended to the transferred territory. Legislation for such extension will take sometime before it is finalised.
3) The municipal Councils in the transferred territory are governed by the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116). The term of office of the Councillors of these Municipal Councils expires on the forenoon of the 1st January, 1959. According to the present position elections for these Municipalities will have to be conducted before that date. It is not possible to extend the provision of the Madras District Municipalities act, 1920, to the transferred territory and conduct the elections before that date. It is, therefore, proposed to fake power for the Government to continue the existing Councils for six months more, i.e. Upto the 30th June, 1959 so that elections of councilors to these Municipalities may be conducted before the expiry of this period.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

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The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

by Lourdhammal Simon.
APPENDIX – IX

THE INAUGURAL SPEECH OF LOURDHAMMAL SIMON

The Marine Biological Association of India was inaugurated on 3rd January 1959 by the Lourdhammal Simon, Minister for Local Administration and Fisheries, Madras State, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The function started with an invocation song by Miss. H. Kamala. The president of the Association, Dr. S. Jones, welcomed the Honourable Minister and the others who had assembled. The Honourable Minister inaugurated the Association with the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I express my profound thanks to Dr. Jones for having conferred upon me this great honour of inaugurating the Marine Biological Association of India. I understand that this is the first Association of its kind in Asia and Africa, though similar associations exist in Europe and America. And I am happy that the Association originates in Madras State. I also feel happy to know that marine biological researchers were first initiated by the Madras Fisheries Department which started the Marine Aquarium at Madras in 1909. But, by establishing a marine biological station in Krusadi Island, which is only seven miles from here the Department gave considerable impetus to marine biological studies. Krusadi Island with its coral reefs is considered to one of the richest grounds of marine animals and plants in the Indian Ocean region. It is now visited by students and professors from all over India and even from abroad for field observations on marine biota. Through the Marine Biological specimens to several schools, colleges and universities in the country had view to promote study of marine biology. The department also maintains marine biological stations at Tuticorin and Cape Coloring.
Among the universities in India, the Madras University had initiated researchers in marine biology in the year 1927. The Marine Biological laboratory of this University has produced several marine biologists including Dr.Panikkar the Fisheries development advisor to the government of India. Dr. S. Jones, the president of this Marine Biological Association that I am inaugurating this evening and also many members of the central Fisheries Station and of the Fisheries Department.

The central Marine Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam Camp, the Chief Research Officer of which is Dr. Jones, is said to be the best marine Fisheries Research Station in the indo-pacific region, with its survey, biological, hydrographical, physiological, technological, Off-shore fishing and extension divisions and with its sub-stations and field units scattered along the coastline. This station is doing tremendous work for the development of the Marine Fisheries resources of the coo. It is only appropriate therefore that the Marine Biological Association of India is started with its headquarters. I am confident that this Association will promote and co-ordinate both fundamental and applied marine biological studies and researches in the country. I now inaugurate the Marine Biological Association of India, and give it my blessings and best wishes. Thank you all...

During Lurdhammal Simon period itself Marine Biological Association of India was initiated in the Madras State. This was also one of her reputations. She had a very keen concern on this Association also her tremendous work and support made the universally fame.
It gives me great pleasure to send this message for the first issue of the journal of the Marine Biological Association of India an organisation I had the good fortune to inaugurate on 3rd January 1959 at Mandapam. This Association set up to promote and co-ordinate marine biological studies in India, is the first of its kind in the East. It is in the fitness of things that it has come to be established at Mandapam where the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, the largest marine Fisheries Research Institute in South East Asia, is having its head-quarters, in the Centre of an area very richly endowed with marine life, attracting marine biological workers and students in large numbers from all parts of the country. Krusadi Island, known as marine biologists' 'paradise' where the Marine Biological Station of the Madras Fisheries Department is located is not far from here. I am happy to note the progress the Marine Biological Association of India has already made and the dynamic way in which it has begun to play a useful role in the scientific and educational activities of the country. I have every hope that it will grow from strength to strength and the Journal will meet a long-felt need. I wish the Association all success in promoting the publication of the journal and thereby serving the cause of science.