



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

OUTLINE

OF

ACTIVITIES

For 1978-79

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

**OUTLINE
OF
ACTIVITIES
1978-79**

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Chief Secretary is the head of the General Administration Department and the Chief Minister is the Minister-in-charge. The Chief Secretary is assisted among others by an Additional Chief Secretary and by other Secretaries to Government.

The work of the Department has been divided among four Divisions viz. (1) General, (2) Personnel, (3) Administrative Reforms and Training, and (4) Information and Public Relations.

The following Departments' Offices are under the Administrative Control of the General Administrative Department :—

General Division

1. Council of Ministers.
2. Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board.
3. Directorate of Archives.
4. Directorate of Languages.
5. Freedom Fighters' Cell.
6. Maharashtra Rajya Sainik Board.
7. Services Preparatory Institute.
8. Office of the Controller of Accommodation.
9. Chief Minister's donations for Charitable purposes.
10. State Board for Literature and Culture.
11. Urdu Academy.
12. Office of the Special Commissioner to the Government of Maharashtra, New Delhi.
13. Urban Land Ceiling Cell.
14. Surplus Cadre Cell.
15. Square Meal Canteen and Mantralaya Canteen.
16. Citizen's Defence Committee, Maharashtra.

Personnel Division

17. Maharashtra Public Service Commission.
18. State Selection Board, Aurangabad.
19. Offices of the Special Officers for Departmental Enquiries, Bombay, Nagpur and Pune.
20. Offices of the Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta.
21. Backward Class Cell.

Administrative Reforms and Training Division

22. **Administrative Staff College.**

Information and Public Relations Division

23. **Directorate General of Information and Public Relations.**
24. **Directorate of Rural Broadcasting.**

CHAPTER 1

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Rules of Business of the Government of Maharashtra have been framed under Article 166 of the Constitution of India. In accordance with the Rules of business, the Governor, on the advice of the Chief Minister, allots among the Ministers the business of Government by assigning one or more Departments or part of Department to the charge of the Ministers. The Chief Minister and a Minister, in consultation with the Chief Minister allots to a Minister of State any business appertaining a Department or part of Department. Keeping in view the principles enunciated in the Rules of business of the Government of Maharashtra, the business of Government is transacted in the different Departments of Mantralaya.

The present Council of Ministers consist of 28 Ministers including the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister. The total budget provision of Rs. 43 lakhs has been made, detailed break-up of which is as under :—

			Rs.
Salary of Ministers	...	...	9.45
Tour expenses	...	...	8.62
Entertainment and Hospitality Expenses	...	...	0.97
Other expenditure	...	...	23.96
			<hr/>
	Total	...	43.00

The provision made in the budget estimates for 1978-79 is for Rs. 43 lakhs.

CHAPTER 2

GAZETTERS DEPARTMENT

The following functions are entrusted to Gazetteers Department :—

(1) Compilation and Publication of Gazetteers in English State Volumes, District Volumes, and Supplementaries.

(2) Compilation and Publication of Gazetteers in Marathi State Volumes and District Volumes ;

(3) Reprinting of old Gazetteers published during the British regime ;

(4) Compilation and Publication of the Atlas of Maharashtra ;

(5) Compilation and Publication of Source Material for the History of Freedom Movement in Maharashtra ;

(6) Compilation and Publication of Who's who of Freedom Fighters in Maharashtra ;

(7) Translation and Publication of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi in Marathi.

Brief outlines of these activities are given below :

Compilation and Publication of Gazetteers.—For the compilation of District Gazetteers, the department is required to collect information and statistical data from various sources either by correspondence or personal contacts or on-the-spot investigations. The material so collected has to be classified, collated, scrutinised and interpreted before it is sent to the Press for printing. The total number of District Gazetteers in English would be 27 (Greater Bombay District having 2 volumes).

The compilation of General State Gazetteers is entrusted to scholars of repute whose contributions are accepted for publication after due scrutiny and editing. The compilation of the State Gazetteer on 'Places of Interest' is however being done entirely by the staff and officers of the department. The number of General State Gazetteer Volumes would be 14 (4 Parts on History, 4 on Botany, and one each on Geography, Language and Literature, Maharashtra ; Land and its People, Fauna, Public Administration and Places of Interest).

On the 27 District Gazetteers planned for publication, 23 have been published 2 volumes viz. Bhandara and Thane District Gazetteers are in the press. The compilation of Bombay (2 volumes) would be completed by the end of June 78.

Of the 14 State volumes in English, 3 on History, 3 on Botany and one each on Language and Literature, Maharashtra Land and its People and Fauna have been published and the remaining five are in various stages of compilation.

Gazetteers in Marathi.—It is proposed to bring out a Gazetteer of about 500 to 600 printed pages for every district of the State giving as up-to-date information as possible in respect of the social, economic and political life of each district. In addition, it is also proposed to bring out

8 State Volumes covering the entire State on subjects such as—(1) Geography, (2) Fauna, (3) Maharashtra : Land and its People, (4) History, (5) Language and Literature, (6) Botany, (7) Public Administration, and (8) Places of Interest. The Marathi Gazetteers will not be a translation of the Present series of Gazetteers in English but will be written in an entirely different perspective.

Reprinting of Old Gazetteers.—The old Gazetteers i.e., the Gazetteers published during the British regime, contain some invaluable information which is not reproduced in the revised volumes. These old volumes are still used as reference volumes. They are in demand in foreign countries and therefore, they could be foreign exchange earners. It is, therefore, essential to undertake the reprinting of the Gazetteers in old series. The reprinting which would be done by the photocompose method will involve some 30 volumes.

Atlas of Maharashtra.—The need for bringing out an Atlas of the State is self-evident. Such an Atlas would, at a glance, give information relating to the physical features, climate, rainfall, historical background, cultural heritage, social life and the economic life of the State involving the development of agriculture, irrigation, industries, manpower, transport, banking, commerce, planning, etc. It is proposed to present this information in about 100 maps in the Atlas besides some charts and histograms. The maps, charts and histograms will be supported by analytical notes and write ups and a few statistical tables.

1977-78 :

During 1977-78 the department has published Solapur, Aurangabad and Akola District Gazetteers. Thane District Gazetteer was finalized and sent to the Government of India and to the press. The preliminary draft of the Gazetteers volumes on Greater Bombay was completed. The work of compilation of 2 statistical Supplementaries was completed and the volumes were sent to press after the approval of the Government of India.

Work on the Gazetteer in Marathi, reprinting of old Gazetteers and Atlas was commenced. A few chapters of Kolhapur and Parbhani District Gazetteers in Marathi have been compiled. One volume from the old Gazetteers on Bombay city and Island was reprinted.

For the year 1977-78 a grant of Rs. 5,72,000 was sanctioned under Major Head "265-Other Administrative Services (i) Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs of Maharashtra District Gazetteers Editorial Board", for the activities connected with compilation and publication of Gazetteers.

1978-79 :

It is planned to publish volumes on Bhandara, Thane and Greater Bombay during 1978-79. Kolhapur and Parbhani District Gazetteers in Marathi will be finalized and every effort would be made to publish them. Two more District Gazetteers in Marathi will be compiled. Supplementary volumes in the press would be published. Three or four old Gazetteers would be reprinted. Work on the Atlas and Places of Interest will be continued.

Compilation and Publication of the Source Material for the History of the Freedom Movement and Who's Who of Freedom Fighters on Maharashtra.—In the series on Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement in Maharashtra two volumes covering the period upto 1920 and seven parts of Vol. III.—“Mahatma Gandhi—Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement were published earlier. Compilation of the Source Material for the period from 1920 onwards has already been commenced in right earnest.

The volumes on the Who's Who of Freedom Fighters covering Vidarbha (two Parts) and Marathwada have been published. Three volumes on Western Maharashtra are in the press.

1977-78 :

In 1977-78 the department has published the volumes on the Congress Activities, Non-Co-operation Movement in Sind and Khaparde Records. Proofs of three other volumes i.e. on Non-Co-operation Movement in Bombay City and Goa have been gone through. Source Material on Gandhi in Maharashtra has been collected and sent to the press. Who's Who of Freedom Fighters, Western Maharashtra, Part-III has been sent to the press.

For the year 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 2,50,000 was sanctioned under budget “285-Information and Publicity-(k) Publications-(1) Maharashtra State Committee for the History of Freedom Movement” for the activities stated above.

1978-79 :

Proofs of 7 volumes in the press will be gone through and every efforts would be made to publish them as well. Volumes on Civil Disobedience movement 1930-31 and Khilafat Movement 1919-25 would be compiled. Work on Source Material on Marathwada will be taken up.

A provision of Rs. 2,52,000 has been proposed on the budget estimates for the year 1978-79 for the activities shown above.

Translation and Publication of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi into Marathi.—In the series on translation of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi into Marathi Language, 34 volumes have already been published, 10 volumes are in the Press and 5 volumes are under translation and scrutiny.

1977-78 :

In 1977-78 six volumes have been published, 5 volumes have been translated and they are under scrutiny.

During 1977-78 a budget grant of Rs. 2,52,000 under budget head “285-Information and Publicity-(k) Publications-(2) Maharashtra State Committee for the Translation of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi into Marathi Language” was made.

1978-79 :

During 1978-79, it is proposed to publish six volumes in the series and to translate another seven volumes.

A provision of Rs. 2,97,000 has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for the year 1978-79.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES, MAHARASHTRA STATE

The Department of Archives performs the following functions :—

- (1) Preservation and Management of Records.
- (2) Reference Service.
- (3) Preparation of Reference Media.
- (4) Survey and acquisition of private records.
- (5) Publication of records.
- (6) Inspection and appraisal of non-current records in Government and semi-Government Offices at District and Taluka levels.
- (7) Organising suitable reorientation training programme for the staff in-charge of the Records Rooms of the Mantralaya Departments and other Offices.

The work done by the Department during the year 1977-78 is as under :

1. *Preservation and Management of Records.*—There are about 5 lakhs of files and volumes containing English Correspondence and 5 lakhs Modi documents collected from historical families, besides 10,000 Maps and 5 lakhs Government publications, Newspaper files, etc. in the Bombay Archives, 400 lakhs State papers and documents in Modi Script pertaining to Maratha period in the Pune Archives and 43 lakhs documents in Modi Script pertaining to the former Kolhapur State in the Kolhapur Archives. Archives at Nagpur and Aurangabad were created in 1971 and were engaged in acquiring records from Government Offices.

The records were dusted regularly by hand and also by vacuum cleaner. Preservatives were used to prevent possible infestation by termites etc.

2. *Reference Service.*—2,193 records, both manuscript and printed, were issued to Mantralaya Departments, in addition to numerous un-official references involving extensive search which were attended to promptly. Forty-seven Research Scholars 3 of whom were foreigners were granted permission to consult the records. The total No. of visitors to the Bombay Archives was 338. There were 272 applications for certified copies and an amount of Rs. 1,576.40 p. was realised by way of copying and comparing charges.

3. *Preparation of Reference Media.*—Cataloguing of "Public Department Diaries" is being done in Bombay Archives. 140 out of 439 Diaries have been catalogued so far. Two Modi Knowing Assistants are cataloguing documents from 'Chandwad Daftar'. 70 out of 208 *rumals* (containing 1,30,000 documents) have been catalogued so far. Two compilers are preparing indices of those English Records of which no reference tool is available. They prepared Compilation Lists of Education and Separate Departments and Janjira Records.

At Pune Archives, Cataloguing of "Chitnishi Daftar" is in progress. 25 *Rumals* have been catalogued so far. First volume of the Catalogue of "Papers Selected for Further Research" is under print.

At Kolhapur Archives, cataloguing of "Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Records" and "Bavda Daftar" is in progress. First volume of "Rajarshi Shahu Records" Catalogue is in press.

About 1500 Maps also have been catalogued.

4. *Survey and Acquisition of Private Records.*—4261 documents and files were acquired from private parties.

5. *Publication Programme.*—The following new publications were undertaken and completed during October-December 1977, and they have been sent to press for the printing :—

(1) *Descriptive Modi Documents.*—This is a collection of Modi documents of some notable personalities of Maratha History. This will be printed as facsimile of the original documents with their Devangari transcription and English Summary.

(2) *Maps of India.*—This is a selection of Maps of different nature, collected from the Map collection in Bombay Archives. The original maps will be printed by reducing them to an Atlas size, with descriptive notes, etc.

(3) *Hot Springs in Bombay Presidency.*—This is a selection of survey reports on Hot Springs in Bombay Presidency and correspondence relating to them, collected from the original records in Bombay Archives.

(4) *Aurangabad Queen of the Deccan.*—This is a small booklet giving photographs of places of interest in Aurangabad, with their description.

(5) *Handbook of the Bombay Archives.*—The Hand-book is intended to enable the historical research workers and officials and non-officials, to get a general idea of the bulk, nature and arrangement of the Bombay Archives.

6. *Inspection and Appraisal of non-current records in Government and semi-Government Offices.*—Various Mantralaya Departments sent to Bombay Archives 6316 files for deposit. Lists of 7125 files from different Mantralaya Departments were scrutinised and 105 files were recommended to be preserved as 'A' Class record.

7. *Organizing Reorientation Training Programme.*—(1) The Department arranged for a 3 Day Refresher Course for the staff in-charge of records in Government establishments and Zilla Parishads in Marathwada region, about 19 persons attended the course.

(2) The Director of Archives delivered 5 lectures each at the two sessions of the Post-Recruitment Training held during the year under report.

Programme for 1978-79

It is proposed to bring out during 1978-79, the following publications :—

- (1) Dickinson's Report on Forts in North Konkan.
- (2) Shivaji Moment (1895-1926) Extracts from Native newspapers on the subject will be published in this selection.
- (3) Report on Trimbakji Denge's Escape from Thane Jail (Correspondence selected from Secret & Political Department Diaries).
- (4) Correspondence regarding Boyce's Telegraph system.

It is proposed to publish a Quarterly or Half-yearly *Bulletin* of the Department of Archives, wherein research papers and original source material selected from records will be published.

Budget Grants

For the year 1977-78 a provision of (1) Rs. 9,00,000 under the budget head "252, Secretariat General Services, Secretariat Record Office" and (ii) Rs. 90,000 under "252 Secretariat General Service, Kolhapur Record Office" has been made in the budget. The provision proposed for 1978-79 is Rs. 9,65,000 and Rs. 98,000 respectively.

CHAPTER 4

DIRECTORATE OF LANGUAGES

Since the formation of the Maharashtra State in the year 1960 it has been the avowed policy of the government to promote the use of Marathi Language in its day-to-day administration throughout the State. With this object in view, an independent Directorate was set up in the year 1960 under the name and style of Directorate of Languages. Further, with the passage of the Official Languages Act, 1964, necessary foundation was laid to give Marathi its rightful and legitimate status and consequently it was declared to be the official language of the State with effect from 1st May 1966.

Publication

2. To encourage the maximum use of Marathi in the day-to-day administration of the State at all levels it was felt inevitable to produce certain literature in the form of books for general guidance of the government employees and officials. With this end in view, the services of some eminent scholars, linguists and literature were pooled together and a Language Advisory Board was established in 1961 under the able guidance of this Board the Directorate undertook the work of preparation, compilation and publication of various glossaries of administrative and technical terms, guide-books, etc. and so far as brought out more than ten publications such as "Padanam Kosh", "Prashasana Vakprayoga" and "Prashasanik Lekhan" to mention a few. Of these, "Shasan Vyavahar Kosha", a comprehensive dictionary of administrative terms, is the latest publication of the Directorate. To meet the demand of the Marathi short-hand student it was necessary to print second edition of "Marathi Langhulekhan" which is now easily available.

Administrative and Technical Glossaries

3. The Directorate has also undertaken the work of compilation of scientific terminology. Various sub-committees, consisting of representatives of all the Universities in Maharashtra have been formed for this purpose. The terms so evolved are intended to be used in the text books of science humanities in Marathi upto post-graduate level. The work of compilation of glossaries of Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Commerce, Sociology, Library Science, Anatomy, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Education, Geology, Geography, Biology (Zoology and Botany), Logic and Philosophy has been completed. Of these, glossaries of Chemistry, Mathematics, Commerce, Sociology, Library Science, Geology, Logic and Philosophy and Nyaya Vyavahar Kosh (Law Lexicon) have already been published. Similarly the glossaries of Physics, Education, Anatomy, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering are under print and their edition would soon become available.

4. The work of the Sub-Committees appointed for the compilation of glossaries of Metallurgy, Physiology, Economics, Agriculture Political Science, Literary Criticism and Linguistics as progressing satisfactorily. The compilation operation of the glossaries of Agriculture, Metallurgy and Physiology is likely to be completed by the end of this financial year.

Translation of State Acts etc.

5. The Directorate has also been entrusted with the work of rendering translation of State Acts and Rules made thereunder. Bills to be introduced in the State Legislature, Ordinance, Regulations, Bye-Laws, Orders and Notifications, both in Marathi and in Hindi. Similarly, translation of reprints of these Acts and Rules is also undertaken by the Directorate. During the year under reference 64 Acts, 77 Bills, 10 Ordinances, 112 Notifications, 6 Orders, and 21 other cases of legal nature were translated by the Directorate.

Translation of Central Acts

6. The work of translation of Central Acts into Marathi and preparation of Law Lexicon is also being done in the Directorate under the guidance of a Committee of experts comprising of eminent Lawyers, Judges and Law Teachers. The work of this Committee is carried out in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Government of India, New Delhi, which furnishes an annual plan for translation of Central Acts. The translations of the Central Acts prepared by the Committee are published as authentic translations. In addition to the Marathi rendering of the Constitution of India, the Committee has finalised the translation of 150 Acts included in the first four priority lists forwarded by the Official Languages Commission to the Directorate. The Committee has now undertaken the translation of the Acts included in the fifth priority list (1978-79) which is likely to be completed by the end of 1978-79. Marathi translations of Central Acts as finalised by the Committee are in the Press and may be available in book form during the year 1978-79.

Law Lexicon

7. The Committee has finalised Rota Print copies of two volumes of the proposed Law Lexicon. Now the committee is applying its mind to incorporate in it certain additional legal terms which were compiled in the meantime. As soon as this operation is over, it will be forwarded to the press to bring out its up-to-date printed edition.

Translation of the State Budget

8. The Directorate of Languages has been entrusted with the work of translating all the Budget Publications required to be introduced in the State Legislature. These publications mainly comprise of—(1) White Book, Part I to III, (2) Blue Book, Vol. I & II, (3) Green Book, (4) Financial Forecast,

(5) Outline of Activities, (6) Posts and Pay Scales,, etc. Similarly, every year Supplementary Demands are placed before the State Legislature at every session. These publications are also translated in this Directorate. In addition, Statement of Additional expenditure and Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also attended to. All these publications contain nearly 4,000 to 4,500 pages.

In 1977-78, White Book and Blue Book Vol. I were published in diglot and other publications were published in Marathi and English separately.

Translation work of Administrative Nature

9. In addition to the translation of the State and Central Acts as also the State Annual Budget and allied financial publications, the Directorate undertakes the translation of important reports of various committees and commissions which are required to be placed before the State Legislature. During the year 1977-78 the translation of Bhole Commission Report into Marathi deserves a special mention.

Translation of Manuals etc.

10. The Directorate undertakes Marathi translation of various Manuals received from the different Departments and other offices of the State. The State Government is anxious to hold all the departmental examination through the medium of Marathi. Therefore translation of the Manual framed for this purpose has been taken up on priority basis. So far 65 Manuals have been received from various departments for translation into Marathi. Out of these 14 Manuals have been translated into Marathi and sent to the concerned departments for publication. In addition, 23 Standard Forms and 12 Special Forms were also translated into Marathi and forwarded to the respective departments. At present this Directorate and the Divisional Offices under it are engaged in translation of the other remaining Manuals.

Examinations & Training

11. The Directorate conducts the following examinations for the government employees :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Hindi Examination | ... | Higher, Lower and viva-voce. |
| 2. Marathi Examination | ... | Higher and Lower. |
| 3. Marathi Typewriting and Shorthand. | and | (1) Typewriting 30 w.p.m.
(2) Shorthand 100 w.p.m. |

The Directorate conducts Hindi Language examinations for gazetted and non-gazetted employees of the State Government twice in a year generally in the month of December and June.

Government has brought out two publications viz. "Tanklehan Praveshika" and "Marathi Laghulekhan" on Marathi Typewriting and

Shorthand. It was considered that with the help of these books Government servants would be able to prepare themselves for tests in Marathi Typewriting and Shorthand and as such the training scheme has been discontinued. However, in view of the poor performance of the employees in these tests, Government is considering to restart the scheme for imparting training in Marathi shorthand and typewriting. Government is also considering the question of awarding some prize money to the successful candidates in these tests by way of encouragement. This examination is generally held twice every year.

The Directorate also conducts Marathi Language examination for the non-gazetted employees whose mother tongue is other than Marathi. Since after the examination held in Marathi in December 1977, a change was effected in the syllabus and henceforth the syllabus prescribed for non-Marathi speaking students of 9th and 10th standards in Secondary Schools from time to time, would be the syllabus for Lower and Higher Marathi examination respectively. As facilities are available in some private Institutions for coaching government employees in Marathi, the Government did not think it necessary to make any special arrangement for their training. This examination also is generally conducted twice every year.

Translations in Minority Languages

12. In accordance with the decision of the High Power Committee constituted to look into the matters pertaining of the linguistic minorities. Four regional offices were set up in 1967 under the control of the Directorate of Languages at the four Divisional Head Quarters. These offices are expected to make available to the linguistic minorities, authentic translation of important Government Orders, Notifications, etc. in their own languages. Posts for various Language Officers have been created at these Regional Offices and Gujarati, Urdu, Hindi, Kannad, Telugu and Sindhi Language officers are duly appointed to carrying out the work of the translation and preparation of administrative glossaries into Minority languages. These offices have already started functioning and have taken up the translation work of important Government Orders, Notifications, Abstracts of important Acts etc. into the respective Minority languages. During this year some book-lets also were published in Kannad and Urdu.

13. The Directorate proposes to undertake the following work in the near future :—

(1) Publication of Law Lexicon and important Central Acts as also up-to-date Marathi Translation of the Constitution of India.

(2) Publication of the glossaries pertaining to Physics, Anatomy, Electrical Engineering, Education, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Biology (Zoology and Botany).

(3) Compilation of the glossaries of Metallurgy, Geography, Economics, Agriculture, Political Science, Literary Criticism, Linguistics and Physiology.

(4) Translation of Departmental Manuals in use in various Government offices, which are prescribed for various departmental examinations.

(5) Preparation of revised editions of Padnam Kosh (glossary of designations) and "Rajbhasha Parichaya" and compilation of a new Marathi-English "Shasan Vyavahar Kosh".

(6) Preparation of text books to be prescribed for Marathi Lower and Higher standard examinations under the guidance of the *Ad-hoc* Board for Marathi Examinations.

Use of Marathi in day-to-day Administration

14. The Government in the General Administration Department has recently empowered the Director to pay regular visits and inspect any of the government offices in the State and to examine and satisfy himself as to whether earnest efforts are being made for the use of Marathi in day-to-day administration and endeavour to solve any difficulties encountered by them. For this purpose the Director has so far visited eleven districts in the Nagpur, Bombay, Pune and Aurangabad Divisions and had useful discussions with the authorities concerned in this matter. The Director has also similarly inspected all the Secretariat Departments for this purpose. During next year the Director will pay visits to the remaining districts and inspect the offices. The points raised and the information collected at the time of inspection and during the course of discussion with the officers concerned are duly communicated to the Government.

15. The Directorate has a Library of its own where assorted collection of books dealing with Language, Literature, Linguistics, Lexicography etc. is available for reference in English, Marathi and Hindi. Similarly, necessary literature is also made available for reference to assist the preparation of various glossaries on different subjects under the guidance of the expert committees.

16. A budget provision of Rs. 14,44,000 has been proposed for the year 1978-79 towards establishment charges which includes an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 likely to be incurred by the Directorate for publication of various glossaries and other material.

CHAPTER 5

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' CELL

This Cell deals with applications made by Freedom Fighters for grant of financial assistance from the Discretionary Fund and applications for pension made by them under the Government of India's Scheme. This Cell also deals with applications for grant of Sanmanpatras and Tamrapatras.

A fund known as the Discretionary Fund has been created in 1958 for granting financial assistance to needy freedom fighters/ their relatives. This Fund is administered by a Committee of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman.

From the Discretionary Fund lump sum grants varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 are granted according to the period of imprisonment undergone by Freedom Fighters. A lump sum grant of Rs. 500 is admissible to persons who were injured in police firing whilst a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 is admissible to the legal heirs of martyrs. Since the inception of the scheme in 1958, 12,494 persons have received such lump sum grants.

Pension for life is also admissible to needy Freedom Fighters who satisfy the following conditions :—

- (1) Income from all sources less than Rs. 1,800 per annum.
- (2) Imprisonment for a period of 4 months or more.

Upto the 31st March 1975 pension at the rate of Rs. 50 per month was being granted. This was increased to Rs. 100 per month with effect from 1st April 1975. The State Government has so far sanctioned pension to 2,549 Freedom Fighters/widows of the Freedom Fighters. Since the inception of the scheme an amount of Rs. 1,87,73,480 has been utilised for this purpose upto the end of March, 1977. A provision of Rs. 19,70,000 has been made during current financial year.

Sanmanpatras are granted to Freedom Fighters in recognition of the service rendered by them. The Collectors of the Districts are authorised to issue Sanmanpatras to persons who satisfy the following definition of a Freedom Fighter :—

“ A Freedom Fighter is a person who has suffered imprisonment or detention of not less than one month or who was fined Rs. 100 or more or who died or was killed in action or in detention or was awarded capital punishment or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charge or lost his job or means of livelihood or part or whole of his property on account of his participation in the National Movement for the emancipation of India ”.

Applications from persons who had remained underground are considered for inclusion in the list of underground Freedom Fighters. The applications are scrutinised by the State Level Committee for Freedom Fighters. The Committee recommended the names of 4,500 persons for inclusion in the list of underground Freedom Fighters falling in category 6. Freedom Fighters in this category are eligible to claim educational concessions only. At present 1,250 fresh applications of Freedom Fighters who have applied for pension/financial assistance are under consideration.

The Discretionary Fund Committee has widened the scope of this Scheme by taking following important decisions in its meeting held on 2nd September 1977 :—

- (1) The conditions of age (viz. 55 years) has been removed.
- (2) Grant of life time pension at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. to the widow of the eligible freedom fighters
- (3) Grant of pension/financial assistance to persons who had undergone imprisonment as undertrial prisoners.
- (4) Grant of pension/financial assistance to persons who were externed/ interned on account of their participation in the freedom movement.
- (5) Persons released in appeal should be considered eligible for financial assistance.
- (6) Conditions of income of freedom fighter is relaxed.
- (7) Government should bear the expenditure on account of sending pension upto Rs. 100 to the freedom fighters by money order.

With effect from 15th August 1972, the Government of India have sponsored a scheme for the grant of pension amounting to Rs. 200 per month to a Freedom Fighter or his family. This scheme applies to persons who have undergone imprisonment for a minimum period of six months and whose income does not exceed Rs. 4,999 per annum. The pension of Rs. 200 per month is granted under the scheme for life. Families of deceased Freedom Fighters or martyrs are also granted pension ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month for life.

The State Government scrutinises the applications received through Collectors and forwards its recommendation to the Government of India in a statement form after approval of the Chairman, State Level Committee for Freedom Fighters and the Chief Minister. Out of the 18,785 applications received by the State Government from the Freedom Fighters 14,842 applications have been scrutinised and forwarded with the recommendations to the Government of India. The Government of India have so far sanctioned pension to about 10,400 Freedom Fighters/their dependants, in this State and have turned down the requests for pension of about 6,511 Freedom Fighters/their dependants. On behalf of the Government of India the State Government awards Tamrapatras to Freedom Fighters who have undergone a minimum imprisonment for six months. So far 7,580 Freedom Fighters have been awarded Tamrapatras. The Government of India have recently issued instructions that Tamrapatras in its present form should not be awarded to Freedom Fighters until further orders.

CHAPTER 6

THE MAHARASHTRA RAJYA SAINIK BOARD

1. MAHARASHTRA Rajya Sainik Board is the State level organisation to look after the welfare of ex-servicemen, families of serving soldiers and widows of deceased personnel numbering 3,33,664. Out of 26 districts in the State, 19 districts have Zilla Sainik Boards.

2. The Rajya Sainik Board co-ordinates the work of Zilla Sainik Boards and looks after the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, their dependents and war widows. The Board is also entrusted with the work relating to the Pre-Cadet Training Centre at AHMADNAGAR, which has been established to prepare young boys from the State for Short Service Commissions in the Army and for admission into the Navy as Artificer Apprentices. On the recommendation of THORAT Committee, one Services PREPARATORY Institute has been established at AURANGABAD with the aim of preparing young potential human material from our State for various competitive examinations in the Country especially for NDA.

3. The Rajya Sainik Board runs the following institutions and schemes for rehabilitation and welfare of ex-servicemen, their dependents, families of the servicemen and deceased service personnel :—

(a) 20 Military Hostels (18 boys and 2 girls).

(b) 31 Rest Houses.

(c) A Training-cum-Production Centre for ex-servicemen at SATARA.

(d) Training of disabled ex-servicemen at Queen Mary's Technical School, KIRKEE (PUNE).

(e) Vir Smriti to rehabilitate widows of Jawans killed in action.

4. In addition, the following measures of resettlement/assistance to ex-servicemen is also undertaken by the Rajya/Zilla Sainik Boards :—

(a) Grant of financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their co-operatives.

(b) Allotment of surplus army vehicles from Army sources to ex-servicemen.

(c) Allotment of Kiosks to disabled ex-servicemen.

(d) Technical and educational facilities in ITI's for ex-servicemen and their dependents.

(e) Liaison with Industrialists for re-employment of ex-servicemen/dependent of serving soldiers.

5. A batch of 6 ex-servicemen, consisting of 25 family members from this State, has been inducted into Great Nicobar Islands for permanent settlement, under the scheme approved by the Director General, Resettlement, Government of India on 23rd October 1977.

6. The following funds are administered by the Rajya Sainik Board :—

(a) Special Fund (MAHARASHTRA) for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

(b) Benevolent Fund.

7. Out of the above funds mentioned in para. 4 (a) and (b), financial assistance is given to the ex-servicemen and their dependents as under :—

(a) Scholarships/stipends to the ex-servicemen and their dependents.

(b) Relief grants (monthly or in lump sum).

(c) Medical treatment.

(d) Marriages of the daughters of ex-servicemen.

8. The Sainik Boards also help ex-servicemen in the following matters :—

(a) Legal assistance.

(b) Assistance for speedy settlement of pension claims.

(c) Securing employment.

(d) Helping ex-servicemen in getting agricultural land.

(e) Arranging recruitment for their children in the Armed Forces.

(f) Payment of gallantry awards and *ex-gratia* payments to the entitled personnel.

9. The provision made for the year 1978-79 in the Budget for the Rajya Sainik Board and Zilla Sainik Boards under the Major Head "288, Social Security and Welfare (e) Other programmes" is Rs. 19.09 lakhs and under the Head "288, Miscellaneous General Services (6) Awards for Gallantry—Other Charges" is Rs. 20,000 respectively.

CHAPTER 7

SERVICES PREPARATORY INSTITUTE

Introduction

1. Amongst its recommendations to overcome the shortfall in recruitment to the defence services from MAHARASHTRA, particularly in the officer cadre, the THORAT Committee, appointed by the State Government, has made a proposal to raise a Services Preparatory Institute (SPI) in each of the four revenue divisions of the State to prepare the eligible youth for grant of commissions in defence services. The State Government has accepted the recommendations of the THORAT Committee and has decided initially to establish one SPI at AURANGABAD to accommodate 120 cadets. As a result, the first SPI has started functioning at AURANGABAD since July 1977 with an initial intake of 40 cadets. Thereafter, every year 20 boys are to be admitted in the SPI until the number becomes 120 cadets. The activities of the SPI during the year 1978-79 are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Aim

2. The aim of the SPI is to develop the qualities of mind and body of the boys admitted in it to enable them to become officers in the defence services and leaders in life.

Organisation

3. *Governing Body.*—The Governing Body for the SPI, headed by it Gen SPP THORAT (Retd) Kirti Chakra, DSO, as its Chairman, consists of five other members. The Governing Body is entrusted with the running of the SPI and is answerable to the State Government.

4. *Director.*—The SPI is controlled by a Director who is to be a retired defence service officer of the rank of Colonel and above or equivalent rank from the Indian Navy/Air Force. The Director is appointed by the State Government on the recommendation of the Governing Body on a tenure basis of three years at a time. The Director works under the direction and supervision of the Governing Body.

Eligibility for admission

5 All unmarried Maharashtrian boys in the age group of 15 to 17 years, securing marks 60 per cent. and above in their annual examinations of the 7th, 8th and 9th standards are eligible for admission to the SPI, after they pass their 10th standard annual examination (New Educational Formula) creditably and are to join college in the 11th standard in Science Stream. The selection of the boys is made by the Governing Body in order of merit every year. Before admission to SPI, the boys in the merit list are required to pass their medical examination according to the standards laid down by Army medical authorities. There is no reservation for any class or community in SPI. The SPI cadets are required to join the Government College of Arts and Science AURANGABAD in 11th

standard in the science stream. The cadets admitted in the SPI are required to continue their studies upto degree level in science stream unless they join the defence services earlier.

Daily Routine

6. Boys admitted in the SPI continue their normal academic studies in Government College of Arts and Science, AURANGABAD. Outside their college hours, the boys are given special coaching to cover the syllabus prescribed for the National Defence Academy examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. A daily routine is laid down for compliance by the cadets. The daily routine includes physical training, drill lectures, organised studies and outdoor games. Nine professors from the Government College of Arts and Science AURANGABAD conduct the classes in SPI premises daily to cover all the subjects prescribed for the NDA examinations and Services Selection Board interviews. Monthly examinations are conducted in the SPI to assess the progress of each cadet. Cadets are required to appear at the competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission after every six months.

Fees and Stipends.

7. Every boy admitted in the SPI is required to pay a fee of Rs. 100 per month towards the cost of his lodging and boarding for 11 months in a year and State Government pays a refundable stipend of Rs. 1,200 per boy per year. Those cadets who are not able to join the defence services are required to refund the Government stipends. If the refund is not possible, the boys are required to join the defence service in any other capacity as a combatant. An agreement to this effect is required to be signed by the parents/guardians of the cadets. The sons of parents of low income are given concessions by Government according to the income of their parents on their admission to the SPI.

Discipline.

8. The boys in the SPI are subject to military form of discipline with proper modifications.

Permanent accommodation.

9. At present the SPI is housed in a rented accommodation belonging to CIDCO authorities. The present accommodation is sufficient only for 60 cadets upto May 1979. After that date no additional cadets can be admitted in the existing CIDCO accommodation. In view of this, a six acre piece of land has been purchased by the SPI in April 1978 from the CIDCO authorities. The work regarding construction of permanent accommodation for 120 cadets at this site is to commence by September 1978 and is to be completed by 31st March 1979.

Budget.

10. The budget provision of the SPI for the year 1977-78 under the head 288, Social Security and Welfare—(e) Other Programmes—(e) (5) Services Preparatory Institute—Demand No. 14 is Rs. 3.68 lakhs. The budget provision proposed for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 4.38 lakhs.

CHAPTER 8

CONTROLLER OF ACCOMMODATION

The Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948 is being administered by the Controller of Accommodation. The Act was initially in force for a period of two years, but the period was extended from time to time till the 31st December 1973 when it was made a permanent Act on the lines of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act passed by the Government of India. Under the Amended Act, the maximum period for which the premises can be requisitioned is ten years from the 27th December 1973 or the date of requisitioning, whichever is later. Since the commencement of the Act, requisitioning of both residential and non-residential premises was being done till June 1958 when as a matter of policy, Government stopped requisitioning of both types of premises. Subsequently, the requisitioning of non-residential premises was resumed in the year 1959 for the purpose of securing office and godown premises only for the Civil Supplies Department and thereafter in 1965 for the purpose of securing office premises for all State Government Departments, in view of the increasing demand from various Government departments. On the 16th July 1975, Government resumed the requisitioning of residential premises in the Greater Bombay with a view to eradicating the evil of "Pugree" and preventing utilisation of black money in the construction, sale and purchase of flats by unscrupulous people and for providing residential accommodation to the weaker sections of the society, Government servants etc. However the requisitioning of residential premises was discontinued again with effect from the 6th April 1977 when the then Minister for Labour, Co-operation and Accommodation made a statement on the floor of each House of the State Legislature to that effect. Likewise, by an amendment to the B. L. R. (Exemption) Rules 1948, issued on the 28th December 1976, non-residential premises with carpet area not exceeding 47 square metres have been exempted from requisitioning under section 6 of the B.L.R. Act, 1948. Thus, the Controller of Accommodation now resorts to requisitioning of non-residential premises with a carpet area exceeding 47 square metres.

2. As a result of resumption of requisitioning of non-residential premises in the year 1965 and the exemption of non-residential premises with a carpet area not exceeding 47 square metres from the provisions of section 6 of the Bombay Land Requisition Act, the landlords are required to notify vacancies of non-residential premises with a carpet area exceeding 47 square metres to the Controller of Accommodation. The premises are requisitioned only if there is a demand for it, otherwise the landlord is permitted to appropriate the vacancy according to his choice or a "No Objection Certificate" is granted, in the cases where it is sought.

3. At present there are 2,578 residential and non-residential premises under requisition in Bombay. Besides, a large number of premises have been requisitioned at District places by the Collectors.

4. The main function of the Controller of Accommodation is thus centered around requisitioning of non-residential premises having carpet area exceeding 47 square metres, for public purpose.

The other functions of the Controller of Accommodation are :—

(a) *Allotment*.—Requisitioned residential premises are allotted to transferred Government servants on the waiting list. The premises which are not acceptable to Government servants on account of high rents, are offered to the public sector undertakings. Such of the requisitioned premises which are not acceptable to transferred Government Servants are offered to other State Government servants in Bombay. The requisitioned non-residential premises are allotted to the State Government departments, public undertakings and other similar bodies.

(b) *Payment of Compensation*.—The Controller of Accommodation is required to ensure that the compensation fixed by the Compensation Officer in respect of requisitioned premises is paid by the allottees. The allottees have option to pay the compensation either directly to the landlord or to the office of the Controller of Accommodation which in turn passes it on to the landlords.

(c) *Recovery of Compensation*.—Action against the allottees who commit default in the payment of compensation is taken under the relevant provisions of the Act and arrears are recovered from them. The allottees who fail to pay the compensation, can also be evicted from the requisitioned premises under the provisions of the Act.

(d) *Repairs to requisitioned premises*.—On receipt of complaints from the allottees, enquiries are made through Inspectors to assess the extent of repairs necessary to be carried out to keep the premises in a tenable condition and the orders under section 8-A of the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948 are issued to the landlords specifying the period within which the repairs should be carried out. If the landlords fail to carry out the repairs within the stipulated time, the allottees are authorised to carry out repairs at the cost of landlords after ascertaining the reasonableness of the estimates furnished by the allottees, through the Executive Engineer, Public Works and Housing Department.

(e) *Fixation and Payment of rent in respect of surrendered flats*.—The allotment of the flats surrendered by the owner members of Buena Vista Co-operative Housing Society and Shalakhya Co-operative Housing Society is made by the G.A.D. However, the work of fixation and payment of rent to the owner members in respect of surrendered flats allotted to Government servants has been entrusted to this office. The rent of the surrendered flats in these two buildings is fixed on the basis, Government orders issued in this behalf from time to time.

Besides the surrendered flats in the two societies referred to above, the rent of the flats surrendered by the Government servants in other Co-operative Societies is also fixed and payment thereof is made to the owner members according to the Finance Department orders, in that behalf, by this office.

5. Following Budget Estimates for 1978-79 under "265, Other Administrative Services—(K) Rent Control" and "283, Housing" have been presented to the Legislature on the 21st March 1978.

(i) "265-Other Administrative Services—(K) Rent Control".

			Rs.
1. Voted	5,27,000
2. Charged	1,000

(ii) "283, Housing".

Voted	1,83,000
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CHAPTER 9

CHIEF MINISTERS' DONATIONS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES FUND

The Chief Ministers' Donations for Charitable Purposes Fund is being administered by this Department. The Chief Minister at his discretion, utilises the amount from the fund for giving donations to social, educational, cultural, charitable, or similar institutions or organisations of a public or quasi-public character in and outside the Maharashtra State or for granting relief in deserving cases of individual or widespread distress, inside or outside the State. The Donations are not given from this fund for assisting—

(i) Institutions or organisations of a purely religious or communal character or those which do not extend their benefits to persons of all castes and creeds ; or

(ii) Institutions or organisations of a purely political character, or institutions or organisations founded, controlled or sponsored by political organisations for the purposes of political propaganda.

3. All applications for monetary assistance or relief received by the Departments of the Mantralaya are forwarded to the General Administration Department. At times, in certain cases, the Chief Minister gives direct orders sanctioning relief from this fund. In other cases, the applications for financial assistance are scrutinised in the department by making necessary enquiries and orders of the Chief Minister are obtained. The entire control, management and administration of the fund vests in the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is aided and assisted in the administration of fund by the Chief Secretary to Government who is the Controlling Officer of the Fund. The fund is operated through a Personal Ledger Account in the Reserve Bank of India in the name of the Controlling Officer i.e. the Chief Secretary to the Government who is entitled to operate it. The Account of the transactions of the fund is maintained by the General Administration Department and that the expenditure for the fund is subject to audit by the Accountant General, Maharashtra, Bombay.

A provision of Rs. 5,00,000 has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for the year 1978-79.

CHAPTER 10

STATE BOARD FOR LITERATURE AND CULTURE

The scheme for the State Board for Literature and Culture is one whole scheme and has been started for the modernisation of Marathi language and literature. In furtherance of the objectives underlying the scheme, various literary activities were started by the State Board and have been continued during the Third and the Fourth Five-Year Plan periods and thereafter.

2. The progress of these literary activities during the year 1977-78 and work proposed to be done thereunder, during 1978-79 may be briefly stated as follows :—

(a) *Compilation of the Vishwakosha i.e. a general encyclopaedia of knowledge in Marathi in 20 Volumes of 1,000 pages each.*—The Board has already published its Vishwakosha specimen Volume in May, 1965, the Vishwakosha Terminology Volume (i.e. the 18th Volume) in September, 1973 and its first five volumes in July 1977. The work of Vishwakosha compilation for the remaining volumes is now at an important stage in the sense that printing of the 6th and 7th volumes has been completed. The printing of Vol. VIII is in an advanced stage. The work of finalising the press-copies of the remaining volumes is fast in progress. So far, (i.e. upto the end of April, 1978) writing work amounting to 15,743 pages has been assigned to scholars, written articles amounting to 14,401 pages have been received from them by the Vishwakosha Unit and work amounting to 11,771 pages has been actually turned into a press-copy. It is thus expected that the whole work of Vishwakosha main volumes will be completed by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan or in a couple of years, thereafter.

(b) *History of Maharashtra.*—The work of compiling the proposed five volumes (of 500 pages each) dealing with Ancient, Medieval, Maratha, Peshwa and Modern periods is progressing with the concerned scholars. The press-copies of the 1st and 4th volumes dealing respectively with the Ancient and the Maratha (part II) (i.e. Peshwa) periods are ready and will be sent to the press during the current financial year (i.e. 1978-79). Further, the 2nd volume dealing with the medieval period is expected to be ready by December, 1978.

(c) *Survey of Marathi Dialects.*—So far, nine dialects have been covered under the scheme and 'Surveys' in respect of eight of these viz. Konkani of South Kanara, Kudali, Kumbi, Cochin, Konkani of Konkon, Warli of Thana and Marathi of Kasargod, Gawadi of Goa have been actually printed and published. The 9th dialect 'Dangi' is under print. Further, the Board has also decided to bring out the Marathi translations of these nine 'studies'. This work will be continued during 1978-79.

(d) *Antarbhārati-Vishwabhārati*.—The objective here is to provide, to the Marathi reader, ready means to study other Indian and foreign languages by publishing two-way bilingual dictionaries, 'Teachers' and 'Readers' for each such language. The Board has, so far, published the Gujarati-Marathi, the Urdu-Marathi and the Kannada-Marathi dictionaries as also the Gujarati 'Teacher', Kannada 'Teacher', Bengali 'Teacher', Part I and II' and Kannada 'Reader' and the Bengali 'Reader'. The printing of Tamil 'Teacher', the Malyalam 'Teacher', Tamil-Marathi dictionary and the Marathi-Kannada dictionary has been completed. The printing of the Malyalm-Marathi dictionary and the 'Marathi-Malyalam Dictionary' is in full swing. The work on the remaining Indian and some of the foreign languages will be pursued during the last year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan period within the Board's normal and Plan Budgets.

(e) *Translation of Classics*.—Right from its inception, the Board is keen about translating classics from various languages into Marathi so that the great literary masterpieces of the world may be made available to the Marathi readers. The Board has already published the translations of 55 different classics. Further, translations of 38 more classics are under print. 45 more are ready in the form of press-copies and those of 135 more are under preparation. The Board has also prepared the lists of Sanskrit, Kannad, Telgu, Bengali and Russian classics for translation. This programme will be further pursued during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period from the Board's normal and Plan Budgets.

(f) *Books on Sciences*.—The two-fold objective of this activity is to overcome the deficiency of scientific and technological books in Marathi and also make available to the Marathi reader books on scientific and technical subjects, at a reasonable price. The Board has, so far, published over 40 books on various scientific subjects and, has, under print, books on about twenty-five other subjects. Fifty-five books are under preparation on various other subjects. This programme will be further pursued during 1978-79 from the Board's normal and Plan Budgets.

(g) *Publication aid*.—Under the terms of its appointment, the Board has to initiate and assist, amongst voluntary agencies, such publication activity as it undertakes on its own. From the inception of the Board, upto March, 1978, the Board sanctioned publication aid, amounting to a little over Rs. 34.80 lakhs, to individual scholars and research/literary institutions in the State and helped the publication of over 653 worthy books on various subjects. More and more scholars and institutions are coming forward for grants for their publication projects and hence, even to honour the existing commitments during the year 1978-79, a total provision of Rs. 6.91 lakhs is necessary and has been proposed in the Budget of 1978-79 in the normal and Plan Budgets of the Board.

(h) *Scheme for research and publication in Fine Arts* (started during 1966-67).—In consultation with its Fine Arts Committee, comprising

veteran artists-scholars, the Board has done substantial constructive work in the matter of setting up its proposed library of Art and Art Literature as also research and publication in music and musicology, dramatics, dance and other stage and visual arts. The Board has actually made a collection of about 5,000 rare and valuable books, on the various aspects of these arts, as practised, both in the East and the West. The Board has aided the valuable physico-musical research being done by the Physics Department of the Ruparel College, Bombay and the Wadia College, Poona, in respect of the various facets of Indian music, including the number and nature of 'Shrutis' in Indian music. The Board has already completed the work of translating the monumental 'Bharat Natyashastra', 'Abhinaya-Darpan', 'Sangeet Ratnakar' and most of other classics dealing with these arts, both Indian and Western. The Board has published twenty-four valuable books on the various aspects of music and dramatic and thirty-five more are under preparation. The Board has, similarly, aided the research being done by Shri Parvati Kumar, a veteran dancer in Bombay, into the origin and development of 'Bharat Natyam' dance form and the printing of the research work is now nearing completion in the Government Photocopy Press, Poona. The press-copies of the Marathi translations of poet Bihari's "Satsai", poet Hala's "Gatha Saptashatti" and poet Jaideva's "Geeta Govindam", too, are under print. The Board is shortly bringing out "Maratha Wall Paintings", by Dr. B. K. Apte, Panji (Goa) with very valuable and rare colour-plates and reprinting of Griffith's master work on "the Paintings of the Buddhist Cave Temples of Ajanta (two volumes), London 1896-97". Under the scheme, the State Board proposes to take out micro-film copies of old manuscripts (about 1,000) from the records available in the Saraswati Mahal Library at Tanjore and having a bearing on Maharashtra's rich contribution to the arts of dance, drama, music and also subjects like Ayurveda.

(i) *Compilation of a Modern Standard Marathi Dictionary* (ie. Marathi Shabdakosha).—The scheme is entrusted to the Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay, Prof. V. R. Karandikar being the General Editor for the dictionary. The dictionary unit has so far collected about 80,215 words from various dictionaries, literary works, both old and modern and also by visiting the concerned local places. The collected words are also editorially processed in order to determine their physical data i.e. their linguistic and regional origin, history of their development and their various usages etc. So far, 42,950 such words have been processed and arranged, alphabetically. The first and the Introductory Volumes, will be sent to the Press by March, 1979. The work is progressing well and will be continued during 1978-79.

(ii) *Compilation of a Companion Volume to Marathi Literature* (ie. Marathi Vangmaykosha).—The work will be a sort of an encyclopaedia of Marathi literature and is expected to be useful, as a reference book, to a reader or student of the Marathi literature. In the final form, the work is expected to be of the size of about 2,500 pages, double-demy

size, in four compact volumes—*Vols. (i) & (ii) Marathi Authors—Old and Modern, (iii) Literary works & (iv) Marathi Literature—forms, conventions, criticism, influences, etc.* Out of the total entries of 8,203 to be included in the above 4 volumes, the Board of Editors has, so far finalised 6,850 entries in the final form. The first volume containing 3,703 entries have now been printed and is ready for publication. 800 entries from the 2nd Volume and 600 entries from the 4th Volume have been completed and 100 & 150 entries are being given final touches. The press-copy of the 2nd Volume is expected to be sent to the press by March, 1979. The work on Volumes 3 and 4 has also been simultaneously started.

3. As stated above, it is proposed to continue all the existing literary activities of the State Board, during 1978-79 in their existing form, for the scheme for the Marathi Shabdakosha and the Vangmaykosha. Accordingly, the following provisions under the Major Head "278, Act and Culture-(C) Promotion of Art and Culture-(i)-State Board for Literature and Culture" have been proposed in the normal and the Plan Budget Estimates for 1978-79 for continuance of the existing activities in their existing form :—

Item	Budget Provision for 1978-79	
	Normal Rs.	Plan Rs.
1. State Board for Literature & Culture (Honorarium & Travelling allowance to the Chairman, travelling allowance bills of the Members & Honorarium to Vishwakosha Visiting Editors).	2,42,500	...
2. Provision for the establishment in the Board's Administrative Office, Bombay, the Vishwakosha Unit, Wai and Translation Unit, Poona and other office expenditure.	6,43,500	28,000
3. All the existing literary activities of the State Board.	6,45,000	3,55,000
4. Grants-in-aid for publication (including Marathi Shabdakosha and Vangmaykosha Schemes).	5,49,000	1,42,000
5. Additional grant for printing of Vishwakosh Volumes.	16,70,000	...
Total Non-Plan & Plan Budget Estimate for 1978-79	37,50,000	5,25,000
GRAND TOTAL	42,75,000	

4. In addition to the above activities, Government proposes with effect from 1978-79, to start a scheme for payment of incentive grants to new authors for publication of their books. It is well-known that, in our conditions, publication of books is an expensive business which is particularly so, for new authors, in the absence of any funds. It is to meet this difficulty of the new authors that the new scheme is contemplated by Government. A total provision of Rs. 5.25 lakhs has been proposed for the current year's budget on account of this scheme, by way of a Section I New-Item.

CHAPTER 11 URDU ACADEMY

The Maharashtra State Urdu Academy was established in 1975 with a view to helping literary talent in this language and encouraging through it an exchange of creative ideas between Urdu and Marathi writers and poets so as to bring about greater national integration. The tenure of the Board of Urdu Academy expired on 16th April 1978 and a new Board was appointed with Dr. Rafiq Zakaria as its Chairman.

The Academy has continued the work of translating of standard Marathi books into Urdu. Four books were selected by a sub-Committee of the Academy. Translation of two of them is ready and the work of their publication is to be undertaken this year.

The Academy this year assisted Urdu writers in getting their manuscripts published. It also helped Urdu Libraries by providing books of good standard to them. The Academy, in order to promote the language among the youth provides financial aid to college students' societies.

The scheme of award on published works in the fields of prose, poetry, children's literature and journalism is being pursued.

The Academy proposes to undertake the following activities during 1978-79 :—

(1) To initiate publication activity—

(a) a journal.

(b) translations from Marathi to Urdu.

(c) monographs.

(d) anthologies.

(e) biographies.

(2) Research work like Urdu in Maharashtra and Influence of Urdu on Marathi and *vice versa*.

(3) To organise and hold drama competitions.

(4) Compilation of (i) Urdu Marathi; and (ii) Marathi Urdu Self Teachers.

(5) To encourage activity of conducting Urdu classes.

(6) To hold seminars, symposia and literary meetings.

(7) Publication of standard research monographs presented for doctorate degree.

(8) Editing and re-editing material related to the history of Maharashtra and its people as well as rare classes.

(9) Regional centres and a Sub-Centre in Bombay with libraries and/or reading rooms.

The provision made in the current year's budget under the head "278-Art and Culture-Scheme in the five year plan—State Plan Schemes (iii) Establishment of Urdu Academy" is Rs. 1,50,000 (Plan) and Rs. 23,000 (non plan). The provision proposed for the year is, however, Rs. 20,00,000 as declared by the Chief Minister on Maharashtra Day.

CHAPTER 12

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, NEW DELHI

The Special Commissioner is in overall control of the following three units :—

(a) *Special Commissioner's office.*—The main functions of this office consist of—

(1) Pursuing urgent and important cases pending with the Government of India, Ministries and Departments :

(2) Sending to Government information regarding various schemes, scholarships etc. announced by the Government of India.

(3) Keeping close liaison between the Central and State Governments generally. The office also maintains liaison with Members of Parliament from Maharashtra in order to keep them posted with the details of State Government schemes and plans and the replies received from the Central Government.

(b) *Maharashtra Information Centre.*—This is a publicity wings of the Government of Maharashtra in New Delhi. This Unit arranges cultural programmes and through press releases, depicts the culture of Maharashtra in the Northern Region. This Unit also keeps up-to-date information regarding schemes of the Government of Maharashtra and arranges adequate publicity for them. This Unit also arranges tours of journalists and Members of Parliament to Maharashtra to acquaint them of the progress made by the State. A well-equipped library is also run by the Centre. The Unit watches newspapers and periodicals published in the Capital for news of importance to Maharashtra.

(c) *Maharashtra Sadan.*—This is a State Guest House meant for Ministers and Officials visiting Delhi for Government work. This unit is run jointly with Public Works Department.

CHAPTER 13

URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT, 1976

In Maharashtra State the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is in force with effect from 17th February 1976 in nine urban agglomerations viz. Greater Bombay, Thane, Ulhasnagar, Pune, Nashik, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur and Nagpur.

14th September 1976 was the last date for submitting statements declaring excess land. 62,463 statements have been filed by this date. Preliminary scrutiny of these statements is over and the work of acquisition is in progress.

The excess vacant land in all the agglomerations together has been estimated approximately at 52861.87 Hectares. Out of this nearly 32,946.13 Hectares comprise Agriculture lands. The rest i.e. approximately 19,915.74 is vacant land that can be acquired under this Act. Government is considering whether the agricultural lands which will not be required for urbanisation for next 5 years should be exempted. So far, 113.42 hectares of vacant land as per details below has been vested in State Government.

Agglomeration. Name of the Urban	Land acquired (in Hectares)
1. Pune	... 25.00
2. Nashik	... 00.26
3. Solapur	... 00.16
4. Nagpur.	... 88.00

113.42

Out of the land vested at Nagpur, 22.24 hectares has been utilised for rehabilitation of the Koradi Project affected persons. 10 hectares of land in Pune has been allotted to the National Institute of Bank Management for setting up their institute. In respect of the land at Nashik and Solapur proposals for utilisation are awaited from the respective Competent Authorities. The acquisition proceedings in respect of 1600 hectares have come to a mature stage.

Nearly 15,000 applications for grant of exemption under section 20 of the Act have been received. Government has taken various policy decisions to grant exemption in public interest. The decisions in short are :—

(i) Exemption to agricultural lands which are not required for urbanisation in the next 5 years. This is yet under consideration.

(ii) Industrial units are allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling limits for their *bonafide* needs based on their expansion programme for the next 15 years. Matter of course exemptions is allowed to the following extent :—

Bombay Urban Agglomeration : upto $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
Pune Urban Agglomeration : upto 1 acre.
Other Urban Agglomeration : upto 2 acres.

(iii) Land in excess of the ceiling limit in respect of which a *bonafide* agreement for sale has been entered into by a Registered or Proposed Co-operative Housing Society with the excess land holder prior to 28th January 1976 and there is sufficient proof of payment but no conveyance has taken place, has been exempted for enabling the holder to transfer it to the Co-operative Housing Society so that the society can do construction on it. So far vacant land admeasuring about 104 hectares has been exempted under this category.

(iv) Vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit is exempted if the land holder agrees to construct thereon houses for Weaker Sections of the Society as per the Scheme which has been notified by the State Government on 2nd October 1977. The Scheme mainly lays down specification of tenements, time limit for their construction and prescribes a ceiling on the selling price of the lowest type of tenement.

(v) Where the party has taken steps before the commencement of the Act or where the Oil Companies or the FCI has recommended construction of petrol pumps or godowns, exemption is given if the party agrees to pay the difference between the market price of the surplus vacant land and the amount payable under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 for such land.

(vi) Exemption is given if the lands are not required and if no viable plots can be carved out.

(vii) Exemption is given to the land which is required to be kept open as per municipal regulations and other statutory regulations.

(viii) If a person holds land within the ceiling limit and desires to do construction on it, the Municipal Authorities have been asked to give permission after obtaining an affidavit from the holder that the land held by him is within the ceiling limit.

(ix) Even if a person holds vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit and desires to do construction on the portion of the land which is within the ceiling limit, the Competent Authority has been asked to carve out the portion of the land which is within the ceiling limit and construction on this portion is permitted.

(x) Construction is permitted even if a person has got commencement certificate after Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 came into effect, provided the construction work has already been started and brought upto plinth level by 4th September 1976.

The following table shows the details of exemption granted so far and various categories :—

Section 23 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act contains provisions for the disposal of the surplus land acquired by the State Government. The Government of India has also issued guide lines in this regard.

Having regard to these detailed policy laying down the terms and conditions, mode of allotment etc. will be finalised shortly.

A provision of Rs. 31.77 lakhs was made for the year 1977-78 to meet the expenditure on staff. A provision of Rs. 33.58 lakhs is proposed for the ensuing year 1978-79. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 50 lakh for payment of compensation in cash and Rs. 16.50 lakhs for payment in the share of bonds was provided in the year 1977-78. The same provision has been repeated for the year 1978-79.

CHAPTER 14

SURPLUS CADRE CELL

The scheme for the absorption of persons rendered Surplus due to discontinuance of non-plan schemes formulated under Government Resolution, General Administration Department, No. SCC. 1075/X, dated the 26th September 1975 continued during the year 1977-78. So far 1,166 employees of Class III and Class IV cadres who were retrenched from such schemes were given alternative employment by the Surplus Cadre Cell. A few employees who could not be provided alternative employment in suitable posts were given terminal benefits at the end of one year.

CHAPTER 15

SQUARE MEAL CANTEEN AND MANTRALAYA, CANTEEN

Snacks, tea and catering service in the Mantralaya was managed by private contractors from 1955 to 1957 and then after by Co-operative Society till 1958. However, both these agencies were proved to be unuseful and as such this scheme was started in January 1959 on Government level. This Canteen is run on 'No profit No loss' basis as a non-commercial welfare activity of Government. Total 158 Government servants are employed under this scheme. There is a main canteen in Mantralaya building, additional canteen on 5th floor of the new Administrative Building, 4 tray service centres for Ministers/Secretaries/Other Class I Officers and 24 trolley units at service of the employees and public visiting the Mantralaya. Avaragely 6,000 persons take the benefit of this scheme daily.

Salaries of the employees of the canteen are treated as subsidy from Government and all other operative expenditure is met from the sale proceeds. *Pro forma* accounts are maintained and the scheme has shown profit during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, as against continuous losses during all the preceding years.

Figures of expenditure and Receipts of the past years are as follows :—

	(figures in thousands)		
	Years		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Actual total expenditure	14,01	17,43	13,73 *
Receipt (Sale proceeds)	10,76	12,08	11,41 *

* Decrease in the figures of expenditure and Receipts, due to non-working period of two months of strike of the employees.

Square Meal Canteen

This is a non-commercial welfare service rendered by the Government with a view to provide fairly balanced Square Meal (lunch) at the cheapest

possible rate mainly to the low paid Government servants. At present more than 1,200 persons are taking the advantage of this facility at the rate of 80 paise only. Salaries of the employees of the canteen and few other overhead charges are treated as subsidy from Government and other operative expenses are accommodated within the sale proceeds of the foods. This is also treated as demonstrative centre of nutritive.

Figures of expenditure, Receipts for food for the last three years are as follows :—

		(figures in thousands)		
		Years		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Actual total expenditure	...	5,56	578	4,82 *
Receipts (Sales proceeds)	... ..	2,84	2,80	2,12 *

* Decrease in the figures of expenditure and Receipts due to non-working period of 2 months of strike of the employees.

CHAPTER 16

CITIZENS DEFENCE COMMITTEE, MAHARASHTRA

The Citizens' Defence Committee (Maharashtra) was first constituted by the then Chief Minister in 1962 i.e. at the time of Chinese aggression. The Committee was reconstituted at the time of Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 and at the time of Indo-Pak was of 1971.

The Citizens' Defence Committee is an instrument of popular mobilisation for National Defence during the wars. Besides providing a useful platform for organising all sections of population for the defence work, the Citizens' Defence Committee has also continued its work making people realise the importance of Defence preparedness. The Committee collected the National Defence Fund to the tune of Rs. 15 crores and also good quantity of gold during these 15 years. Besides always swinging into action first at the times of emergencies, it has made available to active and retired Defence Personnel all kinds of amenities and other facilities during and after the actual conflicts. The Citizens' Defence Committee has helped in various ways the Civil Defence Organisation which is now functioning in full swing.

In 1965, the Citizens' Defence Committee started collecting the Jawans' Welfare Fund for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen and serving soldiers of this State. The collection continued in 1971 also. The fund so collected has been constituted into a Trust viz. Jawans' Welfare Trust (Maharashtra). The total corpus is now about 1 crore. The annual income of the Trust may be extended to about Rs. 10 lakhs. This is being utilised on different schemes of Welfare, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen such as Education of children and dependents of deceased soldiers in 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars and also of ex-servicemen, Para-plegic Homes, Hostels, Self-employment Schemes etc.

Every month about 80 Money Orders are being sent to the NOK's of deceased soldiers. In addition about 250 ex-servicemen and their dependents are being given training in different Industrial Training Institutes in the State and these payments to Industrial Training Institutes are being made by this office.

During 1976-77 and 1977-78 Business Orientation Training to 46 ex-servicemen and 36 ex-servicemen respectively, has been given. A cooperative Society consisting of 50 ex-servicemen has been given financial aid to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 for the construction of Powerloom Shed.

Financial aid to the School-going children of Ex-servicemen for purchasing School Uniforms, Books and Note Books etc. has been given. During the 1977-78 the Business Orientation Training has been given to all the Secretaries, Welfare Organisers, Sr. Clerks and Clerks of Zilla Sainik Boards and Rajya Sainik Board.

The Schemes of educational scholarship will be continued . About 125 will be the beneficiaries every month. The education in Industrial Training Institutes to about 300 ex-servicemen and their dependents will continue. The financial aid for school-going children of ex-servicemen will be given after considering financial position of such persons.

Koyna Earthquake Rehabilitation Fund Committee was constituted by the then Chief Minister and the work of this Committee has been entrusted to the Citizens' Defence Committee. The total collection of Koyna Earthquake Rehabilitation Fund is Rs. 2,35,00,000. This has also been converted into a Trust and the yearly income from the investment of this fund is to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. This fund is being utilised for the repayment of loan of about 38000 earthquake sufferers of Category-I to whom Rs. 550 has been sanctioned by Government in each case, in addition to Rs. 950 as subsidy. The repayment is being made on the basis of demand statements sent by Government to the Committee office. This payment will continue to be made for 5 years more.

CHAPTER 17

MAHARASHTRA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The following functions are entrusted to the State Public Service Commission under Article 320 of the Constitution of India :—

1. To conduct examinations for appointment to the service of the State, except the subordinate services.

2. To advise the State Government on—

(a) matters relating to methods of recruitment to various services ;

(b) principles to be followed in judging the suitability of candidates for appointments to the aforesaid services and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another ;

(c) disciplinary matters affecting Government servants ;

(d) claims for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred by Government servants while defending legal proceedings instituted against them for acts done or purporting to be done in the execution of their duty ;

(e) claims for award of injury/family pensions to Government servants.

In addition, in the State of Maharashtra, the Commission deals with the following matters :—

(1) Under section 80-B of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act the Commission advises the Corporation regarding appointment to posts carrying minimum monthly salary of Rs. 400 and more. It also advises the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking regarding appointment to posts carrying a minimum monthly salary of Rs. 500 and more.

(2) The Commission holds departmental and language examinations for Government servants and advises Government on matters pertaining to such examinations.

(3) It makes arrangements for holding of the examinations of the Union Public Service Commission and the subordinate Services Commission of the Government of India at the Bombay Centre.

For the year 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 16,02,000 (Charged) and Rs. 60,000 (Voted) was made in the Budget under the Head "251-Public Service Commission". A provision of Rs. 17,04,000 (Charged) and Rs. 68,000 (Voted) is proposed in the budget estimates for the year 1978-79.

CHAPTER 18

STATE ELECTION BOARD, AURANGABAD

Government set up State Selection Board under the Maharashtra Public Service "Subordinate Selection Board" Act, 1973. The Board started functioning with effect from 15th November 1976. The Board's sphere of activities includes recruitment by nomination or promotion to technical or non-technical post in the subordinate services of Government, Zilla Parishads and Municipal Councils. The Board had headquarters at Aurangabad. For the year 1978-79, the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs, has been made in the budget under Budget head "252, Secretariat—General Services, the other offices, State Selection Boards".

CHAPTER 19

SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRIES

There are three posts of Special Officers for Departmental Enquiries for conducting departmental enquiries against gazetted officers—one for officers in the Bombay and Pune Divisions, one for officers in the Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions, and one for the personnel belonging to the Home Department and the Revenue and Forests Department.

During the period from 1st April 1977 to 28th February 1978, the S.Os. for D.E.s completed 204 departmental enquiries.

The budget provision for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 1,90,000.

CHAPTER 20

LOKAYUKTA AND UPA-LOKAYUKTA

The Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta were appointed on the 25th October 1972 and 1st October 1973 respectively for the purpose of investigating complaints of the general public against the Ministers, Government officers and staff, Presidents and other Office bearers of Zilla Parishads and Municipal Councils etc. The term of the first Lokayukta Shri S. P. Kotwal, expired on 24th October 1977 and Shri A. R. Shimpi, took over as Lokayukta on 2nd January 1978. The question of amending Maharashtra Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Act, 1971, in the light of the recommendations made by the Lokayukta is under consideration of Government and it is proposed to amend the Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Act, 1971, suitably after the proposed Lokpal Act is enacted by the Parliament. The yearwise break-up of the complaints received and disposed of by the Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta is as follows :—

Year	Previous Balance	Receipts	Disposal	Balance
1972-73	—	903	594	309
1973-74	309	764	744	329
1974-75	329	982	776	535
1975-76	535	1269	1087	717
1976-77	717	1433	915	1235

CHAPTER 21

BACKWARD CLASS CELL

In pursuance to the recommendation made by the High Level Employment Committee for Backward Class employment, a Cell consisting of one Under Secretary and one Assistant was set up in the General Administration Department, to act as watch-dog for implementation of the various Government Orders relating to recruitment of Backward Class candidates in various services under Government. The Cell started functioning in June, 1974.

2. Since its inception in 1974, the Cell has undertaken on the spot study of 320 offices of Heads of Departments/Offices of all Divisional and District headquarters in the state and gave suitable guidance to the appointing authorities in regard to the implementation of the orders issued by Government from time to time. 65 of these studies made in the year, 1977-78.

3. Since there is still considerable backlog, particularly of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Denotified Tribes/Nomadic Tribes, the Cell has been strengthened with effect from 12th October 1977 and now comprises one Deputy Secretary, Two Under Secretaries, Section Officer, superintendent and other staff. The strengthened Cell is now making an all out effort to ensure implementation of various Government orders with regard to Backward Class recruitment and promotion and ensure that the backlog is cleared as early as possible.

CHAPTER 22

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

Administrative Staff College organises career-oriented "in-service" training programmes for gazetted officers and non-gazetted staff of the State Government. These programmes fall under the following categories :—

- (i) Foundational courses for officers directly recruited to Class I and II posts in various departments of the State Government.
- (ii) Executive Development programmes for Class I and II officers who have put in more than three years service.
- (iii) Supervisory Development programme for officers who are working in supervisory capacities in various Government offices.
- (iv) Special Programme for Senior Officers in Management Techniques such as PERT/CPM, Work Study, Manpower-planning, Project-planning, Monitoring, Behavioural Science Techniques, Performance Appraisal, Management Information System etc.
- (v) Departmental Programmes for officers of a particular Department.
- (vi) Foundational Programmes for I.A.S. Officers allotted to Maharashtra State.
- (vii) Training Programmes for Stenographers.

In addition to the above regular programmes at Bombay, the Administrative Staff College organises Week-End programmes and sometimes long duration training programmes at some of the district places.

2. During the year 1977-78, the College organised 54 training programmes. Out of these 54 programmes, 34 programmes were organised in Bombay and remaining 20 were organised in district places like Aurangabad, Nagpur, Pune, Kolhapur etc. During these programmes, training was imparted to 1201 officers. Though a budget provision of Rs. 12.18 lakhs was made in the year 1977-78, due to general cut in the provision and surrenders made because of the reduction in the number of programmes on account of depletion of the faculty and strike of Government Servants, the net provision for that year, as thus reduced amounted to Rs. 5,21,500 only. The

year as the College expects to expand its training activities with the proposed development of its faculty, a budget provision of Rs. 9.92 lakhs has been proposed under "265-Other Administrative Services".

3. The College has paid special attention to the development of the library. The Library has now 12,315 books out of which 364 books were added in the year 1977-78.

CHAPTER 23
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INFORMATION AND
PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Directorate General of Information and Public Relations functions as a link between the Government and people and keeps the public informed about Government's schemes and developmental activities through various media of publicity such as Film Publicity Mobile Publicity Van Scheme, exhibitions, publications, etc.

Film Production Programme.—The production of the following documentary films has been completed during the year 1977-78.

- (1) Adiwasi Bhoomiputra.
- (2) Pragatichi Watchal.
- (3) Jal Pradushan.
- (4) Prenal Glori.
- (5) Wheat Pilot Project.
- (6) Forts Climbing Competition.
- (7) Gavo Gavi Udyog.
- (8) Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (4 reeler).
- (9) Wilakha (6 reeler).
- (10) ITI and Vocational Guidance.
- (11) Maharashtra Kruthi Kranti Ki Aur.
- (12) Jayakwadi Project.
- (13) Kukadi Project.

In addition to the production of the above documentary films, the following monthly newsreels in Marathi and Hindi have also been produced and released during the period under reference.

Maharashtra news reel Nos. 301 to 310.

The following films are still under production :—

- (1) Bhima Project.
- (2) Family Welfare.
- (3) Sant Gadge Maharaj.
- (4) Council Hall.
- (5) Sant Das Ganu Maharaj.
- (6) Feeding Programme and Nutrition.
- (7) Traffic on Highways.
- (8) Utilisation of Irrigation Water.
- (9) Swimming Competition.
- (10) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. (It is a feature film and being produced in two languages i.e. Hindi and English. The film is likely to be completed during the current year).

Mobile Publicity Van Scheme.—The Mobile Publicity Van units in 22 Zilla Parishads have now been transferred to Directorate of Information and Public Relations.

Exhibitions.—During the year 1977-78 the Exhibitions Unit participated in various major, and minor exhibitions organised in India at national or international levels. The Exhibitions Unit also participated in the different exhibitions organised by the State Government and other private or semi-Government agencies. Besides the major exhibitions, the unit organised a number of small exhibitions at regional and district levels.

During the year under review the Exhibition Unit organised exhibitions at the National level as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of the Exhibition	Sanctioned Expenditure. Rs.
1.	Agri-Expo-77, New Delhi, (Government had sanctioned special budget.)	12,00,000
2.	Udyog Pradarshini, Cross Maidan, Bombay.	94,500
3.	Industrial Exhibition at Pune ...	81,800
4.	District and Regional level exhibitions. (Jalgaon, Nashik, Beed and Solapur).	1,700
	Scheme of District exhibition sets.	1,74,700
	Grant allocated for decoration of Parliament house.	40,000
		15,92,700

Special Numbers of Lok Rajya.

The following Special Numbers of the fortnightly "Lok Rajya" were brought out during the year 1977-78 :—

February 1, 1977	... Republic Day Number.
May 1, 1977	... May-day Special Number.
July 1, 1977	... Sant Gadge Maharaj Number.
August 16, 1977	... Independence Day Number.
December 1, 1977	... Wild Life issue.
December 16, 1977	... Iqbal Birth Centenary Special Number.

It is proposed to bring out the following Special Numbers during 1978-79 :—

April 1, 1978	... Election and Maharashtra Ministry Number.
May 1, 1978	... Maharashtra Day Special Number.
August 15, 1978	... Independence Day Special Number.

Teleprinter Lines.—The Directorate General has hired the following teleprinter lines in Devnagiri.

(1) Bombay-Pune, (2) Bombay-Nashik, (3) Bombay-Nagpur, (4) Bombay-Aurangabad, (5) Pune-Kolhapur, (6) Pune-Solapur, (7) Nagpur-Amravati, (8) Nagpur-Akola, (9) Aurangabad-Nanded, (10) Kolhapur-Sangli, (11) Kolhapur-Ratnagiri, and (12) Bombay-Panaji.

A telex connection and additional Bombay-Nagpur Teleprinter Line in English have also been hired.

1977-78

(I) Installation of Teleprinter Lines in the following districts during 1977-78.

- (1) Nagpur-Wardha.
- (2) Nagpur-Chandrapur.
- (3) Nagpur-Yavatmal.
- (4) Nagpur-Buldana.
- (5) Nagpur-Bhandara.
- (6) Kolhapur-Satara.
- (7) Nashik-Jalgaon.
- (8) Aurangabad-Beed.
- (9) Pune-Nagar.

All these lines are already hired from Post and Telegraph Department and will start functioning from May 1978.

(II) Installation of Teleprinter Lines in the following districts during 1978-79.

- (1) Pune-Alibag.
- (2) Aurangabad-Osmanabad.
- (3) Nashik-Dhule.
- (4) Aurangabad-Parbhani.

All these Teleprinter lines will be hired from Post and Telegraph Department during 1978-79.

**SCHEMES AND PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH FIVE
YEAR PLAN**

(1) *Film Publicity*.—The following projects have been included in the film publicity programmes under the Plan Schemes :—

	Rs.
1977-78	
(1) Production with 30 & 42 copies in 35 mm. & 16 mm. respectively of 1 B & W documentary-on plan activities.	50,000
(2) Production with 30 & 42 copies in 35 mm. and 16 mm respectively of one colour documentary on plan activities.	1,00,000
(3) Production with 30 & 42 copies in 35 mm. and 16 mm. respectively of one colour documentary on Forest activities.	1,00,000
(4) Purchase of synch-sound equipment alongwith its necessary accessories.	70,000
(5) Purchase of Tape-recorders alongwith their necessary accessories.	4,000
(6) Purchase of 3 projectors alongwith their necessary accessories.	3,60,000
Total ...	<u>3,60,000</u>

1978-79

	Rs.
(1) Production of one B & W documentary film including the cost of 35 mm. & 16 mm. prints, etc.	60,000
(2) Production of one colour documentary film including the cost of 35 mm. and 16 mm. prints, etc.	1,00,000
(3) Purchase of Sound-recorder for recording commentary and sound effect. Sound recording equipment for commentary and sound effects recording to be installed in the Mantralaya Preview Theatre. (At present we are required to incur considerable expenditure on hire charges of such equipments and recordings fall for documentaries and news-reels.)	80,000
(4) Purchase of six 16 mm. RCA Photophone or Keltron Projectors for replacement on Mobile Publicity Van Scheme.	72,000
(5) Purchase of two Portable 35 mm. Projectors alongwith tripod stand and all other necessary accessories etc.	48,000

Total : 3,60,000

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINER OF BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Since July 1974, the office of the Examiner of Books and Publications is a part and parcel of the Directorate of Information and Public Relations, Bombay. The main function of this office is to administer the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Rules made thereunder. The Press Act seeks to regulate printing presses and newspapers, preserve copies of books and newspapers and register such books and newspapers.

Accordingly, under the Press and Registration of Books Act and the Rules the office of the Examiner of Books and Publications receives all language books, magazines and newspapers printed in the State. It then scrutinizes them and reports from them press matter viz. public complaints, and noteworthy objectionable writings to Government for information and necessary action.

The total number of newspapers received in this office in 1977 and their periodicitywise break-up is approximately as follows :—

Total No. of Newspapers—2,337

Dailies	...	...	...	159
Bi-Weeklies	...	...	...	26
Weeklies	...	...	...	554
Fortnightlies	...	...	...	141
Monthlies	...	...	...	877
Bi-Monthlies	...	...	...	85
Quarterlies	...	...	...	306
Six-Monthlies	...	...	...	31
Annuals	...	...	...	158
				<hr/>
				2,337

The total number and languagewise break-up of the books received in this office in approximately as follows :—

Total No. of books received—1,738

No. of Marathi books	...	...	1019
No. of English books	...	...	543
No. of Gujarati books	...	...	55
No. of Hindi books	...	...	52
No. of Sindhi books	...	...	58
No. of Urdu books	...	...	11
			<hr/>
			1738

The above figures give the idea of proximate receipt of 1978 which the experience has shown is increasing apace every year.

The office also renders press clipping service regarding current political affairs, editorial views thereon and also public complaints and demands to various Mantralaya Departments, Ministers and other authorities. It also sends clippings of historical and research articles to the Director of Archives and of drugs to the Director of Drugs Control Administration, and full issues of technical and other subject magazines to the departments concerned. It also sends literary and fiction magazines to Jawans.

The office prepares and publishes the following publications for sale :—

- (1) Quarterly catalogue of books printed in the State,
- (2) Annual list of newspapers and periodicals printed in the State,

The Quarterly catalogues of books for the year 1976 and for 1st quarter of 1977 are now ready for sale. In 1978 catalogues for the remaining 3 quarters are proposed to be put on sale. Similarly, the annual list of newspapers published in the State for the year 1977 has been prepared and in the stage of printing. This statement contains detailed information of all the periodicals in the State and also the statistical data regarding their number, language, periodicity etc. and as such is of immense use to research scholars and students of Journalism.

As has been stated above the office of the Examiner of Books and Publications functions as part and parcel of the Directorate of Information and Public Relations. It supplies all the information and data regarding the Press and publications such as tone, circulation status, influence, political leanings, standard of journalism, regularity etc. to State and Union Government on demand or otherwise. It thus serves as an authentic source of information and data relating to press. This information is essential for Government in formulating its press policies especially the policy in regard to the grant of Government Advertisements.

This office also supplies the annual statement of Births and Deaths of periodicals in the State every year to the Registrar of Newspapers, New Delhi and maintains liasion with him. The last such statement supplied to the Press Registrar is for the year 1977.

Another special feature of activity of this office is that of processing the declarations filed under Section 5(2) by printers and publishers and examining their validity under Section 6 of the P.R.B. Act. In this fashion it keeps liasion with the Direct Magistrate's in regard to district level publications and Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in regard to the Bombay city publications.

Thus the office of the Examiner of Books and Publications, Maharashtra State, Bombay is the official source of information on the press to the Government and an administrator of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Rules made thereunder on behalf of Government.

A total provision of Rs. 5,83,220 is proposed for 1978-79 under the Budget Major Head, Demand No. 13—285-Information and Publicity K-3 for all the abovementioned activities of the office which are of non-plan category.

CHAPTER 24

DIRECTORATE OF RURAL BROADCASTING

The Directorate of Rural Broadcasting is mainly concerned with the two important audio-visual media of mass communication, the Radio and T. V. The following activities and plan schemes are being implemented by the Directorate.:-

1. Manufacture of Community Radio Sets and their supply to the villages through the District Information Officers for implementing Community Radio Scheme.
2. Procurement, installation and subsequent maintenance and repairs of the Community T. V. Sets for implementing Community T. V. Scheme.
3. Maintenance and repair facilities to Audio-Visual-Equipment and P.A. systems including 16 mm. Cine Projectors, Petrol Engine, Generators, Tape-records belonging to Government Departments, Zilla Parishads, Municipalities,, Government aided Schools, Hospitals etc.
4. Maintenance of Education T. V. Sets installed in Schools under Educational Technology Project of the Education and Youth Services Department.

The first Two schemes are District Level Plan Scheme, targets and financial outlay for which are approved by District Planning and Development Councils whereas the other two are implemented as Non-Plan activities.

(A) Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan

I. Community and Group Listening Schemes including manufacture of Radio Sets Departmentally.—By the end of March 1976, a net work of over 34,000 Community and Group listening radio sets working in the field covered nearly 83 per cent of the villages and over 87 per cent population of the State.

The Directorate of Rural Broadcasting provided an 'at the door' service in respect of installation and maintenance of radio sets. Peoples participation was ensured through payment of installation and maintenance contribution by the beneficiaries.

With a view to effecting economy in the expenditure, Community Radio Scheme was modified in March 1976 under which radio sets installed in the field were handed over to the respective villages/schools and they were entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining them and keeping them in working order. The district level maintenance organisation of the Rural Broadcasting Directorate was then disbanded. However, for such of the

villages/schools which would require technical facilities, technical staff is made available from the offices of the District Information Officers in all the districts in the State. The repair and maintenance facility can be availed of by the parties on payment of an advance of Rs. 100 per set.

Villages/Schools desirous of having radio sets for Community Listening or Group Listening can obtain them from Rural Broadcasting Directorate at a concessional rate of Rs. 150 through the District Information Offices.

For the benefit of Adivasis in the State, the scheme of providing Community Listening Radio Sets free of charge continues to be operated even now. In addition, Government would be giving a maintenance grant of Rs. 100 per set per year for the maintenance of these sets. Nearly 6400 villages covered by the State's Tribal Sub-Plan will now be able to derive the benefit of this free scheme as against only 2800 villages originally covered by scheduled areas envisaged under Government of India's earlier scheme.

Plan Scheme : Targets & Financial outlays for this Plan Programme during the years 1977-78 & 1978-79 are given below :—

Community Radio Sets—Outlay and targets :—

	1977-78	1978-79
Physical targets	...1580 Radio Sets	1238 Radio Sets.
Outlay	...3.27 lakhs (including provision for Tribal Sub-Plan) Revised.	Rs. 3.36 lakhs (including provision for Tribal Sub-Plan).

Radio sets required for the Community Radio Scheme would continue to be manufactured departmentally in the Manufacturing Division of the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting, set up about 12 years ago. During the period 12 years ending 31st March 1978 25,974 Radio sets have been manufactured by this Directorate. On special requests from other State Governments and the Government of India 4497 radio sets have been supplied to them for their use.

Community Television Scheme.—With the advent of television in Bombay in 1972 and in Pune 1973, the Government started the scheme of installing Community TV sets for the benefit of the rural and urban population in the service areas of these TV centres. More than 700 TV sets are now installed in and around Bombay and Pune. The Scheme envisages installation of 1000 Community TV sets by the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan.

With a view to ensuring people's participation in the project, the TV sets are installed on a payment of installation contribution of Rs. 750 per set and a recurring maintenance contribution of Rs. 200 per annum per set by the beneficiaries. However TV sets installed in Tribal Sub Plan areas

would be free. An 'at the door' service of installation and maintenance of Community TV sets is provided for the technical staff of the Rural Broadcasting Directorate from its regional workshops at Bombay/Pune. In addition to the State's own programme of procuring Community TV sets, Government of India have supplied free of charge 235 TV sets so far.

Target and Financial outlays for this Plan Programme for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given below :—

Community TV Scheme-Outlay and target

	1977-78	1978-79
Physical target ...	Installation 60 TV sets	113 TV sets.
Outlay ...	Rs. 4186 lakhs (including provision of Tribal Sub-Plan) Revised.	Rs. 7.24 lakhs (including provision of Tribal Sub-Plan).

(B) *Other Activities* :—

(iii) *16 mm. projector maintenance and repairs scheme.*—Repairs and maintenance of 16 mm. Cine Sound Projectors, Petrol Engine, Generators and other Audio-Visual Equipments belonging to the Government and Government aided institutions and bodies like schools, hospitals, Zilla Parishads etc. are carried out under this scheme on a contributory basis. Workshops are located at Bombay, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur. The Directorate envisages extending such facilities for the repairs to other electronic and electro-mechanical equipments belonging to the various other Government and Semi-Government institutions.

(iv) *Maintenance of Educational TV sets.*—Government have recently authorised the Directorate to undertake maintenance and repairs of T.V. sets installed in schools under Educational Technology Project of the Education and Youth Services Department. The quantum of contribution has been fixed at Rs. 200 per set per annum. There are nearly 750 schools which have T.V. sets under this project. For the aforesaid non plan activities of the Directorate an outlay of Rs. 21.42 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1978-79.

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