



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**OUTLINE
OF
ACTIVITIES
1963-64 AND 1964-65**



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ACTIVITIES**

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1964

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HOME DEPARTMENT

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Police Department are prevention and detection of Crime and preservation of Law and Order. The Police Organisation comprises several units, each unit being charged with specific functions assigned to it. The C. I. D. devotes sustained attention to the collection, Collation and dissemination of information relating to Crime and criminals, political, communal, industrial and similar other developments and the Finger Prints Bureau, Handwriting, Photographic and *Modus Operandi* Bureaux, which form part of the C.I.D. render active assistance in the detection and investigation of Crime. The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition and Intelligence Bureau concentrates on the work of eradication of the evil of corruption and bribery and effective implementation of the Prohibition policy of Government. The Motor Transport and Wireless Organisations provide for quick mobility and intercommunication. The Training Institutions ensure proper training of the Force, the State Reserve Police provides the armed force for dealing with serious or large-scale disorders and other emergencies and last but not the least, the Traffic Department directs its efforts towards minimising traffic, accidents and ensures that the safety of the road is maintained. The departmental activities are always directed towards modernisation and improvement in the working of the Police Force in general and investigation of crime in particular. Provision of clothing, housing and amenities to the members of the Police Force is also incidental but important. In the current year, important activities and schemes involving additional financial commitments undertaken are those relating to the reorganisation of and increase in the strength of Malagaon City Police Station, Nasik District, and Khalapur Police Station, District Kolaba, providing additional staff for the communication wing and the District Head Quarters of the Police Wireless Grid, purchase of Wireless equipment for traffic Aid Posts, etc.

I. Short Refresher Course for Unarmed Head Constables at the District Head Quarters

Government has sanctioned the scheme of a short refresher course for 10 days for Unarmed Head Constables at the District Head Quarters with a view to improving the standard of investigation in general. The Training programme will be phased in such a way that the extra expenditure on account of Traveling Allowance and Dearness Allowance will be

met from the sanctioned grants of the year. The course has already been started in the first instance in ten districts viz., Thana, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Bhir, Osmanabad, Amraoti and Chanda, from 1st October 1963 and it is proposed to complete the training in these districts during the financial year 1963-64. The training in the remaining districts will be planned every year as will enable Government to meet the expenditure from the sanctioned grants, of the year.

II. Increase in the strength of Khalapur Police Station, district Kolaba

In view of (i) the tremendous increase in cases both under the Indian Penal Code, and under the Prohibition Act (ii) growing number of important industrial concerns in and around Khopoli, and (iii) the need for stricter traffic arrangements on Bombay-Poona Road, due to increasing incidence of traffic of motor vehicles, the present strength of the Police Station is found to be inadequate to deal with the crime and other problems of the area. It is, therefore, proposed to create additional posts of 1 Police Sub-Inspector, 7 Unarmed Head Constables and 18 Unarmed Police Constables for this Police Station in the year 1964-65.

III. Reorganisation of and increase in the strength of Malegaon City Police Station, Nasik District

Malegaon has always become a problem City from the communal point of view and instances do not lack when unruly elements in the City have displayed utter disregard to the observance of law. The population of the City has also increased to a large extent during recent years. Besides, the City has a flourishing weaving industry as a result of which quite a considerable number of labourers come to the City in search of employment and reside in the slum areas in and about the City, which are breeding grounds of crime, vice and goondaism. There being only one Police Station in the City all sectors are not adequately served. It is, therefore, proposed to split up the existing Malegaon City Police Station into two Police Stations namely, the Chandanpuri Police Station and the Malegaon Camp Police Station and to create additional posts of 1 Police Sub-Inspector, 15 Head Constables and 53 Police Constables on the establishment of these two Police Stations.

IV. Emergency

Additional staff has been sanctioned to guard vital installations in the State.

V. Police Wireless Section

The Police Wireless Grid continued to render necessary assistance in the matter of providing quick communications during special law and order situations, floods, and bandobast arrangements during visits of V. I. Ps. :—

(i) Additional staff for the Communication Wing and the District Head Quarters of the Police Wireless, Grid—The Technical Standards Committee, 1959, has recommended *inter alia* that there should be one Monitoring Section manned by one Supervisor for every 8 channels. Similarly, it recommended one Supervisor and four Operators for checking traffic of every 8 channels. In addition, the Committee has recommended that the Communication Wing should be in charge of a Police Wireless Inspector. The post of a Police Wireless Inspector, is quite necessary to supervise and check the work of the State Controls in Bombay and the Monitoring Station and Check Office at Poona. Both these establishments are under a Police Wireless Inspector (Traffic). Besides, the working of Traffic Aid Posts needs regular supervision. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Technical Standards Committee some additional staff is required for the Communication Wing and the District Head Quarters Station. It is, however, proposed to implement the recommendations of the Committee in two phases in order to keep the expenditure evenly distributed. Accordingly, the following posts will be sanctioned in the first phase (1964-65) :—

Number of Posts	Purpose
13 Head Wireless Operators.	For Proper supervision and expeditious work at the various Wireless Stations.
3 Wireless Operators	... For the Wireless Station at Nagpur for speedy transmission.

The total expenditure involved is Rs. 40,216 (recurring) under the major head "23-Police".

(ii) *Purchase of Wireless equipment for Traffic Aid Posts and the State Traffic Branch Vehicles and entertainment of additional staff for maintenance repairing and servicing of Wireless equipment.*—

At present Traffic Aid Posts exist at Thana, Panvel, Khandala, Vadgaon on the Bombay-Poona Road, and at Shahapur, Gheti and Nasik on the Bombay-Nasik Road, for the regulation and control of vehicular traffic and for rendering necessary aid to the motorists, etc., with the Control Station at Bombay. Similarly, 4 State Traffic Branch vehicles are fitted with Wireless Sets for round the clock patrolling on

the above two roads. The vehicles provided to the 2 Police Inspectors of the Branch stationed at Thana and Poona are also fitted with Wireless sets for checking purposes and the detecting speeding cars etc. The sets provided to the Traffic Aid Posts and the Traffic Branch Vehicles being from 'disposals' stock are worn out. New Wireless Sets are therefore, necessary. Further, the present technical staff in the Police Wireless Organisation is not adequate to shoulder the burden of maintenance, repairing and servicing of the wireless equipments. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase 22 V. H. F., sets and to create the posts of 1 Police Wireless Sub-Inspector (Engineering) 2 Radio Mechanics and 1 Electrician during the year 1964-65 in the first phase and the remaining Wireless sets and equipment in the year 1965-66 in the second phase. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 1,42,400 (non-recurring) and Rs. 11,148 (recurring) under the head "23-Police".

(iii) Government has approved of the scheme to intensify the present Wireless patrol system in Greater Bombay. It is proposed to purchase additional Wireless vans and equipment and to sanction staff and provide funds for the purpose in the next year's budget. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 70,289 (recurring) and Rs. 4,93,921 (non-recurring) under the major head "23-Police".

VI. Crime

The following are the crime figures for 1961, 1962, and 1963 for the Maharashtra State (including Greater Bombay):—

Year	Class I to V	Class VI	Murders	Decoities	Robberies	H. B. & Thefts.	Thefts	Rioting
1961	62,396	7,25,017	1,091	206	1,086	9,761	29,751	838
1962	65,671	7,26,871	1,162	199	1,075	10,274	31,322	873
1963	65,663	7,78,745	1,049	224	1,099	9,911	30,901	781

VII. Traffic Branch

With a view to minimise accidents on National Highways, a special Branch called "The State Traffic Branch" has been established with a Superintendent of Police in charge working directly under the Inspector General of Police, State of Maharashtra, Bombay. The Head Office of

the Branch is at Bombay and it has branches in five Districts. The Executive personnel of the Branch continuously patrol the major highways and prosecute offenders, greater attention being paid to offences relating to breach of traffic regulations. It is also engaged in educating the public in road sense and road manners. The Branch has 18 mobile patrols consisting of 1 Police Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 2 Police Constables each. Some of the busy highways are patrolled round the clock in a beat of 50 miles. Government has decided to augment the strength of this Branch in two stages. In the first stage, Government had sanctioned 67 posts of various categories and 9 motor vehicles for this Branch. In the second stage it was intended to sanction the creation of 79 posts and the purchase of 18 vehicles. However, in view of the need to effect economy, in the second stage of the scheme it is proposed to sanction creation of only 52 posts of various categories and the purchase of only 8 vehicles during the year 1964-65.

In Greater Bombay, there is also a separate Department called "The Traffic Control Department" which is under the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic). The officers of this Department are deployed in accident prone areas for constant patrolling either on motor cycles or in speed-check cars. The officers detailed in the speed check cars generally apprehend speeding vehicles and warn the drivers on the spot and inform them that they are being prosecuted. The traffic enforcement in Greater Bombay is becoming progressively difficult with the continuous increase in the number of vehicles being brought on the road and the number of pedestrians demanding right of way and other facilities. It has accordingly become essential to augment the strength of the Traffic Control Department in order to enable a smooth flow of traffic in the city and to deal satisfactorily with the various features of traffic enforcement such as accidents, traffic jams, illegal parking, rash and dangerous driving, etc. To be sufficiently effective, it is also necessary that the traffic enforcement staff be sufficiently mobile and have an adequate number of motor vehicles at their disposal. The bare minimum and essential needs of the Traffic Control Department in the way of additional staff and vehicles have been carefully considered and it is proposed to sanction the creation of additional 12 posts of Police Constables and Head Constables and the purchase of additional 29 vehicles including 25 motor cycles, for the year 1964-65.

VIII. Motor Transport

There is a full fledged Police Central Motor Workshop in Poona which undertakes major repairs to motor vehicles from Bombay and Poona

Ranges. The workshops at Nagpur and Aurangabad have also been opened in 1959 for catering to the needs of respective ranges. These workshops have got very meagre staff and are not fully equipped. It is essential to equip these workshops to the full extent originally contemplated, if they are to serve the needs of the respective ranges effectively. However, in view of the need to effect economy, it is proposed to sanction only the minimum additional requirements by way of staff, equipment, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 2,50,000 during the year 1964-65.

The Police Motor Transport Workshop in Greater Bombay was also found to be in genuine need of officers, technicians, modern equipment and tools, etc. This workshop undertakes major repairs to motor vehicles of the Greater Bombay Police Force. In order to put this section on sound and proper footing, it has been decided to reorganise this workshop in stages. In the previous three stages sanction was accorded to the entertainment of some staff and purchase of necessary furniture. It has been proposed to implement the fourth and last stage of the proposal and to accord sanction to the creation of 70 posts of technicians of various categories for the year 1964-65.

IX. Police Housing

In the State of Maharashtra Police Officers and men below the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled to rent free accommodation as a condition of service. The number of officers and men actually housed in Government quarters is very small. In view of this, a scheme for providing accommodation for all such officers and men has been prepared with the loan assistance from the Government of India. Since 1956 till the end of the year 1962-63, quarters for 362 officers and 7291 men have been constructed. During the year 1963-64 up to the end of September 1963, quarters for 23 officers and 333 policemen have been completed and have been handed over to the Police Department.

2. The works which are under construction and which are likely to be completed during the year 1963-64 comprise of 187 Building works (Quarters for 163 Police Officers and 6319 Policemen and 14 items of non-residential nature), for which a total provision of Rs. 1,08,41,000 has been made in the budget.

A provision of Rs. 4,12,000 has been made in the budget of financial year 1964-65 for new major works of the Police Department in addition to the provision of Rs. 1,35,57,000 for the Police works in progress.

3. Since 1959-60 up to 1963-64 (inclusive) a total loan assistance of Rs. 1,53,50,000 has been given to this State by the Government of India for the Police Housing. The loan assistance, which the Government of India has been giving to the State Government every year for speeding up the building programme of the Police Housing Scheme has proved to be very useful.

X. Budget Provision

As regards budget provision under "23-Police" for the year 1964-65, a total provision of Rs. 14,89,37,500 has been asked for.

□

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic Science Laboratory, State of Maharashtra, is engaged in helping investigation of crimes by examining exhibits of medico and chemico legal importance, such as examination of blood and semen stains in murder, rape and assault cases, examination of poisons in poisoning cases, examination of remnants from the sites of explosion, fires, thefts, motor accidents, examination of miscellaneous articles seized in cases of infringements of various control orders and infringements of trademarks, patent-proprieties like soaps, vegetable oils and their products, colours, paints; physico and chemico analysis of organic and inorganic poisons, drugs, soils, metal dusts, glass, etc., and physical examination of tool and bullet marks, questioned documents, etc. It also examines alcoholic preparations for assessing excise duty and liquor, wash, ganja, bhang, opium and blood samples in prohibition cases.

One of the most outstanding features of this laboratory is that it has been furnished with very well equipped Serological and Biological section of its own for testing of stains. With the formation of this section, the work of the serological examination arising in this State, which was hitherto being sent to the Central Laboratory, Calcutta, has totally been stopped and the same has been undertaken by the Forensic Science Laboratory from the 7th October 1963.

The Forensic Science Laboratory possesses all modern equipment for various types of analysis, Chromatography is used in detection of poison and the use of spectroscope and the ultra violet lamp is also made available in the toxicology section.

The provision proposed to be made on account of staff and equipment and other contingencies for the directorate during the next financial under the head "23-Police" is Rs. 6,79,500.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

The Inspector General of Prisons is the head of the Jail Department. For the purpose of Jail Administration the State has been divided into two Regions, viz., Western Region and Eastern Region, consisting of the Revenue divisions of Bombay and Poona, and Nagpur and Aurangabad, respectively. The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, Poona, and the Superintendent, Nagpur Central Prison, have been appointed as ex-officio Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons for the Western Region and the Eastern Region, respectively. Subject to the orders of Government, the Inspector General of Prisons exercises the general control and superintendence over all the prisons situated in this State. The functions of the Regional Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons are to supervise and inspect the prisons situated in the respective regions, subject to the general control of the Inspector General of Prisons. The Regional Deputy Inspector General of Prisons have also been delegated with certain statutory, financial and executive powers. The Jail Officers Training School at Poona imparts training to the Jail executive staff in correctional administration.

The functions of the Jail Department are to execute the sentences of imprisonment awarded by the law courts to the offenders. The Jail Administration aims to reform the offenders physically, mentally and morally, and give them training in vocations which will help their rehabilitation after their release, so that they could become useful citizens. In jails they have to lead a disciplined life. The prisoners have to perform P. T. exercises and drill every day in the morning. They are given facilities such as interviews with their friends and relatives, writing letters, canteen, library, games, remissions, parole, furlough, literacy classes, etc. Moral lecturers are also appointed to provide moral education to prisoners on subjects like first aid, simple hygienic, civic duties, etc.

The Prisoners are classified for the confinement of particular categories of prisons so as to have homogeneous grouping of the prisoners. The various jail industries, are, tailoring, carpentry, mochi, textiles, Ambercharkhas, fitters, unit, turners, unit, etc.

The cases of long term prisoners are periodically reviewed by the Prison Advisory Boards to recommend fit cases of prisoners to Government for their premature release. With a view to having disposal of parole and furlough applications, the Divisional Commissioners and the Inspector General of Prisons have been delegated the powers to release prisoners on parole and furlough respectively.

The work of unification of the Jail Manual is in progress. In doing so, the recommendations contained in the report of the All India Jail Manual Committee and the draft Model Prison Manual prepared by it have also been taken into consideration. Unified prison rules pertaining to 15 chapters have since been brought into force and other rules are being unified.

Government had constituted a Jail Industries Committee to make a survey of the existing jail industries. The major portion of the report has been scrutinized and the Inspector General of Prisons has been told to submit his proposals for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

Government has decided to start an open working camp for prisoners so as to employ them on activities like digging canals, construction of bunds dams, roads, Government buildings, land reclamation, soil conservation, etc. Government has decided to set up two open work camps for the employment of prisoners at Munna and Mula river projects, details of which are being worked out by the Inspector General of Prisons.

During the year 1963-64 the following items are being executed, the total expenditure over which would be Rs. 1,22,500 approximately :—

- (1) Facilities for education to the employees or the children of the jail employees.
- (2) On modifications and improvement in uniforms for Jail Guards.
- (3) Conversion of temporary posts into permanent posts in the Prison Department.
- (4) Creation of technical posts and replacement of implements at the Dhulia District Prison due to conversion of Jail into a Jail for adolescent offenders.

It is proposed to take up conversion of the Sub-Jail at Bhor into a District Prison, Class III at a cost of Rs. 35,750 during 1964-65.

The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929.—A new borstal school has been established at Kolhapur, from 1st February 1963 and all borstal lads are being confined there.

The Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959.—This subject is administered through the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Bombay. The Act has been unified and brought into force throughout this State. There is no settlement in this State for admitting the offenders interned under the Act. The persons to be interned under the Act are sent to the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur, by special arrangement

with the Government of Mysore. The same arrangement is to be continued upto 31st October 1964. From November 1964, a settlement under the Act will be opened at Miraj.

The Probation of offenders Act, 1958.—This Act has been enacted by the Government of India and is still to be enforced in this State. The draft rules under this Act framed by this Government are likely to be brought in force within the next 2 or 3 months. This Act is administered through the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

HOME GUARDS (STATE OF MAHARASHTRA)

The Home Guards Organisation in the State of Maharashtra was started in the latter half of the year 1946 and is now 17 years old. It is now functioning in all Districts, Talukas and important towns in the State.

The Organisation has been made permanent.

The main functions of the Organisation are :—

- (i) Maintenance of law and order.
- (ii) To be the nucleus of a Civil Emergency Organisation to help in time of natural calamities.
- (iii) To provide the nucleus of an Auxiliary Fire, Rescue, Communications and Ambulance Service.
- (iv) To operate transport, communication, electricity, water and other essential services when the normal services are not functioning.
- (v) To assist in the Social Welfare Schemes of the Government.
- (vi) Such other duties as may be assigned to them by the State Government or the Commandant General.

The Organisation which is purely voluntary comprises of men and women who undertake to receive specialised training outside their normal hours of work and who agree to place their services at the disposal of the State during times of necessity. Although the main purpose of the Organisation is to assist the Police in times of emergency, its activities have since expanded to other fields and Home Guards now not only help the Police in times of emergencies arising out of law and order, but act as auxiliaries in respect of fire, rescue, communications, medical and other essential services during times of emergencies, and natural calamities.

In October 1962, due to the situation created by the Chinese aggression, the Government of India decided to expand the Home Guards Organisation

in all the States and to impart training in handling of weapons, fire-fighting, rescue, first-aid, wireless, etc., to as large a number of citizens as possible through this Organisation. The Government of Maharashtra, decided to increase the strength to 50,000 regular Home Guards and 1,50,000 Auxiliary Home Guards, throughout the State and to complete their initial training in the handling of arms, basic rescue and fire-fighting, first-aid, etc.

At the end of December 1963, the strength of Home Guards was 66,841. To impart training to these Home Guards, training camps were arranged at almost all the Taluka and District Places. Training on a mass scale was given locally in the morning and evening where facilities existed through trained Home Guards. For others coming from villages, 10 days training camps were arranged. Over 850 training camps were held at 500 different places in the State from January 1963 to May 1963. Out of these 35 camps were partially paid and about 100 were wholly voluntary. Over 41,000 Home Guards were trained in all these camps. Thereafter training was continued locally at talukas and District Headquarters. Out of the total strength of Home Guards, in December 1963, 56,892 Home Guards had completed training.

Out of these, 2,661 are women Home Guards. The strength of women Home Guards increased from 250 to over 2,000 by the end of December 1963.

Auxiliary Home Guards

The Auxiliary Home Guards were formed, with a view to extend the benefits of Home Guards Training to as large a number of citizens as possible, who would like to be associated with the Organisation without becoming its full-fledged members. The strength of Auxiliary Home Guards enrolled at the end of September 1963 was 37,210. Out of these, 5,033 Auxiliary Home Guards had undergone training.

Industrial Home Guards

In order to enable big Industrial concerns to have their own Home Guards Units for internal security, a scheme was formulated and has been implemented in bigger cities like Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, initially. All training to these Industrial Home Guards is imparted by this Organisation although all other expenditure is borne by the concerns themselves.

Organisation

The Organisation in the State is under the administrative control and command of the Commandant General Shri M. J. B. Maneckji who is an Honorary Officer and is responsible to Government for all matters connected with the Organisation. He is also the Controlling Officer for all expenditure, on the Home Guards Organisation. He is also assisted by Officers on his staff who are also honorary in administration and training of the Home Guards.

In Districts, the Organisation is commanded by District Commandants who in turn are responsible to the Commandant General.

In each District, the Taluka Units and Sub-Units of Home Guards are under the command and control of Officers Commanding and Officers-in-charge respectively who in turn are under control of their respective District Commandants.

The Central Home Guards Organisation

The Headquarters of the Home Guards is located in Bombay. The officers on the staff of the Commandant General undertake tours to various District Offices with a view to inspecting the Offices and helping the Honorary Officers to overcome their problems and difficulties.

The District Commandants similarly carry on occasional inspection tours of their respective Talukas and Sub-Units.

Training

In Districts, the Home Guards are given training in :—

- (1) Foot-Drill.
- (2) Squad-Drill.
- (3) Arms-Drill.
- (4) Ju-Ju-Tsu.
- (5) Motor Vehicle training.
- (6) First-Aid.
- (7) Fire-fighting and Rescue.
- (8) Information on Elementary Law.

In addition to the above, the Home Guards in Greater Bombay are given training in Crane Driving, Telephone Operating and Wireless, etc.

Central Training Headquarters

Home Guards all over the State receive specialised training at the Central Training Headquarters in selected batches. The Central Training Headquarters is located at Ghatkopar, Bombay-77. It conducts Specialised training courses of the following description :—

Course	Duration
1. Civil Emergency Course—	
(a) Reconnaissances and Reporting	... } 75 hours.
(b) Control and Communication	... }
(c) Radiation hazards	... }
(d) Emergency Relief	... }
2. Training in Mob and Traffic Control	... 20 hours.
3. Advanced Fire-fighting course	... 21 days.
4. Advanced Rescue Course	... 21 days.
5. General Training Course	... 21 days.
6. Casualty Training Course	... 21 days.
7. Basic Rescue Training Course	... 16 hours.
8. Basic Fire-fighting course	... 16 hours.
9. First-aid to the injured	... 16 hours.
10. Basic Training in Unarmed Combat	... 19 hours.
11. Refresher Course in Advanced Rescue	... 8 days.
12. Refresher Course in Advance Fire-fighting	... 8 days.
13. Instructors' Course—Refresher training	... 96 hours.
14. Casualty Faking Course	... 24 hours.

In addition to the usual training, Home Guards are given training in the following subjects :—

1. Personal Hygiene.
2. Emergency First-aid.
3. Unarmed Combat.
4. Crowd Control.
5. Riot Duty.
6. Fire-fighting.
7. Rescue work

Duties performed during the year 1963

In view of the recommendations made by the Evaluation Committee and accepted by Government, Home Guards are not called out on duty for routine law and order duties as in the past.

In August 1963, however, Home Guards of Greater Bombay and few other Districts were called out for law and order duty at the time of Municipal workers' strike.

Home Guards in Vidarbha were utilised for crop protection duty.

Expenditure

The Home Guards being a voluntary Organisation its members receive no remuneration. However, a nominal allowance of approximately 50 nP. a parade is paid to a Home Guard for expenditure incurred by him in respect of travelling, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 per month. He is also paid Rs. 1 per month as washing allowance.

Similarly, an allowance up to Rs. 2.50 nP. per day is given to a Home Guard only when called out on Emergency Duty to meet the expenses in respect of conveyance, food, etc.

The main expenditure is however being incurred on account of supply of uniform to the Home Guards, Arms and Ammunition used for their training. In addition, expenditure is also incurred on paid establishment sanctioned for the Home Guards Offices and that allocated from Vidarbha on account of States' Reorganisation.

The Proposed Programme of work to be undertaken during 1964-65

(a) To arrange training in arms of as large number of citizens as possible and to train them in Fire-fighting, Rescue, First-aid and such other subjects connected with the Civil Defence.

(b) To increase the scope of training at the Central Training Headquarters in respect of various other types of training.

(c) To encourage Home Guards to render Social Services, in villages.

(d) Training in Home Defence.

(e) To complete the target of Auxiliary Home Guards and give them training.

Grants

The sanctioned grants for 1963-64 and proposed grants for 1964-65 are as follows :

(i) Sanctioned grants for 1963-64	...	...	64,25,200
(ii) Budget provision made for 1964-65	...	...	51,28,200

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Major head "10 State Excise".

Diagram showing the organisation of the Prohibition & Excise Department existing at present and also proposed for 1964-65.

Director of Prohibition & Excise.

Deputy Director of Prohibition & Excise

(Headquarters).

Head Office.

Assistant Director of Prohibition and Excise and Ex-Officio Secretary, Maharashtra State Prohibition Board Bombay.

Prohibition Liaison Officer.

Chief Accounts Officer of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay.

Special Officer for revision of Bombay Excise Manual.

Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise.

Class I-2 posts for Bombay and Poona.

Class II-6 posts for Thana, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri Kolhapur and Nasik.

Two Deputy Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise, for Bombay.

District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise-(5) one each for the Districts of Kolaba, Sangli, Satara, Jalgaon and Dhulia (Rs. 270—10—350).

The post of District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Satara is converted into a Gazetted post of Assistant Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise so long as it is held by Shri Ishrat Pershad.

Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise, Nagpur for (Nagpur Division).

Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise-(2) one for each Districts of Nagpur and Chanda.

District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise-(6) one each for the districts of Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Buldana, Yeotmal and Bhandara.

Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise, Aurangabad (for Aurangabad Division).

Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise-(1) one for the district of Aurangabad.

District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise-(4) One each for the districts of Bhir, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Nanded.

The Director of Prohibition and Excise, who is the Head of the Prohibition and Excise Department is responsible for the administration of the Excise and Prohibition Laws in the whole State. His office, therefore, forms a Central Organisation for directing the proper implementation of the policy of the Department and for guiding the Collectors and the subordinate excise officers in the State. The regional officers one for Nagpur and one for Aurangabad have been created to supervise the work of the district excise officers in Nagpur and Aurangabad Division. The District Prohibition and Excise Officers in the Bombay and Poona Revenue Division work directly under the Director of Prohibition and Excise. The working and functions of the Department in different units are as explained in the following paragraphs :

The following acts are administered by this Department :—

- (1) The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (2) The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936.
- (3) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
- (4) The Bombay Drugs Control Act, 1959.
- (5) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (common to the whole State of Maharashtra).
- (6) Spirituous Preparations (Inter State Trade and Commerce) Control and organised recreation centres in their charges and to co-operate with Act, 1955 (Common to the whole of Maharashtra State).

The main functions are confined to licensing, inspection of licences and the enforcement of various controls enacted under the Acts referred to above, particularly under the Bombay Prohibition Act. The Officers of the Department have also to do propaganda on total prohibition and the various advantages derived therefrom amongst the people in the State and to supervise the police Department in their duties of prevention and detection of Prohibition crimes. The Excise staff is responsible for the supervision of bonded manufactories, ware houses, neera centres and management of Government liquor and Drugs Depots and inspection of various Excise licences. They are also required to associate themselves in increasing measures with the ameliorative and social side of the Prohibition campaign, and to tighten the loopholes where such exists. Briefly, they are responsible for control, propaganda and ameliorative work and their work now is of a liason and supervision type and also educational.

District Establishment in the Bombay and Poona Revenue Divisions.— There are 8 Superintendents and 5 District Inspectors each in-charge of a district including Bombay. The Superintendent of Prohibition and

Excise, Bombay, has been given the assistance of two Class II Officers (Deputy Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay), in view of his very heavy charge. The charge of important districts is with the Superintendent and the other Districts are in-charge of District Inspectors. These Superintendents and District Inspectors are assisted by one or two Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors. The position of the present staff is as under :—

Superintendents	...	...	8
Deputy Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise Bombay.			2
District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise including the post of Assistant Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Satara (1 for foreign liquor bonded Laboratories in Bombay).			6
Inspectors	...	...	19
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	179
Office Superintendents	...	...	2
Stenographer	...	...	1
Head Clerks, Accountants and Senior Clerks	...	...	23
Clerks	...	...	93
Constabulary staff	...	...	386

Out of the above staff, the establishment of two Inspectors, 90 Sub-Inspectors and 180 men in the constabulary staff is at the foreign liquor licences, laboratories and distilleries. The above staff also includes the additional staff for administration of the Bombay Drugs Control Act, 1959 and the Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Two additional posts of Sub-Inspectors one each in the districts of Kolaba and Jalgaon have been sanctioned for the administration of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Act, 1961. One additional post of clerk has been sanctioned in the office of the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Jalgaon, to cope with the heavy work. A central Hemp, Drugs and Opium Packing and Supply Depot for this State is being established in Bombay and a staff of one Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, one clerk one constable, three packers and one hamal has been sanctioned to man the Depot. This Depot will prepare packets of Ganja, Bhang and Opium of different denominations for supplying them to the Drugs Sales Depots in this State. Hitherto this work was done by the Hemp, Drugs and Opium. Packing and Supply Depot. Ahmedabad, Gujarat State and 50 per cent. of its cost of total establishment at that Depot

was recovered by the Gujarat State from this State. A staff of seven sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise under the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay, and one post of Senior Clerk in the Director's Office has been sanctioned for the enforcement of the Maharashtra Denatured Spirituous Preparations Rules, 1963.

Nagpur Region.—This region is placed in charge of a Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise with his head-quarters at Nagpur, who is under the direct control of the Director of prohibition and excise, Bombay. This regional office control over the eight districts of Nagpur Division.

There are two Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise and Six District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise in this region. The charge of important districts is with the Superintendent and the other districts are in charge of District Inspectors. The Staff in the District Excise Offices in Nagpur Division is as under :—

- 2 Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise (Gazetted).
- 6 District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise.
- 2 Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise.
- 37 Sub-Inspectors (of these 12 for laboratory and foreign liquor work).
- 8 Head Clerks.
- 26 Clerks.
- 62 Prohibition and Excise Constables (of these 12 for laboratories and foreign liquor work).
- 16 Office peons.

Aurangabad Region.—This region is placed in charge of a Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise with his Headquarters at Aurangabad, who is under the direct control of the Director of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay. This regional office has control over 5 districts of Marathwada.

There is one Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise and four District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise in this region. The charge of the District of Aurangabad is with the Superintendent and other districts are in charge of District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise.

The present staff of the District Excise Officers in Aurangabad Division is as under :—

- 1 Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise.
- 4 District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise.
- 1 Inspector.

- 6 Sub-Inspectors (of these 1 sub-Inspector for foreign liquor work at the expense of private parties).
- 17 Constables (of these 1 constable for Foreign Liquor work at the expense of private parties and 2 constables for molasses work at the sugar factory).
- 5 Head Clerks.
- 24 Third Grade clerks.
- 5 Peons.

Maharashtra State Prohibition Board and various Prohibition Committee.—

The Maharashtra State Prohibition Board which was constituted in May 1960, has been reconstituted in January 1963. Government has recently issued orders for setting up District Prohibition Committees, Taluka Prohibition Committees and Prohibition Sub-Committees of village Panchayats. So far Greater Bombay is concerned, a Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee has been constituted.

The Prohibition and Excise Department Organised Prohibition activities as usual through musical concerts, Powadas, Kalapathaks, Dramas, Bhajans, personal approach, etc., throughout the State of Maharashtra and particularly, in the areas notorious for Prohibition offences, Social Institutions like the Nashabandi Mandal. The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, Shri Gurudeo Seva Mandal, Co-operative Societies, Village Panchayats, Social Workers, Government Departments and other non-official agencies like Talim, Sanghs, Bhajan Mandalis, Sports Clubs, Powada Parties, etc., rendered considerable help in the organisation of Prohibition activities throughout the State.

All the Districts have the posts of Prohibition Propaganda Officers. But in some Districts the posts could not be filled for want of suitable persons. These Officers have to do intensive and extensive Prohibition Propaganda in their respective districts. A Gond Prohibition Propagandist has been appointed for carrying on Prohibition Propaganda in the tribal areas of Gadchiroli and Sironcha Tahsils in Chanda District. A Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser has been appointed in each of the four Divisions, viz. (1) Bombay, (2) Poona, (3) Nagpur and (4) Aurangabad. The Post of Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser for Nagpur Division is vacant since March 1961. The question of appointing a suitable person in that post is under the consideration of Government. These Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers have to organise Prohibition

activities in their respective divisions and to co-ordinate the activities of the Prohibition Propaganda machinery. The Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers for Bombay and Poona Divisions have been supplied with Propaganda vans (Station Wagons) in order to enable them to do Prohibition Propaganda extensively. The other two Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers use the Prohibition Propaganda vans supplied to Districts in their respective divisions.

The Post of Prohibition Liaison Officer sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra for co-ordinating Prohibition Propaganda activities of official and non-official agencies has been continued during the year 1963-64.

The Prohibition and Excise Department provided during the year, recreational facilities through Sanskar Kendras. Some of these Sanskar Kendras are conducted departmentally and some by non-Government agencies on subsidy basis. At the end of March 1963, there were in all 46 departmental and 35 subsidised Sanskar Kendras in the State of Maharashtra and they are continued during the year 1963-64. As usual, during the period under review non-official agencies like Social Welfare Institutions, Village Panchayats, etc. were encouraged to start Sanskar Kendras on subsidy basis. The Department continued to give financial assistance to them for conducting recreational and cultural activities beneficial to the successful implementation of Prohibition. Government seeks co-operation of Social Welfare organisations in the implementation of its Prohibition policy. For carrying out Prohibition activities in the State, Government has sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2,31,140 annually to the Nashabandi Mandal. Government also pays to Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum for carrying on Prohibition Propaganda throughout the State, through its religious preachers and to Shri Gurudeo Seva Mandal, Mozari, district Amravati, a grant of Rs. 1,800 per annum for carrying on Prohibition Propaganda in Amravati district. Financial assistance is also given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other Social Welfare Institutions when they undertake prohibition work.

The Publicity Department of the Directorate of Publicity, Maharashtra State, also carried out Prohibition Publicity, as usual.

The above-said Prohibition Propaganda and recreational activities are likely to be continued and intensified during the next year, viz. 1964-65.

Total prohibition continues to be in force in the whole of the State during the year 1963-64. Tapping of toddy producing trees for domestic consumption of toddy has as in the previous year, been allowed in the out-still area

comprising of 83 villages of Garchiroli taluka and the whole of Sironcha taluka of the Chanda district, under the "Toddy (Manufacture, Possession and Consumption) Rules, 1961.

II. Rehabilitation of Prohibition Affected Persons

With the introduction of total prohibition in the State a scheme for rehabilitation of prohibition affected persons was sanctioned. Under this scheme those persons who were in the business of the manufacture of foreign liquor, country liquor, or of sale of foreign liquor, country liquor, toddy (sendhi), opium or hemp drugs or of cultivation of ganja or of tapping toddy (sendhi) producing trees and drawing toddy therefrom in the districts of Vidarbha (excluding the former out-still areas of Chanda district) and Marathwada regions either as licensees or as duly authorised officers for them for at least one year continuously during the period from 1st January 1956 to 31st March 1959 and who have thereafter settled down in the State of Maharashtra for earning their livelihood and includes widows of such persons, are entitled to get prohibition affected person's certificates for getting relief under the scheme.

In respect of the rest of the areas of this State (excluding the former out-still areas of Chanda district), such persons who were in the business of the vend of foreign liquor, country liquor, toddy, opium or hemp drugs in the areas of that region, either as licensees or as duly authorised officers for them for at least two years continuously during the period from 1st April 1945 to 31st March 1950 and who have thereafter settled down in this State for earning their livelihood and includes widows of such persons are entitled for prohibition affected person's certificates.

In respect of the former out-still areas of Chanda district, such persons who were in the business of the manufacture of foreign liquor, country liquor, or of sale of foreign liquor, country liquor, toddy (sendhi), opium or hemp drugs or of cultivation of ganja or of tapping of toddy (sendhi) producing trees and drawing toddy therefrom in the former out-still areas of Chanda district either as licensees or as duly authorised officers for them for at least one year continuously during the period from 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1961 and who have thereafter settled down in the State of Maharashtra for earning their livelihood and includes widows of such persons are entitled for getting relief under the scheme.

The scheme for rehabilitation of prohibition affected persons sanctioned by Government provides the following kinds of reliefs:—

- (1) Preference in the matter of grant of land for cultivation.

- (2) Preference in the matter of grant of land for the manufacture of salt.
- (3) Grant of Tagavi loans to the prohibition affected persons (who are granted land) or the current expenditure on cultivation on security of crops to be grown.
- (4) Prohibition affected persons are given preference in the matter of appointments to posts in Class III and IV of Government Departments and subject to the sanction of Government regarding relaxation of the rules relating to the prescribed age limit and educational qualifications, appointments of prohibition affected persons to such posts can be made temporarily.
- (5) Preference in sanctioning road work to co-operative societies of the prohibition affected persons.
- (6) Allotment of coupes to co-operative societies of prohibition affected persons.
- (7) Preference to prohibition affected persons for employment in the Malaria Control Scheme sanctioned by Government.
- (8) Other things being equal, prohibition affected persons are given preference by the State Transport Corporation while recruiting its staff.
- (9) Grant of loan to prohibition affected persons for starting or expanding a business enterprise or small scale industries.
- (10) Preference is given to prohibition affected persons in the matter of employment in the Neera Scheme.
- (11) The following educational concessions are given in Technical and Industrial Schools under the Director of Technical Education, viz. :—
- (i) *Technical High School*.—Payment of an amount equivalent to all fees levied in these schools including fees for games and such other fees as may be ordinarily charged *plus* an annual allowance of Rs. 24 per student.
- (ii) *Technical and Industrial Institutions*.—Payment of an amount equivalent to all ordinary institutions fees of every kind levied in these institutions plus an annual allowance of Rs. 12 per student.
- (iii) Reservation of 2 per cent. seats for the prohibition affected persons in the Industrial Training Institutes.
- (12) Preference in granting licences for putting up cabins on municipal foot-path-pavements, etc., for running shops on small scale as in the case of displaced persons.
- (13) Preference in the grant of hotel licences.
- (14) Preference in the grant of vendor's licences for selling judicial and non-judicial stamps.

(15) Preference for the grant of Fair Price Shops of Government food-grains to the co-operative societies of prohibition affected persons.

A prohibition affected person who on account of illness, disability or old age, is unable to take advantage of the concessions admissible under the Scheme may, if he so desires, nominate any person who is dependant on him or on whom he himself is dependent for his livelihood. On such nomination, the nominee is eligible for getting any one of the concessions admissible to a prohibition affected person.

Government had also extended the time limit for applying for a prohibition affected person certificate under the rehabilitation. Scheme sanctioned for rehabilitation of prohibition affected persons up to 31st December 1963 only and that for putting in applications for nominations and grant of reliefs, up to the 31st December 1965, for all the categories of prohibition affected persons and all over the State.

The above position regarding rehabilitation of prohibition affected persons is likely to be continued during 1964-65.

The details of provision made in respect of the Establishment in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 under the head "10-State Excise Duties—Superintendence—A-1 Director's Office :—

A-Superintendence—A1-Director's Office

	Rs.
I. <i>Pay of Officers—</i>	55,300

A-2-Prohibition Activities.

	Rs.
II. <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	2,96,500
III. <i>Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—</i>	161,600
IV. <i>Contingencies—</i>	21,500
Total ..	4,34,900

The details of provisions made in respect of the Establishment in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 under the head "10-State Excise Duties-A-Superintendence-A-2-Prohibition Activities":—

A-2-Prohibition Activities

	Rs.
<i>I-Pay of Officers—</i>	13,500
<i>II-Pay of Establishments—</i>	1,77,100
<i>III-Allowance and Honoraria, etc.—</i>	84,700
<i>IV-Contingencies—</i>	4,01,000
<i>Add—</i>	
Cost of Drugs Control Order Establishment transferred from "29-Medical".	40,000
	7,16,300
<i>Deduct—</i>	
50 per cent. cost of Common Board of Experts and its Establishment recoverable from Government of Gujarat.	....
A- Prohibition Activities	(—)20,000 (—)20,000
	6,93,300
	6,93,300

The details of provisions in respect of establishment made in the budget estimates for the year 1964-65 under the head "10-State Excise—B-District Executive Establishment—B-I-Inspection and preventive Establishment" :—

B-District Executive Establishment	
	Rs.
I. <i>Pay of Officers—</i>	1,08,500
II. <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	13,65,500
III. <i>Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—</i>	4,99,900
IV. <i>Contingencies—</i>	84,500
<i>Add—Establishment charges of Collectors from 19-General Administration.</i>	17,000
<i>Deduct—Contribution for Establishment entertained at the cost of other parties.</i>	—5,67,100
<i>Add—Amount transferred from " 23-Police " on account of arrangement at Forensic Science Laboratory and Office of the Chemical Analyser, Government of Maharashtra.</i>	10,400
<i>Add—Cost of Establishment entertained at Haffkine Institute and other Hospitals in Bombay.</i>	43,200
<i>Deduct—1/6th share of the cost of Establishment debitable to 14-Stamps.</i>	—5,000
<i>Deduct—Cost of Establishment recovered from the head " 35-Industries " for the staff at Government Distillery at Chetali</i>	—49,000
Net Total ..	15,07,900

The details of the provisions in respect of the establishment made in the budget estimates for the year 1964-65 under the head "10-State Excise Duties—C-Departmental and Commission Shops :—

C-Departmental and Commission Shops	
	Rs.
I. <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	7,500
II. <i>Allowance and Honoraria, etc.—</i>	1,200
<i>Contingencies—</i>	200
Total ..	8,900

F-Cost of Opium—F-Purchase of Ganja.—Government has under its Resolution, Home Department, No. EST. 1063/45470-III, dated 7th October 1963, accorded sanction for the establishment of a Hemp Drug and Opium Packing and Supply Depot in Bombay. The question of the division of the stocks of Opium and Hemp Drugs at Ahmedabad Drugs Depot between the State of Maharashtra and the State of Gujarat has not yet been finally settled and it is likely to take some time. Government has therefore accorded sanction for the purchase of 240 seers of opium, 30 seers of ganja and 100 seers of bhang required for supply to the Hemp Drugs and Opium Packing and Supply Depot, Bombay, *vide* G. R., H. D., No. EST. 1063/45470-III, dated 31st December 1963.

H. Works.—No provision is made in the budget estimates for 1964-65 as there are no works to be financed from the excise grants during the year.

I. Charges in England.—No provision on this account has been made in the budget estimates for 1964-65 as no officer of this Department is proceeding either on leave or on deputation to foreign countries.

Books and Publications.—No provision is made under this head in the budget estimates for the year 1964-65 as books and publications are not to be purchased through the High Commissioner for India in U. K.

Stores for India.—No provision is made under this head in the budget estimates for 1964-65 as no stores are to be purchased from England during the year under report.

New Item of Expenditure.—A provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made for establishment of a Research Unit in the Prohibition and Excise Department.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

The Motor Vehicles Department, with the Director of Transport, at its head is charged with the administration of (i) the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the Rules made thereunder, (ii) the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, and the Rules made thereunder, (iii) the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, and the Rules made thereunder, and (iv) the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962, and the Rules made thereunder. In addition, the Director of Transport is charged with the Plan Scheme, wholly sponsored by the Central Government regarding "Inter-State movement of food grains."

Another wing, which is directly under the control of the Director of Transport, is the Government Transport Service, which has at its head a Superintendent of the rank of the Assistant Regional Transport Officer.

The Director of Transport is also the Officer authorised under the Orders issued by the Central Government for control on the distribution and sale of motor cars, scooters and commercial vehicles. He is the appellate authority under Chapter III of the Motor Vehicles Act in the matter of registration of motor vehicles, and also under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958. He is *ex-officio* Secretary to the State Transport Authority, which has been constituted under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Two Sub-Committees of the State Transport Authority function as Appellate Committees to hear appeals under section 16 and 64 and to hear revision applications under section 64A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Director of Transport also functions as the Taxation Authority for fleet owners under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, and the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, as also for Inter-State Vehicles plying on temporary permits in the State of Maharashtra.

For the purpose of administration, the Motor Vehicles Department has been divided into 5 Regions, Namely, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Thana and Nagpur, with sub-regions at Kolhapur, Amravati, and Nasik. Each region is in charge of a Regional Transport Officer, who is also the *ex-officio* Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority of the Region. The sub-regions are managed by Assistant Regional Transport Officers who are under the control of Regional Transport Officers and the Regional Transport Authorities respectively.

The Regional Transport Officer is the registering, taxation and licensing authority and the Regional Transport Authority is the permit issuing authority for the whole of the Region.

The Assistant Regional Transport Officer is the taxation, licensing and registering authority for the sub-region. As regards the issue of permits, he exercises only such powers as are delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. In addition, there are 5 Assistant Regional Transport Officers, one each at Bombay, Poona, Thana, Aurangabad and Nagpur, who are solely charged with the administration of the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, and the Rules made thereunder in the respective regions. The Assistant Regional Transport Officers of the sub-regions at Kolhapur, Nasik and Amravati also administer this Act and the Rules made thereunder in their respective sub-regions.

Inspection and Taxation Wings in the Motor Vehicles Department

In view of the steady increase in the number of motor vehicles, the work of registration, and licensing of motor vehicles and of collection of motor vehicles tax has increased considerably. In view of this increase, it has been found necessary to create an inspection wing in the office of the Director of Transport to assist him in effective supervision over and inspection of the offices under his control. Further, in order to ensure effective recoveries of the motor vehicle tax and prevent evasion thereof, separate taxation wings have been sanctioned in the Regional Transport Offices.

The Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962.—This Act came into force with effect from the 1st October, 1962. Initially, the tax was levied only on goods carried in public goods vehicles. It was levied at the rate of 3 per cent. of the freight charged. Subsequently, with effect from the 1st April, 1963, this has also been levied on goods carried in private goods vehicles in the case of goods carried in private goods vehicles, it is levied at the rate of 4/10th of a naya paisa per metric tonne per kilometre.

Inter-State movement of food grains

A plan scheme of "Inter-State movement of Food Grains", which is wholly sponsored by the Government of India is administered by this Department, with effect from 1st September, 1962. Under this scheme, statistics regarding different kinds of food grains carried by goods vehicles from this State to other State is collected from the operators of the vehicles and forwarded to Government of India in fortnightly reports.

Truck-Terminal Scheme

With a view to relieving the congestion of heavy traffic in Greater Bombay and to facilitate smooth movement of faster vehicles, it is proposed to construct a trucks terminal at some convenient site in Bombay City, where all the goods trucks coming into and going out of the City may be

garaged for loading and unloading. This truck terminal is to provide for garaging of vehicles, godowns, weigh-bridges, repair, shops, petrol pumps, agents offices, rest rooms for drivers, cleaners, canteens, etc. The scheme has been approved by Government and for this purpose, a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan. However, due to the non-availability of suitable site this scheme could not progress so far. A site has now been selected and further action to implement the scheme is being taken in consultation with the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Inter-State road transport

In view of the rapid economic development of the country, it is necessary to encourage operation of inter-State Transport services and to regulate and control their operation. This Government has entered into reciprocal transport agreements with the neighbouring States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Goa, as well as with the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Bihar. The agreements fix quotas for grant of regular and temporary permits for public carriers, private carriers, stage carriage as well as contract carriages. This Government has accepted on reciprocal basis the principle of single point taxation in respect of motor vehicles plying on regular permits granted by other States, which are countersigned by the State Transport Authority of this State that is, the operators are not to pay motor vehicles tax in this State.

Installation of Weigh-Bridges

The malpractice of plying goods vehicles, which are overloaded, has been increasing over the last several years. At present, there are only two weigh-bridges on the Bombay-Agra and Bombay-Poona roads, that is, at Kasheli and Kalwa near Thana. It is considered essential to instal weigh bridges at strategic points on the main roads particularly near the borders with neighbouring States, namely :—

- (i) Sakholi-Bhandara Road (Madhya Pradesh border).
- (ii) Naldurg-(Aurangabad Region)—Andhra Pradesh border.
- (iii) Dhulia (Madhya Pradesh border).
- (iv) Kagal (Kolhapur District) Mysore border.

To begin with, only two weigh bridges are to be installed during 1964-65 at two of these places. Necessary provision has been made in the budget by way of a New Item for Rs. 1,75,500.

Motor accidents claims tribunal in Greater Bombay

With effect from the 2nd August, 1962, a whole time Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay, has been established for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of or bodily injury to persons, arising out of the use of motor vehicles.

Statement Showing the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1964-65

<i>Receipts :—</i>	Amount Rs.
The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act. ...	6,31,00,000
The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act.	2,95,00,000
The Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act.	1,54,00,000
Government Transport Service	2,10,000
<i>Expenditure:—</i>	
The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act ...	24,34,000
The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act.	1,60,400
The Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by Road) Act.	4,79,880
Government Transport Service.	2,72,300

Examiner of Books and Publications

The main function of the office of the Examiner of Books and Publications is to receive books and newspapers and periodicals of varying periodicity, printed in the State of Maharashtra, for and on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra under sections 11-A and 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Rules made by the Government of Maharashtra thereunder. It receives them for the purpose of scrutiny and implementation of the provisions of the Act. Thus in short it acts as the eyes and ears of the State Government in respect of every matter that is printed and published within the State.

The Examiner is the head of the office and he is assisted by two Assistant Examiners, (i) The Marathi Branch, (ii) The Gujarati Branch, (iii) The Urdu, Hindi, Sindhi Branches, (iv) The English Branch and

(v) The Establishment section are the various sections in the office. The work of these branches is supervised by the two Assistant Examiners and at the apex is the Examiner. The language branches are further divided into Reporting and Translation sections.

Newspapers and periodicals are scrutinized and summarised. English versions of the noteworthy articles therefrom are reported to Government. It is also seen that newspapers conform to the requirements of the Act and all technical offences committed by printers are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned for necessary action.

Books are also scrutinized and noteworthy ones are brought to the notice of Government. A quarterly catalogue of books, enlisting all the essential particulars of each book and also assigning Dewey Decimal number to it, is prepared at the end of every quarter in the year.

In addition to the scrutiny of books and magazines the translation of non-statutory work consisting of Notifications Agreements, Forms, Mortgage Deeds, rules, standing orders, miscellaneous pamphlets applications, etc., is also carried out.

In addition to this, the Examiner's office attends to the following duties :— Preparation of fortnightly reports on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement and monthly reports on the Press-Code, preparation of the Fortnightly paragraph which is a kind of resume of the press views on current political events ; preparation of the Annual List of Newspapers and Printing Presses (Confidential) preparation and consolidation of the Public and Optional Holidays for the State ; preparing English translations of document in Modi, old Gujarati, Sanskrit, Kannada and Persian ; preparation of full word to word translations of such articles or even books as are demanded by Government, rechecking technical text books prepared in regional languages from the language point of view, sending original cuttings in addition to their English summaries to the Ministers concerned ; sending cuttings of drug advertisements to the Drugs Controller, Bombay ; answering queries from various Government offices such as the Director of Publicity regarding the tone, status, circulation, etc. of particular newspapers ; maintaining a close liaison with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, New Delhi, for the proper implementation of section 6 of the Press Act, recommending newspapers for Class I and Class II prisoners in the jails in the State ; launching proceedings under section 16-A of the Press Act for non-receipt of newspapers receiving authenticated copies of declarations from the District Magistrates and the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,

filed by printers and publishers; receiving and checking of quarterly returns from keepers of printing presses and requisitioning books and newspapers not received under section 11-A and 9 of the Act directly from the Printers.

Fire Fighting Services

The Office of the Divisional Fire Officer, Aurangabad, is under the administrative control of the Home Department. This office has under his charge the Station Officers at Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded and Latur, who are responsible for running the fire stations at the respective places. The officers in charge of the fire stations protect from fire the towns of Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded and Latur; inspect the Cinema Houses; impart training to the N.C.Cs., Scouts, Cinema Employees, Home Guards etc., attend the fire calls beyond the Municipal limits also, if required; attend the rescue calls such as drowning, house collapses, attend aerodromes; enlighten public through means of Fire Prevention Weeks; and take fire prevention measures during fairs, cultural shows, exhibitions, etc. by establishing temporary fire stations. The Fire Adviser to Government has recently been declared as Head of Department of the Fire Services Organisation in Marathwada and he has also been declared as controlling officer in respect of the budget grants of the Fire Services in Marathwada under the head "19-General Administration—C-K—Civil Sectt—K-(1)(c)—Organisation of Fire Fighting Service". A total grant of Rs. 2,65,800 has been asked for under this budget head for the year 1964-65.

Under an order issued under sub-rule (6) of rule 70 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Director of Civil Defence and Fire Adviser to Government has taken over the Fire Brigade Service of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He has been placed in full administrative and operational control of the said service for civil defence purposes and suitable directions as to the manner in which the said service should be administered have been issued to him. All expenditure on the administration of the Bombay Fire Brigade Service will, however, be borne by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Directorate of Civil Defence

After the declaration of emergency the Directorate of Civil Defence has been expanded to enable it to undertake various Civil Defence measures such as training of volunteers in Civil Defence activities, preparing plans

for Civil Defence work, construction of control rooms, etc. A provision of Rs. 8,59,000 has been proposed in the budget for 64-65 under the budget head "78-A" in this connection.

Feeding Centres

The Maharashtra State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board observed that owing to climatic conditions and poverty prevalent in general in the Konkan region, the prospective recruits to the Army were found under weight but came to the proper standard after proper feeding. On a trial basis, the Board started a feeding centre from the funds at its disposal. The results were found to be encouraging. Government, therefore, opened feeding centres at Poona, Satara, Amravati, Aurangabad, Shirgaon-Chiplun, Sawantwadi and Birwadi (Ratnagiri District) for prospective recruits to the Armed Forces. Except the centre at Satara, the rest of the centres have been closed down temporarily. Out of the total number of 643 candidates from these centres, 404 have been enrolled in the Army. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been proposed in the budget for 64-65 under "78 A" for the purpose in view.

PRE-CADET TRAINING SCHEME

Introductory

In order to encourage young men of Maharashtra State to join the Indian Defence Forces in large numbers, Government has sanctioned a scheme known as "the Pre-Cadet Training Scheme" under Government Resolution, Home Department (Special), No. SB. II/MMM. 5363/7971, dated the 19th March 1963. Under this Scheme these young men will be imparted training at the Training Centre/s established for the purpose so as to enable them to come out successful at the interviews and other tests conducted by the Services Selection Board for the selection of candidates for Emergency Commissions in the Defence Forces.

Before the candidates are admitted to the Pre-Cadet Training Centre/s, they are first interviewed by a Panel of Selectors specially appointed for the purpose. The Panel consists of the Minister (Home), the Deputy Minister (Home), the Secretary, Maharashtra State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Poona, and the Secretary of the District Soldiers Board of the District in which the interviews are held. Only those candidates who are selected by this Panel are admitted to the Training Centre/s.

The persons so admitted are imparted training for a period of two months. During the training period, the candidates are provided with free lodging and boarding facilities.

The Pre-Cadet Training Scheme was brought into force from the 15th April 1963.

Originally, Government had opened four training centres at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Ahmednagar. It was, however, found that it would yield better results, if the Centre is opened at one place where training facilities exist. Ahmednagar was considered suitable both from the administrative and teaching points of view. The training Centres at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur were therefore closed down from the 11th July 1963 after completion of the first course.

First Batch of trainees.—Four Training Centres, one each at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Ahmednagar were opened by Government from the 1st May 1963 for the training of the first batch of trainings.

The number of candidates admitted at each of the four Training Centres was as follows :—

Bombay	...	...	...	32
Poona	...	...	...	27
Nagpur	...	...	...	31
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	37
Total ...				127

Out of these, nine candidates left the training centres on health grounds. Thus in all 118 candidates obtained training at these Training Centres.

The candidates were imparted training for a period of two months. The training of the first batch of trainees was over on the 30th June 1963.

Second batch of trainees.—For administrative convenience, Government decided that there should be only one Training Centre and it should be at Ahmednagar.

The second batch of trainees was admitted at the Training Centre at Ahmednagar from the 22nd July 1963.

70 candidates were admitted at the Training Centre.

However, only 61 candidates attended the training. Their training was over on the 21st September 1963.

Third Batch of trainees.—The third batch of trainees was admitted at the Ahmednagar Training Centre from the 7th October 1963. 70 candidates were admitted for the third batch. However, only 59 candidates attended the course. Their training was over on the 6th December 1963.

Fourth Batch of trainees.—The fourth batch of trainees has been admitted to the Pre-Cadet Training Centre, Ahmednagar, from the 1st February 1964. Only 54 candidates have been admitted to the Training Centre.

Selection of candidates by the Services Selection Board.—So far 82 candidates trained in the Pre-Cadet Training Centre/s have been selected for Emergency Commissions in the Defence Forces.

Expenditure incurred on the implementation of the Scheme.—As the Pre-Cadet Training Scheme was not anticipated, no provision could be made to meet the expenditure in connection with the implementation of the scheme in the budget estimates for the year 1963-64. An amount of rupees two lakhs was, therefore, drawn from the Contingency Fund. The amount drawn from the Contingency Fund has since been recouped by presenting a token supplementary demand in the last Session of the Legislature.

The expenditure incurred on the Pre-Cadet Training Centres upto the end of the year 1963 is as follows :—

		Rs.	nPs.	
I. Bombay	...	13,247	56	} From the 15th April 1963 to 11th July 1963.
II. Poona	...	12,671	98	
III. Nagpur	...	13,581	73	
IV. Ahmednagar	...	74,528	48	} From the 15th April 1963 to 31st December 1963.
Total ...		<hr/> 1,14,029·75 <hr/>		

For the year 1964-65, a provision of Rs. 2½ lakhs is proposed to be made in the budget estimates to meet expenditure on the scheme during the ensuing financial year.

Conclusion

The results of the final interviews of candidates from the Maharashtra State are encouraging. It is hoped that many more candidates trained in the Pre-Cadet Training Centre will be successful in the final interviews. In short, the scheme is working satisfactory.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The scheme of nationalisation of Passenger Road Transport has been extended further in the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) to meet the normal increase in traffic on the routes already operated by the Corporation, to cover new roads or improvement of existing tracks and to take over some services from private operators. In all 1123 additional vehicles are proposed to be put on road in the Maharashtra State during the five years 1961-66 to operate an additional route mileage of 24,114. The total plan provision for the Passenger Road Transport Scheme is placed at Rs. 850 lakhs.

During the year 1963-64, the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation envisages no major expansion in the State. The activities of the Corporation during the current year would principally be confined to consolidation and rationalisation of services in the three areas of Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada. Apart from the vehicles required for replacement, the Corporation has planned to purchase 260 vehicles for expansion. All these vehicles would be required to meet the natural increase in traffic on the existing routes. The revised budget estimates for capital expenditure for the year 1963-64 are placed at Rs. 162.49 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 117.90 lakhs. It is proposed to meet the expenditure entirely from the internal resources of the Corporation. The progress of the scheme during the nine months ending December 1963 has been satisfactory, having added 188 vehicles for operating the additional route mileage of 6,130.

The activities of the Corporation in 1964-65 would be mainly confined to the expansion in Vidarbha area, besides consolidation and rationalisation of existing services. Apart from the vehicles required for replacement, the Corporation proposes to purchase 125 vehicles for expansion. The budget estimates for capital expenditure for the year 1964-65 is placed at Rs. 110 lakhs to be met entirely from the internal resources of the Corporation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Introductory

(i) The General Administration Department is in the charge of the Chief Secretary to Government and the Chief Minister. Besides dealing with the specific subjects allotted to it as a Secretariat Department, it co-ordinates the activities of other Departments of the Secretariat.

(ii) The subjects dealt with include Personnel ; Organisation and Methods ; Elections to the Union Parliament and the State Legislature ; the Constitution ; Foreigners and Consular matters ; Ceremonials ; Census ; Holidays ; Appointments and postings of I. A. S., and I. P. S., Officers ; Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules ; Rules of Business and Instructions thereunder ; Appointment of High Court Judges ; the Reorganisation of States ; Defence effort.

(iii) A Defence Projects Wing has been set up in the General Administration Department to execute the Civil Works relating to the Defence Projects which are being set up in Maharashtra by the Government of India.

(iv) The following offices are under the administrative control of the General Administration Department :—

- (a) Directorate of Languages,
- (b) State Board for Literature and Culture,
- (c) Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board,
- (d) Directorate of Archives and Historical Monuments,
- (e) Maharashtra State Committee for History of Freedom Movement in India.
- (f) Directorate of Publicity,
- (g) Office of the Aviation Adviser to Government,
- (h) Administrative Staff College.

Defence Efforts

Consequent on the declaration of the National Emergency, an Emergency Section was created in the General Administration Department to deal with work relating to the emergency. This branch co-ordinates the activities of the various Departments connected with Defence efforts in the State, and deals with matters relating to the National Defence Fund collections, Citizens' Defence Committees, facilities and concessions to the

families of Defence Services personnel, economy and austerity measures, defence publicity, recruitment, to the Armed Forces, etc.

An amount of Rs. 9.51 crores and 2.33 lakh grammes of gold have been collected for the National Defence Fund up to the 31st January 1964.

The Citizens' Defence Committees in the State have been doing useful work in respect of collection of the National Defence Fund, collection of gifts for troops' amenities, recruitment, drive, and maintenance of public morals during the present, emergency. A defence exhibition ("Our Himalayas") was held in Bombay, and was seen by more than 8 lakhs people.

To keep up the morale of our armed forces and foster a sense of security among them, Government has granted a number of concessions and facilities to Jawans and their families.

Government has introduced a number of measures to bring down its own expenditure with a view to securing utmost economy.

Defence publicity is being organised by enlisting the co-operation of authors, artistes, etc., Adequate publicity is being given to the collection of the National Defence Fund, the drive to step up food production and other defence efforts. Films depicting the sudden attack of the Chinese as well as the necessity of recruitment have been produced.

Government had announced a six months' (January-June 1963) programme of work in various fields, viz., agricultural production, recruitment to Home Guards, Village Volunteer Force, N. C. C., collection of the National Defence Fund, Defence Savings, etc. The targets fixed for most of these have been achieved and even exceeded in some cases. Government had also fixed a second Emergency Agricultural Programme (July-December 1963), which has also had good results.

The Defence Projects

The Government of India have entrusted to the State Government, the execution of Civil Engineering and ancillary works required in connection with certain Defence Projects located in Maharashtra. Expenditure on these works will of course be met by the State Government by direct debit to the Defence Fund. Expenditure on establishment, contingencies, tools and plant for these works will, however, be met initially by the State Government out of its own funds, but reimbursed to it subsequently, as the works progress, in the shape of "Centage Charges" recoverable by the State Government for work done on behalf of others.

The work on these projects has started, and is progressing adequately. A provision of Rs. 1,00,93,000 has been proposed, for the financial year 1964-65 for Establishment, Contingencies and Tools and Plant.

It is also estimated that against the above grants which the State Government has to spend from its own resources, the reimbursement in the shape of "Centage Charges" will be about Rs. 1,29,00,000.

States Reorganisation

Most of the problems relating to services arising out of the reorganisation of States in 1956 and the bifurcation of Bombay State in 1960 have been settled. However, some representations regarding absorption and fixation of seniority of the allocated Government Servants affected by the 1956 reorganisation are pending. They are being disposed of in consultation with the Central State Advisory Committee, set up by the Government of India to advise it on representations received from gazetted and non-gazetted Government servants respectively.

A few items relating to the division of goods and stores with the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are outstanding. They will be settled as expeditiously as possible. Wherever, necessary discussions are held with officers of these Governments to finalise their settlement. Outstanding items of division of assets and liabilities between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are also being finalised by discussion.

Other items include questions relating to the privileges, private property and privy purses of former Rulers of Princely States, allowances to the relatives of Rulers, Succession to the gadi of the Merged States, Political Pensions, etc.

Grant of Financial Relief from the Discretionary Fund

The Discretionary Fund Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, has sanctioned financial relief amounting to Rs. 4,53,228 to 1361 persons during 1963-64 from the Discretionary Fund created for relief to persons who have served the Nation in various fields and their families and for reward in recognition of outstanding deeds of valour and public good.

An interest-free loan of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to one person during 1963-64.

Ex-gratia relief as grants, pensions or interest-free loans to personnel serving in the Armed Forces for deeds of valour and to those disabled in

action and to the families of those killed or presumed killed in action are also sanctioned from the Discretionary Fund.

Personnel serving in the Armed Forces, and their dependants who are ordinarily residents of this State are eligible for *ex-gratia* relief, etc., if they need such assistance.

During 1963-64, financial relief amounting to Rs. 9,035 has been sanctioned in 39 cases of Armed Forces personnel.

These schemes will continue during 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 for granting financial relief and a provision of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of granting interest-free-loans have been made in the Budget Estimates for 1964-65.

Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision)

The Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision), Editorial Board deals with the scheme of the revision of District Gazetteers, under which it is planned to compile and publish a District Gazetteer for each district of the State and to publish six general volumes covering the area of the State as a whole and dealing with subjects like Botany, History, Language and Literature, Physical Features, People and Their Culture and Administration. The Gazetteers for the districts of Poona, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri and Satara have already been published.

In 1964-65 it is planned to bring out the Kolaba and Nagpur District Gazetteers and the History Volume on the Ancient Period. Compilation of the Parbhani, Amravati, and Bhir volumes will also be completed. The Sangli and Nanded volumes will be taken up for compilation. It is also planned to bring out the Language and Literature volume in 1964-65.

Maharashtra State Committee for a History of the Freedom Movement in India

The office of the Executive Secretary, Maharashtra State Committee for a History of the Freedom Movement, which is entrusted with the collection and publication of source material for the compilation of "A History of the Freedom Movement" in respect of this State and also with the collection of material for the compilation and publication of a "Who's Who" of Freedom fighters in the State, has already published two volumes of source material based on Government records covering the period 1818 to 1919. The third volume, which mainly deals with the life of Mahatma Gandhi

from 1915 to 1947, is being printed, and will be published this year in three year in three parts. The collection of material for a volume on the Civil Disobedience Movement as also for a commemorative volume on His Highness Sayaji Rao Gaikwad III of Baroda is in progress.

Material for a "Who's Who" of Freedom fighters in the State is being collected. Data on some 5,000 people will be collected during 1964-65.

Aviation Department

The construction and improvement of landing grounds in the State is one of the important activities of the Aviation Department. The State has at present under its control landing grounds at Phaltan, Sangli (Kavlapur), Nanded and Karad. The construction of a landing ground at Ratnagiri is under way and is expected to be completed during the year. The construction of a landing ground at Chanda which is administratively approved, will be taken up soon and completed during this year. A proposal for the construction of a landing grounding at Jalgaon is being examined.

Directorate of Publicity

The Directorate of Publicity keeps the people informed of the work done by Government in various spheres of welfare activity and keeps Government informed of public opinion and the needs and grievances of the people. The Directorate uses, for the purposes of publicity, various media such as the radio, films, the press and other publications.

The Directorate issues a fortnightly publication 'People's Raj' with its Marathi edition 'Lok Raj' which contains articles on varied subjects and is well illustrated. The monthly 'Gramvikas' is devoted to matters pertaining to rural development, while the monthly 'Small Saver' deals with small savings activities. The six-monthly 'Police Journal' keeps the State Police informed of the latest methods of crime detection and enforcement of law and order.

Publicity material such as posters, folders, booklets etc., is also issued by the Directorate. As many as 117 such posters leaflets, etc., were issued during the current year. Feature articles are published in special numbers and supplements issued by news papers, etc., on occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day, etc.; the Directorate also issues Press Notes from time to time.

The Films section of the Directorate produces news reels and documentaries which are shown to the people mainly through the Mobile Publicity

Vans, now transferred to Zilla Parishads. During the year under report, 35 such films were produced in addition to 12 new-reels.

The Directorate also uses the medium of song and drama. The Cultural-Dance troupe sent to Delhi on the occasion of this Year's Republic Day was received well. Though the activity of holding exhibitions could not be continued on a large scale because of the need for economy, the Directorate participated in the 'Our Himalayas' Exhibition conducted by the Citizens Defence Committee and also in the Indian Films Exhibition conducted by the Film Industry of the country.

For an independent evaluation of the developmental and other activities of Government, authors and journalists were taken round the development projects. They subsequently gave wide publicity to these activities in news papers, magazines, etc.

Rural Broadcasts

The special rural broadcasts from All-India Radio on various topics are brought to the villager through the Community Listening Sets installed in villages under a subsidy scheme. So far, 6,300 radio sets have thus been installed in various villages. The demand for these sets is very large, but it has not been possible to meet it fully on account of limited funds. It is proposed to instal about 7,500 sets during the current financial year.

Radio Rural Forums

Radio Rural Forums have been organised all over the State. Members of these forums listen to the broadcasts on various topics, discuss them and refer their doubts, if any, to experts through All-India Radio, which broadcasts replies. There is a demand from the rural population to establish such forums everywhere.

The emergency has added to the work of this Department. The Directorate had to take up special schemes to boost the defence effort. The Directorate arranged a tour of eminent authors to Ladakh to enable them to see the facts for themselves so that they would be better able to create the necessary enthusiasm through their writings. Prominent dramatists have been requested to write special dramas for war publicity.

Future programme

The total plan provision for publicity proposed for the next year 1964-65) is about Rs. 11 lacs, out of which Rs. 8.5 lacs are to be reserved for

the installation of 5,000 additional radio sets and for other equipment. The schemes of Publicity Department are of a continuing nature. A Research and Reference Bureau with a reference library, which could not be established earlier, is to be established during the next year.

Directorate of Tourism

The Directorate of Tourism mainly caters to the needs of inland tourists and assists the Government of India Tourist Office in respect of foreign tourists. Several Holiday Camps at various places all over the State for persons of the Low Income group, i.e., persons whose income is less than Rs. 500 per mensem are established. The Tourism Department also conducts trips to hill stations like Mahabaleshwar and important places of tourist interest like Ajanta, Ellora, Bhandardara. Tour rates have been fixed on a no-profit no-loss basis, for these trips to bring them within the reach of the common man. Students get concession rates, provided they are accompanied by their teachers.

Future programme

It is proposed to construct additional cottages in the tourist camp at Karla caves and tourists cottage at Juhu. A rest house at Fardapur near Aurangabad is also to be constructed. Government has already approved the scheme administratively.

Directorate of Languages

The functions of the Directorate of Languages are to implement the language policy of Government and to take steps preparatory to the change-over from English to Marathi as the medium of language at all levels in the administration.

The Directorate has made progress in some matters as indicated below :—

A Standard Key-Board for a Devanagiri Typewriter (Hindi-Marathi) has been evolved in consultation with the Government of India's experts by the State Advisory Committee and machines with the new Key-Board are expected in the market during this year.

A Standard Book on Marathi shorthand has been published by the Directorate.

There are about 6,000 English typists and 650 English stenographers in Government Service. Out of these 2,000 typists and 150 stenographers have received training in Marathi typing and shorthand respectively. During

1964-65 it is proposed to bring the total number of trained typists to 3,000 and the total number of trained stenographers to 250.

The Directorate has recently (i.e. in January 1964) published a revised edition of the book "Padanamkosh" containing Marathi equivalents of designations used in Government offices. A book containing Marathi equivalents of English phrases used in Government official work has been sent for printing. The preparation of a guide-book on noting and drafting in Marathi has been taken in hand. The 'Prashasan Shabdkosh' i.e. a Dictionary of Administrative terms, has already made headway and is likely to be completed within a year.

There are about 3,000 non-Marathi speaking Government servants who are to be trained in Marathi. A scheme for this is being framed on the basis of the experience of two experimental pilot classes which were started on 1st April 1963.

State Board for Literature and Culture

The State Board for Literature and Culture was constituted by Government in 1960 to encourage research in Marathi and others fields in accordance with the policy statement made by the Chief Minister at the time of the inauguration of the State. The main function of the Board is to initiate, assist or undertake implementation of projects or schemes of research in the field of language, culture and history of the State of Maharashtra.

The Board has chalked out the following schemes :—

(1) Compilation of an Encyclopædia in Marathi (Vishwakosh) in nineteen volumes of one thousand pages each.

(2) Preparation of a History of Maharashtra in five volumes of 400 to 500 pages each.

(3) Scientific surveys of the dialects of Marathi.

(4) Bringing out bilingual dictionaries, "Teacher's" and "Reader's" to facilitate the study of other Indian and foreign languages by the Marathi-speaking public.

(5) Publication of standard research works in Marathi on scientific and technical subjects.

(6) Translation of classics from foreign and other Indian languages into Marathi.

(7) Encouragement to the publication of outstanding books on various subjects.

Action on these schemes started in 1961-62 and is continuing.

(i) *Encyclopædia in Marathi*.—The Vishwakosha Unit has prepared the subjectwise schemata and detailed entry-lists for the various subjects-heads to be covered in the Vishwakosha. All the schemata and the detailed lists, for a majority of the subjects, have been circulated to the Board's Advisers in various subjects and finalised.

According to the present plan of work, nearly half the writing and compilation work will be done during 1964-65 by giving writing and editorial assignments to outside scholars. A provision of Rs. 2,05,000 for remuneration to outside scholars, Rs. 75,000 for the Vishwakosha Library and Rs. 1,67,107 on account of the Vishwakosha Unit has been proposed for 1964-65.

(ii) *History of Maharashtra*.—The History will be published in five volumes, as shown below :—

Name and particulars of the period.

- (1) Ancient Period (from pre-Historic times to 1318 A.D.).
- (2) Mediæval Period (1318 A.D. to 1627 A.D.).
- (3) Maratha Period, Volume I—(1627 A.D. to 1760 A.D.)
- (4) Maratha Period, Volume II—(1760 A.D. to 1818 A.D.)
- (5) Modern Period.

The compilation work is already progressing and the press-copies of all the five volumes will be received during 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been proposed for payment of remuneration to the writers of the five volumes.

(iii) *Surveys of the dialects of Marathi*.—A survey of the "Konkani" dialect has been made. Dialectal material on "Kudali", already collected, is being analysed and material for "Kunbi" dialect is being collected.

A survey of at least two more dialects is to be completed during 1964-65 and a provision of Rs. 14,000 for a grant-in-aid to the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, for the survey work, has been included in the Budget of 1964-65.

(iv) *Antarbharati-Vishwabharati*.—Press-copies of the Urdu-Marathi, the Kanada-Marathi and Gujarati-Marathi dictionaries have been received and sent to the press for printing. Press-copies of the Tamil-Marathi and the Bengali-Marathi "Teacher's" have also been received and are being

processed. Further assignments have been given for compiling the Kanada-Marathi "Teacher", the Bengali-Marathi dictionary and the Tamil-Marathi dictionary.

More such assignments will be given during 1964-65, and a provision of Rs. 29,000 has been proposed in the Budget of 1964-65 for remuneration to the scholars concerned.

(v) *Standard books on Scientific subjects.*—The following four books have been published :—

- (a) Manavi Anuvamshikata by Prof. R. V. Sovani.
- (b) Arogya Ani Aharashastra by Prof. Shanta Kelkar.
- (c) Deshanank Va Nirdeshank by Shri C. N. Dafal.
- (d) Homiopathicha Nigantu by Dr. S. R. Phatak.

Further "Pranisrushti" by Dr. M. V. Apte and "Sankshiapta Sankhyana" by Shri C. N. Dafal are in the Press. The Board has undertaken books on various other subjects such as Botany, Human Anatomy, Astronomy, Human Brain and Neurology, Statistics, Engineering, Radio Mechanics, Medicine, Homoeopathy, Physics.

A provision of Rs. 32,000 has been proposed in the next year's Budget for remuneration to the respective scholars.

(vi) *Translation of classics from other languages.*—The translation of the Indian classic "Rise of the Maratha Power" by the late Justice M. G. Ranade is already published. The translation of Mahabharat is nearing completion. The translation of 'Rigveda' is nearly half over. The epitome-translation of "History of Dharmashastra" and the full translation of "A Study of Modern Linguistics" by Hockett are progressing. New assignments for translation of other classics, including the translation of the dramas of Shakespeare will be given during 1964-65 and a provision of Rs. 25,000 has been proposed on account of remuneration to the various scholars.

(vii) *Grants-in-aid for publication of outstanding books.*—Grants-in-aid amounting to about Rs. 50,000 have been paid during the current year and more grants amounting to about Rs. 40,000 are shortly to be paid by the Board. Thus, the Board will have encouraged the publication of about 25 books during the current year.

Similar grants, on a larger scale, are expected to be paid during 1964-65 and a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed in the next year's Budget.

Thus, a provision of Rs. 60,000 on account of honorarium and Travelling Allowance to the Chairman of the Board has been proposed in the Non-Plan Budget and a total provision of Rs. 6,99,700 for all the literary activities of the Board has been proposed in the Plan Budget of the State for 1964-65.

ORGANISATION AND METHODS

Measures for strengthening of Administration.

Various measures for strengthening the administration have been considered. They relate *inter alia* to the functions of Secretariat Departments and executive agencies, delegation of powers, financial control, personnel management, recruitment and training, Plan Projects, and Public Enterprises.

Office Discipline

In order to ensure that the staff do not leave their seats frequently or for long interval, instructions have been issued for strict enforcement of the rules regarding lunch and tea recesses by the Departments/Offices located in the Sachivalaya and its Annexe.

Improvements in procedure, etc.

(i) *Annual Administration Reports.*—The Heads of Departments have been asked to reduce the size of their Annual Administration Reports to effect economy and enhance utility. Heads of Departments in need of help were given advice on how to effect reduction.

(ii) *Pruning of periodical returns.*—The Secretariat Departments and the Heads of Departments have been asked to review the periodical returns prescribed by them so as to eliminate unnecessary returns and to make others less frequent or combined with related returns wherever possible.

(iii) *Expeditious disposal of pension cases.*—To expedite the disposal of pension cases, the Secretariat Departments and the Heads of Departments have been directed to ensure proper maintenance of Service Books, to make case studies and hold personal discussions where necessary.

(iv) *Expeditious disposal of promotion and confirmation cases.*—As a number of such cases were found to be pending for a long time, the Secretariat Departments have been asked to bring them to the notices of the Ministers (through the Deputy Ministers) concerned who would report the progress to the Chief Minister every month.

Training

Training courses were conducted for Assistants preparing for the Superintendents' examination for directly recruited as well as promoted Assistants and for Clerks. A scheme to impart training to typists has been devised.

Work Study

A fourth Work study unit was established.

Work studies of the following offices were completed :—

- (i) Director of Publicity,
- (ii) Director of Excise and Prohibition.
- (iii) Surgeon-General,
- (iv) District Civil Hospital, Sangli,
- (v) Maharashtra Public Service Commission.
- (vi) Central Stores Purchase Organisation.

A Work Study of the offices of the Director of Agriculture and the Regional Transport Office, Nagpur, is in progress.

The Work Study Units have also taken up the simplification and standardisation of the forms used in the Secretariat.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

The Administrative Reorganisation Committee was constituted by Government in September 1962, for a close study of the entire administrative system at different levels. The Committee is making this study through Panels on which, besides some members of the Committee, senior officers of the Department concerned and prominent non-officials with specialised knowledge or experience are associated. The Committee has set up 11 Panels on various subjects. The Committee was expected to submit its report to Government within one year from the date of appointment. As, however, the Committee could not complete its deliberations within the period prescribed, its tenure has been extended by one year more, i.e., up to 18th September 1964.

Administrative Staff College

The Administrative Staff College of Maharashtra State was established on the 1st November 1963, to train State Government officers of various Departments, in subjects common to all Departments.

The College will :—

(i) provide facilities for institutional and field training for direct recruits and promotees to posts of officers under the State Government, except where the duties do not involve any administrative work, e.g. teaching and research ;

(ii) arrange for orientation and refresher courses and for discussion of subjects of administrative interest ;

(iii) compile and publish material for the study of Public Administration.

The College has so far conducted two courses, for Senior Officers from the 1st to the 23rd November 1963 and for Middle Executives from the 3rd January to the 6th February 1964. Both these courses were residential and lodging and boarding arrangements were made by the College. They aimed at the following objectives :—

(a) Evaluation of present job responsibilities ;

(b) Scrutiny of existing administrative procedures and practices ;

(c) Discussion of certain current administrative problems ;

(d) Securing changes in attitude to work ; and

(e) Introduction to some modern concepts and techniques in administration.

For purposes of discussion, the members were divided into syndicates. There were also talks by specialists drawn from different fields and by guest speakers who had knowledge and experience of administrative problems.

A non-residential course for about 30 officers in the Secretariat will be conducted from the 18th March to the 11th April 1964. This course is intended for Junior Secretariat Officers including Assistant/Under Secretaries recently appointed and Superintendents who are likely to be promoted as Assistant Secretary/Under Secretary shortly.

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In 1964-65, the College will organise certain functional courses and courses for Senior Officers, middle executives, Junior Officers and direct recruits for certain posts like Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and Assistant and Deputy Engineers for which there is bulk recruitment.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Introductory

The Finance Department is responsible for the administration of the finances of the State. It is its duty to ensure that public revenue is spent in furtherance of the general policy of Government in the most economical manner and to raise the necessary funds. Accordingly it deals with the preparation of the Budget, Appropriation Bills, Taxation Measures, Public Debt, Audit, Pay and Allowances and other conditions of service of Government servants, and advises Government in all matters involving financial considerations. The concurrence of the Finance Department is required for any expenditure from public revenues except to the extent power is delegated by general or special orders to subordinate officers and the Administrative Departments of the Secretariat. The Administrative Departments initiate proposals for expenditure and the Finance Department is responsible for their scrutiny. The Finance Department does not, of its own accord, normally initiate any proposals for expenditure except in cases where it functions as an Administrative Department, e.g. in relation to the Sales Tax Department, the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, etc. The Finance Department is responsible in addition, for all matters pertaining to Trade and Commerce. Banking, Company Law, Stock Exchanges and Forward markets in so far as these subjects come within the State jurisdiction. In some of these matters it acts as an agent for the Central Government.

Planning Division in the Finance Department

The Planning Division of the Finance Department was strengthened in 1962-63 to make it an effective instrument for formulation and watching the implementation of the State's Plan programme. The Planning Division now consists of four wings as shown below :—

(i) Resources Wing—for continuous studies regarding optimum mobilisation and utilisation of current resources, effecting economy in current expenditure, and for special studies of the financial operations of statutory Boards and Corporations and trading and quasi-trading schemes run by Departments.

(ii) Programmes Wing—for formulation of detailed annual programmes within the frame work of the five-year plans in consultation with Heads of Departments and Secretariat Departments, setting out main targets and co-ordinating the development programmes with the annual budget

estimate for Plan schemes. This wing also watches plan implementation both in the public and in the private sectors and identifies areas of weaknesses if any. Preliminary studies relating to the preparation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan are also undertaken in this wing.

(iii) Evaluation Wing—for project appraisal of schemes involving large outlay, evaluation of achievement with reference to original intentions ensuring balanced regional development; and for this purpose watching of district plans including those of Zilla Parishads and regional plans.

(iv) Manpower Wing—for conducting studies in manpower requirements and taking measures to secure timely availability of different categories of the required trained personnel.

With a view to providing effective and authoritative guidance in the process of formulation of policies and programmes for planned economic and social development of the State and its constituent regions and for exercising a close watch on the implementation of Plan policies and programmes, a Planning Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The other members of the Planning Sub-committee of the Cabinet are : the Minister for Home, the Minister for Agriculture, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications, the Minister for Industries and Electricity and the Deputy Minister for Planning, Industries and Electricity. The Planning Sub-Committee has been entrusted with the following functions :—

(a) To determine the objectives and priorities for development within the broad framework of the National Plan ;

(b) To formulate the designs for long-term development of the State with due regard to the balanced development of its component regions and within the framework of such a long-term plan to draw up the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State ;

(c) To determine inter-sectoral priorities and allocations in the State's Annual Plans within the financial resources that may be indicated by the Finance Minister ;

(d) To identify the areas of co-ordination between the departments, the Zilla Parishads and other institutional framework and to ensure such co-ordination for proper implementation ;

(e) To watch the progress, evaluate achievements, and make periodical appraisal of the Plan and important projects in the Plan.

Action has also been taken to initiate the work on preparation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State within the framework of a long-term

perspective of Development during the next 10 to 15 years. For this purpose Study Groups of officials have been appointed for different sectors of development viz. : Agricultural production including Forests, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries, Industries and Mining, Transport and Communications, Education, including Technical Education, Health, Medicine and family Planning, Employment and Labour Welfare, Housing and Urban Development including slum clearance, Irrigation (Major and Medium Irrigation Projects) and Power Development (Hydro and Thermal generation, distribution and rural electrification). These Study Groups have been asked—

(a) to make a critical review of the progress of the programmes and schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan of the State ;

(b) to assess, in the light of current trends and other available data, the position likely to be reached at the end of the Third Plan period ;
and

(c) to formulate detailed proposals for the Fourth Five-Year Plan in the perspective of a longer period, say 1966-76 or even more as may be appropriate.

The Planning Commission has recommended that in addition to the Study Groups covering different sectors of development, each State should also constitute a Steering Group in order to give close attention to the special problems of the State. A steering Group for the Fourth Five-Year Plan has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and Development Commissioner. The other Members of the Steering Group are Secretaries to Government, Finance Department, Agriculture and Food and Forests Department, Irrigation and Power Department and Industries and Labour Department ; the Additional Development Commissioner and Additional Secretary to Government, Co-operation and Rural Development Department, the Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department (Planning) (Secretary to the Steering Group) and Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The Steering Group has been entrusted with the following functions :—

(a) To suggest, in consultation with various Study Groups, the assumptions they might make in working out their proposals and studies ;

(b) To recommend measures for mobilising financial resources ;

(c) To co-ordinate manpower and training plans in different fields ;

(d) To consider advance action to be taken during 1964-65 and 1965-66 ;

(e) To assist in the preparation of plans of cities with a population of over one lakh ;

- (f) To guide studies relating to identification of backward areas and consider measures for their development ;
- (g) To review development plans from the aspect of employment ;
- (h) To consider proposals of an inter-State character ; and
- (i) To review proposals from the Study Groups from the aspect of implementation and co-ordination between related programme.

Inspection Unit in the Finance Department

Under the existing arrangements, audit as conducted by the Accountant General covers, in the main, transactions relating to expenditure only. Audit does not thus ordinarily look into the arrangements made and the procedure followed for the collection of revenues and other receipts. Even as regards expenditure, the Accountant-General examines primarily the *regularity* of payments made and it is only in the more obvious cases that he comments on the *economy* of the transactions involved. The statutory position of the Accountant General in regard to the audit of stores and stock is also practically the same as in the case of the audit of receipts. Lest, however, the matters not falling within the purview of formal audit should remain inadequately attended to, Government has set up, as an experimental measure, an Inspection Unit in the Finance Department to conduct periodical internal inspections of all the departmental offices and undertakings which, to any material extent, collect any revenues or other receipts, or spend any moneys beyond meeting their own establishment charges and office contingencies, etc., or handle any equipment or stores of any appreciable value. The Inspection Unit conducts its investigations in accordance with approved programmes and reports to the head of the administrative department concerned with a view to assist him in ensuring, *inter alia*,—

- (i) that the revenues accruing to Government are properly assessed, promptly collected and duly accounted for ;
- (ii) that the methods and procedure followed in regard to the execution of any scheme or in respect of any purchases, etc., are not such as are, or would be, productive of wasteful or uneconomic results ;
- (iii) that stores are not purchased un-reasonably in advance or in excess of requirements, nor are they or any part of them kept unutilised or otherwise undisposed of for any unjustifiably long periods ;
- (iv) that all stores received and issued are properly accounted for and those remaining in stock are physically verified periodically, as prescribed ; and

(v) that the laxities, lapses and failures, which may be noticed, are remedied adequately and at the earliest.

The Inspection Unit was established in November, 1962. It has since been built up progressively, as personnel became available, and now comprises 5 teams, each having one Gazetted Officer of the rank of an Under Secretary and a non-gazetted official of the rank of a Superintendent in the Secretariat. All these teams are working under the guidance and control of an Additional Secretary. The Inspection Unit has already submitted about 60 reports.

Insurance Fund

An Insurance Fund which acts as an Insurer for Government Property and for properties and goods of some statutory bodies, is administered by the Finance Department. The Fund was started primarily to extend Insurance Cover to properties of Government pertaining to its commercial or industrial undertakings, which would ordinarily be insured according to usual trade practices. The Fund has also extended Insurance Cover to other Government properties which it was previously the practice to insure. With the starting of the Insurance Fund, departmental Insurance Funds started by the various Departments have been merged with this general Insurance Fund.

The main types of Insurance business transacted by the Fund are (a) Fire Insurance ; (b) Marine Insurance ; (i) Country Craft (Cargo) Insurance ; (ii) Steamer (Cargo) Insurance ; (iii) Hull Insurance ; (c) Motor Insurance ; (d) Transit Insurance. The other types of risks also accepted by the Fund include Fidelity Guarantees, Aeroplane Insurance, Employees' Liability Insurance, Boiler Explosion and Machinery Insurance and the Cash-in-transit Insurance. The important schemes of Government which have been covered at present by the activities of the Fund are :—(a) Aarey Milk Colony, (b) (i) the Government Transport Service, and (ii) The Milk Transport Service, (c) (i) Maharashtra State Electricity Board and (ii) the Maharashtra Housing Board ; (d) Mechanical Cultivation Section under the control of the Director of Agriculture ; (e) Seeds and Manures' Schemes ; (f) Food-grains under the C.S.D. Scheme ; (g) Haffkine Institute, Bombay ; (h) Fisheries Technological Laboratory ; (i) the Koyna Hydro Electric Project ; (j) Government Central Workshop and Stores, Nagpur ; (k) Alapalli Saw Mills, Ballarshah ; (l) Shri Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur ; (m) Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur, which was taken over by the Government under its Unemployment Relief Scheme ; (n) Chitali Distillery. The business emanating from the

Co-operative Sugar Factories in which the State Government is interested as share-holder is also undertaken by the Government Insurance Fund.

The premium rates charged by the Fund compare favourably with those of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association Pool or other leading insurers in the Private Sector. In suitable cases such portion of the risk as is deemed fit to reinsure, is insured with the Indian Insurance Companies' Association Pool or other approved Private Insurers.

In Ex-Hyderabad State, every Government servant was required to take compulsorily, a Life Insurance Policy as per the Rules framed by Government. After the reorganisation of States in 1956, it was agreed that the Andhra Pradesh Government should manage to share the Fund pertaining to the policies of the employees allocated to the then Bombay State, the then Bombay State reserving the right to accede within a period of 5 years. Accordingly from 1st July 1961, this Government has taken over the administration of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund established by the Ex-Hyderabad State, to the extent of the policies on the lives of the allocated Government servants. The Fund is at present being managed as a closed Fund and no new business is being transacted. The receipts and disbursements of this Fund are separately accounted for under a separate head of Account viz., 'State Government Insurance Fund'; under 'S-Unfunded Debt'.

SMALL SAVINGS DIRECTORATE.

The National Savings Movement has been in existence for the last eighteen years. The State Government gets from the Government of India 66½ per cent. of the total net Small Savings Collections as loan for financing its own development activities.

The Directorate of Small Savings, Government of Maharashtra, is under the charge of the Minister for Small Savings. The Secretary, Finance Department is the Director of Small Savings and is assisted by the Deputy Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, and ex-officio Joint Director of Small Savings and various other officers at the headquarters, Divisional and District Levels. There is a separate Publicity Unit under the Directorate. The Government of India bears fifty per cent. of the entire expenditure on the establishment and reimburses the expenditure on publicity upto a certain limit fixed by that Government.

Maharashtra State has been the leading State in the country with its excellent performance in intensifying the Small Savings Scheme. The achievement in raising collections in the past few years in the composite

Bombay State and the Maharashtra State has been phenomenal and unprecedented. The figures of small savings investment pertaining to this State during the last five years are as under :—

Year.			(Rs. in crores). Net.		
1958-59	...	...	23.78	} Composite Bay State.	Bom-
1959-60	...	...	30.66		
1960-61	...	...	24.78		
1961-62	...	...	21.93		
1962-63	20.60			(Audited).
1st April 1963 to 22nd February 1964.			19.50		

The target set for the State of Maharashtra for the year 1963-64 is Rs. 21.17 crores.

The success of the scheme mainly depends upon the field workers, viz., the authorised agents under the Small Savings Scheme. At present there are about fifteen thousand agents in the State.

In formulating policy and finding out ways and means for the successful implementation of the scheme, Government, is being assisted by various Advisory Bodies. There is the Maharashtra State Advisory Board for Small Savings at the State level which meets from time to time and helps Government in taking decisions. There are divisional and district advisory Committees at divisional and district levels respectively. There are separate City Advisory Committees for the Cities of Greater Bombay and Poona also. These bodies have been reconstituted recently with the introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation. Representatives of the Zilla Parishads have now been brought on the Board as well as on the Committees. Government also discusses certain matters pertaining to the Small Savings Scheme at the meeting of the National Savings Central Advisory Board of the Government of India.

Shibirs, or training camps are being held by Government in various districts to publicise the scheme and training the authorised agents. The campaign has been intensified further by various new methods including the organisation of first class cricket matches, cultural shows, etc. In the year 1962-63 twelve *Shibirs* and four co-ordination Conferences were held. In 1963-64 nine *Shibirs* and three co-ordination Conferences were held up to the end of January 1964.

Government of Maharashtra has also evolved various schemes like Pay Roll Savings Scheme, Daily Collections of Small Savings Scheme, Scheme of linking Land Revenue with the Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates (now Defence Deposit Certificates).*

As one of the measures for providing increased incentives to the District to exceed their targets and by way of special appreciation of the popular response to the scheme in those districts, Government had sanctioned, in the past, *ad hoc* grants of Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs to the Districts achieving 150 per cent., 200 per cent. and 300 per cent. of their targets respectively. This scheme has now been included in the schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Five-Year Interest-free Prize Bonds Scheme which was discontinued with effect from the 1st July 1962 has been replaced by the new Premium Prize Bonds Scheme introduced from the 1st January 1963. Popularising the new scheme has been one of the additional functions which the Small Savings Section of this Department had to undertake last year and has to pursue during the course of this year.

Small Savings have attained a very important role in the increasing of the internal resources for financing the plans. It has served a dual purpose, viz. inculcating the habit of thrift among the people and enabling them to take part in the national struggle for economic emancipation of the masses. In the present days of national emergency, the need to conserve the resources of the nation and augment them further has become all the more manifest.

The Small Savings Scheme now also geared to serve the Defence schemes of the country has greatly attracted public imagination both by the patriotic priority of purpose that it serves as well as by the family appeal that it has by the security which it assures to the investors.

FINANCIAL MATTERS PERTAINING TO ZILLA PARISHADS.

During 1963-64 further steps were taken to devise various measures for putting the budgetary procedure for the Zilla Parishads on a sound footing and streamlining financial procedures.

The system of granting ways and means advances was started in January 1963. Under a system of ways and means advances Zilla Parishads are kept sufficient in funds to meet the expenditure during each succeeding month

on account of the activities transferred by the Government as well as on account of the various agency functions entrusted to the Zilla Parishads. This system has made it possible for the Zilla Parishads to plan expenditure on an even basis throughout the year.

During 1962-63 the various grants from the different departments were paid in cash to the Zilla Parishads. In 1963-64, however, these grants are made adjustable against the ways and means advances referred to above. This would ensure that large unspent balances from the sanctioned grants are not left with the Zilla Parishads at the end of the financial year.

An *ad hoc* reconciliation of expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishads against the grants released in 1962-63 was carried out in August-October 1963. The figures are as follows :—

			Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Grants drawn in 1962-63	...	...	31,22
(2) Expenditure incurred in 1962-63	...	...	29,25
(3) Amount adjusted	...	...	1,97
(4) Balance	...	...	Nil.

A detailed questionnaire has been issued to the Zilla Parishads to decide the quantum of committed level of expenditure as on 1st May 1962 within each Zilla Parishad. This would not only ensure the placing of the finances of the Zilla Parishads on a sound footing but will also simplify the existing procedure of budgeting in the local sector. Under this arrangement the various grants would be fixed over each plan period.

The consolidated annual account of 1962-63 for all the Zilla Parishads is also being prepared and will be placed before the Legislature as soon as it is ready.

Scheme of Pilot Branches

With a view to ensuring prompt scrutiny in the Finance Department of Plan Schemes and other proposals involving financial considerations received from the Administrative Departments, a scheme on an experimental basis was introduced with effect from the 13th October 1962 under which Under Secretaries in Finance Department deal with the cases directly without significant assistance from subordinate staff. The latter has in consequence been reduced. At present the scheme has been made applicable to sections dealing with the cases coming from the Irrigation and Power Department,

Buildings and Communication Department, Urban Development and Public Health Department, Industries and Labour Department, Home Department, Law and Judiciary Department, General Administration Department and Sales Tax Department pertaining to Sales Tax and other taxes. References emanating from the Urban Development and Public Health Department are dealt with by an Under Secretary and a Finance Officer respectively. The Under Secretary deals with references exclusively pertaining to the Medical Department and the Finance Officer deals with the cases emanating from/pertaining to Municipalities, Public Health, Housing Scheme, etc.

Pay Verification Unit.

Government have constituted with effect from October 1963 a separate unit known as the Pay Verification Unit for purposes of verifying pay fixed under the Maharashtra Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1963. The unit consists of an Assistant Accounts Officer, four Superintendents and eight Assistants. The unit visits the various offices in the mofussil and in the City of Bombay to verify the correctness of the fixation of pay of various employees.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

The Finance Department is the administrative department for the Sales Tax Department which administer the following enactments :—

- (i) The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Bom. Act No. LI of 1959).
- (ii) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Act No. LXXIV of 1956).
- (iii) The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958 (Bom. Act No. LXVI of 1958).
- (iv) Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962 (Mah. Act No. IX of 1962).
- (v) Maharashtra Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1962 (Mah. Act No. XLI of 1962).
- (vi) The earlier Laws i.e. The Sales Tax Laws in force immediately prior to 1st January 1960 in the Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of the Bilingual State of Bombay.

Assessment of dealers.—The disposal and pendency of Assessment of dealers under the earlier laws and also under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, as well as other Acts are given below as on 1st December 1963.

No. of dealers' years.

	(a) Assessed during the period from 1st January 1963 to 30th November 1963.	(b) Pendency as on 1st December 1963.
(i) B. S. T. Act, 1959 ...	37,545	1,77,414
(ii) C. S. T. Act, 1956 ...	28,416	1,09,725
(iii) Bombay Sales Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958.	1,153	1,670
(iv) B. S. T. Act, 1953.	25,886	2,121
(v) The C. P. & Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947 and H. G. S. T. Act, 1950.	2,431	313

Appeals and Revision.—The number of appeals/revision applications decided by the Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners during the period from 1st January 1963 to 30th November 1963 are as under :—

	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.
No. of appeals disposed of during 1st January 1963 to 30th November 1963.	11,084	...
No. of appeals pending as on 1st December 1963.	10,358	...
No. of Revision Applications/Second Appeals disposed of during the period 1st January 1963 to 30th November 1963.	...	2,821
No. of Revision Applications/Second Appeals pending as on 1st December 1963.	...	2,394

(a) Receipts for the year 1962-63—

	Rs.
(i) The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 (including the receipts under Intoxicants Taxation Act).	30,35,51,285
(ii) The Central Sales Tax, 1956 ...	6,67,40,946

	Rs.
(iii) The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958.	4,10,30,590
(iv) Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962.	1,36,95,730
(v) The Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948 (recoveries).	23,75,709

(b) Budget Estimates (Expenditure).

The details of estimate proposed by the Department for 1964-65 are as follows :—

Detailed head of Accounts.	Estimates proposed.
	Rs.
Pay of Officers	12,02,660*
Pay of Establishment	48,33,920*
Allowances and Honoraria	16,58,880*
Contingencies	6,62,840*
Contingencies (Charged)	30,000

(i) Looking to the duties and responsibilities of the post of Government Agent with the increase in litigation and its quality, the post of Government Agent was upgraded to the post of Deputy Commissioner. In Bombay City Division one post of the Deputy Commissioner was created with one post of Personal Assistant and one post of Establishment Officer and ancillary staff for better supervision of recovery work of the Deputy Collector for Sales Tax Recovery and his staff for this purpose. He is ex-officer Additional Collector under the City of Bombay Land Revenue Act.

(ii) In Commissioner's Head Quarters Office the post of Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax (Inspection) was upgraded to the post of Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax (Head Quarter) for the following reasons :—

- (a) increase in tempo of work in Head Office,
- (b) increase in the work of scrutiny of Tribunal's orders,
- (c) for close watch over the assessment work, especially in Bombay City Division,
- (d) for proper briefing of the Field Officers in the matter of Agricultural Income-Tax.

(iii) Eleven posts of Sales Tax Officers were also created for clearance of accumulated assessment work in Bombay City Division and out of these

*Estimates inclusive of Collector of Bombay.

11 posts, 1 post was posted in Head quarters as Personal Assistant (Legal) to Commissioner. Also two posts of Assistant Commissioners from mofussil were transferred to Bombay, one posted in Enforcement Branch, Bombay, and the other posted as Administrative Assistant Commissioner in Bombay City Division.

II. Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal

The Tribunal hears and decides appeals, revision and reference applications, received from the whole State of Maharashtra. In cases where questions of Law are involved, the aggrieved party is at liberty to make a reference application to the Tribunal against its decision for referring the matter to the High Court. If the Tribunal is satisfied that there is a case, it makes a statement of the case for reference to the High Court. The decision which the High Court gives in such matters is final and the Tribunal is bound to take action according to it.

The gross collection charges incurred in the Administration of the various Acts by the Sales Tax Department is about 1.69 per cent.

Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries

The Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries has its Head Office at Bombay and Regional Offices at Nagpur and Poona. The offices of the Chief Auditor, Local Fund Audit, Bombay and the Pay and Accounts Office, Bombay, are directly under the administrative control of the Head Office of the Directorate at Bombay. The Director of Accounts and Treasuries who is of the status of Joint Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, Finance Department, takes decisions on administrative as well as financial matters at Government level in respect of the offices working under the control of the Directorate. The Regional Offices at Nagpur and Poona are each under the charges of a Deputy Director of Accounts and Treasuries and both the Deputy Directors are declared as Regional Heads. Each Regional Office is in charge of Treasury and sub-treasury inspection, pursuit and clearance of audit objections and Inspection notes etc., pursuit and disposal of pending pension cases, as well as Inspection and physical verification of stores and examination of stores accounts in respect of all Government offices within the Region. Similarly the Head Office, besides co-ordination of the working of the Regional Offices, is directly responsible for vigilance work and stores Verification work arising in Greater Bombay. It is also in charge of all administrative and financial matters pertaining to the Regional Offices as well as offices subordinate to the Directorate.

Pension and Vigilance Units.—The Head Office or the regional Offices watch the disposal of Pension cases arising in Bombay City and the regions concerned, respectively. About 60 Assistants/Clerks of the various Offices/Departments were specially trained by the Accountant General, Maharashtra in pension matters during the year. It has now been decided to impart training in pension matters to persons of the supervisory category, such as, Accountants, Superintendents in charge of Accounts Branches, etc. For the benefit of the persons in Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions it has been decided to provide facilities of training in pension matters at Nagpur in the Senior Deputy Accountant General's Office.

The Vigilance Unit of the Head Office of this Directorate has visited 12 offices/departments in Greater Bombay upto the end of December 1963. The vigilance Units of the Regional Offices at Poona and Nagpur also inspected a number of offices in the District to expedite finalization of the pension cases and to clear outstanding audit objection items. During these inspections personal instructions are given to the concerned dealing assistants in various offices for expeditious disposal of pension cases and audit objection items.

Audit objections and Inspection paragraphs.—The total number of outstanding audit objections as on 31st March 1962 (but not cleared by September 1962) as reported in the Audit Report 1963 is nearly 70340 involving an amount of Rs. 10.77 crores. As against this, compliance in respect of 45479 items involving an amount of Rs. 6.52 crores has so far been secured upto the end of December 1963 and furnished to the Audit Office for verification and final settlement. More than 1030 inspection paragraphs have also been got complied with.

Utilisation Certificates.—The authorities competent to sanction grants to Local Bodies and other Institutions have to obtain and forward utilisation certificates to Audit. The work of watching the progress of submission of these certificates was entrusted to the Directorate. Whenever its person visits the Departments/Offices cases of delays in submission of utilisation certificates is investigated and due measures taken. Monthly Returns are also prescribed for obtaining the relevant information from offices concerned in order to keep an effective watch on the progress of submission of these certificates.

Treasury Inspection.—The Treasury Inspection work in respect of Treasuries in their region has been entrusted to the Deputy Directors of Nagpur and Poona. During the period April 1963 to December 1963 the

Director and Joint Secretary inspected 12 Treasuries and visited the Regional Offices at Poona and Nagpur.

Training of Clerks in proper maintenance of General Provident Fund accounts of Class IV servants.—Government has decided that the work relating to the maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts of Class IV servants under the State Government should be transferred from the Office of the Accountant General, Maharashtra State, Bombay, to the respective Heads of Departments and Heads of Offices with effect from 1st April 1964. This Directorate was, therefore, asked to arrange for training of Clerks of various Departments/Offices in the proper maintenance of General Provident Fund Accounts. Accordingly special training is being imparted to the Assistants/Clerks of the Departments/Offices in the maintenance of General Provident Fund Accounts of Class IV servants at all the six Accounts Training Classes conducted by the Directorate at Divisional Headquarters. These special classes were organised from January 1964 and about 855 Assistants/Clerks of various Departments/Offices have been trained so far. The special classes will be continued until adequate number of clerks are trained.

Segregation of Balances under the two minor Heads, viz., "D-Advances to Cultivators" and "F-Misc., Loans and Advances".—In October 1962, Government issued instructions to the Departmental Officers to segregate the balances, under these two minor heads into two categories viz., "prior to 1st October 1962" and "after 1st October 1962". The Departmental Officers were instructed to work out scheme-wise balances as at the end of September 1962, with the help of available records and to report the same to this office. Government have entrusted to this Directorate the work of test-checking of the schemewise balances as reported by the Departmental Officers through the Vigilance parties of this Office and of certifying them to the Audit for acceptance as final figures. Special parties have accordingly been formed under the Directorate for this special type of work. It has been made clear to the Departmental Officers that they need not undertake reconciliation of transactions pertaining to the periodwise category "prior to 1st October 1962" either with the Treasury or with the audit. The work of abstracting schemewise balances as on 30th September 1962 is completed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Poona and the Dairy Development Commissioner, Bombay, and they have reported the balances to this office. A special party consisting of two S. A. S. Accountants, one retired Mamlatdar and one Head Accountant has been constituted in this Office under an Accounts Officer for undertaking the test-check of

schemewise balances, as reported by the several controlling officers, operating the two minor heads, referred to above. So far as work relating to reconstruction of accounts under the sub-Head "Advances to Cultivators (Ordinary)" and "Advances to Cultivators under schemes administered by Agriculture Department" the work is expected to be completed in Bombay and Nagpur Divisions by the end of February 1964 and in the other two Divisions by end of June 1964. In the meanwhile the work of test-checking of balances reported by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Poona, and the Dairy Development Commissioner, Bombay is in progress.

Stores Verification Wing.—During the year, i.e., from 1st January 1962 to 31st December 1963 stocks and stores of about 175 Divisions/Stores/Offices in the entire State under the Administrative Control of the Agriculture and Forests Department, Buildings and Communications Department, Education and Social Welfare Department, Home Department, Irrigation and Power Department were subjected to physical verification by paying surprise visits. In addition to the excesses and shortages of considerable value, other irregularities, such as, non-maintenance of stock accounts, improper maintenance of stock accounts, irregular purchases of stocks, non-observance of Rules and departmental regulations in respect of Physical Verification of stocks and Stores both periodically and annually, etc., were noticed. All these irregularities have been brought to the notice of the concerned authorities, through Inspection Reports. Physical Verification of Stocks and Stores and surprise inspections of stores will be continued during the year 1964-65. The scope of this wing has recently been extended so as to include the checking of the stock of stamps with Stamp Office at Bombay and the first such Physical Verification was completed in January 1964. The preparation of a Stores Verification Manual for the guidance of the staff working in Stores Verification Wing of this Directorate has been undertaken and the same is expected to be finalised during 1964-65.

Other schemes for improving the working of Treasury Offices implemented during 1963-64 and proposed to be implemented during 1964-65—(i) With a view to have a more effective control on the bills and cheques, etc., received for encashment at the District Treasury Offices, the Scheme of issuing metal tokens in respect of each claim presented against Government, already in vogue at Nagpur and Poona Treasuries, was during 1963-64 extended to all other District Treasury Offices in the State.

(ii) The system of payment of bills by cheques instead of endorsing them for payment at the Bank was introduced at Nagpur District Treasury on experimental basis with effect from 20th March 1963. The feasibility of

extending the said scheme to other District Treasuries is under examination. Government has been requested to approve of the introduction of cheque system of payment at Aurangabad Treasury and final orders are awaited.

(iii) With a view to improving the working of sub-treasuries in the State it is proposed experimentally to take over a few sub-treasuries in certain Districts under the Administrative Control of the Finance Department through the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries. If this is done, it will enable the Treasury Officer to exercise administrative control over the sub-treasuries and also to provide qualified accounts persons from the District Treasury Office for being posted as Sub-treasury Aval Karkuns. It is proposed to separate about 24 selected sub-treasuries from the Revenue Department and proposals made by this Department in this behalf are at present under consideration of Government.

As directed by Government this Department collected all relevant information regarding isolated accounts posts under various Departments/ Offices of Government in the State and has made specific proposals to Government for their inclusion in one unified Accounts Service to be known as Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service—State and subordinate. Draft recruitment rules for the various posts included in the State Service together with Rules and Syllabus for the various qualifying examinations referred to therein have been submitted to Government in the Finance Department and final orders are expected to be issued very soon.

The amounts of grants asked for separately in the next year's Budget.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics

The main functions of the Bureau are :—

(a) To co-ordinate all the statistical authorities in the State and give them technical guidance and to act as liaison between the Central and State Government on statistical matters.

(b) To carry out inquiries and collect data through sample surveys and type studies on such matters on which official statistics are inadequate ;

(c) To bring out statistical publications, and

(d) To hold training classes of statistical personnel.

For the execution of above functions, the Bureau has set up four Regional Offices and twenty-five District Statistical Offices. The Bureau has a field staff of 23 inspectors and 144 investigators for collecting information through

sample surveys. The Bureau also utilises the statistical assistants in the Community Development Blocks, now under the administrative control of the Zilla Parishads. The organisation of the Bureau in the Head Office is divided into various sections which are entrusted with specific items of work.

In the different studies relating to planning, the Bureau compiles estimates of State Income on conventional lines. The estimates of State Income upto 1960-61 at current prices and upto 1962-63 at constant prices has been worked out during the year 1963-64. It is proposed to work out these estimates for the later years during the year 1964-65. The revision of State Income series on revised methodology will be also undertaken. The studies carried out in 1963-64 on the subjects relating to planning include the study of investment on different types of irrigation projects, Third Five-Year Plan of Central and other State Governments, approach to the formula of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Maharashtra State, etc. Recently the Planning Section has been strengthened and it is proposed to undertake in the next year studies relating to technological ratios in the various sectors of economy and growth trends.

The Bureau has been compiling statistics relating to the local bodies in the State. These relate to the activities and Budgets of the Zilla Parishads, Income and Expenditure of the Village Panchayats, the Municipal Year Book and activities under Community Development Programme. During the year 1964-65 the Bureau proposes to carry out these studies further with the latest data available.

The Bureau has been also carrying out various economic studies. These include economic classification of Maharashtra Government Budget, Studies on tax, income and expenditure of the public authorities, the structure of industries in Maharashtra with specific emphasis on input/output analysis. The Bureau also collects retail prices for the Urban and Rural Areas of the State and submits to the Government weekly price reviews. These activities will be continued further.

The Bureau has been entrusted with the work of conducting National Sample Surveys in this State. The 18th round of the National Sample Survey has been completed in the year 1963-64 and the 19th round would be taken up during the 1964-65. The Bureau has also carried out evaluation surveys of different plan schemes, such as adoption of improved agricultural practices, wells programme, rural electrification, distribution of fertilisers etc. Further evaluation studies on additional schemes would be undertaken during 1964-65. With a view to obtaining various demographic particulars, one

per cent. sample survey was conducted in 1963-64. The Bureau has further undertaken a scheme of sample registration of births and deaths. Sales Tax data are being collected through Sample Surveys. These survey would be continued during the year 1964-65. A new scheme for estimating commoditywise sales Tax is being undertaken in the year 1964-65.

The Bureau regularly publishes (1) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and statistics, (2) Annual Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State, (3) The Head Book of Basic Statistics, (4) The Economic Review and (5) Budget in Brief. These publications would be continued during the year 1964-65. In addition the Bureau proposes to bring out economic atlas of the State. In co-ordinating statistical activities of different departments, the Bureau examines the Statistical Schemes of other Departments. It is also represented on various statistical Committees. The mechanical tabulation unit of the Bureau apart from processing mechanically the data collected by the Bureau undertook work for other State Departments. This work will be continued in the next year. The Bureau proposes to purchase additional tabulation equipment in 1964-65 for this purpose.

To undertake district-wise detailed analysis of the data available through Annual Survey of Industries. Additional staff is being created in the year 1964-65. It is proposed to bring out a monogram on industries, after these studies are over. Some senior posts have been added in the Bureau to undertake economic analysis in Industries, Labour, trade and other sectors of economy.

The following provisions for 1964-65 have been proposed under different schemes as shown in the statement below :—

Name of the Scheme.	Estimates. Rs.
1. Strengthening the Administrative Intelligence Unit.	25,100
2. Setting up a Division of Economic and Miscellaneous Statistics.	64,900
3. Training of Statistical Personnel ...	6,000
4. Strengthening the District Statistical Organisation.	86,600
5. Strengthening the Head Quarter Establishment.	18,000
6. Setting up of Regional Offices ...	1,10,000

Name of the Scheme.	Estimates. Rs.
7. Doubling of National Sample Survey	... 2,08,800
8. Resources Cell ... ..	... 14,200
9 Additional staff for Planning	... 93,500
Total Plan.	... 6,27,100
<i>Non-Plan</i> ... ..	... 13,69,700
Total Plan and Non-Plan for 1964-65. .	... 19,96,800

Registrar of Firms.

There are 3 offices of Registrar of Firms in the State of Maharashtra, viz. Registrar of Firms, Bombay, (2) Registrar of Firms, Nagpur, (3) Registrar of Firms, Aurangabad. The main function of these offices is to register partnership firms under Indian Partnership Act, 1932. These offices also record several changes that take place in the constitution of firms which are notified under Sections 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 etc., of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

The Registrar of Firms, Bombay has also been appointed as Registrar of Non-Trading Corporations under the Bombay Non-Trading Corporations Act, 1959 for the whole State of Maharashtra. This Act provides for incorporation, regulation and winding up of non-Trading Corporations whose objects are confined to the State of Maharashtra, and are formed for promoting Commerce, Industry, Literature, Science, foundation and maintenance of Libraries, Museums of such other purpose.

A total grant of Rs. 43,900 for 1964-65, has been proposed under the Budget Head, “-26, Miscellaneous Departments—B-Administration of Indian Partnership Act 1932”.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue Department deals with the matters relating to the land and land revenue in general, of the State. Grant of Government land to individuals for agricultural and non-agricultural activities including industries purposes is the normal function of the department. At present grants of Government land for agriculture and house sites is made in favour of army personnel and goldsmiths. The goldsmiths are also given land for shops. At present department is also dealing with two important schemes, namely "Settlement of landless labourers on land" and "Provision of house sites to landless persons."

Scheme for settlement of landless labourers.—With a view to settle the landless persons who have been granted Government forest land released for cultivation and to make them available other ancilliary assistance to cultivate these land to grow maximum food crops, Government desires to give them financial help for purchase of bullocks, seeds and reclamation and development of land. This scheme will be financed by the Central Government and about 20,000 landless persons will be settled on land. Central Government is requested to grant an amount of Rs. 1,37,60,000 for this scheme. It is a plan scheme. Implementation of the scheme will be done as soon as it is approved by the Central Government.

Scheme for provision of house sites to the landless persons.—Along with the help of financial assistance for development and reclamation of land, it is also proposed to give help to the landless persons to get house sites to them. The 50,000 landless persons who are granted Government waste lands and forest land will be thus provided with the house sites at the cost of Rs. 1,50,00,000 which will be given by the Central Government. This is also a plan scheme. Implementation of this scheme will be done as soon as it is approved by the Central Government.

Land Reforms (Tenancy Legislation).—In the Western Maharashtra, the implementation of the Tenancy Act is in its second phase which deals mainly with the implementation of the scheme of compulsory purchase of land by tenants. The main work involved in this phase is the completion by the Tribunals of the enquiries under section 32G of the Act. Till 30th September 1963, the Tribunals have completed 10,70,342 enquiries leaving a balance of 4,87,725. In order to expedite disposal of enquiries, Government is proposing to appoint more Agricultural Lands Tribunals in the Districts where the work is in arrears.

In the Vidarbha area of the State, the implementation of the B. T. & A. L. (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958, is being made in right earnest. The

implementation of the Act has entered the second phase i.e., compulsory purchase of land by tenants.

In the Marathwada area, the implementation of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, is going ahead. The implementation of the scheme regarding compulsory purchase of land by protected tenants, under section 38E and 38F has progressed sufficiently. The work of putting dispossessed protection tenants in possession of land is in progress. As regards ordinary tenants, the question of implementing the scheme of compulsory transfer of ownership to them is under consideration of Government.

Scheme for the distribution of gaothan lands.—The gaothan scheme of the Revenue Department has been included in Third Five-Year Plan scheme as scheme No. HSG 5. It is composed of the following 3 sub-schemes :—

- (1) Extension of village gaothans due to population pressure ;
- (2) Settlement of Nomadic Tribes, Backward Classes and ex-Criminal Tribes ; and
- (3) Re-settlement of persons threatened or affected by floods.

In the 1st scheme, house-sites are distributed to the landless agricultural labourers free of cost and they are sold to the rest of the villagers on payment of occupancy price. In the 2nd scheme, house sites are distributed to the members of the Nomadic Tribes, Backward Classes and ex-Criminal Tribes free of cost and assessment and in the 3rd scheme, house sites in the new gaothan site are given to the persons affected or threatened by floods in exchange for their house sites in the old abandoned gaothan which they have to relinquish in favour of Government.

The implementation of the total scheme No. HSG. 5 up to 30th September 1963 as against its targets of the Third Five-Year Plan is shown below :—

Financial.	Target for 1961-1966		Achievements upto 30th September 1963		
	Physical.		Financial.	Physical.	
	Village to be covered.	Acreage to be covered.		Village to be covered.	Acreage to be covered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 125 lakhs	.. 2,500	12,500 acres.	Rs. 3,295 lakhs.	397	2,683 07

The target of gross expenditure of Rs. 125 lakhs is made up as follows :—

Rs. in lakhs.	
50	... Reimbursement to be received from Central Government for the cost of land to be distributed free of occupancy price to the landless agriculture labourers ;
30	... The amounts of occupancy price that would be realized by sale of plots to the other villagers during 1961-66.
45	... State share of the planned estimate representing the cost of plots that would not be sold during 1961-66.

125

Details about the estimates of the Fourth Five-Year Plan are being worked out and have not yet been finalised.

Consolidation of Holdings.—To arrest the uneconomic sub-division of agricultural land on account of causes like the customary laws of inheritance of property, sale of parcels of land etc., a scheme has been formulated for consolidation of the agricultural holdings under the Bombay Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation Act, 1947. Initially, factors like opposition of the cultivators through sentimental attachment for the land, incomplete record of rights and large scale mutations in them due to revolutionary changes in the tenancy laws and so on, retarded the scheme progress and achievements lagged behind the yearly targets. However, of late, the scheme work has gained considerable momentum and now the implementation is a little ahead of schedule. The scheme is being persued under the Five-Year Plans and the progress made up to the end of 30th September 1963, is as follows :—

	Target for 1957-66.	Achievement up to 30th September 1963.
Finance outlay	... Rs. 134 lakhs	Rs. 119-59
No. of villages covered.	... 3,752	1,861
Total area Consolidated	... 40.69 lakhs acres.	32.42 lakhs acres.

The estimates of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the scheme are enclosed. They are yet to be approved by Government.

The Administration of taxes/duties/fees.—The taxes/duties/fees are viz. stamp duty, registration fees, entertainments duty, totalisator tax, betting tax and excise duty. Besides matters relating to Court of Wards, construction of and repairs to the buildings under the control of Revenue Department are dealt with in this Department.

With a view to augmenting the revenue of Government the betting tax has been increased from 10/110 to 11/111 with effect from 10th January 1963. This increase in betting tax would fetch an additional revenue of approximately Rs. 3.5 lakhs per year. The rate of totalisator tax has also been increased from 11 per cent. to 12 per cent. with effect from 18th December 1963. This increase is estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 4.5 lakhs per year.

From 16th January 1964 Government has extended Photo copying system to 77 Sub-Registry Officers in the State. Thus out of 216 Sub-Registry Offices in the State advantage of photo copying system is derived by 141 Sub-Registry Offices, Government might consider the extension of photo copying system to the remaining Sub-Registry Offices in due course.

There are huge excise arrears due from persons in Marathwada region. Government has prescribed a special procedure for speedy recovery of these arrears. A special staff has also been appointed for this purpose. It is expected that Government will be able to make a sizeable recovery.

(N.B.—The subject excise duty is looked after by the Minister for Prohibition).

Scarcity conditions in the State of Maharashtra.—Damage to crops due to inadequate or excessive rains and floods during the current year has been reported from 753 villages of eight districts in the State. Out of these, scarcity conditions are likely to prevail in three districts. Only Conditions akin to scarcity are likely to prevail in small areas of the remaining five districts.

The relief measures already taken and proposed to be undertaken hereafter are given below :—

(i) sufficient test-scarcity works have been started to meet the conditions prevailing at present in the affected areas. The Collectors of the affected areas have been instructed to start more works if necessary. In the areas where the conditions are not acute, funds to the extent of Rs. 5,45,600 have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners and Collectors for being spent on the seasonal unemployment relief works during the off season.

(ii) The maximum wage rate of labour employed on scarcity, test-scarcity, and seasonal unemployment works has been increased from Rs. 1.25 nP. to Rs. 1.50 nP.;

(iii) It has been decided to undertake minor irrigation and tank works where no other works could be undertaken, as scarcity relief works, irrespective of the economic yard stick ;

(iv) Adequate funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors for the following purposes :—

(a) Distribution of gratuitous relief to the disabled infirm and such other persons who are unable to maintain themselves, and who are in danger of starvation ;

(b) for making necessary arrangements for improvement and augmentation of drinking water supply and for supply of fodder in the affected areas ;

(c) grant of Tagai loans for purchase of fodder, seeds, etc., to the needy agriculturists ;

(iv) Arrangement have been made wherever necessary to distribute fodder on Government's account or through the Co-operative Societies to the needy agriculturists on "no profit no loss basis", and to allow free grazing to the cattle belonging to poor agriculturists who pay assessment of less than Rs. 15 per annum.

(vi) fair price shops have been opened in the affected areas where necessary.

The situation is being closely watched and additional relief measures, if any, will be taken as and when necessary.

A provision of Rs. 16,00,000 under the budget head "64. A-Famine Relief" for other than Poona area and of Rs. 5,00,000 under the budget head "19, General Administration—G-Miscellaneous—W-Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction Grants—WI-Relief for Seasonal Unemployment among Agriculture Labour", has been proposed for the year 1964-65.

STATEMENT

Material for the formulation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan in

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Financial outlay Rs. (in lakhs).		
			For the Existing Staff.	For the additional Staff.	
1	2	3	4-A	4-B	
1	Bombay Division	.. Jalgaon	..	Districtwise outlay available.	Districtwise outlay available
		Dhulia ..	..	
		Nasik ..	..	
		Total	..		
2	Poona Division	.. Poona	..		
		Ahmednagar	..		
		Sholapur	..		
		Satara	..		
		Sangli	..		
		Kolhapur	..		
Total	..				
3	Nagpur Division	.. Nagpur	..		
		Bhandara	..		
		Chanda	..		
		Buldhana	..		
		Total	..		
4	Aurangabad Division	.. Aurangabad	..		
		Total	..		
Grand Total			..	108	108

respect of the Plan scheme regarding Consolidation of Holdings

Target				Remarks.
Physical				
Villages.		Areas in lakhs.		
By the Existing Staff.	By the additional Staff.	By the Existing Staff.	By the additional Staff.	
5-A	5-B	6-A	6-B	7
323	274	6.21	5.27	
201	161	4.50	3.74	
265	253	6.47	5.10	
789	688	17.18	14.11	
101	73	1.61	1.25	
192	132	6.06	5.03	
128	104	4.37	3.57	
74	83	1.71	2.55	
61	58	2.29	1.84	Special Superintendent Land.
75	59	1.29	1.02	
631	509	17.33	15.26	Records (consolidation) Consolidation Officers.
115	86	1.17	1.02	Assistant Consolidation Officers
165	120	1.17	0.84	
301	239	2.92	2.23	
90	72	1.27	1.06	
671	517	6.33	5.15	Class III .. 97 678 775 775 Class IV .. 41 275 316 316
205	161	4.10	3.22	Total .. 147 1,013 1,160 1,160
205	161	4.10	3.22	
2,296	1,875	44.94	37.74	

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical

The Medical Organisation of the State, as distinct from its Public Health Organisation is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render curative medical relief with the ancillary activity of providing Medical Education and training with a view to produce Doctors, Nurses and Mid-wives, Health Visitors, X-Ray and Laboratory Technicians etc. The Surgeon General is the Head of the Department. In exercising administrative and technical control over district and cottage hospitals, he is assisted by the Deputy Directors. Similar control over institutions imparting Medical Education, is exercised by him through the Deans and Principals of the various Government Medical Colleges.

Hospitals.—The Government Hospitals in the State have been under staffed and lacked much essential equipment for quite some time now. Government has, therefore decided upon the minimum requirements in this respect and sanctioned necessary staff and equipment for wiping out the deficiencies. As a result, the Medical Department will be strengthened by 79 Class II Officers, 72 Class III Officers, 500 Nursing personnel and 2,000 Class IV staff. The expenditure on the additional equipment would be in the neighbourhood of 43 lakhs with an increase of Rs. 35.92 lakhs in the annual contingent grants. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has been sanctioned for Building Programme of the Medical Department.

An additional expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum is involved on account of upgrading the diet scales in the Government Hospitals in the Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions as uniform diet scale has been made applicable all over the State.

Due to the National Emergency the blood collection and plasma processing work in the State has been stepped up. It is proposed to establish 4 Regional Blood Transfusion Centres one each at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad and 8 Resuscitation Centres in the State and to convert the existing Blood Banks into sub-centres. This programme will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

Training of Nurses.—It is proposed to start two schools for training of Nurses at the Civil Hospitals, Satara and Sangli.

Medical and Dental Colleges

The Government Dental College and Hospital, Bombay, was so far located in the O. P. D. building of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. A new building

costing over Rs. 40 lakhs has been constructed for this institution in the compound of the St. Georges Hospital, Bombay. The number of admissions was increased from 40 to 70 and it is proposed to increase the number to 100 in the near future. This institution is also conducting post-graduate courses in Dentistry.

With a view to overcome the shortage of doctors Government has increase the number of admissions at the Government and Municipal Medical Colleges in this State from 770 to 1100.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

Under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme medical facilities are provided by the State Government to insured workers and members of their families. The Scheme was extended in January 1962 to the families of insured workers in Greater Bombay and in adjoining talukas thus making nearly 24 lakhs persons eligible for the medical benefits under the Scheme. The Scheme was so far operating in Greater Bombay and the talukas of Kalyan, Thana and Bhiwandi and in Akola, Hinganghat and Nagpur in Vidharbha Region. It has been extended to Sholapur from November 1963 and it has been decided to extend the scheme to Poona and Nanded during 1964-65. A master plan for extension of the Scheme to the remaining industrial areas is being worked out for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. At present about 7,73,000 workers are covered under this Scheme, in the State of Maharashtra.

Ayurved

It is the policy of Government to encourage Ayurved. A separate Ayurvedic Section was started in the Surgeon General's Office in 1953. Later on a full-fledged Ayurvedic Department was created in 1957 under the control of the Director of Ayurved as the Head of the Department. At present he is assisted, at the Divisional level, by 2 Assistant Directors of Ayurved, one at Poona and the other at Nagpur.

Schemes or Projects included in the Third Five-Year Plan.—The construction work of the 100 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital at Nagpur undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan, is nearing completion. The Out-patients Department has also started functioning and it is proposed to attach Dental and Surgical Units to it.

With a view to accommodating additional patients Government has extended the sidewings of the M. A. Podar Hospital at Worli, Bombay. Fifty additional beds have been started at the Hospital and provision has been proposed for their continuance.

It is also proposed to undertake research work in Ayurved at R. A. Podar Research Institute, Bombay.

At present the Government Ayurvedic College, Government Ayurvedic Hospital and the Government Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy at Nanded are situated at distant places from one another. From the administrative as well as academic point of view all the activities of these institutions are required to be co-related. With this end in view a new building for the College and Pharmacy, Nanded, will be provided and land has been acquired. But for reasons of inadequacy of funds in the Third Five-Year Plan building work will be taken up in the last year of the Plan.

The Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine was created in 1962 as envisaged in the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act, 1962 and it has framed bye-laws regarding the new Ayurvedic integrated course designated as M.F.A.M. This course has been started at the Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded, along with other non-Government Institutions.

Haffkine Institute, Bombay

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, is playing a major role in research-cum-production programme in the Medical and Public Health fields. A scheme for the manufacture of Poliomyelitis vaccine at a total cost of Rs. 29 lakhs has been sanctioned. It is proposed to increase the production of Serum, Blood Plasma, Triple Vaccine and Diagnostic Reagents during 1964-65. The expenditure of Rs. 21.49 lakhs is proposed to be incurred on the Scheme.

Public Health

The functions of the Public Health Department are mainly : control of epidemics, control of insect-borne diseases, immunisation against certain diseases, provisions of integrated curative and preventive medical services with special emphasis on maternity and child health, family planning, control of leprosy, disinfection of water supplies, environmental sanitation, sanitation at fairs and festivals, improvements of vital statistics, training of different categories of health personnel and prevention of food adulteration.

For Administrative and technical control the Director of Public Health is assisted by the Functional Assistant Directors of Public Health and Deputy Director of Public Health (Malaria and Filariasis). At the divisional level, the Divisional Deputy Directors of Public Health supervise and control the

departmental activities. At the District level the District Health Officer is assisted by the Epidemic Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and is directly in-charge of the Public Health activities. Many activities which are hitherto being carried on by the Public Health Department have been transferred to Zilla Parishads.

The major move in the Public Health Services in the ensuing years will be to lay greater emphasis on the health education among the general public by upgrading the State Health Education Bureau and establishment of Divisional Health Education Units at Government Hospitals.

The various schemes like National Malaria, Eradication of Filariasis, T. B., Leprosy, National Small-pox Eradication, Maternal and Child-health Services and Family Planning, etc., are being continued during the next financial year. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has now entered into consolidation phase and it is hoped that by the end of Third Five-Year Plan the aim of total eradication of the disease from the country will be achieved. Similarly the State Government have launched in September 1962 the National Small-pox Eradication Programme with the assistance from the Government of India. The programme is a time limit and has been introduced in two phases in our State. In the first phase the entire Vidarbha and Marathwada regions were covered by the programme. Now since October 1963 the programme is introduced in the remaining part of Western Maharashtra and will continue up to the year 1965. It is proposed to establish one more Leprosy Control Unit and 33 Additional Survey, Education, Training and Treatment Units for the district of Sholapur, Nanded and Chanda. It is also proposed to open one more training centre for Leprosy Technicians in Western Maharashtra.

State-wide intensive Family Planning Programme was launched from 14th November to end of December 1963. The main object of the programme of the Family Planning hence forward is to reduce birth rate by 50 per cent. during the next ten years.

It is proposed to establish 471 Rural Family Planning Centres on the basis of one centre for every 60,000 population. Each Centre will have three Sub-Centres, of these, 148 have been established during the Second Plan. Seventy-six Centres and 672 Sub-Centres have been established in 1963-64 and 247 Rural Centres and 741 Sub-Centres are proposed to be established in the next financial year. The plan programme for Family Planning during 1954-65 is 24.11 lakhs and that for the Public Health as a whole would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 180.88 lakhs.

Housing

The State Government is making strenuous efforts to augment its housing programme by supplementing Plan Funds wherever possible by loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. During the current year a programme of the order of over Rs. 11 crores, including spill-over works, is in hand mainly through the agencies of the Maharashtra Housing Board and the Vidarbha Housing Board.

During the next year the State Government would be undertaking a programme of the order of Rs. 240 lakhs on the Plan side including spill-over works. The outlay under each scheme would be :—

	Rs.
(i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	75 lakhs.
(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme ...	45 lakhs.
(iii) Slum Clearance Scheme ...	120 lakhs.
	<hr/>
Total ..	240 lakhs.
	<hr/>

Against the outlay, it has been proposed to construct 1,380 tenements under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 620 tenements under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and 2,684 tenements under the Slum Clearance Scheme during 1964-65. In addition, efforts will be made to obtain loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and Land Acquisition and Development Scheme during 1964-65.

The Vidarbha Housing Board use to construct tenements under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme only. In the current year it has also undertaken construction of tenements under the Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and new housing scheme for economically weaker section. Construction work on economically weaker section in Aurangabad and maintenance of existing housing colonies all over Marahwada has been also undertaken.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Town Planning

During the Third Five-Year Plan under the Town Planning Act, 1954, Development Plans of 85 towns are to be prepared. So far the head office of the T. P. and V. Department at Poona had to deal with the work pertaining to the districts of Nasik, Jalgaon and Dhulia as there was no branch office. Separate full-fledged branch office has been created at Jalgaon to cope up with the increased work. It is also proposed to sanction a separate office at Satara and Ahmednagar.

A provision of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for giving grants to Municipalities for implementation of Development Plans as prepared under the Town Planning Act, 1954.

Industrialisation on Urban Development

The impact of industrialisation has been very great in this State in the recent past and particularly in the suburbs of Bombay and the neighbouring areas of Thana, Kalyan, Panvel, etc. The population has also considerably increased during the last 10 years. Amenities will also be required to be provided for the normal growth of population. It has, therefore, become necessary to make lands available to accommodate the growing industries and the population. With this end in view, the Government proposes to reclaim lands in Wadala-Mahal, Bandra-Kurla, Backbay Reclamation and the Napean Sea Road area. The problems created by the industrialisation and the growth of population are so as indicated above, that it will be necessary to have co-ordinative development based on the long terms planning. The Government has, therefore, set up two High Power Committees at Ministerial and Secretarial level for dealing with this problem in its entirety.

2. Government have also felt it necessary to take advance action to survey and plan the industrial complex between Poona-Lonavala and Kalyan-Panvel. Town Planning and Survey teams are therefore sanctioned for the purpose.

3. The Development Plan of Thana Town has been finalised by Government and some other plans are getting ready. The Urban Development Panel has submitted its recommendations and Government will take them into consideration along with other reports. Government is considering having a unifying Town Planning Act for the State soon.

Water supply.

The most important programme of development in the Urban areas during the Third Five-Year Plan is the provision of water supply and drainage schemes. A total provision of Rs. 1,120·00 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for Government and Municipal Water Supply and Drainage schemes (including schemes of Municipal Corporations). Out of the 36 spill-over schemes of Government Water Supply and Drainage schemes, 22 schemes have been physically completed so far. The target for 1964-65 is to complete the 14 spill-over schemes in progress and to take up 17 new schemes. As regards Municipal Water Supply and Drainage schemes, 94 towns have already been provided with water supply facilities and 79 more towns are likely to be covered during the period of Third Plan. The total expenditure incurred on Government and Municipal Water Supply schemes during the Third Plan till the end of 1962-63 is Rs. 252·26 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1963-64 is Rs. 79·93 lakhs and the provision for 1964-65 is Rs. 172·38 lakhs.

Statement showing the Major Head-wise provisions proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1964-65

Major Head.	Provision Rs.
(1) 29-Medical	9,52,44,700
(2) 30-Public Health	4,03,39,900
(3) 71-Miscellaneous	2,18,01,900
(4) 76-Other Miscellaneous—Contributions and Assignments.	22,97,770
(5) 103-Capital Outlay on Public Works—	
(i) Medical	78,87,100
(ii) Public Health	44,900
(6) Q-Loans and Advances by State Government.	1,58,34,000

CO-OPERATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative Movement is essentially meant for the economic and social amelioration of the masses, since usefulness of the Co-operative Principles has been widely realised with the result that these principles are being applied on an ever increasing scale for organisation of economic and welfare activities for the people. The Development Programme for Co-operatives under the Second Five-Year Plan is primarily aimed at strengthening the co-operative credit structure at all levels, progressive reorganisation on co-operative basis of as large a sector of rural economic activity as possible and organisation of an adequate system for training of personnel. The high lights of the Third Five-Year Plan are the provision of timely and adequate credit for agricultural purposes, on crop loan system, provision of effective and efficient marketing facilities and bringing as many agricultural commodities as possible within the purview of the co-operative processing which is an adjunct to co-operative marketing. The Third Five-Year Plan is likely to witness the extension of co-operative movement from primary processing to secondary processing and manufacture of agricultural requisites.

The progress made in execution of the plan Schemes during the first two years of the Plan and the programme proposed for the current year and the year 1964-65 are described below sector-wise.

Minor Irrigation

As per the accepted policy of Government, the land development Banks have started granting long terms loans for construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and purchase of pumping sets at the rates of interest prevailing for Tagai loans in the past. The difference between the two rates viz., that at which they raise the funds and that at which they normally lend them is subsidised by Government. The Third Plan provision made for this purpose is 123.00 lakhs. The sanctioned provision for the year 1963-64 for grant of interest subsidy to Land Development Banks is of the order of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. However, in view of considerable increase in the loaning operations of the Land Development Banks during the year 1962-63 for construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and purchase of pumping sets, the Apex Bank had total outstanding of Rs. 9 crores as on 31st December 1962. The loans expected to be advanced and

outstanding for the period of 6 months for the purpose of calculating the subsidy would be of the order of Rs. 6 crores. On this basis, the amount of subsidy expected to be paid works out to Rs. 37 lakhs as against the sanctioned provision of Rs. 20 lakhs. During the year 1964-65 it is proposed to grant subsidy to the extent of Rs. 57.52 lakhs on the basis of loans outstanding as on 31st December 1964. Under the Scheme of Co-operative Lift Irrigation, financial assistance is being granted for completion of 33 Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes which were in progress at the end of the Second Five Year Plan Period. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 22.74 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been spent in the year 1961-62, Rs. 3.19 lakhs more have been spent in the year 1962-63 and Rs. 9.00 lakhs are expected to be granted during the current year while for the year 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 5.42 lakhs has been proposed.

An additional programme for Co-operative Lift Irrigation by Co-operative Sugar Factories as also registration of the new societies has also been taken up for implementation from the current year with a total provision of Rs. 47.50 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 13.89 lakhs has been made in the programme for the year 1964-65 to bring an area of 8,800 acres under irrigation.

Dairy Development

The Scheme aims at organising Co-operative Milk Societies in areas round about the centres where Government Milk Schemes are in operation, the total outlay provided for the plan being Rs. 12.00 lakhs. For the current year, a provision of Rs. 4.48 lakhs has been made. The provision includes residual assistance to the societies organised and assisted during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Fisheries

During the Plan period it is proposed to encourage more fishermen to organise themselves into co-operatives in order to improve their productive capacity and make them less dependent on middle-men for marketing. A provision of Rs. 14.48 lakhs has been proposed for assisting such societies during the plan period. During the year 1961-62, assistance of nearly Rs. 0.38 lakhs has been disbursed while in the year 1962-63, assistance of nearly Rs. 3.42 lakhs has been disbursed. During the current year, a provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is made to assist 5 new societies and existing societies while the programme for the next year envisages organisation of 5 more societies and the outlay proposed is Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

Warehousing and Marketing

Under this sector, 5 Schemes have been included with a total outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs for the Plan period. Under the programme of Regulated markets, 24 markets are expected to be brought under regulation during the Third Five-Year Plan. During the first two years, 14 centres were brought under regulation and the current year's programme envisages regulation of 8 marketing centres, raising the total to 22 centres. A large provision is made for grant of loans and subsidies to Agricultural Produce Market Committees, both new and existing, for development purposes. During the year 1951-62 and 1952-63 the expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 10.15 lakhs and Rs. 10.61 lakhs respectively. For the current year, a total provision of Rs. 15.40 lakhs has been made under this scheme, while for the year 1954-65 the provision earmarked for this purpose is Rs. 16.50 lakhs. There are about 300 major and minor mandi centres put together of which as many as 209 major and 63 minor mandi centres were brought under regulation by the end of the Second Plan. During the first two years of the Third Plan, 14 centres were brought under regulation, and the current year's programme envisages regulation of 8 marketing centres, while that for the next year it is proposed to bring 2 marketing centres under regulation, so as to fulfil the Third Plan target by the end of 1954-65. Out of the provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the year 1954-65 proposed under establishment schemes grouped in this sector an amount of Rs. 16.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Scheme of Development of Agricultural Marketing, Rs. 3 lakhs are earmarked for contribution to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation and the remaining provision will be utilised towards cost of the staff proposed under the remaining three schemes in this Sector.

Co-operation

Under this head of development, 14 schemes of Co-operative Development have been included. The important amongst them are :—

- (1) Strengthening of Co-operative Credit Structure at the district level and below.
- (2) Development of Co-operative Marketing.
- (3) Co-operative Farming Schemes.
- (4) Co-operative Training, Education and Propaganda.
- (5) Agricultural Processing Societies.
- (6) Consumers Co-operatives (Central Sector).

Agricultural Credit

The plan provides for strengthening of Co-operative Credit Structure so that it can increase the availability of short-term and medium-term credit

for production needs from Rs. 40.00 crores to 90 crores, and of long-term credit from Rs. 5.91 crores to 50 crores by the end of Third Plan. During the Co-operative year ending June 1963, the short and medium term credit reached the figure of Rs. 45.66 crores which is expected to go up to Rs. 51 crores by the end of June 1964 and Rs. 57 crores by the end of June 1965. The disbursement of long term loan during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 are expected to be of the order of Rs. 11.50 crores and Rs. 12.00 crores respectively. On the basis of the expected loaning programme, the following targets have been fixed for increasing share capital by members and raising deposits of credit institutions at all levels during the current year and the next year :—

(Rs. in Crores).

	Third Year Plan target.	Five-Year Plan target.	Achievement in 1961-62.	Achievement in 1962-63.	Anticipated in 1963-64.	Target for 1964-65.
(1) Share Capital						
(a) Primary level	... 13.00	13.00	13.85	16.63	17.00	18.00
(b) District level	... 11.00	11.00	5.57	6.50	7.30	7.00
(c) Apex level	... 4.00	4.00	2.45	2.78	3.00	3.50
(2) Deposites—						
(a) Primary level	... 3.00	3.00	0.99	1.21	1.50	1.60
(b) District level	... 65.00	65.00	28.51	37.77	45.00	50.00
(c) Apex level	... 30.00	30.00	25.67	30.13	32.00	35.00

The current year's programme provides for opening 50 branches of Central Banks while during the next year it is proposed to open 30 branches of Central Banks and a new land mortgage bank in Ratnagiri District. A provision of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has been made for assisting the banks by way of subsidy for this purpose. A substantial provision has been made during the next year's programme for grant of outright contribution to the special bad debt reserves of primary credit societies and central co-operative banks to enable them to extend membership and sanction credit to marginal cultivators who would not normally have been considered as credit worthy. The provision made for this assistance (at the rate of 3 per cent. and 1 per cent. to agricultural credit primaries and central co-operative banks respectively) is of the order of Rs. 28.42 lakhs.

During the current and the next financial year the membership of agricultural credit primaries is expected to increase by 3 lakhs each. A total provision of Rs. 41.17 lakhs is made for giving assistance to service co-operatives, Central Financing Agencies, etc. in the next year's programme as against the current year's provision of Rs. 77.41 lakhs. In the non-plan sector a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for grant of share capital contribution to the service co-operatives and Central Financing Agencies and Apex Banks.

Marketing

The Co-operative marketing structure is proposed to be strengthened during the Third Five-Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 179.61 lakhs of which Rs. 28.99 lakhs were provided during the year 1961-62. During the year 1962-63, the expenditure under this scheme was of the order of Rs. 58.68 lakhs. The provision for the year 1963-64 is Rs. 36.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the year 1964-65 is of the order of Rs. 37.99 lakhs. The revised target fixed for purpose of handling of agricultural produce by co-operative, marketing and co-operative processing societies is Rs. 48.00 crores by the end of the Third Plan period. By the end of June 1962 and June 1963 the agricultural produce handled by these societies was worth about Rs. 31.80 and 34 crores which is expected to increase to Rs. 38 crores and Rs. 43 crores during the current year and the next year respectively. The Third Five-Year Plan programme also envisages construction of 13 large sized, 100 medium sized and 1,500 small sized godowns. By the end of 1962-63, assistance was granted to Agricultural Credit Primaries and marketing societies for construction of 69 large sized and medium sized and 299 small sized godowns. Similarly during the current year it is proposed to assist 6 medium sized and 101 small sized godowns while during the year 1964-65, 2 large sized and 200 small sized godowns will be assisted.

Agricultural Processing, including sugar factories

This is another important scheme included in the sector with an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. At present there are 20 Co-operative Sugar factories of which 19 are in production. It is expected that Government of India may grant licence to about 4 to 6 new units during the year 1964-65. During the Third Plan period it is proposed to organise 40 paddy processing societies, sixty oil seeds processing societies and 48 Ginning and Processing societies. During the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 27.30 lakhs has been incurred under the scheme for assisting 19 cotton processing units,

15 rice mills and 22 oil mills and 20.00 lakhs were spent for assisting 2 co-operative sugar factories. The current year's programme consists of setting up of 11 cotton processing, 11 rice mills and 14 oil mill units on co-operative basis which will be assisted with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. During the next year i.e. 1964-65 it is proposed to set up new agricultural units as under :— :

			Unit to be set up.
(1) Ginning	...	...	5
(2) Ginning and Pressing	...	...	5
(3) Rice Mills $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	...	...	5
(4) Rice Mills 1 ton	...	...	5
(5) Oil Mills Baby expellers	...	...	8
(6) Oil Mills double expellers	...	...	8

The provision proposed for the year 1964-65 for assisting these units by way of share capital contribution and for assisting existing units of the Second Five-Year Plan period by way of managerial subsidy is Rs. 15.72 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made during 1964-65 for assisting 4 to 6 new sugar factories, which are expected to be licenced by the Government of India.

Co-operative Training

The total plan provision made for this scheme is Rs. 80.93 lakhs. The Scheme consists of giving increased assistance to State Co-operative Union to enable it to open additional regional schools so as to increase the annual training capacity, to get trained secretaries of village societies and managing committee and other members of societies, etc. The scheme also provides for training Departmental Personnel, such as Senior Officers and Intermediate and sub-ordinate level staff, in various courses. During the year 1963-64, it is proposed to impart training to 1,440 Secretaries of societies and 14,040 Managing Committee and other members of co-operatives, while the programme for the next year envisages training of 1,600 secretaries and 14,040 Managing Committees and other members. The total expenditure incurred during 1961-62 and 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 12.28 lakhs and Rs. 14.52 lakhs respectively while the provisions for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 are Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.64 lakhs respectively.

Co-operative Farming

The Scheme for organisation of Co-operative Farming Societies in Pilot and Outside Pilot Areas is also one of the important schemes in this Sector.

which aims at organisation of Co-operative Societies of farmers with un-economic holding and new grantees of lands with inadequate resources. It is proposed to organise 300 such societies in Pilot Areas and 675 societies outside Pilot areas. During the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, 137 societies were organised in Pilot areas and 245 societies outside Pilot Areas. During the year 1963-64, it is expected that 40 and 100 societies will be organised in Pilot and outside Pilot areas respectively. The provision made for the current year for these Schemes is Rs. 5.13 lakhs and Rs. 5.87 lakhs for schemes in Pilot areas and outside Pilot areas respectively. Similarly, it is proposed to organise 70 new societies in Pilot areas and 250 societies outside pilot areas during 1964-65. The provision proposed for 1964-65 is of the order of Rs. 38.79 lakhs.

Consumer Co-operatives

During the year 1952-63 a new scheme for organisation of consumers societies under the centrally sponsored programme was taken up for implementation. The total outlay worked out and provided for the scheme on the basis of the original programme is Rs. 168.16 lakhs of which a provision of Rs. 105.43 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1963-64. Out of this, it is expected that there would be a saving to the extent of Rs. 49.59 lakhs on account of revised pattern of financial assistance to consumers societies, which will be adopted to accommodate the expenditure within the funds allocable to 18 wholesale stores with 360 branches in this state. The scheme was originally planned for 29 wholesale consumers stores in 26 cities in the State having population of more than 50,000 with 580 primary/branch consumers stores. The 8 wholesale consumers stores with 160 branches have been opened during the last year and they were assisted with financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 35.50 lakhs. During the current year 16 wholesale consumers stores have so far been opened and financial assistance is being granted to them. These stores will be assisted by way of management subsidy, share capital contribution, loans and subsidies for construction of godowns and purchase of trucks and loans by way of cash credit, while the primary/branch stores will be assisted with share capital contribution and management subsidy. A provision of Rs. 6.81 lakhs has been made in the next year's programme for grant of residual assistance by way of management subsidy to the wholesale and the departmental staff.

Large and Medium Industries

A provision of the order of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made for the plan period to set up on co-operative basis industrial works for the cotton spinning,

production of subsidiary foods, solvent, extraction of oil, caks, cotton seed, oil extraction, plants, etc. During the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.35 lakhs respectively was incurred for assisting the industrial units under this Scheme. The important industrial sector which is being developed under this Scheme is the Co-operative Spinning Mills Sector. The following two Co-operative Spinning Mills have already gone into production :

Name of the Mill.	Spindles.
1. The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mill, Ichalkaranji, District Kolhapur.	12,000
2. Shri Shivaji Textile Mill Workers' Co-operative Spinning Mill, Bhor.	4,000

In addition to these, Government of India have issued licenses for establishment of the following mills in the Co-operative Sector :—

Name of the Mill.	Spindles.
1. Nagpur Vinkar Sahakari Soot Girini Ltd., Nagpur.	20,000
2. Amravati Soot wa Kapad Girni, Amravati ...	20,000
3. Marathwada Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Nanded.	12,000
4. Maharashtra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Bhusawal.	12,000
5. Shirampur Co-operative Spinning Mill, Shrirampur.	12,000
6. Sholapur Co-operative Spinning Mill, Sholapur.	12,000
7. Co-operative Spinning Mill at Yeotmal ...	12,000

A few more proposals recommended to the Government of India are pending for issue of licenses.

So far share capital of Rs. 41.71 lakhs, loan of Rs. 8.45 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned to Co-operative Spinning Mills.

During 1963-64, a budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for share capital exists for Co-operative Spinning Mills and other large sized industries. The sanctions to projects have however, exceeded the budget limit and the excesses will be met by reappropriation.

The next year's programme envisages organisation and assistance to 8 such Units with an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs by way of share capital contribution by Government on a matching basis, to the extent of the estimated cost of each project including incidental working expenses.

Small Scale Industries.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, certain traditional industries such as handlooms, weaving, khadi, weaving, tanning, leather-working, rope making, gur making, pottery, bee-keeping and handicrafts works, etc., will continue to occupy a place of importance in the agri-industrial development of the State. These industries provide a sizeable scope for increased employment. For this sector, a provision of Rs. 300.63 lakhs has been made for assisting industrial co-operatives of various types during the Plan period.

During the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, the expenditure incurred was as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs).	
	1961-62	1962-63
1. Sales Promotion of Handicraft goods.	0.39	0.12
2. Industrial Co-operatives including Handicrafts Co-operatives.	2.41	11.96
3. Development of Handloom Industry.	23.73	24.53
4. Co-operative Spinning Mill in Vidarbha.	—	7.45

For the Scheme of Industrial Co-operatives including Handicraft Co-operatives a provision of Rs. 21.74 lakhs has been made for the current year, whereas for the year 1964-65 the provision proposed is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. During the Plan Period, it is proposed to organise 1,000 Industrial Co-operatives and 52 handicrafts co-operatives and to assist them by way of management subsidy, as also 4,000 members by way of loans for the purchase of shares of Industrial Co-operatives and 220 Industrial Co-operatives by way of share capital contribution. The next year's Programme envisages organisation of 200 Industrial Co-operatives.

Another important Scheme is the Handloom Industry, for which provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for the current year, while the next year's provision is of the order of Rs. 37.58 lakhs. During the next year, it is

proposed to open 15 Sales Depots and to assist 1,400 weavers by way of loans for purchase of shares of weavers' co-operatives.

In the State, there are 1,48,000 registered handlooms of which 81,000 were in co-operative fold by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, which number is proposed to be increased to 87,000 by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Similarly the Plan aims at raising the number of looms into production activity from 24,000 to 36,000. During the current year as well as during the next year it is proposed to bring 1,075 and 1,400 handlooms into co-operative fold each year and 2,150 and 2,800 handlooms into production fold each year respectively.

Another important scheme in this sector is Co-operative Spinning Mill in Vidarbha, for which a provision of Rs. 15·00 lakhs has been made for the Plan period. During the current year it is proposed to grant loans and share capital to the extent of Rs. 6·00 lakhs, while the next year's programme envisages grant of share capital contribution and other assistance to the Spinning Mill to the extent of Rs. 15·00 lakhs on a matching basis.

Housing

Under this Sector, a provision of Rs. 40·00 lakhs has been made for the Third Five-Year Plan of which Rs. 27·00 lakhs are provided for investment in the share capital of the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., and Rs. 8·00 lakhs and Rs. 5·00 lakhs are meant for the Schemes of Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Low Income Group Housing Scheme respectively. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, a provision of Rs. 1·50 lakhs has been made for the year 1964-65, while for the scheme of Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the provision is of Rs. 0·20 lakhs. The provision made for share capital contribution to the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., Bombay is Rs. 10·00 lakhs for the year 1964-65. The expenditure incurred under these three schemes during the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 9·03 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs was on account of share capital contribution to the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited. During the year 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 0·86 lakhs was incurred under this Sector.

Welfare of Backward Classes

The programme under this Sector has been divided into two parts viz. State Sector and the Central Sector, and in all 8 Schemes are included in these Sectors. The total outlay provided for these Schemes for the Third

Five-Year Plan period is Rs. 298.64 lakhs of which a provision of Rs. 262.70 lakhs has been made in the State Sector. The schemes included in these Sectors aim at improving the living conditions of the Backward Classes as well as their improvement on the economic side. It is proposed to give liberal assistance to the societies of Backward Classes. It is proposed to make share capital contributions on more liberal terms than usual to industrial co-operatives of Backward Classes, and also grant loans to Backward Classes agriculturists to enable them to purchase share of various mixed co-operatives. The expenditure incurred during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 for the schemes in the State and Central Sectors amounted to Rs. 44.26 lakhs and 30.44 lakhs respectively. The following paragraphs will give an idea of the programme under some of the important scheme for years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Backward Class Housing Scheme

The expenditure incurred during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 under this Scheme amounted to Rs. 40.57 lakhs and 25.62 lakhs respectively. During the current year, (1963-64) it is proposed to assist contribution of 1,100 tenements of Backward Classes (500 Scheduled Castes and 100 Scheduled Tribes, 300 Vimukta Jatis and 200 Other Backward Classes) by way of loans and subsidies, the total outlay provided being Rs. 27.80 lakhs. The next year's programme envisages construction of 1,150 tenements through Backward Classes Housing Society.

Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies

The Scheme envisages organisation of Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies and their Federations during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The expenditure incurred during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 2.35 lakhs and 1.87 lakhs respectively. The current year's programme consists of organisation of 33 societies and 10 federations and organisation of one central training school to impart training to the employees of the Forest Labourers Societies. Provision made for the current year is Rs. 4.38 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised. For the next year, a provision of Rs. 4.51 lakhs has been made to assist 33 new societies and 3 federations and for providing subsidy to central training school.

Industrial Co-operatives of Backward Classes

The Third Plan provision made for this scheme is Rs. 8.00 lakhs (Rs. 7.70 lakhs in the State Sector and 0.30 lakhs in the Central Sector). The total expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 0.14 lakhs. During the year 1962-63, however, the scheme was not implemented. For

the current year, a provision of Rs. 1.53 lakhs has been made under this scheme. During the next year a provision of Rs. 1.53 lakhs has similarly been made.

Loans to Members of Backward Classes for purchase of shares of mixed co-operatives

The Scheme envisages grant of loans to individual belonging to the Backward Classes for purchase of shares of mixed co-operatives, the loan portion being refundable by the societies through which the loan will be disbursed. For the current year, a provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been made while during the next year, it is proposed to assist Backward Class agriculturists, the outlay provided being Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

The following statement will indicate the provisions proposed in the Development Programme for 1964-65 for various schemes in the State Plan and under the Centrally Sponsored Programme :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sub-Head of Development.	Provision proposed for 1964-65 under Major Heads			
	34- Co-operation	96- Capital out- lay.	Q-Loans and Advances.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
STATE SECTOR.				
Minor Irrigation ..	61.83	....	15.00	76.83
Dairy Development ..	5.00	....	10.00	15.00
Fisheries ..	0.86	2.04	0.60	3.50
Warehousing and Marketing ..	7.00	3.00	15.00	25.00
Co-operation ..	91.67	53.87	34.28	179.82
Community Development ..	2.05	1.50	0.85	4.40
Large and Medium Industries ..	....	25.00	....	25.00
Small Scale Industries ..	35.45	22.20	15.31	72.96
Housing ..	....	10.00	....	10.00
Welfare of Backward Classes ..	14.93	0.35	23.32	38.60
Social Services ..	0.16*	....	....	0.16
	218.95	117.96	114.36	451.27
CENTRAL SECTOR.				
Co-operation ..	9.63	4.80	16.83	31.26
Welfare of Backward Classes ..	6.40	1.02	0.30	7.72
	16.03	5.82	17.13	38.98

* Provision proposed by the Urban Development and Public Health Department on account of Low Income Housing Scheme of Government of India.

Community Development

With the upgradation of 16½ Pre-extension blocks on 1st October 1963, the entire State is now covered by the intensive phase of the Community Development Programme. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, the sanctioned strength of the Community Project Administration Pattern Development Blocks for this State was 425, including 4 Multipurpose Development Projects. With the allotment of 18 Tribal Development Blocks, the number of Community Project Administration Blocks increased by 6½ bringing the total to 431½ blocks. Recently the Government of India have agreed to allot 28 more Tribal Development Blocks to this State and thereby, there will be a further increase of about 22½ blocks. Thus by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, the State will have 454 blocks as against 425 blocks it had at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan period. During the year 1964-65, there will be 449½ blocks in existence as under :—

Community Development Blocks in Stage I	...	200½
Community Development Blocks in Stage II	...	161
Tribal Development Blocks in Stage I	... ..	13
Tribal Development Blocks in Stage II	... ..	19
Multipurpose Development Project in Stage II	...	4
Post Stage II Blocks	... ..	52
	Total	<u>449½</u>

The Community Development Programme was inaugurated in the State in 1952 and now it has become part of rural life. The special efforts which were made during the previous years to increase agricultural production in the context of the National Emergency are being intensified to achieve the desired results. Greater attention is, therefore, paid on productive schemes like distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers, full utilisation of irrigation water by the construction of field channels, roads, soil conservation, terracing, bunding, construction of repairs to bandharas and construction of market roads.

The Plan allocation for Community Development Programme for the year 1963-64 was 548.20 lakhs which is further supplemented by Rs. 45 lakhs. On the basis of the schematic budget for a Stage I Block which is Rs. 12 lakhs for a period of five years and Rs. 5 lakhs for a Stage II Block for the same period, the requirement for the year 1964-65 is estimated to be Rs. 726.40 lakhs. As against this requirement, a budget provision of Rs. 421.00 lakhs only is proposed for the present under C. D-1. During the course of this year, attempts will be made to provide additional funds as per needs.

Tribal Development Blocks

At the end of the financial year 1962-63, there were four Multipurpose Development Projects and four Tribal Development Blocks in the State. The Government of India have recently raised the total number of Tribal Development Blocks to be allotted to this State from 18 to 46. Four Tribal Development Blocks have been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1963 and 10 Tribal Development Blocks have been started from 2nd October 1963. In accordance with the phased programme, 14 Tribal Development Blocks will be opened during the year 1964-65 and a similar number of blocks will be opened during 1965-66. Thus, during the year 1964-65, 4 Multipurpose Development Projects and 32 Tribal Development Blocks will be in operation in the State. Out of the 4 Multipurpose Development Projects, three are in Stage II from 1st April 1962 and one is in Stage II from 1st April 1963. After entering Stage II, the Multipurpose Development Projects are entitled to a schematic budget provision of Rs. 10 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs from the Community Development Ministry and Rs. 5 lakhs from the Home Ministry). The Tribal Development Blocks in Community Development Stage I are entitled to a schematic provision of Rs. 22 lakhs (Rs. 12 lakhs from the Community Development Ministry and Rs. 10 lakhs from the Home Ministry).

Consequent on the carving out of Tribal Development Blocks from the existing Community Development Blocks, the total number of Community Development Blocks will increase roughly by 22½. These 22½ additional Community Development Blocks will be entitled to the normal schematic budget grants from the Community Development Ministry. Thus a total provision of Rs. 108 lakhs is proposed for the Multipurpose Development Projects, the Tribal Development Blocks and the 22½ Additional Community Development Blocks, for the year 1964-65 as shown below :—

(Figures in lakhs).

No. of Blocks.	Provision for 1964-65.		Total.
	C. D. Ministry's Share.	Home Minister's Share.	
(1) 4 Multipurpose Development Projects ..	....	4.00	4.00
(2) 32 Tribal Development Blocks ..	....	64.00	64.00
(3) 22½ additional Community Development Blocks (12½ Blocks in Stage I, 10 Blocks in Stage II).	40.00	....	40.00
			has been included in C. D-I.
Total ..	40.00	68.00	108.00

The amount of Rs. 68 lakhs in respect of the Home Ministry's share is treated as outside the State Plan and the balance viz., Rs. 40 lakhs in respect of the Community Development Ministry's share is to be met from the Plan allocation available for the Community Development Programme for 1964-65.

Utilisation of Rural Man Power (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

During the Third Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission intends to provide facilities for employment to those who are unemployed or under-employed in the rural areas. In response to the Planning Commission's direction received in October 1960, three Community Development Blocks were selected in the first series in the State for the implementation of the pilot project for the utilisation of rural man power during 1960-61. These blocks have been continued during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

In addition to these blocks, 15 more blocks were selected in the second series during 1962-63 and have been continued during the year 1963-64.

Further during 1963-64, 50 more blocks were selected in the third series. All these 68 blocks (3 of 1960-61, 15 of 1962-63 and 50 of 1963-64) are in operation and a provision of 1,18,00,000 has been made for the year for 1963-64 for execution of works under this programme. For the 18 blocks of first and second series, an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 each (Rs. 50,000 grant and 50,000 loan) and for the 50 blocks of the third series an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. 1,00,000 grant and Rs. 1,00,000 loan) each have been provided.

In addition to these 68 blocks, 100 more Pilot Projects will go into operation during 1964-65. For the existing 68 blocks and 100 new blocks proposed to be started in the fourth series during 1964-65, an allotment of Rs. 2 crores and 68 lakhs is proposed for the financial year 1964-65 as indicated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs).
(i) 68 blocks of first, second and third series (at 1 lakh per block).	68-00
(ii) 100 blocks of fourth series (at 2 lakhs per blocks) ...	200-00
Total ...	268-00

In addition to the above provision, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs will be needed for completing the incomplete works of the 68 blocks of the first three

series and for meeting establishment charges. Thus, for the implementation of Rural Works Programme during 1964-65, a provision of Rs. 288.00 lakhs have been made on the presumption that 100 blocks would be allotted under Rural Works Programme for the fourth series by the Planning Commission (Rs. 144.00 lakhs loan and Rs. 144.00 lakhs non-loan).

Integrated services for Child Welfare (Centrally Sponsored).—This is a scheme outside the State Plan. A sum of Rs. 3 crores has been set apart by the Government of India in the Central Sector Plan for the development of Child Welfare Centres and a portion of this amount is proposed to be utilised on the establishment of at least one Demonstration Project for Child Welfare in each State. Government of India desired that at least one Demonstration Project on the lines suggested by the Government of India should be started in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,40,000 (Rs. 4,32,000 Recurring plus Rs. 8,000 Non-recurring). This entire expenditure is to be borne by the Government of India. The State Government has accordingly started one demonstration centre at Akot in Akola District with effect from 1st April 1963 and a provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been made during the current financial year. It is anticipated that the whole amount will be fully utilised. Recently this Department has forwarded the budget estimates of the Akot Project for 1964-65 to the Government of India, Ministry of Education with a request to sanction Rs. 1,92,795 for 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is, therefore, made for the year 1964-65 on the basis of actual requirements of the Project.

Public Participation Programme

The total outlay for the scheme involved in the Third Five Year Plan is Rs. 46.63 lakhs as shown below :—

	Revenue		(Rs. in lakhs). Capital		
	Recurring	Non-recurring	Loan	Other	Total
Staff and contingencies	12.00	....	....	....	12.00
Grants .. ..	....	3.63	....	....	3.63
Loans .. ..	....	....	31.00	....	31.00
Total	12.00	3.63	31.00	....	46.63

The scheme consists of the following items :—

- (1) Lok Karya Kshetra Programme.
- (2) Loan assistance for social and educational activities.

- (3) Loan assistance for constructional service.
 (4) Planning forums.
 (5) Research Training and Pilot Projects.

Lok Karya Kshetra Programme.—Under this programme, a grant of Rs. 5,000 is given to the voluntary organisations sponsoring the programme in rural areas by utilizing local effort and local resources. It was proposed to start 15 such Lok Karya Kshetras during the Third Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs of which the share of the State Government is 40 per cent. and the balance of the cost is to be borne by the Government of India. Out of 15 Lok Karya Kshetra to be opened during Third Plan period, 10 Lok Karya Kshetras have already been started during the year 1962-63 and provision of Rs. 54,000 was made during the year 1963-64. Originally a provision of Rs. 85,000 was proposed, as detailed below :—

(i) Grants for Lok Karya Kshetras started during 1962-63 @ Rs. 5,000 each.	50,000
(ii) For 5 Lok Karya Kshetras which were proposed to be opened during 1962-63.	25,000
(iii) Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance for the Committee members attending the meeting.	10,000
	85,000

But in view of the National Emergency, the provision was reduced to Rs. 54,000 and no new Lok Karya Kshetras could be opened during the financial year 1963-64. It is anticipated that the whole amount will be utilised. For the year 1964-65, a provision of Rs. 85,000 has been made as per details given, out of the provision of Rs. 1,30,000.

Planning Forums.—Planning forums are to be provided by series of talks, discussions and seminars on different aspects and problems of planning through planning forums in the universities and colleges. This scheme is expected to be finalised by the end of this year. No provision for the scheme exists for the year 1963-64. The expenditure is shared between the Centre and State Government in the ratio of 60 : 40.

Research, Training and Pilot Projects.—Under the scheme in order to evolve proper methods and techniques in obtaining peoples' active participation with the help of non-official, it has been proposed to undertake

research studies and to organise short term orientation courses. During the third Plan period the total cost involved is Rs. 12 lakhs of which the State Government's share is 40 per cent. and the balance is to be provided for by the Government of India outside the State Plan. The scheme has not been implemented by this Department so far. The Planning Commission in its letter No. 5 (25)/62-PWB, dated the 28th December 1962 has directed that the provision under the scheme should be utilised for mobilising people's co-operation for the programmes connected with National Defence. One of such schemes, i.e. Village Voluntary Force is being implemented by this Department. It, therefore, becomes necessary now to make provision under the scheme also.

For implementing the abovementioned schemes under public participation programme, a provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been made during 1964-65. The cost of the scheme will be adjusted within the available provision according to actual requirements.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Project Scheme is a scheme for the construction of houses in villages on aided self-help basis. Under the scheme certain number of villages are selected from each district by the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, priority being given to certain categories like flood affected villages, village submerged under storage, projects, etc.

The physical target shown in Third Five-Year Plan is 750 villages. So far 355 villages have been selected for the implementation of the scheme.

The total outlay for Third Five-Year Plan on reappraisal is Rs. 200.51 lakhs. The figures of expenditure are given below :—

Year	Demand (in lakh)	Budget provision (in lakhs)	Actual disbursement Rs.
1961-62	30.00	24.00	20,35,840
1962-63	38.50	25.00	7,54,143
(But due to emergency the funds reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs. An additional allotment of Rs. 2,87,000 was given.)			
1963-64	31.50	5.00	25,00,000
(An additional allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs is now provided)			
		Total ...	52,89,983

The Government of India has allowed expenditure on streets, drains, roads, etc., as grant to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per village. There are 182 villages in which the scheme has actually been implemented and are to be provided with streets and drains. The total amount required for 182 villages will be about Rs. 19 lakhs. The Government of India has also desired us to allot plots free of cost to landless agricultural labourers. As there is demand from some of the Chief Executive Officers for providing land to landless agricultural labourers, a total amount of Rs. 1 lakh is required for this purpose. There is a great demand for loans from villagers and the scheme is getting a good response. Recently the condition of providing security for repayment of loans has been relaxed by Government *vide* Resolution, Co-operation and Rural Development Department, No. HSG 1663/Q, dated the 14th October 1963. Due to this, more villagers will take advantage of the scheme. For advancing loan for construction of houses to the villagers, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs will be required during 1964-65.

The total requirement of funds for 1964-65 will be Rs. 70 lakhs as detailed below :—

				(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) for streets, etc.	...	...	...	19.00
(ii) for land	...		...	1.00
(iii) for loans (including cost of Rs. 40,000.		Rural Housing Cell		50.00
		Total	...	<u>70.00</u>

As against the demand of Rs. 70 lakhs as detailed above, a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has since been included in the budget for the year 1964-65 in the local sector on account of Village Housing Project Scheme.

Village Panchayats

Village Panchayats thought the smallest democratic institutions, have large potentialities and they function as the basic units of Panchayat Raj at the Village level. It is the policy of Government to include in a Village Panchayat each and every village of the State either singly or in a group. There are at present 19,741 village Panchayats in the whole State. The total rural population of the State according to 1961 census is 2,40,71,868. There are in all 38,453 villages in the State and 38,177 of them have been covered by Panchayats, the remaining being mostly forest villages. Government has decided that these villages should also

be covered by Panchayats. Village Panchayats have recently gained importance not only as administrative units but also as basic institutions for rural planning and all-round development of rural areas. They have been made where they are willing, the sole non-official agency for executing a large number of development works in Community Development areas of the State. Under the Panchayat Raj administration they have to execute or maintain the development Schemes or works which the Zilla Parishads or Panchayat Samitis may entrust to them.

Schemes

- (a) Payment of Land Revenue grants to Village Panchayats.
- (b) Payment of Equalisation grant to Village Panchayats.
- (c) Financial Assistance to Village Panchayats in backward and Adivasi areas.

(a) *Payment of Land Revenue grants to Village Panchayats.*—Under section 131 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 as amended under the Tenth Schedule of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, every Village Panchayat shall receive a grant at the rate of 30 per cent. of ordinary land revenue collections within the village during the year immediately preceding. On the basis of the land revenue assessment, it is estimated that for the next year the expenditure will be Rs. 1,90,00,000 non-plan plus Rs. 2,00,000 plan. The plan grant made under the Plan Scheme No. CD-9 is intended for those Village Panchayats which have been established during the pendency of the Third Plan Period.

(b) *Payment of Equalisation grant to Village Panchayats.*—Under section 132-A of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, inserted by the Tenth Schedule of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the Village Panchayats get an equalisation grant equal to the difference between the amounts of the grant at the rate of Re. 1 per capita and the amount of the Land Revenue grant as per section 131 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. An amount of Rs. 95,00,000 non-Plan has been made for the year 1964-65 although it is anticipated that a larger amount would be required for payment of this grant.

(c) *Financial Assistance to Village Panchayats in Backward and Adivasi Areas.*—Besides the above grants, Government gives a subsidy to the Village Panchayats in the Backward and Adivasi areas so as to enable them to provide for necessary amenities in their areas. This is given at the rate of Rs. 250 per annum to the Village Panchayats established prior

to 1st May 1960 and Rs. 500 per annum to the Village Panchayats established on and after 1st May 1960. In special cases Government sanction a grant in excess of Rs. 500 per annum. Since last year the scheme has been extended to the Village Panchayats in the Backward areas of Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. This Scheme has been included as CD-9 in the Third Five-Year Plan which is intended for the payment of the grants to the Village Panchayats in the Backward areas of Vidarbha and Marathwada besides the new Village Panchayats in such areas established during the pendency of the Third Plan period. The Village Panchayats in the Backward areas of Western Maharashtra are being paid this grant from the non-plan provision. A Provision of Rs. 3 lakhs (plan) and 2 lakhs (non-plan) has been made on account of this scheme.

Training of Senior Gram Sevaks, Gram Sevaks and Assistant Gram Sevaks in Revenue and Village Panchayat matters

In the beginning of the financial year 1963-64, there were 15 Centres. Since the training programme of most of the functionaries is nearing completion, six Centres have already been closed and out of the remaining 9 centres. Five more centres are intended to be closed during 1964-65. Thus at the end of 1964-65 there will be only 4 Centres i.e. one Centre in each Division for training new recruits for and arranging for refresher training functionaries.

The scheme provides Central financial assistance on a tapering scale as indicated below :—

Year of the Scheme.			Central Share (Percentage)
1st and 2nd	...	...	50
3rd	...	...	33
4th	...	...	25
5th	...	...	Nil.

Approximately the expenditure for each Training Centre is Rs. 70,000 per year. As the year 1964-65 is the fifth year of expenditure no central assistance will be forthcoming.

Panchayati Raj Training Centres—Training of non-officials, i.e., Panchas, Sarpanchas, Upasarpachas and members of Panchayat Samitis

There are 10 Panchayati Raj Training Centres. The estimated recurring expenditure is Rs. 4,35,300 for 10 Panchayati Raj Training Centres

(Rs. 43,530 for each Centre). The Central share of expenditure is approximately 50 per cent. The non-recurring expenditure for 10 Panchayati Raj Training Centres will be Rs. 6,25,000 (i.e. Rs. 62,500 for each Centre). The provision for the year 1964-65 for this scheme is as follows :—

	State share	Central share.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Village Panchayat Secretaries Training Centre.	2,08,000	<i>Nil.</i>	2,08,000

Scheme for Training of Gram Sevaks

Under the scheme for training of Gram Sevaks, it has been decided to establish one additional Gram Sevak Training Centre at Kosbad, District Thana, under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society. This centre will cater to the needs of the Konkan Region. During the year 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 2,46,800 is made in the Budget for the purpose. The centre will be run on grant-in-aid basis.

Democratic Decentralisation

More than a year has elapsed since the introduction of Panchayati Raj in this State. The Panchayati Raj system which has been working in this State for over a year now has thrown up several problems—some of a general nature pertaining to the system as such and others relating to the content and powers transferred to the Panchayati Raj bodies at various levels. With a view, therefore, to advising Government on all matters pertaining to the Panchayati Raj and Community Development Programme, Government has appointed a Committee at the State level known as the State Level Consultative Committee for Panchayati Raj. The Committee will meet at least twice in a year. The Committee has been empowered to appoint such sub-committees as it may deem necessary to consider in greater detail various aspects of the democratic decentralisation scheme and the Community Development Programme. Accordingly, sub-Committees for the following subjects have been appointed :—

- (1) Training,
- (2) Social Welfare,
- (3) Community Development, Rural manpower and allied programmes.
- (4) Rural Production,
- (5) Planning and Resources,

- (6) Education,
- (7) Public Health and Rural Water Supply.

It is heartening to note that 22 Zilla Parishads proposed increase in the rate of cess on land revenue and Government has sanctioned the increase as proposed. The total estimated income accruing to the 22 Zilla Parishads from the increased cess will be about Rs. 1,83,24,535 Government will also have to pay matching grants to the Zilla Parishads which will be about Rs. 1,71,30,400. Of the remaining three Zilla Parishads viz. Sholapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, proposal from Sholapur is under consideration while the Zilla Parishad, Ratnagiri does not propose to increase the rate of cess. In view, however, of the low land revenue in Ratnagiri district, it has been decided by Government that 50 per cent. of the net octroi receipts should be considered as making up the levy and the remaining 50 per cent. as additional resource. On the basis of the net estimates of the Zilla Parishad on account of Octroi, a grant of Rs. 5.5 lakhs has been paid to the Zilla Parishad, Ratnagiri. This grant will be continued to be paid to the Zilla Parishad, so long as the levy of Octroi continues in the Ratnagiri district.

With a view to speedier development, incentive grants have been paid to Zilla Parishads at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per Zilla Parishad on "on account" basis in the year 1963-64. Henceforth the grants will be paid to the Zilla Parishads having regard to the progress of development activities of each Zilla Parishad and in accordance with the standards which will be laid down by Government.

Certain practical difficulties are bound to be experienced in implementing the provisions of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. In the light of the experience gained, it may be necessary to amend the Act, which is a continuing process.

A statement showing the provisions made for the Development Programme for the year 1964-65 for various schemes in the State Plan and for centrally sponsored programme pertaining to Rural Development Wing is appended.

The following statement indicates the provisions made for the Development Programme for 1964-65 for various schemes in the State Plan and for centrally Sponsored Programme pertaining to the Rural Development Wing of Co-operation and Rural Development Department.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme and Head of Development.	Provisions made for the year 1964-65 under major the heads.							Total.
	37-C.D.P. N.E.S. and L. D. Works.	44-Irrigation Navigation etc.	71-Miscellaneous.	State Road Fund.	Q-Loans and Advances etc.	30-P.H.F. 2-Repairs etc.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Community Development and Panchayats—</i>								
1. C. D.-1. Community Development Project.	330.00	..	..	..	91.00	..	421.00
2. C. D.-2. Local Development Works Programme.	67.20	..	..	..	..	..	67.20
3. C. D.-3-Financial Assistance to Rural Local Bodies etc.	32.08	..	..	..	22.30	..	54.38
4. CD-8-Public Participation Programme.	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
5. CD-9-Financial Assistance to Village Panchayats.	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00
6. CD-10-Audit of Village Panchayat Accounts.	..	..	1.33	..	..	..	1.33

7.	CD-11 Training of Panchas, Sarpanchas, etc.	..	..	2.08	..	..	..	2.08
8.	Utilisation of Rural Manpower	..	144.00	..	..	144.00	..	288.00
9.	Integrated Services of Child Welfare	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
<i>Housing.</i>									
10.	HSG-4-Village Housing Project Scheme.	..	..	..	..	35.00	..	35.00
<i>Transport and Communication.</i>									
11.	T and C-12-Construction of Rural Roads.	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	50.00
<i>Welfare of Backward Classes.</i>									
12.	BCW-12-Tribal Development Block	68.00	..	..	..	..	..	68.00
<i>Agricultural Programme and Minor Irrigation.</i>									
13.	MIN-7-Minor Irrigation Works	..	..	103.50	..	..	..	103.50
<i>Water Supply and Drainage.</i>									
14.	WS-4-Regional Rural Water supply Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	2.52	2.52
15.	WS-5-Village Water Supply Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	9.58	9.58
16.	WS-6-Village Panchayat's Water Supply and Drainage Scheme.	..	..	..	..	11.10	13.90	25.00
Total Plan		..	644.58	103.50	8.41	50.00	303.40	26.00	1,135.89

Name of the Scheme and Head of Development.	Provisions made for the year 1964-65 under major the heads.							Total.
	37-C.D.P. N.E.S. and L. D. Works.	44-Irrigation Navigation etc.	71-Miscellaneous.	State Road Fund.	Q-Loans and Advances etc.	30-P.H.F. 2-Repairs etc.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Non-Plan Schemes.</i>								
17. Post State II Blocks (Non-plan) ..	48·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
18. Committed expenditure on staff retained in N. E. S. Pattern (Non-Plan).	79·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	79·75
19. Repairs and maintenance of Minor Irrigation.	..	5·85	..	..	..	..	..	5·85
20. Protected Water Supply of Fairs in Vidarbha.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·41	0·41
21. Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Election.	..	..	3·75	..	..	..	..	3·75
22. Various grants to Zilla Parishads i.e. L. R. Eq. Incentive and Local Cess Matching Grants etc.	..	..	963·97	..	..	..	..	963·97
24. Various grants to Village Panchayats	..	..	292·65	..	..	..	..	292·65
Total—Non-Plan ..	79·75	5·85	12,60·37	..	..	..	0·41	1346·38
Grand Total—Plan and Non-Plan ..	7,24·33	1,09·35	1268·78	50·00	303·40	26·41	24,82·27	

LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

PART I—LAW

The functions on the law side of the Department are mainly technical and consist of—

- (1) legal advice to Government and to Heads of Departments,
- (2) supervision and conduct in all Courts of Civil and Criminal Litigation in which Government or Government officers are concerned or interested, including writs and appeals in the Supreme Court,
- (3) drafting and other technical matters relating to legislation in the Legislature of the State in regard to State and concurrent subjects, and legal advice to Government in connection therewith,
- (4) salaries, allowances, powers, privileges and immunities, etc., of Members of the Legislature of the State, salaries and allowances of the Presiding Officers of the State Legislature, Rules of Procedure of the Legislature of the State, and matters connected with Parliament,
- (5) appointment, remuneration, fees, budget, etc., of all Law Officers of the State,
- (6) revision of Law and Judiciary Department compilations and reprinting of Acts and Local Rules and Orders,
- (7) writing of any decretal dues,
- (8) all Government conveyancing work in the State,
- (9) admiralty jurisdiction, suits and summonses and the legal profession and the Notaries Act, 1952.
- (10) administration of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, and references under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and the Societies Registration Act, 1860; administration of the Notaries Act and administration of the Advocates Act, 1961. The total number of matters received in the Department and disposed of from 1959 to 1963 were as follows :—

Year.			Inward.	Outward.
1959	...	...	61,888	41,794
1960	...	...	48,590	31,811
1961	...	...	43,247	30,202
1962	...	...	52,724	33,674
1963	...	...	89,743	42,591

This Department is operating the following two schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes in the State—

(1) Scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to members of the Backward Classes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in Civil Proceedings or Criminal Proceedings or proceedings under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, 1906.

(2) Scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to Harijans in Civil Proceedings for claiming damages by way of compensation in cases in which harassment is caused to them.

Both of these are non-plan schemes and are being continued from year to year. During the year 1963-64 a total provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made for these schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 30,397 has been incurred till the end of December 1963, extending the benefit of the Schemes to 201 beneficiaries.

A provision of Rs. 25,000 is proposed for these schemes for the year 1964-65.

The following is the statement of Writ Petitions, viz., Miscellaneous Petitions and Special Civil Applications, High Court Suits, City Civil Court Suits, Small Causes Court Suits, Supreme Court Cases and References in Sales Tax matters received in this Department during the period from 1st January 1963 to 31st December, 1963.

1. Miscellaneous Petitions	...	...	...	94
2. Special Civil Applications	...	...	...	272
3. High Court Suits	...	...	...	11
4. City Civil Court Suits	...	...	...	200
5. Small Causes Court Suits	...	...	...	8
6. Supreme Court Cases	...	...	...	11
7. References in Sales Tax Matters	...	...	...	21
			<hr/>	
			Total ...	617

The following are the important cases in which the State of Maharashtra was or is a party :—

(1) The President sought the Supreme Court's opinion regarding the constitutional validity of the proposed amendment to section 20 of the Sea Customs Act and section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act whereby all goods belonging to a State Government would be liable to customs and excise duties irrespective of whether they are used or not

for purposes of trade or business. The Supreme Court opined that the immunity granted to a State in respect of Union taxation does not extend to duties of custom or duties of excise.

(2) The Supreme Court allowed the appeal filed by the State under the Bombay Pargana and Kulkarni Watan (Abolition) Act, 1950. The State's contention was that no compensation was payable for resumption of the Watan lands.

(3) The Supreme Court dismissed with costs the writ petition filed by Messrs. Bhikusa Yamasa Kshatriya Private Limited, Bidi Manufacturers, challenging the validity of section 85 of the Factories Act and the notification issued thereunder.

(4) The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal filed by Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Private Limited, against the High Court's judgment which held that the Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951, applied to the several villages held by the appellants.

(5) The Supreme Court dismissed the Special Leave Petition filed by the Mahatma Phule Market Phal Bhaji Dalal Union, Poona. The petitioners had *inter alia* challenged the validity of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(6) The Supreme Court granted to Government Special Leave to appeal against the judgment of the High Court, Nagpur Bench, which held that the powers under the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, can be exercised only where the land is needed for a temporary purpose as distinct from a permanent one.

(7) Government has intervened in the writ petitions filed in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, as there is a similar law for Maharashtra.

(8) Government has intervened in the Appeal filed in the Supreme Court by the Madras State against the Madras High Court's judgment declaring the Madras Lignite Acquisition of Land Act, 1953 as *ultra vires*. The Act empowered the Madras Government to determine compensation at a value prevailing at an anterior date.

(9) The High Court has granted leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from its judgment holding void section 7 of the Poona Mutha River Food Limits (Prohibition of Buildings) and Possession for Alternative Building Sites Act, 1961 and has ordered consolidations of all the thirteen matters.

(10) The High Court has granted to the State leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against the Appellate Order of the High Court declaring invalid section 372 (g) and a portion of section 385 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888, prohibiting *inter alia* the disposal of the carcass of a dead animal.

(11) The High Court has granted to the State and to the Sugar Companies leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from its judgment upholding the validity of the Maharashtra Land Ceiling Act and declaring section 28 void.

(12) The High Court has granted leave to appeal to the Supreme Court to Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., Ltd., Proprietors of the 'Times of India' and allied publications, from its judgment which held that "Quotes" competitions in "The Illustrated Weekly of India" attracted the provisions of the Bombay Prize Competitions Act, 1955.

(13) The High Court upheld the validity of the Maharashtra Tax, on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962, in a writ petition filed by a private goods transport operator.

(14) The High Court upheld the validity of sections 3, 4 and 8 of the Poona Mutha River Flood Limits (Prohibition of Buildings), etc., Act, 1961 which *inter alia* provided for exchange of lands, and of the notification issued by the Poona Mutha River Authority specifying "flood water" and "Controlled" areas.

(15) The High Court decided that the repeal of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Baronety Act, by Government was valid and not unconstitutional.

(16) The High Court dismissed the writ petition challenging the acquisition by Government for the Government Polytechnic, Poona, under the urgency clause. The Court held that it was not open to it to interfere with the Government's decision that the lands are arable and their acquisition is urgently necessary, the opinion being a matter of Government's subjective decision.

(17) Government has filed an appeal against the High Court's judgment which held that the repatriation of Shri Phadnis, ex-Controller of Foodgrains Distribution to his parent Department amounted to reduction in rank and the procedure laid down in Article 311 was not followed.

(18) Several petitions have been filed challenging the acquisition of lands in Nasik for the Malegaon Slum Clearance Scheme.

(19) A writ petition has been filed challenging the validity of sections 5, 6 and 8 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act.

1948, providing for the imposition of royalties, imposts, or taxes, on the grounds of excessive delegation of legislative powers.

(20) Writ petitions have been filed by Government servants challenging the constitutional validity of the provisions of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads Act which enable the State Government to transfer them to the Zilla Parishads.

(21) A writ petition has been filed challenging the constitutional validity of Bhusawal Borough Municipality Profession Tax Rules, 1956 and section 73(I)(xiv) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act.

(22) Writ petitions have been filed challenging the appointments and the orders passed by Shriyuts Bhagwat and Shelke as Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and as Authority under the Payment of Wages Act. The Officers have since been transferred from these posts and a validating enactment is under consideration.

The total number of Civil Suits filed against the State of Maharashtra in Mofussil Courts during the year 1963 was 542. Defence was sanctioned in 435 suits. Institutions of suits on behalf of Government was sanctioned in 47 cases. 468 cases were examined from the point of view of filing appeals against decisions unfavourable to Government in Civil matters and it was decided to file appeals in 197 cases. During the period under review, as many as 1,376 un-official references which include opinion matters arising after notices under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code were received, and was disposed of. In addition to the above, there were 11,303 miscellaneous matters.

During the year 1963, so far as Criminal Section (Litigation) is concerned 1,305 cases for filing appeals and application to the High Court and 123 cases to the Supreme Court, have been disposed of. During the same year, 2,205 opinions were given.

Legislation.—(1) In the year 1963-64, 45 Acts were enacted. These Acts include 4 unification and extension measures, 4 substantive measures, 3 Appropriation Acts and remaining 34 amendings Acts. In the first 3 weeks of January, 1964, 5 more Acts published after having received the assent of the Governor. One Bill passed by the Legislature in December 1963 Session is awaiting assent of the President. Forty-eight Bills including 3 unification Bills were drafted and supplied to the Departments concerned during the year 1963. Four Ordinances were promulgated during the year 1963 and all of them were replaced by the Acts.

(2) *Subordinate Legislation.*—All important statutory notifications, rules, orders, etc., were issued by the Administrative Departments after scrutiny by this Department.

(3) *Integration of Laws.*—So far 117 laws have been unified. The work of unification of remaining laws which are relatively less urgent and less important is in progress.

(4) *Publication.*—Replacement Series No. XXXI to the Bombay Code was printed during the period. Replacement Series No. XXXII is under preparation and will be issued by March 1964.

(5) *Translations.*—The Translation Bureau of this Department was transferred to the Directorate of Languages from 1st November 1963. The work done by the Translation Bureau during the year up to October 1963 is as follows :—

(a) *Maharashtra Acts.*—Twenty-three Maharashtra Acts and 106 Bills (including 8 non-Officials Bills) and 4 Maharashtra Ordinances were translated into Marathi and Hindi.

(b) *Central Acts.*—Twelve Central Acts were translated into Marathi only.

(c) *Rules, Regulations, Orders, Notification and Reprints.*—Sixty-six cases relating to Rules, Orders, Notifications and Reprints were translated into Marathi and Hindi.

I. Working of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950

(a) *General.*—The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 came into force with effect from 21st January 1952. For the purpose of administration of the Act six regions namely, Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Kolhapur and Belgaum were established. With the coming into force of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the territories comprising the Abu Road Taluka of Ahmedabad Region and those comprising Belgaum Region formed part of Rajasthan and Mysore States respectively. The Charity Commissioner, Bombay, ceased to have jurisdiction over those territories with effect from 1st April 1959 by virtue of the order passed by the Government of India called "The Bombay Public Trusts (Corporations) Order, 1959. From 1st May 1960 the Charity Commissioner's Office has been reconstituted and it has under its control only 3 regional offices namely, Greater Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur. Three new regional offices have been set up at Nagpur, Akola and Aurangabad in January 1961 consequent upon the application of the Bombay Public Trusts (Unification and Amendment) Act, 1959 to the public trusts in Vidarbha and Marathwada areas.

(b) *Registration of Public Trusts.*—The work of registration of public trusts is done in the regional offices. The total number of applications received by the Charity Organisation for the period up to the end of October 1963 for registration of public trusts under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 was about 39,245 out of which 38,230 applications were disposed of. Total number of public trusts registered during the period up to 31st October 1963 was about 34,480 (This excludes public trusts registered in Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Baroda Regions which no longer formed part of the Maharashtra State). On an average 66 trusts are registered every month in each of the regional offices.

(c) *Directories.*—In 1953 the Charity Organisation undertook the work of preparation of Directories of Public Trusts registered under the Act and completed publication of Directories in respect of all the districts in 1956. These Directories have been found to be very useful by the members of the public. After 1956 no Directories were published. It has been decided to compile the Directories a fresh bringing the information upto-date and also incorporating the information in respect of public trusts registered after 1953 only in respect of public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or more. It is proposed to publish these Directories in Marathi except for the Directory of Greater Bombay District which is proposed to be published in English.

(d) *Accumulated Surplus.*—Scrutiny of audited statements of accounts of public trusts continued during 1963-64 also with a view to find out if the surplus could be utilised for secular education and/or medical relief. It is proposed to concentrate on this during the subsequent year also.

(e) *Investment of Trust Funds.*—(i) The Organisation continued to exercise thorough check on the accounts of public trusts having substantial income with a view to see that corpus and the unspent income of the trust are invested in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. During the period from 1st January 1963 to 30th November 1963 public trusts invested Rs. 13,000 in 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates and Rs. 11,000 in National Defence Bonds.

In view of the emergency in the country due to Chinese aggression, in a bid to help the war efforts the Charity Commissioner issued an appeal to the trustees of public trusts to invest surplus funds and gold in the National Defence Bonds and gold bonds respectively. In response to this appeal the public trusts have invested Rs. 15,86,100 in National Defence Bonds and

Rs. 1,69,850 in National Defence Certificate and Rs. 4,79,400 in Defence Deposit Certificates. Efforts to help the war efforts will be continued till the emergency exists.

The Charity Commissioner continued to exercise control over the working of trusts by requiring them to obtain his sanction for investment of trust funds (other than public securities). During the period under review namely 1st January 1963 to 30th November 1963, 217 applications were received under section 35 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act while the number of applications disposed of was 169.

(f) *Proceedings before the Charity Commissioner—Miscellaneous.*—Under Section 36 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act the trustees are required to obtain sanction of the Charity Commissioner for alienation of immovable property. The number of applications under Section 36 received and disposed of during the period were 221 and 319 respectively.

Judicial Proceedings.—Section 51 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act provides for prior permission of the Charity Commissioner for filing a suit relating to a public trust under section 50 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act. During this period the number of applications received and disposed of were 66 and 61 respectively.

In the capacity as the appellate authority, the Charity Commissioner and the Joint Charity Commissioner disposed of 117 appeals, 71 revision applications under section 70A. 8 contribution revision applications under rule section 40 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act. The number of Appeals, 33(iv), 10 miscellaneous applications under rule 36 and 9 inquiries under section 40 of the Bombay Public Trust Act. The number of Appeals, Revision applications, contribution revision applications, transfer applications and inquiries under section 40 filed during the period were 110, 25, 7, 18 and 5 respectively.

Proceedings under section 50A.—A new section 50A has been added empowering the Charity Commissioner to frame, amalgamate or modify schemes. During this period the number of applications received and the *suo motu* proceedings started and disposed of were 35 and 76 respectively.

(g) *Litigation work.*—Litigation work can be broadly divided into two categories. The Charity Commissioner has to appear as party in legal proceedings before several Courts wherein questions affecting public, charitable or religious purpose are involved. He has also to appear as a party in cases wherein appeals have been filed against his own decision and/or

the decisions of the subordinates. The Charity Commissioner in certain cases has to file suits, etc., in various courts in the interests of public trusts to prevent maladministration of the trusts etc.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WHERE IN CHARITY COMMISSIONER IN A PARTY.

(1) Total No. of cases filed under the provisions of Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 in High Court of Bombay, Bench at Nagpur and other Courts subordinate thereto was 211. The No. of cases disposed of during above period was 128.

During the period under Report 8 Suits, 5 Miscellaneous Applications and one appeal were filed by the Charity Commissioner.

(h) *Endowments which vests in or the management of which vests in State Government.*—Under Chapter VII-A which has been newly inserted by the Bombay Public Trusts Act, VI of 1960 all endowments which vest in or the management of which vests in the State Government are to be dealt with by the mode and manner under the Chapter. For this purpose a lot of spade work was done to find out those endowments which fall under the category of those endowments given in Chapter VII-A. Since under Chapter VII-A Committees for management of these endowments are to be appointed by Government draft rules were prepared and submitted to Government. A list of nearly 3,000 such endowments were submitted to Government with a request that these endowments should be declared as public trusts by issuing a Notification in the Official Gazette and that was done. Since it was found that Chapter VII-A required some amendment in view of the fact that Section 56E(1) of the Bombay Public Trusts Act required the constitution of at least one committee of management for each district which was not possible and in view of the fact that management fund was to be constituted, necessary amendments were suggested and the Government has published the draft bill being 11 of 1963 in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary*, dated 26th September 1963, Part V which has since been passed.

Miscellaneous.—Consequent upon the declaration of emergency in the country due to Chinese aggression, in a bid to help the war efforts, the Charity Commissioner issued an appeal to the trustees to contribute funds towards the National Defence Fund, taking into consideration the provisions in the scheme or the Instrument creating the trust. In response to the said

appeal number of public trusts have liberally donated amounts in cash as well as gold. The amount of Rs. 10,44,760 in cash and about 1,091 grammes of gold were donated to the National Defence Fund. It is expected that the public trusts will be contributing more funds towards the National Defence Fund in response to the appeal of the Charity Commissioner.

In order to ascertain and remove the difficulties of the auditors and trustees a meeting was convened by the representatives of the auditors and trustees at Amravati in June 1963 which was attended by the Minister for Law, Minister for Revenue and the Charity Commissioner and they addressed the meeting.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

Under section 43 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 the Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the state appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The Charity Commissioner has now been appointed to function as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the entire Maharashtra State and continues to function as an Agent of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India.

The total number of State endowments vested in him as on 31st March 1963 was 690 having a total corpus of Rs. 1,49,00,510 and the number of central endowments vested in the Treasurer was 25 having a corpus of Rs. 1,12,09,600. Out of the State endowments, 212 endowments having corpus of Rs. 37,16,900 have been transferred to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Gujarat as the same pertained to Gujarat.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1860.

During the period under report, the Charity Commissioner continued to administer the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and functioned as the Registrar of Societies for the entire State of Maharashtra.

The Assistant Charity Commissioner, Nagpur Region, Akola Region and Aurangabad Region were appointed as Assistant Registrars of Societies for their respective Regions from 3rd May 1961. (*Vide* L. & J. D. Notification No. 10074/E, dated the 3rd May 1961). Since that date they are exercising powers and performing duties and functions of the Registrar under all the provisions of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 within their respective Regions.

The number of societies registered from 1st January 1963 to 31st October 1963 was as follows :—

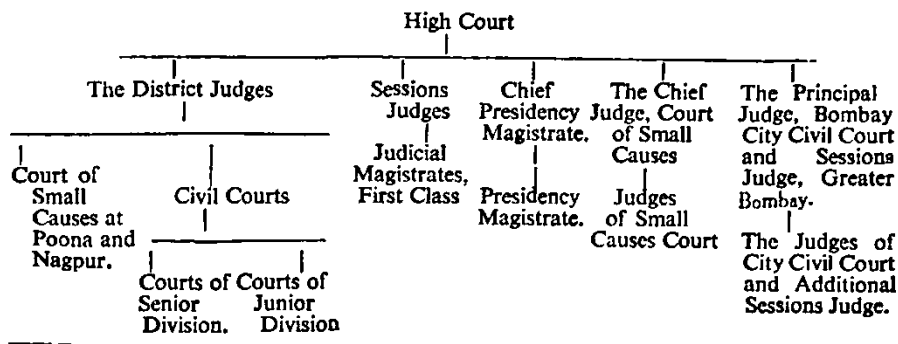
Name of the Region.	No. of Societies.
1. Greater Bombay Region	130
2. Poona Region	22
3. Kolhapur Region	15
4. Nagpur Region	138
5. Akola Region	100
6. Aurangabad Region	35

SURVEY OF WAKFS UNDER THE WAKFS ACT, 1954.

During the period under report, the Charity Commissioner continued to work as a Commissioner of Wakfs for the Marathwada area for carrying out the survey of wakfs under the Wakf Act, 1954. Since the Government desires that the survey work is required to be completed earlier and taking into account the No. of Wakf properties to be surveyed and the difficulties arising in getting the requisite particulars in respect of survey work the additional staff has been recently sanctioned by the Government, as the sanctioned staff was too inadequate. The Charity Commissioner and Commissioner of Wakfs had conveyed the meeting for discussing the difficulties and other problems relating to survey work. The Revenue Authorities and other officers concerned with the Wakf properties were invited. The progress is being watched since beginning 289 Wakf properties have been surveyed up to the end of September 1963.

PART II JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary Department as the heading connotes is mainly concerned with the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the State. The Organisation of Judiciary Department is as shown below :—



High Court

The High Court at Bombay is presided over by the Chief Justice with the assistance of 14 Judges. The administrative side of the High Court, is managed by the Registrar or Additional Registrar on the Appellate Side, and by the Prothonotary and Senior Master on the Original Side.

A permanent bench of the High Court, has been established at Nagpur, having 4 Judges. The Administrative side of the Court is looked after by the Special Officer, appointed for that Court. Of the 19 High Court Judges, 14 are permanent, 5 are temporary.

The Prothonotary and Senior Master has under him the following offices :—

- (1) Office of the Prothonotary and Senior Master including Translators.
- (2) Office of the Commissioner for taking Accounts.
- (3) Office of the Taxing Master,
- (4) Office of the Insolvency Registrar.
- (5) Office of the Accounts Officer.
- (6) Office of the Official Assignee.
- (7) Office of the Court Receiver.

The Appellate Side of the High Court, Bombay, which is managed by the Registrar has under him the office of the Registrar and the Translators.

Sheriff of Bombay.—Sheriff of Bombay and his office looks to the execution within the local limits of the original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of all writs, summonses, rules, orders, warrants, commands and processes of the High Court of Maharashtra at Bombay and all writs, summons, rules, orders, warrants, commands and processes of the Bombay City Civil Courts, Bombay and the Courts of Criminal Sessions, Bombay.

Reporter, Bombay.—A small office consisting of the Editor, Indian Law Reporter, and skeleton staff is in existence for the reporting of the judgments of the Bombay High Court.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates

There are at present 33 courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Greater Bombay including the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the administrative control of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The administrative side of the work is looked after by the Registrar, Presidency Magistrates Courts.

Bombay City Civil and Sessions Courts

Since 1948, the Bombay City Civil and Sessions Courts have been established for Greater Bombay area. The City Civil Court has been given jurisdiction in cases of suits the pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 25,000. The Sessions Court for Greater Bombay tries all sessions cases arising from the Greater Bombay Area which were formerly tried by the Bombay High Court. Both these Courts are subordinate to the Bombay High Court. The number of Judges is 13 (8 permanent *plus* 5 temporary). They attend to civil work and criminal work alternatively. The administrative work on the civil side is looked after by the Registrar, City Civil Court and on the criminal side by the Registrar, City Sessions Court.

Small Causes Courts

These courts are at present located at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. The Judges presiding over these courts are invested with Small Causes powers and do not try any Criminal Cases. In the Mofussil also Junior and Senior Division Civil Judges have small causes powers and sit as Small Causes Courts. The Small Causes Judges in the Mofussil try suits upto the value of Rs. 2,000 according to the Small Causes powers with which they are invested. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Causes Courts has been raised to Rs. 3,000.

The Small Cause Court, Bombay, is presided over by 15 judges. The administrative side of the work is looked by the Additional Registrar, Small Causes Court, Bombay. Additions to the number of Judges have been made from time to time in view of the increase in work and the present number of Judges stands at 15.

The District Courts

The District Judge's Court is the highest judicial authority in a district. In addition to his Court, there are courts of Assistant Judges and Civil Judges of the Senior and Junior Divisions. The Assistant Judges Courts are located at the Headquarter town of the District and so are the Courts of the Civil Judges of the Senior Division. The District Judge supervises the Courts of the Assistant Judges and Civil Judges of both the Divisions.

The District Judge exercises two kinds of jurisdiction (1) Original and (2) Appellate. The District Court is the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction in a district. It is also a Court of Appeal for all decrees and orders passed by the subordinate Courts in which an appeal can be preferred. The District Judge also exercises general control over all the Civil Courts and their establishment and inspects the proceedings of these courts.

An Assistant Judge tries original cases the pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 15,000. The Civil Judge, Junior Division, has been empowered to try suits of the value of Rs. 10,000, while the Judges of Senior Division, can try suits up to any pecuniary limit.

The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges for the Districts concerned and as such they try criminal cases also. In this work they are assisted by the Assistant Judges who are also invested with Sessions powers. They are the highest judiciary authority in districts. The Sessions Judges try cases which are committed to them by Magistrates after the preliminary enquiry and also hear appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates. A Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge can pass any sentences authorised by law but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge is subject to confirmation by the High Court. An Assistant Sessions Judge can pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

The Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been effected in the Maharashtra State. Consequently the Criminal Courts are now subordinate to the High Court. There are two classes of Magistrates, *viz.*, (1) Judicial Magistrates, and (2) Executive Magistrates as shown below :—

Judicial Magistrates.	Executive Magistrates.
1. Presidency Magistrates.	1. District Magistrates.
2. Magistrates of the First Class.	2. Sub-Divisional Magistrates.
3. Magistrates of the Second Class.	3. Taluka Magistrates.
4. Magistrates of the Third Class.	4. Special Executive Magistrates.
5. Special Judicial Magistrates.	5. Presidency Magistrates specially empowered by Government.

At present there are no Second or Third Class Magistrates but only Judicial Magistrates of First Class have been appointed. There are also Presidency Magistrates in Greater Bombay who are responsible for the trial of all criminal cases within the limits of Greater Bombay. The Courts of Presidency Magistrates are under the control of the Chief Presidency

Magistrate who is assisted in his administrative duties by a Registrar. As for Executive Magistrates, the following persons have been so appointed.

	Executive Magistrates,
Collectors	... .. As District Magistrates.
Personal Assistants to Collectors.	As additional District Magistrates.
Assistant or Deputy Collectors.	As Sub-Divisional Magistrates.
Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris and	As Taluka Magistrates.
Awal Karkuns to Mamlatdars	
or Mahalkaris and Supernu-	
merary Assistant Collectors.	

The main function of Judicial Magistrates is that of administration of criminal justice within their jurisdiction. On the other hand, Executive Magistrates have no powers to try offences. They exercise magisterial powers for the limited purpose of maintenance of law and order. They are subordinate to Government and conduct what are popularly known as chapter cases. The ordinary powers of Executive Magistrates have been enumerated in the Schedule III-A, III (IV) and III (V) of the Criminal Procedure Code in its application to the State of Maharashtra.

Schemes for grant of free legal assistance to undefended poor accused persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 per annum in sessions cases in Mofussil and in Greater Bombay, whose income is less than Rs. 2,500 per annum.—There is one scheme for grant of free legal assistance to the undefended poor accused persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in Sessions cases in Mofussil. The scheme has been operative since 1st January 1959 in the whole of the composite State of Bombay as plan scheme. This scheme now continues to operate in the whole of the State of Maharashtra as a non-plan scheme. Provisions of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 were made during the financial years of 1962-63, and 1963-64, respectively, in the non-plan budget and it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 25,000 for the financial year 1964-65.

This scheme has been extended to the accused in Sessions cases in Greater Bombay, from the year 1962-63 and provisions of Rs. 10,000 has been made for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively to implement the proposal. The limit of Rs. 1,800 per annum fixed on income, for the mofussil cases is raised to Rs. 2,500 per annum for the cases in Greater Bombay, taking into consideration the comparative costs of living and rate of wages in Greater Bombay and elsewhere. A scheme for granting legal assistance to the Army and Air Force Personnel and their families in criminal and civil

matters has been also implemented. The scheme is to last till the Emergency.

Budget provision.—In the Budget Estimates 1964-65 the following provisions are proposed :—

19-General Administration.

(i) K-7 (a)-Law and Judiciary Department	...	9,37,200
(ii) K-7 (b) Charity Commissioner	...	4,04,200
(iii) K-7 (c) Administration of Societies Registration Act.		20,500
(iv) Q-1 (c) Regional staff of Charity Commissioner.		2,70,200
(v) Q-1 (d) Charitable Endowments	...	42,800

71-Miscellaneous.

(i) B-Donations to Institutions-B-1-Law and Judiciary Department.		1,300
(ii) G-Grant-in-aid, Contributions etc.	...	79,800

76-Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.

(i) Compensation to local bodies on account of the revenues from fines credited to Government (Voted).		10,06,900
(ii) Assignments to District Local Boards/Zilla Parishads on account of loss of income due to Central Provinces and Berar Local Self-Government Act, 1920 (Charged).		1,75,000

21-Administration of Justice.

A-High Court	...	...	33,01,100
B-Law Officers	...	...	19,04,600
D-Sheriff and Reporter (Charged)	...	...	57,800
(Voted)	...	...	35,700
E-Official Assignee	...	...	1,55,600
G-Presidency Magistrate's Courts	..	...	14,45,300
H-Civil and Sessions Courts	...	...	1,40,95,800
I-Court of Small Causes	...	...	11,16,000
J-Criminal Courts	...	...	24,29,500

AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

SECTION 'I'

(i) AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The main functions of the Agriculture Department are to ascertain by experiment, investigation and research the methods by which Agricultural Produce can be increased economically in quantity and improved in quality and to get these methods put into practice.

The activities of the Department of Agriculture can be divided into the following categories :—

- (a) Agricultural Production.
- (b) Land Development.
- (c) Minor Irrigation.
- (d) Soil Conservation.

A brief resume of the important schemes in each category is given below :—

I. Agricultural Production

(i) *Agricultural Education.*—In order to meet the growing demands for facilities for higher education in Agriculture as also the growing requirements of this State in respect of qualified personnel, the admission capacity of the four Agricultural Colleges at Poona, Nagpur, Akola and Parbhani was increased from 417 to 632. The agricultural College at Dhulia has also started functioning in 1961-62 and its admission capacity is 50. Besides these Government colleges a private Agricultural College called the Shivaji Agricultural College, with an admission capacity of 200 is also functioning at Amravati. An Agricultural College has also been started at Kolhapur with an admission capacity of 66. A provision of Rs. 8.57 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose in the next year's budget. These Agricultural Colleges are expected to meet the demand of the Agriculture Department for Agricultural Graduates in the 3rd Five-Year Plan.

Regular post-graduate courses are also being conducted at the Poona and Nagpur Colleges and the post-graduate sections in the Colleges have an admission capacity of 72 and 55 respectively.

Agricultural Schools.—In all 21 Agricultural Schools with a total admission capacity of 1,020 students, are functioning in this State. There is one Agricultural School in each district excepting Nagpur, Buldana,

Aurangabad and Jalgaon Districts. All the existing Agricultural Schools have been transferred to Zilla Parishads excepting those at Manjri, Kolhapur and Parbhani. A Plan provision of Rs. 9.82 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance and expansion of the Agricultural schools during 1964-65.

Training of Departmental Officers.—The scheme for imparting post graduate training to departmental Officers in India has been continued and a plan provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been made therefore in the budget for 1964-65.

Gramsevak Training Centres.—For manning the development blocks, a large number of trained Gramsevaks and Gramsevikas are required. Accordingly, 9 integrated training institutions for Gramsevaks called Gramsevak Training Centres have been established at (1) Manjri, (2) Kolhapur, (3) Sindewahi, (4) Tharsa, (5) Amravati, (6) Prabhani, (7) Jalgaon, (8) Badnapur (Jalna) and (9) Buldana. Each centre has a training capacity of 140. One more Gramsevak Training Centre is being established privately at Kosbad in Thana District by the Gokhale Education Society. It is proposed to assist this Centre by way of a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.24 lakhs. Gram Sevika Training Centres (Home Science Wing) with a capacity of 40 each are run at Manjri, Sindewahi and Amravati. In addition there are two workshop Wings attached to Gramsevak Training Centres at Manjri and Sindewahi with an admission capacity of 20 each. A total plan provision of Rs. 10.62 lakhs has been made for continuance of the Gramsevak Training Centres, Home Science Wings and Agricultural Workshops during 1964-65.

Taluka Seed Farms.—The production of nucleus seed forms the backbone of the production programme. With a view to increasing the production of nucleus seeds, Government have undertaken the scheme for establishment of Taluka Seed Farms. 228 Taluka Seed farms have so far been established in the State under this scheme. The third plan contemplates establishment of 244 seed farms in all i.e. one seed farm per taluka approximately. As indicated above, 228 seed farms have already been established and 16 more farms will be established by the end of the 3rd Plan period. Where a farm has a large acreage, it caters to the requirements of the neighbouring talukas also. Thus almost all the talukas in the State stand covered by seed farms.

A plan provision of Rs. 44.83 lakhs is made for 1964-65, for the establishment of seed farms, taluka godowns and seed schemes during 1964-65.

Improved seed.—Use of improved seed is one of the important and quick measures for increasing agricultural production. In order to encourage co-operative societies to undertake this work, Government have decided to give a subsidy of Rs. 2 per B.Md. besides guaranteeing against any trading loss subject to the maximum of 25 pP. per B. Md. Zilla Parishads have also been asked to undertake this work. Necessary short term finance to the extent of Rs. 96.71 lakhs has also been made available to them in the current year. These arrangements will continue in the next year. A notable new activity proposed to be undertaken in this regard is the establishment of a seed testing Laboratory at Nagpur for keeping a check on the quality of seed both regarding purity and germination percentage and a provision of Rs. 51,000 is included in the next year's budget for the scheme.

(3) *Research Schemes.*—Most of the Agricultural Research Schemes in operation during 1963-64 are proposed to be continued during 1964-65 and a provision of Rs. 24.42 lakhs is made for the continuance of Agricultural Research Farms and Research Stations during 1964-65.

(4) *Trial-cum-Demonstration Farms.*—Many cultivators in newly opened irrigation projects do not know how to use irrigation facilities fully and properly. Trial-cum-demonstration farms are being established in those areas to (i) find out water and manurial requirements of different crops and (ii) to guide and demonstrate how irrigation facilities could profitably be utilised for different crops. There are in all 8 such farms, 4 in Aurangabad Division, 1 each in Poona and Nagpur Divisions and 2 in Bombay Division. One more such farm is proposed to be established in 1964-65 in Nagpur division in the command area of Nalganga project.

(5) *Manures and Fertilisers.*—The fertilisers allotted by the Government of India are distributed through Co-operative societies amongst cultivators on no-profit no-loss basis. In view of the overall shortage of chemical fertilisers, the prices thereof have been controlled and the 'fertilisers control order 1957' issued by the Government of India has been enforced in this State to keep a check on the quality and prices of fertiliser and their mixtures. These arrangements will continue during 1964-65.

In order to encourage increased use of fertilisers, Government has taken a decision to grant subsidy at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton for the use of fertiliser mixture. It is estimated that 30,000 tons of fertiliser mixture will be sold at subsidised rates during 1963-64. During 1964-65, it is proposed to reach the target of subsidised distribution of 40,000 tons.

Besides this Government has also a scheme for subsidised distribution of sann seed through Zilla Parishads for green manuring, the subsidy being at the rate of Rs. 5 per md. of seed. In order to overcome the shortage of chemical fertilisers, attempts are also being made to exploit to the fullest extent the local manurial resources on subsidised basis. Various compost manure and sewage utilisation schemes, etc., are also operated with a view to make available to the cultivators the local manures for use in fields.

The total provision of Rs. 13·12 lakhs has been made for fertilisers schemes during 1964-65, excepting trading activities.

(6) *Plant Protection*.—The schemes for protection of plants and diseases already functioning in the State will be continued during 1964-65 and the plan provision proposed therefor in the budget is Rs. 14·40 lakhs.

(7) *Horticulture*.—A very notable feature under this scheme is the creation of sub-divisions for undertaking plantation of cashewnut in Ratnagiri District. This scheme will be expanded during 1964-65. Under this scheme an area of 25,000 acres will be developed and planted under cashewnut trees during 1964-65. A plan provision of Rs. 28·52 lakhs has been made in 1964-65 budget for this scheme. General Horticultural Development in and outside Konkan will also be continued during 1964-65 at an estimated cost of Rs. 41·19 lakhs. Under this scheme, Government have recently issued orders to liberalise the grant of loans for raising horticultural crops like cashewnut, pineapple, arecanut, mango, coconut etc.

(8) *Cotton Development*.—A very notable scheme pertaining to cotton development is that of extending the area under Deviraj cotton which is a long staple cotton grown under irrigation. During 1962-63 when the scheme was introduced the area under Deviraj cotton was 1·5 lakhs acres. Government has decided to double the area within a period of 3 years. As a result of Government measures, however, this strain of cotton is already becoming popular and the area under Deviraj cotton has increased in the current year itself to 2·25 lakh acres. One of the incentives given to cultivators for growing Deviraj cotton is that subsidy at the rate of Rs. 12·5 per acre for use of insecticides is given by Government. This scheme for intensive cultivation of Deviraj cotton will continue during 1964-65 at an estimated cost of Rs. 25·40 lakhs. Besides, the Co-ordinated cotton extension scheme will continue during 1964-65 at a cost of Rs. 15·14 lakhs and under the scheme 40 lakh acres will be covered by improved seeds.

(9) *Package Programme, Bhandara.*—A Package Programme was introduced in Bhandara District during the Kharif season of the current year. The programme will cover 65 per cent. of the cropped area in Bhandara District by the end of the 5 year period. An amount of Rs. 22 lakhs has been distributed to participating cultivators by the District Central Co-operative Bank at Bhandara. All activities necessary to increase food production under the programme either directly or indirectly such as establishment of soil testing laboratory, agricultural implements workshop, agricultural educational unit etc., have been undertaken from the latter half of the year 1962. Subsidiary activities like development of fisheries, horticulture and animal husbandry have also been taken up from August, 1962. A provision of Rs. 23.46 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for this programme.

II. Land Development

Mechanical Cultivation.—Considering the immense potential of mechanical cultivation, Government has recently reduced the rate of tractor ploughing from Rs. 40 per acre to Rs. 34 per acre. During the first 2 years of the Third Five-Year Plan an area of 77,000 acres has been ploughed by tractors. The estimated achievement for the current year is 57,800 acres and the next year's target is placed at 62,800 acres. This State has at present a fleet of 120 tractors. Recognising the need for undertaking mechanical cultivation and also of replacement of old-tractors Government has drawn up a phased programme for purchase of 90 new tractors during the three years ending 1965-66 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakhs.

Fifty bull-dozers are at present working in this State for levelling of lands. Four Agricultural Engineering workshops already established at Poona, Nasik, Aurangabad and Nagpur will continue during 1964-65. A total plan provision of Rs. 34.20 lakhs has been made for the Land Development Schemes in the next year's Development Programme out of which Rs. 20.38 lakhs are for replacement of tractors and bull-dozers.

III. Soil Conservation

Consequent upon the declaration of emergency, Government decided to go slow upon research schemes and stepped up the soil conservation programme which has a direct bearing upon Agricultural Production. Out of the total development programme of Rs. 1,121.90 lakhs, therefore, Rs. 690

lakhs will be spent on soil conservation activities during 1964-65. Under Soil Conservation, contour bunding activity is undertaken by the Department on a large scale. At present 19 Divisions and 83 sub-divisions are working in the State and 5 Divisions and 25 Sub-Divisions are being created every 6 months so that the ambitious programme contemplated for Soil Conservation can be actually implemented. In addition to the 6 Soil Conservation Training Institutes already functioning in the State, 2 new Institutes at Jalgaon and Nanded are being established, to provide trained staff for the soil conservation programme. The next year's budget contains a provision of Rs. 8.57 lakhs for the existing institutes. In the first two years of the Third Plan, the Department has actually exceeded the target for soil conservation by achieving contour bunding of 12.92 lakhs acres against the set target of 11.35 lakh acres. During the current year 8.27 lakh acres will be bunded and the target set for 1964-65 is 12.97 lakh acres.

Government also undertakes terracing work in hilly areas for conversion of the lands into paddy fields. These works are being undertaken on a loan-cum-subsidy basis. Government has recently taken a decision to increase the quantum of subsidy from 50 per cent. to 62½ per cent. The remaining amount is to be treated as loan. This scheme too has a direct bearing on Agricultural Production. The target set for terracing scheme for 1964-65 is 9,300 acres at a cost of Rs. 56.11 lakhs.

IV. Minor Irrigation

The programme under this head too has been stepped up by 50 per cent. in view of its direct bearing upon Agricultural production. A plan provision of Rs. 38.64 lakhs has been made for the expenditure under this head during next year. Loans and subsidies will continue to be advanced for construction of new wells and installation of pumping sets under this scheme. Loans are advanced by Land Mortgage Banks while subsidy equal to 25 per cent. of the total subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in respect of a well and Rs. 800 in respect of a pumping set is granted by Government. During the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan 24,661 new wells were constructed against the targetted 21,000 wells. For the current year the target is 22,500 new wells. For 1964-65, the target for new wells is 26,000.

A scheme for digging of new wells and deepening of existing wells by boring and blasting with air compressors is in operation in this State. The number of air compressors at present being worked under this scheme is 50.

100 new air compressors are, however, proposed to be purchased to expand the activities of the unit, during next year.

As for pumping sets, during the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan, the target was exceeded the achievement being 10,552 against the target of 9,750 sets. The target for the current year is 11,080 sets and that for the next financial year is 12,580 sets.

V. Non-Plan Schemes.

It may be mentioned here in passing that a number of existing non-plan schemes pertaining to Agricultural Education, Research and Development will be continued on the existing basis during 1964-65 also. These schemes were started during the 1st two Five-Year Plans and they are being treated as non-plan activity.

VI. Target for additional production during 1964-65

The various measures proposed to be undertaken by the Agricultural Department are expected to yield additional food potential to the tune of 995 thousand tons during 1964-65 :—

Groups of schemes.	Target (tons in thousands).			
Minor Irrigation	144
Land Development	200
Manures and Fertilisers	318
Improved seeds	314
Improved agricultural practices	19
				995

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

Animal Husbandry

The work of the Animal Husbandry Department includes provision of increased facilities for Veterinary Aid, prevention of contagious diseases, manufacture of Sera and Vaccine for controlling diseases, breeding and improvement of livestock and training of personnel for carrying out the technical work.

A Plan Schemes

The outlay on Animal Husbandry Schemes during the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 196.91 lakhs. The plan provision for the current year is Rs. 45.20 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure against it is Rs. 35.60 lakhs. The Plan provision for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 43.49 lakhs.

Preservation and qualitative improvement of cattle wealth constitutes an important aspect of the plan of integrated and overall agricultural development. With the extension of the activities in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks the need for strengthening facilities for veterinary aid and measures to control contagious diseases, dreadful virus diseases like the South African Horse Sickness, mucosal disease, etc. has considerably increased. The requirements of the State in respect of Veterinary graduates and Stockmen have also gone up proportionately. In order to cope up with this demand for increased technically qualified personnel a Veterinary College was established at Nagpur in the year 1958-59 in addition to the existing Veterinary College at Bombay. With a view to attract more students to these Colleges Government has revised the pay scales of the posts of Veterinary Officers in this State, so as to bring them in line with those existing in other States. It is now hoped that more and more students will enroll at these colleges and a hundred veterinary Graduates on an average are expected to pass out from these two colleges every year. The increased demand for Veterinary Graduates in this State will thus be partially met with.

The Bombay Veterinary College has now been developed as a regional centre for Post-Graduate studies in Bacteriology, Pathology, Parasitology, Animal Genetics, Medicines, Surgery, Obstetric and Gynæcology. The question of adding subjects such as Physiology and Anatomy had been taken up with the University of Bombay. The University has since agreed in so far as the subject "Anatomy" is concerned and a course has accordingly been started in that subject at the Bombay Veterinary College from the current year. The question of starting a post-graduate course in Physiology is still under correspondence with the University. During the year 1962-63, 12 candidates in all (11 Departmental and one from other State) secured a post-graduate degree in Veterinary Science and 8 candidates (4 Departmental and 3 from other States and one from the Zilla Parishad) are due to appear for the examination during the current year. 18 candidates (9 Departmental, 8 from other States and one from Zilla Parishad) are studying in the Final M. V. Sc. Class this year. This will thus partially

meet our demand for technically qualified personnel having a post-graduate degree in Veterinary Science. The total plan provision proposed for these two Colleges during the year 1964-65 is Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

In order to meet the increased demand, for trained stockmen for the various Animal Husbandry Department Schemes, the Stockmen Training Course at Hingoli (District Parbhani) has been revived and the capacity of the training centre at Nagpur, is being increased. A provision of Rs. 46,000 has been made in the next year's budget for this purpose.

Other important plan schemes of this Department are (i) the comprehensive schemes for construction of Buildings for the Veterinary Dispensaries and (ii) starting of the Khillar Cattle Breeding Farm at Jath (Sangli District) and Junoni (Sholapur District). In all 94 Veterinary Dispensaries are to be constructed out of which 45 Veterinary Dispensaries have practically been completed and the work at the remaining places is to be completed by the respective Zillah Parishad to which the control of these Dispensaries has been transferred. However, grants for the purpose are being provided by the State Government. Rs. 2.00 lakhs are provided in the budget for the completion of the buildings for Veterinary Dispensaries during 1964-65.

The Khillar Cattle Breeding Farms have been established at Jath and Junoni in two units and the aforesaid Khillar Farms will be continued during the year 1964-65 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.68 lakhs.

With the aid from the Government of India, 15 Poultry Demonstration Centres on Government of India pattern established during the Second Five-Year Plan, have been continued as plan activity in the Third Five-Year and provision of Rs. 1.04 lakhs is made, therefor, in the Budget for 1964-65. This activity has also been transferred to the Zilla Parishad concerned. Government will however, pay to the Zillah Parishad 100 per cent. grant for continuing these Poultry Demonstration Centres.

The Small Piggery Development Unit established at Tathawade, in Poona District will be continued during the year 1964-65 and a provision of Rs. 0.32 lakhs, has been proposed therefor in the next year's budget.

In addition to the above schemes, other schemes, such as organisation of Cattle Shows, Opening of Premium Bull Centres in Deoni tract in Marathwada and Gaolao tract in Vidarbha etc., will also be continued in 1964-65.

Some of the other important activities are listed below :—

(1) *Establishment of Veterinary Polyclinic at Aurangabad.*—For providing expert veterinary aid, veterinary polyclinics have been established at Aurangabad and Nagpur. These will be continued during 1964-65.

(2) *Eggs Collecting Scheme.*—In view of the national emergency, Government took several steps to augment food production. Accordingly, an egg collecting scheme was introduced last year. The Scheme is being continued. It is proposed to collect about 70,000 to 1,00,000 eggs per month from the rural areas in the Districts of Aurangabad, Sangli and Sholapur, and also those of Satara and Ahmednagar and to transport them to Poona and Bombay Cities for marketing. The provision proposed for this Scheme for the year 1964-65, is Rs. 1.85 lakhs.

(3) Another notable activity for poultry development is the establishment of an Intensive Poultry Development Block at Satara where the following are being undertaken :—

- (1) Supply of improved birds.
- (2) Supply of ready-made feeds to cultivators.
- (3) Training of Farmers.
- (4) Providing credit, collection and marketing facilities.
- (5) Prevention and control of poultry diseases.
- (6) Technical guidance to poultry breeders.

This work will continue during 1964-65 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

(4) A Scheme for supply of day old chicks for improving village poultry was introduced in October, 1963 in Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions. Under the Scheme, 90,000 day old chicks will be distributed during 1964-65, at subsidised rates.

(5) *Establishment of Supplementary Sheep Breeding Centres.*—In addition to the eggs collecting scheme, Government have started a scheme for the establishment of Supplementary Sheep Breeding Centres, for augmenting food supply. Under this scheme, 48 supplementary sheep breeding centres have been established and 32 new ones are proposed to be established in the State. In each centre, 10 farmers are given

10 ewes and one ram at Government cost for rearing on the condition that he will purchase equal number of sheep at his cost. The sheep have been supplied on the condition that the farmer will supply to Government improved rams and he will co-operate with Government officials in collecting and maintaining the required statistical data. The total provision proposed for the scheme for the year 1964-65, is Rs. 4.37 lakhs.

For imparting training in wool technology in relation to sheep husbandry a training centre has been sanctioned towards the end of the last year and the same has started functioning from 1962-63. The training institute will continue during 1964-65, also. This Centre will admit for training extension officers in Animal Husbandry from this State as well as from other States. This is an entirely centrally sponsored scheme.

(6) *Key Village Block*.—Two new Key Village Blocks for development of cattle are proposed to be established during 1964-65 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 0.96 lakhs.

(B) NON-PLAN SCHEMES.

(a) *Veterinary Aid*.—The minimum requirement of any Animal Husbandry Programme is the provision of an adequate and efficient set up for veterinary aid. It is necessary to have veterinary facilities available within easy reach of even remote villages. All the Talukas in the State are provided with a Veterinary Dispensary in addition to at least two Veterinary Aid Centres. As per recent policy of Government, Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres are being established from the Community Development Block Funds. The total number of Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres now existing is 210 and 678, respectively. The Administrative control of the Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres has been transferred to the Zilla Parishads and the technical control is with the Animal Husbandry Department.

(b) *Disease Control*.—Diseases take a heavy toll and they constitute a constant threat to cattle. In times of emergency, however, it is not possible to obtain Sera and Vaccines from outside sources. To overcome this difficulty, the Institute of Veterinary Biological Products, was established at Bombay in 1948, which was later on shifted to Poona in its own buildings in the year 1959-60. The Institute of Veterinary Biological Products, manufactures H.S., B.Q., Sheep and Goat Pox and Ranikhet Vaccines. In addition, manufacture of anti-rabic vaccine has been taken up from 1962-63.

The production of the important vaccines is on the increase as will be seen from the following table :—

Year of production.	No. of doses produced.			
	H. S. Vaccine.	B. Q. Vaccine.	Sheep and Goat Pox Vaccine.	Ranikhet Disease Vaccine
1956-57	8,90,740	9,80,760	6,100	14,58,000
1957-58	8,05,350	7,90,620	40,300	9,19,000
1958-59	8,89,920	9,01,560	12,400	12,58,500
1959-60	9,59,730	7,22,200	20,200	14,92,000
1960-61	16,23,600	15,73,750	53,300	17,97,000
(H. S. Adj.)	26,000	....	....	....
1961-62	23,96,300	20,77,850	67,900	23,93,750
1962-63	22,22,350	18,13,600	1,17,200	28,45,750
1963-64	28,85,650	21,60,700	1,57,600	47,87,500

Government have established four Epizootic Control Units at the Regional Head Quarters viz., Poona, Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur, for prompt control measures of cattle epidemics in the Regions. The units rush aid to the affected regions as soon as a report is received.

(c) *Research.*—Side by side with the preventive and curative measures adopted to control cattle diseases, the State has undetraken special research with a view to protect the cattle wealth and to improve the existing breeds.

Investigation of Mastitis

Research and investigation in Mastitis is conducted at the Bombay Veterinary College. The Diagnostic Centres at Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad continued functioning throughout the year. These centres will be continued in 1964-65.

(d) *Development of Cattle.*—The work in connection with breeding of superior strains of cattle is undertaken at four subsidised institutions and eighteen Goshalas. One of the subsidised institutions at Bombay is retained in the State Sector. The rest of the subsidised institutions and the Goshalas have been transferred to the Zillah Parishads. Improvement of cattle in the districts is carried out by upgrading village cattle.

(i) *Artificial Insemination.*—Insemination as a method of breeding cattle, particularly dairy cattle, offers considerable scope for providing improvement of livestock. The main centres in the State Sector at Poona, Dhulia, Kurduwadi, Kolhapur, Nagpur together with 8 Artificial Insemination Centres, and 62 Sub-Centres in Local Sector will continue during 1964-65.

(ii) *Key Village Schemes.*—The Scheme envisages development of Cattle wealth in the State employing scientific methods for the improvement of Cattle, i.e. artificial insemination, grading and selective breeding, formation of co-operative societies for marketing of pure breed cattle and for development of feed and fodder resources, etc. In all 21 Key Village Centres are functioning in the State Sector. 40 Ex-Madhya Pradesh Pattern Key Village Centres have been transferred to Zilla Parishads.

(iii) *Cattle Breeding Farms.*—To supply superior quality of pedigree bulls and to take up experimental work in Breeding, Cattle Breeding Farms have been established. There are at present 12 Cattle Breeding Farms in the State and one Buffalo Breeding Farm at Aurangabad and they are being continued. Out of these the Cattle Breeding Farms at Jath and Junoni are being continued during the Third Five-Year Plan as a Plan activity.

The district Premium Bull Scheme and also the Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres will be continued during 1964-65 with a view to encourage breeders to maintain and rear quality animals of breeds suitable to the different areas of the State. This activity is also transferred to Zilla Parishads.

(e) *Development of Sheep.*—Sheep improvement work in the State was undertaken with the establishment of the Sheep Breeding and Research Station at Poona under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1937. A well equipped wool research Laboratory (the only one of its kind in India) has also been attached to the Research Station to study the quality of wool and guide the selection of animals. At the Wool Analysis Laboratory at Poona about 8,000 samples of wool are analysed annually. Besides, research on various problems of wool biology in relation to Sheep Breeding has been undertaken.

Twelve Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and seven Sheep Breeding Farms are being continued. The Sheep Breeding Farms are continued in State Sector. The Sheep and Wool Extension Centres have been transferred to Zilla Parishads.

(f) *Development of Poultry.*—The Central Hatcheries established at Kirkee, Dhulia and Kolhapur will be continued during the year 1964-65.

Training Classes for imparting training in Poultry rearing and Poultry development have been established at Kirkee, Dhulia, and Kolhapur. At these centres students and Stockmen working in National Extension Services and Community Development Blocks are trained. These Training Centres will continue to function in 1964-65 also.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

With a view to ensuring systematic development of dairying and accelerating the pace of Dairy Development and milk supply schemes, a separate Dairy Development Department was established during the year 1958-59.

In the sphere of Dairy Development, Maharashtra State is in the forefront. The Aarey Milk Colony has already achieved remarkable results and the new Dairy at Worli has also gone into commission since November 1961. The Aarey Plant has a capacity to handle 4,000 maunds while the Worli Dairy (which was set up to supplement the milk processing capacity so as to extend the advantage of the Government Schemes to all prospective customers in the city) has entered into its IInd phase and has an installed capacity to handle 8,000 maunds approximately. In addition to the Bombay Milk Scheme, the Department has already undertaken milk supply schemes in many important district towns viz. Poona, Nasik, Nagpur, Sholapur, Amravati, Akola and Aurangabad etc. The Dairy Development Department has been allotted a total outlay of Rs. 5.60 crores in the Third Five-Year Plan. The total allocation for implementation of the State plan schemes under the head "Dairy Development" in the next year's development programme is of the order of 111.15 lakhs. Information regarding the more important of the plan and non-plan schemes of the Department is given below :—

Plan Schemes

A total plan provision of Rs. 4.90 lakhs has been made in the plan Budget for 1964-65 under the head 109, Capital Account of the other State Works outside the Revenue Accounts for the construction work of the Department. The details of works are given below :—

(i) *Vankas Milk Colony Project.*—It is proposed to establish a second milk colony for removing 10,000 milch cattle, 7,000 dry and 5,000 young stock from the stables in the suburbs of Bombay so that the problem of congestion and unhygienic concentration of stables will be solved. The

site for the colony has been selected at the village Vankas and Dabchhari in Dahanu taluka of Thana District. 2915 acres of land have so far been acquired out of the total 5000 acres required for the 2nd colony. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs made for the scheme in the next year's budget. On the land already acquired development and other agricultural activities have also been initiated. An amount of Rs. 40,000 has been provided for construction of a well on the colony site for supply of water. Government has held in abeyance the further acquisition proceedings and has appointed a study group to review the scheme and advise Government regarding the manner in which the scheme should be further implemented.

(ii) *Construction of residential buildings and modifications of dry cattle farm into milk producing farm at Palghar.*—To ensure regular supply of milk to the proposed milk chilling Depot at Palghar, it will be necessary to develop and stabilise milk production at Palghar. Some of the Bombay Milk Producers will be persuaded to shift 400 to 450 milking buffaloes to the Government dry stock farm at Palghar which will ensure a reliable supply of milk to the centre for the present. Accommodation for the cattle is already available there, but residential buildings etc. for the cattle owners and attendants will have to be constructed and a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose in the budget for 1964-65.

A plan provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for 1964-65 for replacement of the vehicles of the milk transport service under Greater Bombay Milk Scheme.

In addition to the above schemes, the scheme for survey of milk areas in Maharashtra area (Rs. 12,100) and the scheme for survey of dairy development activities in Vidarbha area (Rs. 14,200) will continue during 1964-65. The scheme for grant of loans to small milk producers under Government Milk Supply Scheme will also be continued during the year 1964-65. The plan provision proposed for grant of loans under the Dairy Development Schemes during 1964-65 is Rs. 15 lakhs. Under the scheme loans are granted to milk producers' co-operatives for purchase of animals, vehicles for transport of milk etc. During the current year about Rs. 32 lakhs are being distributed for this purpose as loans.

To ensure that the urban population in the State gets good quality milk, Government has approved starting of milk supply schemes in many important District towns in this State also. Before, however, the main

schemes could be implemented, it was necessary to start pilot milk supply schemes to organise collection of milk and to complete the preliminaries for successful implementation of the main schemes. Accordingly, Government started pilot milk supply schemes at Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nasik, Amravoti, Aurangabad and Aकोia. The pilot schemes have made much progress, the milk collection and distribution have increased progressively and at present these schemes cater to a considerable portion of the local urban needs. Surplus quantities of milk from Nasik and Kolhapur areas are brought to Bombay for Worli Dairy. A Plan provision of Rs. 23.67 lakhs has been made for the capital expenditure on buildings and equipment for these mofussil schemes in the budget for 1964-65.

Necessary plan provision has also been proposed for the milk products factory project at Dhulia (6.00 lakhs) and Miraj (6.00 lakhs) in the budget for 1964-65.

A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is also made in the next year's budget for completing the remaining construction works for the Worli Dairy which as mentioned above started functioning in November, 1961 and purchase of diesel vehicles, road rail tankers.

New Schemes.—The new schemes for (i) establishment of a cattle-feed compounding factory at Aarey and (ii) manufacture of Dairy equipment are under active consideration of Government and they are proposed to be taken up during 1964-65 as soon as details are finalised. Necessary plan allocation has been kept apart in the next year's development programme for these two schemes.

Centrally sponsored programme

(i) *Calf distribution scheme.*—Under this scheme, the young calves born at the Aarey Colony are reared to maturity by proper feeding etc. and handed over to the licences after they grow into adult animals. There is a budget provision of Rs. 1,20,000 for the scheme for next year.

(ii) *Piggery Development Unit.*—This is a scheme under the head 'Animal Husbandry' but is executed by the D. D. C. The unit is located at Aarey. Under this scheme it is proposed to establish a pig-breeding-cum-bacon factory at Aarey. A provision of Rs. 5.06 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the next year's budget. This scheme will cater to the demands for pork products in the City of Bombay after it reaches a sufficiently advanced stage.

Non-Plan Schemes

The Bombay Milk Scheme.—A provision of Rs. 1,425.71 lakhs has been made for financing the trading transactions under the scheme during 1964-65.

Poona Milk Scheme.—The scheme has made good progress and the daily turnover of milk is of the order of 400 maunds. A provision of Rs. 55.44 lakhs has been made for the trading transactions under this scheme during 1964-65.

Nagpur Milk Scheme.—The daily turnover of the scheme is 180 maunds and a provision of 47.78 lakhs is proposed for its continuance in the budget for 1964-65.

Besides Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, Milk Schemes are also operating in other District Headquarters towns mentioned elsewhere above in this note and necessary provisions for continuance of their trading activities are also included in the Budget for 1964-65.

A cow unit was started at Aarey in 1962-63. This unit will continue to function during 1964-65.

SECTION " II ".

(I) FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Protection, conservation, utilisation and development of Forests, are the principal functions of the Department. Measures for prevention of soil erosion by afforestation and research in Silviculture and such other measures to help the regeneration of Forests also fall within the scope of the activities of this Department.

In pursuance of the National Forest Policy adopted by the Government of India, the State Government has taken up the following important schemes for implementation during the Third Five-Year Plan :—

1. Development of Minor Forest Produce.
2. Afforestation for Soil Conservation.
3. Forest Communications.
4. Mechanized Logging.

5. Development and supply of substitutes for teak.
6. Plantations of valuable trees.
7. Revision and preparations of working plans.

Plan-Schemes

(I) *Plantation of valuable species.*—The object of the scheme is to improve the long term forest resources of the State by undertaking new plantations of valuable species such as Teak, Semal, Cashew, Sandal-wood, Khair etc. A provision of Rs. 7.23 lakhs was admitted in the State Budget for 1963-64 for undertaking plantations of above mentioned species. A provision of Rs. 9.86 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the year 1964-65 for undertaking plantation to the extent of 5482 acres, in addition to maintenance of plantations already made.

Survey and Demarcation of Forests.—The object of the scheme is to survey and demarcate 2264 miles in Vidarbha and 445 square miles of unsurveyed forests in West Maharashtra during the Third Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 5.38 lakhs was made in the Budget of 1963-64 for undertaking the work of survey and demarcation and appointment of Forest Settlement Officers. A provision of Rs. 3.16 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of this scheme during 1964-65.

Survey of Forest Resources.—The object of the scheme is to survey systematically the forest resources of the State by sampling methods so that prospective industrial users of Forests Produce can get a correct idea of continuous availability of the produce they are interested in. A provision of Rs. 2.15 lakhs was made in the Budget of 1963-64 for implementation of this scheme. For the year 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of the scheme.

Revision and Preparation of Working Plans.—In order to facilitate proper management of forests, it is essential to prepare some new working plans for additional areas of forests, vesting in Government and to revise old working plans which are due for revision. The scheme, therefore, aims at revision and/or preparation of 10 working plans, during the Third Five-Year Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 10.37 lakhs. During 1963-64 a provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs was made in the Budget for implementation of this scheme. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1964-65, for continuance of the implementation of the scheme in question.

Establishment of Wet Nurseries.—The object of the scheme is to establish wet nurseries in order to supply plants and seedlings for afforestation works of this Department and to the public during Van Mahotsava. A provision of Rs. 0·80 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1963-64 for establishment of wet nurseries and for purchase of power pumps. During 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 1·31 lakhs has been proposed for establishment of 8 nurseries and for the maintenance of nurseries already established.

Afforestation for Soil Conservation.—The object of the scheme is to arrest soil erosion on hill slopes which at one time in the past were covered with tree growth and which have now become deforested due to mal-treatment. The scheme aims at planned afforestation over an area of 46,750 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 37·39 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

During 1963-64 a provision of Rs. 12·04 lakhs was admitted in the State Budget for undertaking afforestation works. A provision of Rs. 15·36 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1964-65 for undertaking plantation over 10,677 acres in addition to the pre-monsoon works over an area of 12,508 acres and maintenance of plantations already raised.

Development of Forest Pastures.—The object of the scheme is to arrest deterioration of pastures and to promote the development of pastures by means of fencing, contour trenching, gully plugging and artificial reseeding with superior fodder species and rotational grazing. A provision of Rs. 0·88 lakhs was sanctioned in Budget for 1963-64 and the scheme is proposed to be continued during 1964-65 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0·98 lakhs for undertaking plantations over 1,004 acres.

Development of Minor Forest Produce.—The object of the scheme is to develop minor forest produce such as lac, agave, bamboo and oil bearing seeds, etc., so that resources are built up to serve as a base for industries and development. A provision of Rs. 3·06 was made in the Budget for 1963-64 for the implementation of this scheme. A provision of Rs. 2·85 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1964-65 for undertaking bamboo plantation over 5,700 acres and agave over 250 miles.

Training of Staff.—The object of the scheme is to train the forest officers at all levels. The targets of the scheme are to train 30 Range Forest Officers, 20 Officers and to establish one training school for guards at Shahapur, which will train 300 guards during the Third Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 3.16 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1963-64 for training of 3 Range Forest Officers and 4 Officers and part construction of School Building. A provision of Rs. 2.22 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget of 1964-65 for the training of 3 Range Forest Officers and for training of 122 candidates as forest guards at Shahapur and for deputation overseas of one forest officer.

Forest Communication.—The object of the scheme is to construct new roads so as to enable exploitation and development of inaccessible forests. The scheme envisages construction of 372 miles of new roads and two bridges in the forest areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.70 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 11.60 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1963-64 for undertaking construction of road works over 53 miles and for purchase of road making equipments. During 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 12.32 lakhs has been made for development of forest communications. Rs. 6.80 lakhs from this total provision are earmarked for development of communication in inaccessible forest areas in Chanda Circle.

Forest Protection.—The object of the scheme is to strengthen the organisation for the protection of the forest resources of the State from illicit deprecations by anti-social elements. A provision of Rs. 1.06 lakhs has been proposed for 1964-65 for maintenance of 5 mobiles squads already established and training of forest staff in musketry.

Development and Supply of Substitutes for Teak.—The object of the scheme is to develop and popularise the use of hardwoods other than teak, which is in short supply. The scheme consists of the establishment of three integrated units for the sawing, seasoning and treating hardwoods like ain, haldu, Kalam, etc. so that they may be used by prospective users as substitutes for teak.

During 1963-64 a provision of Rs. 7.71 lakhs was made in the Budget for establishment of a integrated unit consisting of a saw-mill etc. at Paratwada in addition to the units at Dahanu and Ballarsha. A provision of Rs. 3.58 lakhs has been made for 1964-65 for the remaining capital expenditure at Paratwada and the office building at Ballarsha. The expenditure on operational cost has been provided in the non-plan budget.

Mechanised Logging.—The object of the scheme is to increase the efficiency of timber operation by the gradual introduction of mechanical devices to aid and supplement manual labour of the forest workers. The intention

is to avoid waste, to improve the quality, to increase the out-put and consequently the revenue. The scheme aims at purchase of machines, setting up stores and work-shops etc. at a total cost of Rs. 40-70 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan.

During 1963-64 a provision of Rs. 6.19 lakhs was made in the Budget for purchase of machinery and construction of buildings. A provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1964-65 for the additional capital expenditure and for staff etc. for working the machinery.

Nature Conservancy.—In order to preserve and protect the Wild Animals a plan scheme for establishment of parks, gardens and game sanctuaries has been undertaken and an allocation of Rs. 7.94 lakhs has been set aside for it in the Third Five-Year Plan.

During 1963-64 a provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs was made in the Budget for establishing parks at Taroba, Amboli, Matheran and game sanctuaries at Mala-Kolana, Tansa Lake catchment areas etc. A provision of Rs. 1.61 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1964-65.

Establishment of Fodder Bank.—The object of the scheme is to establish a fodder bank in West Dhulia Division to store baled grass to the extent of 20 lakhs lbs., for supply to scarcity areas whenever such need arises. A provision of Rs. 4.82 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1963-64 for undertaking plantation over 3,000 acres. During 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of the scheme.

In addition to the bank already established at Dhulia, Government has started two more fodder banks at Ramling (Sholapur District) and Hingoli (Parbhani District). A provision of Rs. 1.65 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for continuance of these two newly established fodder banks.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Plan)

Requirement of additional staff for implementing of revised formula of coupes.—The object of the scheme is to achieve all round advancement—economic, social and cultural—of the adivasis, and other forest labourers by organization of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies and entrusting them with the work of exploitation of Forest coupes, collection of M. F. Produce etc. in such a manner as to provide adequate wages to the labourers and reasonable profit to societies. Under this scheme, supervisory staff was appointed for successful implementation of the scheme.

A provision of Rs. 3.09 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1963-64 for the appointment of staff. During 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 3.54 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of the staff, already appointed.

Fast Growing Species

Since there is a formidable gap between the existing known resources and the demand generated as a result of national development plans it is decided to undertake plantation of fast growing species to the maximum extent possible. The scheme aims at planting of quick growing species over 13,475 acres at a total cost of Rs. 26.95 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 7.35 lakhs was made in the current year's Budget for undertaking plantation over 3,500 acres and pre-monsoon works over 3,357 acres. During 1964-65 it is proposed to undertake plantations over 2,500 acres and pre-monsoon works over 2,500 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.58 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 2.61 lakhs also has been proposed for pre-monsoon works in the catchment area of Ghod river over an area of 2,500 acres.

Non-Plan Schemes

A. *Forest Protection*.—In order to detect illicit cutting and illicit transport of forest produce, 8 mobile squads were established, one motor launch and one motorised dinghi were purchased during the currency of the Second Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 0.94 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of these non-plan schemes.

B. *Research Scheme*.—A scheme for silvicultural research and dissemination of knowledge of improved silvicultural practices was continued. The scheme will be continued during 1964-65 and a provision of Rs. 0.28 lakhs is proposed therefor, in the Budget.

Development Schemes.—(1) Due to continued mal-treatment of forest areas, large tracts have become completely depleted of forest cover with the result that the areas are likely to become completely barren and unfit for the growth of any vegetation. Various afforestation schemes were implemented in various districts of the State during the Second Five-Year Plan. Necessary provisions of Rs. 2.23 lakhs for the maintenance of plantations already raised in the past in addition to the maintenance of afforestation works around Ajantha and Ellora caves has been made during 1964-65.

(2) *Soil Conservation*.—A provision of Rs. 0.47 lakhs has been proposed for the maintenance of plantations raised in the past under Soil Conservation Scheme in Ramnagiri and opening of Soil Conservation Demonstration Centres during 1964-65.

(3) *Parks and Gardens*.—It is essential to maintain the Pratapsinh Park at Mahaulesnwar, Taropa National Park and Humayat Baug established during the currency of Second Five-Year Plan for which a provision of Rs. 0.65 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1964-65.

(4) *Wet Nurseries*.—A provision of Rs. 2.96 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget for 1964-65 for the maintenance of 122 nurseries established in the past.

(2) PARKS AND GARDENS SECTION.

Government has created a separate Parks and Gardens Section under the administrative control of the Buildings and Communications Department for the maintenance of the various Government Gardens in the State. This section controls the Agriculture, Food and Forests Department Schemes for establishment of National Parks at Sinhgad and Elephanta Island and for development of hot-water springs at Vajreshwari. For the maintenance of the building etc. at the aforesaid places, necessary provisions has been proposed in the non-plan budget and a plan provision of Rs. 25,000 is included in the next year's budget for construction of a jeepable road to Sinhgad. This work is making fast progress. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 1,25,000 has been set aside in the next year's development programme for several construction works at three park-sites viz., Sinhgad, Vajreshwari and Elephanta, plans and estimates for which are being finalised.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Distribution of Food.—Distribution of foodgrains is being done through Fair Price Shops for checking the rising trend in prices. Adequate stocks of wheat and rice are distributed through over 10,000 Fair Price Shops in the State fed through 650 godowns. The prices of foodgrains except Toordal rule generally at reasonable levels. The Government's stock of rice and wheat averages 70,000 tons which is a great improvement over the stock in hand prior to the Emergency.

Informal Ban on Movement of Rice by Madhya Pradesh.—The movement of rice to Maharashtra State from Madhya Pradesh was considerably reduced due to the informal ban imposed by that Government. The ban has now been removed, though not in full measure, with the result that the position has improved to some extent.

Efforts have been made to hold the price line with the co-operation of the trade and the creation of buffer stocks where necessary. Certain statutory measures have also been introduced such as display of prices of essential commodities, licensing of trades and measures to check hoarding and profiteering.

Sugar Control Distribution of Sugar.—Due to abnormal rise in the prices of sugar all over the Country, the Sugar Control Order was promulgated by the Government of India under the Defence of India Rules with effect from 17th April 1963. The State Government's monthly quota has been fixed at about 30,000 tons of sugar which is not quite adequate. It is being provided to the public, through the net-work of Fair Price Shops in the State and large number of other shops.

Distribution of Kerosene and Cloth.—Kerosene is being supplied through Fair Price Shops in the City and in the districts at fixed rates. A scheme for the distribution of cloth through Fair Price Shops has also been introduced in Greater Bombay. So far 1800 bales have been distributed through 107 Fair Price Shops. Steps are being taken to introduce the scheme in the districts.

Supervision Committee.—Fair Prices Supervision Committee and Citizens' Co-ordination Committees have been formed in Greater Bombay and in the Districts. Separate meeting with representatives of various interests like kerosene oil, coconut oil, cloth, tea, drugs and medicines, vanaspati, asbestos cement sheets, etc. are being held frequently with a view to hold the price line of these commodities. A committee to keep close watch on the prices of drugs and medicines has also been formed in an effort to check prices of essential medicines.

Ban on Inter-State movement of Gur.—The Government of India have imposed a ban since 31st October, 1963 on inter-State movement of gur—except under permits issued by this Government. This has been done with a view, to regulate the prices of gur and to achieve diversion of sugarcane for the production of sugar. Inter-district movement of gur is allowed fully on permits. The Government of India have allotted to this State an import quota of 35,000 metric tons and an export quota of the same order during December, 1963. The present trend in prices is downward. With a view, however, to give incentive to Gur producers the Government lifted the voluntary price control with the commencement of the season.

Incentive to Sugarcane Growers.—For the current year the sugar production target for this State has been fixed at 6.5 lakh tons. As an incentive to cane-growers to supply their cane to sugar factories instead of diverting it for gur manufacture, purchase price of about Rs. 60 per ton for sugarcane with 12 per cent. recovery has been fixed.

The Government of India have delegated powers under Rule 125-B of Defence of India Rules to this State Government and the District Collectors for ensuring that the required quantity of sugarcane is made available to the sugar factories. These powers have not been used by the State Government so far.

Price support for paddy and jowar.—In order to ensure adequate returns to agriculturists Government have also increased the price support for paddy and jowar and also succeeded in prevailing upon the Government of India to increase the purchasing prices of sugarcane from Rs. 54 to Rs. 60 per ton.

Cement.—Cement position improved during the year both in allocation as well as in receipt of the allocations made by the Government of India. In the last quarter of 1963, the allocations were exceeded by the actual receipts of cement in various districts, whereas in the first quarter of 1964, the allocations have been increased by 24 tons. Still the demand normally continues to be higher. In G. C. Sheets, the supply which had stopped altogether for sometime after the Emergency, has recommenced although it is still very short of the requirements.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

The State of Maharashtra has a coastline of about 450 miles and the marine fisheries in this State is considered to be one of the most progressive in India. The State possesses over 2,000 miles of rivers and rich resources in impounded waters with considerable potentialities for the development of fisheries. The State has at present about 1,840 mechanized fishing vessels and this number exceeds the total number of mechanised boats in all other maritime States taken together. The State has a population of about 30 lakhs working fishermen and the financial assistance afforded to them so far runs to the extent of over one crore of rupees approximately as loan and over $\frac{1}{2}$ a crore of rupees as subsidy. This proportion of financial assistance to the number of the working fishermen is certainly impressive. Subsidies in different proportions are admitted on such articles, as marine engines, nylon, hemp twine, hooks, ice and cold

storage plants, boat building yard and in restricted areas even on cotton twine, sail cloth and new boats to be constructed for mechanization. Lack of literacy and economic backwardness of fishermen are well known. Despite this, with Government assistance of loan and subsidy, a co-operative of fishermen is running their successful boat building yard and several societies run their fish transport trucks. Many of these societies are given licences to import from abroad their fishing requisites such as engines, hemp, twine, nylon etc. Fishermen are thus enabled to stand on their own legs and run their own establishments.

The main activities of the Department of Fisheries can be categorised as follows :—

(a) *Marine Fisheries*—Development of Marine Fisheries includes mechanisation of fishing craft, improvement of harbours and landing facilities etc.

(b) *Inland Fisheries*.—The main activities are stocking of inland waters with carp fry and establishment of nurseries.

(c) *Marketing Schemes*.—Fish curing yards, marketing transport and preservation of fish etc., fall under this category.

(d) *Other Scheme*.—Such as Education, research demonstration etc.

Plan Schemes

The Third Plan allocation for the sub-head of Development Fisheries is Rs. 178.32 lakhs against which the plan allocation for 1964-65 is Rs. 38.46 lakhs (Net.). A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed in the budget for 1963-64 for the scheme for mechanisation of fishing crafts under which loans and subsidies are granted for purchase of new decked boats and for provision of decking facilities on existing boats. The plan scheme for grant of assistance to fishermen for purchase of fisheries requisites will also be continued during 1964-65. Under this scheme subsidy ranging from 20 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. on purchase of fishery requisites such as nylon, hemp twine, fish hooks and H. S. D. oil is granted. For the year 1964-65, a provision of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

The Scheme for stocking of inland waters with carp fry will be continued during 1964-65 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.63 lakhs for releasing carp fry in different sheets of water in the State which would lead to production of 18.45 lakh kgs. of fish.

One of the note-worthy plan schemes of the Department is the one for training of fisher-youths in operation and servicing of mechanised crafts. A training centre is to be established at Ratnagiri and a provision of Rs. 0.47 lakhs has been proposed in the next year's budget for operation of the scheme. 40 Fisher-youths would be trained at this Centre during 1964-65.

A total provision of Rs. 2.56 lakhs has also been made for the scheme for preservation, marketing and transport of fish under which provision is also made for establishment of a new ice factory at Arnala. Operation of the transport van and carrier launch will also be continued. About 5 trucks will be allotted on loan-cum-subsidy basis.

A provision of Rs. 0.33 lakhs has been proposed for staff training in fisheries under which 4 officers will be deputed for training to the Central Institute of Fisheries Education.

Two fish stalls and one fish chip stall were started during the year 1962-63; 6 more stalls have been established during 1963-64. These stalls will be continued during the next year and necessary provision for the purpose has been made in the budget for 1964-65.

In view of the present national emergency and the need to provide nutritive pre-cooked food to armed forces a scheme for establishment of fish cannery to produce 1 lakh tons of canned fish has been sanctioned and it will be put into operation in the 1st quarter of 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 59,000 has been made for this scheme in the next year's Budget.

For survey of fishing harbours a survey engineer has been appointed during the current year and the work of survey will continue during 1964-65 also. The Development of inland fisheries in deep reservoirs already introduced in Osmanabad District will be extended during 1964-65 to Ahmednagar, Wardha and Buldhana Districts also.

Another new scheme under consideration is subsidising export of fish to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent. of the cold storage freight charges limited to 30 nP. per kg. to promote fish export.

Non-Plan Schemes

Fish Curring Yards.—The scheme provides curring fish. The Department maintains 21 Fish Curring Yards in the Ratnagiri District at the coastal fishing centres where salt is made available to the fishermen at concessional rates for curring fish. Other facilities such as concrete platforms and fresh water are also provided to fishermen for hygienic curring

of fish. A provision of Rs. 2.03 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme for 1964-65.

Taraporevala Aquarium, Bombay.—The Department maintains the Taraporevala Aquarium at Bombay which is not only a place of recreation to the public, but also a centre for comprehensive research on marine life which teems in our waters and on which so many people are dependent for food. It has been visited by a number of foreign dignitaries, scientists and other members of the public. Facilities for post graduate research on marine biological problems have been provided at the Aquarium for students and research workers on zoological problems. Necessary provision for the maintenance of the aquarium has been proposed in the next year's budget.

Fisheries Technological Laboratory, Bombay.—The scheme for manufacture of shark liver oil has been classified as a commercial undertaking of Government. The shark liver oil products viz., "SHARKOVIT", "SHARKOMALT", "ELASMIN LIQUID", "ELASMIN PEARLS" are distributed to the public through the sole agents "Messrs Kemp & Co.". The department also enters into annual rate contract with Government of India, State Governments of U. P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Municipal Corporations of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad for supply of these products. The department also supplies "SHARKOVIT" in bulk packing to Maharashtra State Government hospitals and also supplies Fish Meal, Veterinary Grade Shark Liver Oil to various poultry farms in the country. Sales of shark liver oil products have considerably risen due to ever increasing popularity. To meet the increasing demand of shark liver oil products from public, public-utility concerns and charitable institutions, it is necessary to increase products & augment sales. Higher expenditure on raw material and manufacturing operations is, therefore, unavoidable. Being a commercial undertaking of Government the prices of the products are based on the cost accounting system with a fixed margin of profit.

A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Shark Liver Oil Scheme during 1964-65. The Scheme is not only self supporting but also shows profit.

Establishment of Fisheries Schools and Fisheries Training.—At present there are six schools, four in Ratnagiri and one each in Thana and Kolaba Districts which are primary schools with additional courses in carpentry, net making, methods of preservation of fish etc. Each School is equipped with a workshop where practical training in subjects vital for

basic training in fishery is imparted. A provision of Rs. 1.66 lakhs has been proposed for the Fisheries Schools during 1964-65.

Marine Biological Research.—The Department has established two marine biological research stations at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Research is carried out on subjects such as studies on marine plankton, biology and fishery of important fishes and other animals, nutritional physiology of fishes, water pollution and induced spawning of fresh water fishes. The Research Station at Bombay is affiliated to the University of Bombay for post-graduate studies in Zoology leading to M.Sc. and Ph. D. Degrees. The station has a well-equipped laboratory, a library and a research vessel for undertaking hydrobiological investigations. The Director of Fisheries and Research Officer work as recognised guides at the Station.

A provision of Rs. 82,400 has been proposed for the marine biological research during 1963-64.

Scheme for undertaking sample survey to determine the effects of mechanisation of fishing craft in the States.—Mechanised fishing is becoming fast popular. Demand for engines for mechanisation of fishing craft is considerable. In order to assess the effects of mechanisation of fishing craft in terms of additional catch etc., the scheme has been continued during the current year. The data is vital for the development of the State's Fisheries. The scheme is entirely financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and provision of Rs. 7,500 has been proposed for continuation of the scheme during 1964-65.

KHAR LANDS DEVELOPMENT

There is a vast area of Khar and Khajan lands in the coastal districts of Maharashtra. As a result of the ingress of salt water through sea and/or creeks, these lands have been rendered unfit for cultivation. With a view to providing protection from salt water ingress and to undertaking improvement of Khar and Khajan lands, Government has constituted the Khar Lands Development Board.

Under the scheme for reclamation of Khar Khajan Lands, these lands are reclaimed through construction of bunds and sluiceways. The scheme for reclamation of Khar and Khajan lands has been continued since the First Five-Year Plan. So far, the Board has completed in all

192 Khar lands schemes in 4 coastal districts of Maharashtra State benefiting an area of 72,180 acres ; out of it, an area of 62,000 acres has started yielding crops.

The scheme is a continuing one and it has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan also. The total plan allocation for 1964-65 on account of this scheme is Rs. 7 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs, being the Government's contribution to the Board as subsidy, has accordingly been made for the scheme in the Budget estimates of 1964-65.

The scheme has been modified in some important respects during the current year so as to benefit the cultivators. The Government contribution has been increased from 40 per cent. of the total cost of the work to 50 per cent. Secondly, the entire expenditure is incurred by Government initially and the 50 per cent. recoverable portion is recovered from the beneficiaries in 10 instalments, the first instalment being recovered, 3 years after the completion of the schemes so that the beneficiary is asked to pay after the benefits of reclamation start accruing to him in a substantial way. These measures are expected to go a long way in making the scheme popular and as a result bring about an increase in agricultural production.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

“GENERAL EDUCATION”

The following activities are controlled by the Directorate of Education :—

1. Pre-primary and Primary education.
2. Secondary education including Vocational education.
3. Special schools including Vocational institutions, Sanskrit Pathashalas, etc.
4. Higher Education, including Research.
5. Miscellaneous education like Physical Education, NCC Organisation etc.

The above are the broad categories of education and the important activities for the different types of education are summarised below :

The State of Maharashtra consists of three distinct regions, namely Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada and the patterns of education of these three regions are somewhat different from one another. Efforts are being made to adopt uniform patterns gradually in various branches of education all over the State.

Elementary Education

Zilla Parishads have been formed from 1st May 1962 and primary education is now transferred to the Zilla Parishads except in the city of Bombay and the areas of the authorised Municipalities and Municipal Committees in Vidarbha. Purposive grants are paid to the Zilla Parishads for undertaking the activities transferred to them so far as primary education is concerned. The purposive grants used to be paid at 75 per cent. of the admissible expenditure. However, during the current year, the rates of these grants have been enhanced to 90 per cent. The schemes regarding primary education included in the Third Plan are also implemented by the Zilla Parishads and hundred per cent. grants are paid by Government to the Zilla Parishads for such schemes.

Secondary Education

Secondary Education is predominantly managed by voluntary agencies. The former Government Secondary Schools including Multi-purpose Schools are also transferred to the Zilla Parishads. The scheme of Multi-purpose Schools is in vogue in all the regions of the State. The Multi-purpose

schools in Western Maharashtra are not of the status of higher secondary schools, while in Vidarbha and Marathwada the Multi-purpose schools are also higher secondary schools. The students passing Standard XI in the higher secondary schools of Vidarbha are eligible for admission to the first year of the 3-Year Degree Course in the colleges. According to the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary education, Government have sanctioned a uniform rate of grant-in-aid to non-Government secondary schools all over the State, according to which schools in urban areas get grants at 45 per cent. of the admissible expenditure and those in rural areas at 50 per cent. There is also a common scale of pay for teachers in non-Government secondary schools all over the State. During the current year, Government have revised pay-scales of Assistant Masters in the former Government secondary schools and the scales have been brought on par with the scales of pay of teachers in non-Government secondary schools. The effect to these scales of pay has been given from 1st November 1959.

Higher Education

Higher Education is mainly controlled by the Universities which are autonomous bodies but Government institutions of higher education are controlled by the Directorate of Education. Among the new institutes of Higher Education, mention must be made of rural institutes at Amravati, Wardha and Gargoti which are under the Council of Rural Higher Education of Government of India. We are also starting an institute of education for the improvement of primary education and its administration. So far as non-Government institutions are concerned, the grants are paid to them. There are in all six universities in the State including S. N. D. T. University, two in Bombay, one in Poona, one in Kolhapur, one in Vidarbha at Nagpur and one in Marathwada at Aurangabad. The S. N. D. T. University Bombay is exclusively for women. Grants are paid to the Universities and to non-Government Arts and Science colleges for their maintenance at the rates prevailing in the respective areas at the time of reorganization of the State in 1956. The Government have modified the rules of grant-in-aid to colleges according to which grants at the rate of 1/3 of the admissible expenditure including that on payment of D. A. is paid according to the Government rates, is payable subject to the ceiling. The colleges were given option to retain the old rules for a period of two years if it was to their benefit. The period is now over and from the year 1964-65 the grants will be paid according to revised rules.

Miscellaneous.—There are certain special activities which are controlled by the Director of Education such as Physical Education, development of libraries, vocational guidance, visual education, etc. The state has also introduced a scheme of educational concessions to the Economically Backward Class pupils. Under the scheme, the children and guardians whose income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum are exempted from the payment of tuition fees at all stages of education. Educational concessions are also given to children of service personnel and Jawans and the children of goldsmiths. The children of Political Sufferers whose monthly income is less than Rs. 300 per month are also granted educational facilities such as scholarships, book grants etc.

Schemes or Projects included in the Third Five-Year Plan

The total allocation sanctioned for the Third Five-Year Plan under development head "General Education" is Rs. 2,585.93 (including the allocation of Economically Backward Class Scheme). In the field of General Education the main emphasis is on the provision of facilities for the expansion of primary education, intensive training programme for primary school teachers and expansion of secondary education and of NCC/ACC.

Elementary Education

Due to the expansion of Primary Education in all the regions of the State, there is a growing demand for the additional posts of teachers for new schools to be opened and for manning the understaffed schools. During the first three years of the Plan 18,007 additional teachers have been sanctioned to the Zilla Parishads and 6,500 additional teachers are proposed to be sanctioned during 1964-65. Government have also taken necessary steps for liquidating the untrained teachers by offering more liberal terms of financial assistance to the teachers during the period of training and certain measures to clear the backlog of untrained primary teachers so as to ensure the recruitment of only trained candidates after June 1965. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan the percentage of trained teachers will be about 98 per cent. While undertraining, the teachers deputed by the Zilla Parishads and the Municipalities get stipends at the rate of Rs. 35 per month and loan scholarship of Rs. 25 per month. With the expansion of primary education the necessity of building additional class rooms has also been keenly felt. Prior to the formation of Zilla

Parishads loans used to be sanctioned to District School Boards on matching basis by the villagers and Government at the ratio of 40 : 60 and the loan thus advanced was to be repaid by equated instalments. During 1953-64 Rs. 21.56 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of Zilla Parishads for construction of new school buildings on 60 : 40 basis. A provision of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimates for 1964-65 for this purpose.

Government have also made provision for pension for the teachers under the Local Bodies after their retirement

Secondary Education

Due to expansion of Primary Education, there is a great rush for admission in the secondary schools. The necessary provision has been made for the increase in expenditure over and above the committed level for the grants to be paid to the non-Government secondary schools as well as for the opening of new schools. Government have undertaken schemes like liberalised grants to private agencies for starting new secondary schools in Marathwada. Government have also sanctioned revision of pay-scales of teachers working in I. E. M. schools in Vidarbha, increase in Dearness Allowance to non-teaching staff in non-Government secondary schools and unification of pay-scales and Dearness Allowance to non-teaching staff in non-Government secondary schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. It is also proposed to pay grants on account of increase in Dearness Allowance to guaranteed teachers working in non-Government secondary schools and grants on account of revision of scales of pay of special teachers working in non-Government secondary schools. During 1963-64, 83 schools have been opened on grant-in-aid basis and 134 schools on unaided basis. During 1964-65 some more secondary schools will be permitted on grant-in-aid basis. Government have also taken necessary steps for the opening of additional classes so that additional admissions of pupils can be made in secondary schools of the regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada. 156 additional classes were opened in Vidarbha and Marathwada during the year 1963-64. The programme of opening additional classes will be undertaken during the year 1964-65 also. It is proposed to provide 122 additional classes in Marathwada and 10 Higher sections in Vidarbha. Government have revised the pay-scales of Assistant Masters and Inspecting staff who were formerly Government servants and who are now working under the Zilla Parishads.

Higher Education :

Under the scheme, certain steps have been taken for qualitative improvement in the Government colleges by providing additional equipment, conversion of posts of Assistant Lecturers into Class II Lecturers and creation of additional Class I posts of Professors to work as Heads of Departments in different subjects. In the case of non-Government colleges, the rates of grants have been revised from the year 1962-63 and grants are paid at the rate of 33 per cent. of the admissible expenditure. Some colleges retained the old rules for 2 years. From the next year there will be uniform formula of grant-in-aid throughout the State.

Matching grants are being paid to the Universities for financing the development schemes approved by the University Grants Commission, subject to availability of funds. Provision has also been made for the block maintenance grants to the department of Chemical Technology in the University of Bombay. Necessary grants for maintenance and development of the Marathwada University and the Shivaji University in Southern Maharashtra have been made. Grants are also being paid to the research institutions for providing equipment, maintenance of the institutions and for carrying out research work. Under the activities for promotion of games, sports and physical education, it is proposed to pay grants to coaching camps for (1) Sports Assistants conducted for coaching camps, (2) for construction of sports guest houses and halls for indoor games. Recurring and non-recurring grants which are at present being paid to the Libraries in the Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha region, are also proposed to be paid to the Libraries in the districts of Marathwada.

The constant increasing demand for NCC/ACC by the schools and colleges that are opening every year cannot be met with the existing strength of the NCC/ACC establishment. Provision has, therefore, been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for expanding existing facilities in order to meet the growing demands. Consequent on the national emergency, it has been decided by the NCC Directorate that in future NCC expansion for college students should be in the form of NCC Rifles, each Battalion consisting of 12 Rifle Coys' capable of enrolling 200 cadets. In view of the emergency, additional 240 NCC Rifle Coys were raised during 1963-64. The programme of the expansion of NCC Junior Division, NCC Senior Battalion (girls troop) and ACC has been undertaken. It is proposed to raise the full group of NCC Senior Battalion consisting of 135 cadets, 50 Junior Division troops each troop consisting of 45 cadets and 83 ACC troops each troop

consisting of 60 cadets. During the year 1954-65, it is proposed to expand the activities by raising (1) 2 Sr. Dn. Coys., (2) 5 NCC Rifle Coys., (3) 50 Jr. Dn. troops, (4) 85 ACC troops. The question of reorganisation of all NCC and NCC Rifle Units is under consideration of Government of Ind.a. Very outstanding step taken by Government in recent years is the introduction of scheme of the educational concessions to the E. B. C. pupils. Under this scheme, children whose parents' income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum are exempted from the payment of fees at all stages of education. The educational concessions are also given to the children of armed forces and goldsmiths. During the current year, Government have brought within the purview of this scheme term fees charged in the secondary schools of Vidarbha and Marathwada and these charges are held admissible under this scheme.

Eradication of Illiteracy

With a view to liquidating illiteracy within the shortest possible period, Government have included the Scheme of Gram Saksharan Mission in the Third Five-Year Plan with the financial outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs (Rs. 5.31 under education and Rs. 44.69 under C. & R. D.) and the physical target of making 50 lacs illiterate adults literate.

During the year 1961-62 and 1962-63, there have been short falls in the achievement of physical targets due to (1) implementation of the scheme on experimental basis and (2) due to administrative change consequent upon the formation of Zilla Parishads to whom the scheme is transferred on agency basis. Thus, over 10 lacs illiterate adults have been made literate up to the end of March 1963. During 1963-64 a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs was earmarked for the scheme. The physical targets achieved up to the end of December, 1963 is 2 lacs adults made literate and efforts are being made to achieve the targets, as far as possible, fixed for the year during the remaining period.

With a view to cover the short falls of the past years in the targets, the physical targets for the remaining period of the Plan i.e., 1964-65 and 1965-66 has been stepped up. Accordingly it is proposed to make 12.50 lacs illiterate adults literate during 1964-65. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been earmarked for this drive from out of the C. D. Budget for 1964-65.

Technical Education

Department of Technical Education looks after various types of Education such as (1) Engineering Colleges (2) Polytechnics (3) Other Diploma Institutions (4) Technical High Schools (5) Vocational High

Schools (6) Trade Schools or Industrial Schools. In addition to this the Training Organisation of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, has been transferred to this Department in November 1956. Consequent to the above transfer of the Training Organisation, this Department is looking after the following training schemes sponsored by the Government of India. (1) Craftsmen Training Schemes. (2) Apprenticeship Schemes under the Apprentices Act, 1961, and (3) Evening Classes for Industrial workers.

Engineering Colleges.—The Government Engineering Colleges at Poona, Karad and Aurangabad have been provided with the additional staff for the increase in intake and for the introduction of higher classes. The intake capacity increased at the Government Colleges is as follows :—

1. College of Engineering, Poona ...108 seats (additional).
2. College of Engineering, Karad ... 30 seats (additional).
3. College of Engineering, Aurangabad ... 30 seats (additional).

The College of Engineering, Aurangabad has reached the full fledged stage during the current year in so far as Degree Courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are concerned. Provision has, therefore, been made for the purchase of equipment for all the 3 colleges at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.43 lakhs for proper and efficient working of the Colleges. The construction work of building of the College of Engineering, Poona and Aurangabad has not been taken up due to certain technical difficulties and the same will be taken up during the current year, while the work of the building the College of Engineering, Karad, is under progress.

During the next year, that is 1964-65, it is proposed to increase the intake capacity of Degree Courses at the College of Engineering, Karad and Aurangabad from 150 to 180 students as per the recommendations of the Government of India to meet the shortage of Technical personnel in view of the present National Emergency. Necessary staff and equipment are, therefore, proposed during the year 1964-65.

The metallurgy department of the College of Engineering, Poona, has been developed by providing additional intake of 20 students for which necessary additional staff is being appointed. Additional equipment is being ordered out. During the year 1964-65 the college will be having increased number of students in the Second Year Classes for which additional staff has been proposed.

The College of Engineering, Amravati, which was proposed to be started from the academic year 1963-64 will start functioning from June 1964.

The Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay, has been established in the Private Sector during the year 1962-63. During the year 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 2.75 lakhs will be paid to the College by way of non-recurring Grant-in-aid.

Position of the intake capacity of the Colleges for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 is given in Appendix 'A' hereto.

Polytechnics.—The intake capacity for the Government Polytechnics at Daulia, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Karad, Kolhapur, Amravati, and Aurangabad has been increased from the current academic year, bringing the total intake capacity to 150 students. In respect of Sholapur and Poona Polytechnics the intake is increased to 300 and 330 respectively. During the year 1964-65 the intake capacity of the Polytechnics which is at present at 150, will be further increased to 180 students and Second Year classes in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses will be introduced. It is therefore proposed to provide additional staff and equipment for the effective instructional purposes. A statement showing the intake capacity of the Government Polytechnics for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 is appended hereto as Appendix 'B'.

The building work of the Government Polytechnics at Poona, Nagpur, Jalgaon and Amravati is nearing completion.

Preliminaries for the starting of a Mining Polytechnic have been completed and the beginning of the Polytechnic has been made at Government Polytechnic, Nagpur with an intake capacity of 40 students and the institute will be shifted to Tumsar as and when physical facilities are made available. The Polytechnics at Yeotmal and Nanded will be established from June 1964.

Two new Polytechnics, one at Vidyavihar and the other at Vile Parle have been established in the Private sector with effect from the academic year 1963-64 with an intake capacity of 120 and 150 students respectively. During the current year it is proposed to pay non-recurring grant to these Polytechnics as State's share of expenditure. It is also proposed to pay Rs. 6.30 lakhs (Rs. 3.30 lakhs to K. J. Somalya Polytechnic and Rs. 3.00 lakhs to Bhagubhai Mafatlal Polytechnic) during the next year.

As per the recommendation of the Government of India it is proposed to establish a Food Polytechnic at Nagpur catering for course like Cookery, Bakery, etc. during 1964-65.

It is also proposed to start Diploma course in Pharmacy in 3 well established Polytechnics at Karad, Nagpur and Aurangabad, to meet the shortage of Pharmacists in the State. Provision for additional staff and equipment has been made.

In order to meet the shortage of Technical Personnel, it is proposed to organise a Teachers Training Programme at Government Polytechnic, Karad, with a duration of 2 years. Under this programme, first class D. ploma and Degree students will be given further training for 2 years and will be absorbed as Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers.

A Centre (at Kolhapur) for training of operators and Supervisory personnel for the Sugar Industry is proposed to be started from the academic year 1964-65. Necessary teaching staff and equipment has been proposed for the next year.

Other Schemes.—It is proposed to provide a workshop in the Sir J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay, for which it is proposed to purchase equipment worth Rs. 14,000 during the year 1964-65.

It is proposed to provide additional staff for the Refresher Courses at the Regional School of Printing Technology, Bombay and also for the introduction of IVth Year classes of the Part-Time Diploma course.

The Government Training Institute, Bombay, which has admitted students for the revised 3 years Diploma course from June 1962 will be reaching the full fledged stage in 1964-65. Provision has been made for additional staff during the year 1964-65 for effective training. It is also proposed to provide additional building accommodation as recommended in the scheme of the introduction of Revised Diploma Course.

The Schemes for the award of scholarships in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics is continued during 1963-64 and will be continued further during 1964-65. Necessary provision for the award of scholarships during the year 1964-65 has been made.

The College of Catering and Institutional Management, Andheri, is to be developed on the pattern of Catering Colleges to be established by the Government of India in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. The State

Government has to provide the College with a developed site and to pay recurring grant. An amount of Rs. 7.83 lakhs has been paid as compensation to the owners during current year.

The Indian Institute of Technology has been started at Powai from 1958 under the Centrally sponsored scheme. It was the liability of the State Government to provide the Institute with a developed site. Accordingly necessary land admeasuring about 550 acres was acquired for the Institution as far back as in 1959. However as the matter was *subjudice* the award could not be declared so far. The award is expected to be declared during the current financial year and immediately thereafter the parties concerned will have to be paid their dues which are estimated at Rs. 12,00,000. The Government of India propose to establish National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering in Bombay during the Third Plan period. The State Government is required to provide a developed site for the said Institute for which a provision of Rs. 4,00,000 has been made in the State Plan. As the proposed Institute will be running in conjunction with the Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay and further as the land already acquired for the latter Institute will be enough for locating proposed Institute no additional land will have to be acquired for the proposed Institution.

With the ever increasing number of Technical Institutions, Courses and subjects, the work regarding conduct of Technical Examinations has tremendously increased. A Board of Technical Examination has therefore been established from August 1963.

Technical High School Centres.—The Technical High Schools are essentially secondary schools but with a technical bias. The aim here is not to train students specifically for entering into wage earning occupations. All that is intended is to give the students a broad-based training in basic engineering and workshop courses, without neglecting the academic subjects. With the establishment of two Government Technical High Schools established at Latur and Bhir from June 1963, there is now at least one Technical High School Centre in each district.

Vocational High Schools.—The Schools impart training for a four year course (Std. VIII to XI) which comprises of Language, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Humanities and one trade like Carpentry, Tailoring, Leather Works, Metal Work, Electrician. Intensive training is given in the trade chosen by the candidates to enable them to join the industry either as

apprentices or skilled artisans. The training in this school is terminal as the students passing out are not eligible to join the University or other higher technological institutions. The Government Vocational High Schools at Akola, Amravati and Nagpur have been continued during 1963-64.

Trade Schools or Industrial Schools.—These schools, designated by more than one name prepare students for a particular trade such as Carpentry, Welder, Turner, Electrician, Wireman, etc., with a view to enabling the students either to carry on an independent vocation or to get employed in industry as a skilled worker, operative or any other job which requires skill in that particular vocation.

Technical and Vocational Training of Craftsmen.—The aim of this scheme is to train skilled workers for the Industry. With the rapid industrialisation in the State, it is felt necessary to increase the facilities for the training of Craftsmen so as to make available larger number of skilled workers. The scheme, therefore, envisages the development of the 19 existing Industrial Training Institutes and opening of 12 new Industrial Training Institutes to provide facilities for 6180 additional Craftsmen in the various states by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Additional 1,380 seats were introduced up to March 1963 and 2,080 seats were introduced in 1963-64. With the introduction of additional 2230 seats during the year 1964-65, it is proposed to achieve the major portion of the target fixed as the total additional seats by March 1965 will be 5440. The balance of 740 seats will be introduced during the year 1965-66. The scheme is centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is sharable in the ratio of 60:40 between the Government of India and the State Government. The provision of Rs. 42,58,500 for additional seats and of Rs. 38,10,000 for the continuance of the existing seats is, therefore, made in the budget estimates for 1964-65.

Establishments of Artisans (Technical) Training Centre, Nasik Road for training of highly skilled Aircraft Technicians.—With a view to cater for the needs of the Supersonic Aircraft Factory in connection with skilled technicians, an Artisans' (Technical) Training Centre, at Nasik Road was established for the purpose of the training of highly skilled Aircraft technicians. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 26,40,000. 220 seats were first introduced from 15th August 1963, and additional 300 seats were introduced from 15th November, 1963. A provision of Rs. 10,36,500 is made in the budget estimates for 1964-65.

Apprenticeship Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961.—This is partially centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure in this connection is to be shared by the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 60:40. The Parliament has now enacted the Apprentices Act (Act of 1961), to regulate and control the Apprenticeship Training in the country. The Act has been brought into force from 1st March 1962, and the actual implementation of the provision of the Act commenced from January 1963. Apprentices are admitted in January and July, every year. So far, 1384 apprentices have been engaged for Apprenticeship Training in the Maharashtra State.

Every Industry which has been specified in the notifications issued by the Central Government is required to engage the requisite number of apprentices in the ratio determined under the Act. Industries in the Maharashtra State have already been apprised of their obligation by the State Apprenticeship Adviser. A comprehensive survey of the Industries in the Maharashtra State is also proposed to be carried out so as to have as accurate as possible the apprenticeship facilities available. A provision of Rs. 24,278 lakhs has been made for the year 1964-65 for continuance of the training of apprentices already admitted and also for expenditure on account of additional apprentices likely to be engaged during 1964-65.

Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.—The object of the scheme is to improve the theoretical knowledge of the Industrial Workers. This is partially centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio 60:40. The target fixed for The Third Five-Year Plan is 1500 seats out of which 500 seats would be introduced upto March, 1964, and it is proposed to introduce additional seats during 1964-65. An amount of Rs. 1,18,000 is, therefore, proposed for the expenditure in connection with these additional 500 seats and a provision of Rs. 82,200 is made for the continuance of the existing seats.

APPENDIX "A".

Statement Showing the Intake Capacity of Engineering Colleges for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Name of the College.	Intake.			Capacity.
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65.	
I. GOVERNMENT—				
1. College of Engineering, Poona	292	400	400	
2. College of Engineering, Karad	120	150	180	

Name of the College	Intake		Capacity.
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. GOVERNMENT—contd.			
3. College of Engineering, Aurangabad ...	120	150	180
4. Regional Engineering College, Nagpur ...	120	150	180
Total :	652	850	940
		Amravati + 120	
			1,060
II. NON-GOVERNMENT—			
1. V. J. Tech. Institute, Bombay. ..	140	170	190
2. Walchand College of Engg., Sangli. ...	120	150	180
3. Sardar Patel Engg. College, Bombay. ...	120	120	180
	380	440	550
Grand total of I and II ...	1,032	1,290	1,610

Note.—

APPENDIX "B".

Statement Showing the Intake Capacity of Polytechnics for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Name of the Polytechnic.	Intake		Capacity.
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65.
1. Government Polytechnic, Bombay ...	120	120	120
2. Government Polytechnic, Dhulia ...	60	150	180
3. Government Polytechnic, Jalgaon ...	60	150	180
4. Government Polytechnic, Ratnagiri ...	60	150	180
5. Government Polytechnic, Poona ...	320	330	330
6. Government Polytechnic, Sholapur ...	120	300	300
7. Government Polytechnic, Karad ...	120	150	180
8. Government Polytechnic, Kolhapur ...	60	150	180
9. Government Polytechnic, Nagpur ...	195	195	195
10. Government Polytechnic, Amravati ..	120	150	180
11. Government Polytechnic, Khamgaon ...	60	60	60
12. Government Polytechnic, Aurangabad ...	120	150	180
13. Government Polytechnic, La'ur ...	60	60	60
14. Government Polytechnic, Tumser ...	—	—	40
15. Government Polytechnic, Yeatmal ...	—	—	60
16. Government Polytechnic, Nanded ...	—	—	60
Total :	1,475	2,115	2,483

Name of the Polytechnic.	Intake		Capacity.
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
II. NON-GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC:—			
1. Walchand College of Engg. Sangli ...	120	150	180
2. Sir Cusrow Wadia, Poona ...	140	180	210
3. Vile Parle Poly., Bombay ...	—	150	180
4. K. J. Somaiyya Pol, Bombay ...	—	120	120
5. M. H. S. S., Bombay ...	60	150	160
6. V. J. T. I., Bombay ...	220	220	220
Total :	540	970	1,070
Grand total of I and II ...	2,015	3,085	3,555

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The State Department of Archaeology looks after such monuments which do not come within the purview of the Department of Archaeology, Government of India.

The State of Maharashtra is rich in archaeological and cultural heritage spread over all the twenty-six Districts.

Functions.—The functions of the Department of Archaeology, may be summed up as under:—

(i) Survey and inspection of Monuments and sites.

(ii) Preparing list of Historically and Archaeologically important Monuments and sites and their classification.

(iii) Submission of Recommendations to Government for notifying and declaring the Monuments and sites to be protected under the Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960.

(iv) Preservation, maintenance and repairs to monuments.

(v) Protection of Monuments from damage and vandalism with a view to maintaining their historical aspects and pristine beauty.

(vi) Exploration of antiquities and ancient sites to determine the potentialities of the sites.

(vii) Excavation at sites selected for this work.

(viii) Conservation and maintenance of monuments and protection of sites.

(ix) Publication of Annual Reports, Excavation Reports Guide-books on Monuments and Museums, Monograph on subject of interest to Scholars.

Activities.—The activities are briefly enumerated below :—

(i) *Exploration.*—Survey and inspections of Monuments and exploration work in Maharashtra are being carried out by the Department.

(ii) *Excavations.*—The Department carried out excavations at following sites and they yielded fruitful results :—

(a) A small scale excavation at Gas village near Sopara.

(b) The trial excavation at Ter, an ancient site called 'Tagara' in Osmanabad District.

(c) Excavation at Kaundinyapur.

Numismatic.—The Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Dr. P. M. Joshi is also a Treasure Trove Officer and hence several hoards discovered in Maharashtra State are received from Revenue Authorities from time to time for examination and disposal. The work of examination and disposal is in progress.

Publication.—Reports of the Archæological and Museological activities are being published from year to year. So far this Department has brought out following monographs :—

(i) Monograph on Antiquities at Nevasa.

(ii) A monograph on Akota Bronzes.

(iii) A monograph on Tuljapur Bhavani in English.

(iv) A monograph on Tuljapur Bhavani in Marathi.

This Department proposes to bring out monographs on Brahamapuri Bronzes, Deccan Paintings, Report on Excavation at Ter, district Osmanabad and Report on Excavations at Kaundinyapur (district Amravati).

Epigraphy.—The work of decipherment of inscriptions in various languages are in progress.

Conservation and Repairs to Monuments.—Repairs to the monuments are being undertaken from time to time and every effort is being made towards scientific preservation and repairs to them.

Photography.—Photographs of several ancient Monuments sites and antiquities have been taken and they are being enlarged departmentally.

Plans, estimates, charts, drawing of the same are prepared by the Department.

Museums.—There are four museums under the administrative control and supervision of the Department of Archæology, i.e. (i) Central Museum, Nagpur, (ii) Raja Kelkar Museum, Poona, (iii) Archaeological Museum, Kolhapur and (iv) Shri Bhavani Museum and Library, Aundh.

Museums Activities.—Acquisition of objects of historical, artistic and cultural features, their proper display and arrangements on scientific line and in chronological order with descriptive labels, guiding to visitors and arranging lectures for school-students on the subjects of Museological interest. Publication of hand-books, catalogues of exhibits, picture post-cards, informative articles in newspaper and journals. These Museums go a long way dissemination of knowledge among the people regarding history, culture and art etc.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY

The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, established in 1857 due to the munificent donation of Rupees one lakh by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Baronet, is one of the oldest Art Institutions in Asia and a premier one of the State devoted to Fine Arts and Art-Crafts.

It is an established fact that the civilization (or barbarism) of any country is determined by its contribution in the field of Art and other cultural activities. To build up the right kind of Society in any highly developed nation, the fine arts undoubtedly have played a greater roll. As an equal to this statement, it may evidently be shown that the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has richly contributed to the development of Art for over hundred years.

The growth of Art Education in this State has almost been done through the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The School at present has various Departments like Drawing and Painting, Sculpture and Modelling, Teacher Training and Arts and Crafts. Students from all over India and even from abroad seek admission to these Departments of the Institution. The Institution is run with more than five hundred students, with a teaching staff consisting of only four Professors and Heads of Departments, eight Lecturers and thirteen Assistant Lecturers. With a view to obtaining competent persons on the staff and increasing the standard of teaching to the level of Collegiate standard, Government upgraded the teaching posts at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in 1958.

Students and members of the teaching staff every year participate in the Annual State Art Exhibition, and various other exhibitions held in India and abroad and secure well-merited recognition. The Institution also arranges study excursion tours of students to places of artistic importance.

The Institution imparts training aimed at—

- (i) analysis of visual experience and its translation,
- (ii) synthesis based on this analytical experience and creative powers.

Besides, the Institution generally advises other Departments and the public in matters of art.

In addition to conducting —

- (a) Diploma Course in Drawing and Painting,
- (b) Diploma Course in Modelling,
- (c) Certificate Course in Art Teacher Training and
- (d) Certificate Courses in Art-Crafts —
 - (i) Textiles Weaving, Dyeing and Printing,
 - (ii) Gold and Silver,
 - (iii) Engraving and Enamelling,
 - (iv) Shape Making,
 - (v) Wrought Iron Work.
 - (vi) Carpentry and Cabinet Making,
 - (vii) Wood Carving,
 - (viii) Stone Carving, and
 - (ix) House Decoration.

The Institution also conducts part-time classes in Drawing and Painting, Sculpture and Modelling and Graphic Art.

It was in the year 1929 that Government after careful consideration placed the School under its own Director who is now styled as the Dean.

With more than hundred years of useful service, the School is on the threshold of a new era of higher hopes and nobler aspiration.

SIR J. J. INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ART, BOMBAY.

Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art is the premier and the foremost Institute where training in Applied Art is imparted in our country. In addition to conducting (1) Diploma Course in Applied Art, (2) Certificate Course in Applied Art, of four years' duration each, part-time courses of one year's duration in (1) Photography, (2) Interior Decoration Designing, (3) Block-

making, and (4) Lithography, are also conducted at this Institute. In order to give practical experience to the students, the Institute also plans and executes aids for visual publicity for various Government Departments and social organisations.

The Institute gives extensive instructions on all the various aspects of education in Applied Art. This Institute is the only Institute of its kind in our country and the trainees, after obtaining the Diploma, are in great demand for employment in various Advertising Agencies, Industries as well as Government Departments.

Examinations

In addition to the conduct and organisation of Government Higher Art Examinations in Applied Art, the Institute has to organise all the examinations for the trainees in the Morning and Evening Sessions.

Advice on Art matters.—The Head of the Institute is required to advise Government as well as Semi-Government and public organisations on matters like Visual Education, Exhibition Display and Visual Publicity etc. in which students take active part and thereby gain valuable practical experience.

BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE.

The Backward Classes are broadly divided into three categories (1) Scheduled Castes popularly known as Harijans, (2) Scheduled Tribes popularly known as Adiwasis and (3) Other Backward Classes which include Nomadic Tribes, Vimukta Jatis, Scheduled Tribes outside specified areas of Vidarbha and Nava Buddhists. The population of the above categories according to 1961 Census is as follows :—

(1) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	23,97,159 (6·06%).
(2) Scheduled Castes ..	..	..	22,26,914 (5·63%).
(3) Nava Buddhists ..	..	..	27,89,501 (7·06%).
(4) Scheduled Tribes (outside specified areas).	..	..	9,25,000 (2·34%).
(5) Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes	..	..	15,00,000 (3·79%).

Total .. 98,38,574 (24·90%).

Thus Backward Classes form a substantial percentage of the total population in the Maharashtra State, one in 4 persons belongs to the category of the Backward Classes.

Various steps have been taken up by the Maharashtra State to ameliorate and improve the conditions of the Backward Classes through the Social Welfare Department and to bring them to the level and standard of the other sections of the society. This is achieved by three-fold line of action that is Education, Economic uplift and Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

Educational measures.—Education at all stages is free to all categories of Backward Classes. Examination fees are also paid to all eligible Backward Class Students. In addition, scholarships are granted to them on merit-cum-poverty basis. During 1964-65 six Ashram Schools will be maintained, 18 Ashram Schools will be developed and additional facilities will be given to inmates in 25 Ashram Schools. It is expected to complete the construction of building for the Government Hostel for Backward Class Boys at Aurangabad.

Over 730 hostels for Backward Class pupils run by the Voluntary Agencies will be paid grants during 1964-65. Five Balwadis for Scheduled Castes and 4 Balwadis for Nomadic Tribes will be opened during 1964-65. Similarly 5 Sanskar Kendras for Scheduled Castes and 2 Sanskar Kendras for Nomadic Tribes will be opened during 1964-65. Fifteen Balwadis for Scheduled Castes, 6 Balwadis for Nomadic Tribes, 28 Sanskar Kendras for Scheduled Castes and 6 Sanskar Kendras for Nomadic Tribes already opened will also be maintained during 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 71.12 lakhs has been made during 1964-65 for scholarships for Post Secondary School Certificate Courses.

Economic Uplift.—Economic rehabilitation is sought to be achieved by giving financial assistance for development of land, construction of irrigation wells, and for purchase of improved agricultural implements. Financial assistance is also made available for setting them up in cottage industries and professions and purchase of milch cattle etc. A provision is also made for giving financial assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies, Forest labourers' Co-operative Societies and to other mixed co-operative societies. It is proposed to establish 14 Tribal Development Blocks at a cost of Rs. 68 lakhs during 1964-65 in addition to the 18 already established during 1961 to 1963.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes.—With a view to help Backward Classes to live in reasonable decent houses, to provide them medical facilities, etc.,

the following important schemes have been included under the Health, Housing and Other Schemes group :—

- (1) Housing Co-operative and Individual
- (2) Subsidiary Health Units.
- (3) Medical facilities.
- (4) Drinking Water Wells.
- (5) Communications.

The outlay in the Third Five Year-Plan for the welfare of the Backward Classes is to the tune of Rs. 580 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 284 lakhs under the Central Sector.

During 1964-65 the Backward Class Welfare Programme under the State Sector has an outlay of Rs. 115 lakhs as against Rs. 80 lakhs for 1963-64. The Centrally Sponsored Programme during 1964-65 provides an amount of Rs. 172.74 lakhs as against Rs. 105.15 lakhs during 1963-64. Besides this, a provision under the Committed Sector during 1964-65 would amount to Rs. 175 lakhs approximately as against Rs. 155 lakhs during 1963-64.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

A number of Welfare activities for the socially handicapped persons have been undertaken which are controlled by the Directorate of Social Welfare. These activities include work under the Children Act, the Prevention of Begging Act, Welfare of the Physically Handicapped children and adults, Welfare of the Aged and Infirm, Child Welfare, Women's Welfare and so on.

The Children Act provides for the custody, protection and treatment of the destitute and neglected children as well as Youthful Offenders. The Act was extended to Wardha and Parbhani districts during the first three years of the Third Plan by opening Remand Homes at the District Places. It is proposed to extend the Act to two more districts during 1964-65. Four new Certified Schools have been started during the first three years of the Third Plan, in order to admit the increasing number of children brought under the purview of the Children Act.

The Prevention of Begging Act was made applicable to Poona City during 1963-64. It is proposed to open one new Beggars' Home during 1964-65 in order to accommodate the beggars taken charge of in Poona City under the Act. It is also proposed to improve the training facilities in existing Beggars' Homes by modernizing the trades provided there.

The Probation of Offenders Act, which is applicable in 12 districts of the State at present, is proposed to be extended to two more districts during 1964-65. It is also proposed to open one Habitual Offenders' settlement during 1964-65 in order to admit Habitual Offenders interned under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. There is no such settlement in the State at present, and the habitual offenders are sent to the settlement at Bijapur by arrangement with the Government of Mysore.

As regards the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped persons, it may be stated that 2 Schools for the Handicapped have been started during the first three years of the Third Plan, one for Crippled Children at Aurangabad and the other for Deaf and Mute Children at Alibag. During 1964-65, it is proposed to start a Training Centre for the Adult Deaf and Mute at the Government Sheltered Workshop at Nagpur with Training and Hostel facilities for 60 trainees. One State Home for the mentally deficient adults is proposed to be opened during 1964-65, as there is no such Home in the State at present.

A new programme for the Welfare of the Aged and Infirm has been started from 1963-64 and about 8 Homes for the Aged and Infirm have been recognized and paid grant-in-aid at Rs. 30 p. m. per person. This work will be developed further during 1964-65 by recognizing new Homes for the Aged. Other Welfare activities undertaken by the Social Welfare Department include rehabilitation of burnt-out cases of Leprosy-affected persons, grant-in-aid to Social Welfare institutions, aid to released prisoners, payment of building grants to recognized institutions like Remand Homes, Certified Schools, Homes for the Handicapped, etc.

The proposed Plan outlay for Social Welfare Schemes for 1964-65 is about 21·27 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 17 lakhs for the year 1963-64.

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Directorate of Industries

The Directorate of Industries is concerned with the promotion of industries with an accelerated pace of development. With this end in view, the Department renders all possible assistance to the established and newly started industries by offering certain facilities and creating suitable circumstances. Thus the Department gives technical advice, loans, assistance in obtaining scarce raw materials, selection and grant of land with provision of water, approach roads, etc. Its main activities are as follows :—

- (1) Sponsoring the establishment of large and medium scale industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (2) Development of Small Scale Industries.
- (3) Development of Cottage and Village Industries.
- (4) Purchase of Stores required by all the Departments of Government.
- (5) Administration of the Weights and Measures Act including the introduction of Metric System of Weights and Measures.
- (6) Assistance in securing scarce raw materials and controlled materials such as Iron, Steel, Coal, Cement, etc.
- (7) Commercial Intelligence Service and collection of Industrial Statistics.
- (8) Management of Government Distillery at Chitali in Ahmednagar District.
- (9) Running of Industrial Research Laboratories at Bombay and Poona.
- (10) Promotion of Rural Industrialisation in the state.

It implements and administers the schemes and carries out the activities listed above under the supervision and control of the Industries and Labour Department. The details of the important activities are given below :—

(1) *The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as amended.*—Applications for establishment of new industries or effecting expansion of existing ones under the above Act, are scrutinised by the Directorate and they are forwarded to the Government of India, with the necessary comments for placing before the Licensing Committee.

During the year 1963 about 214 licences have been issued by the Government of India for various categories of industries to be established in Maharashtra.

(2) *Development of Small Scale Industries.*—The special section was created in the Department of Industries in the year 1956 with a view to implementing the various recommendations and policies laid down by the State Small Scale Industries Board, Government of India and State Government from time to time. This section attends to the work of development of Small Scale Industries and carries out these activities in close collaboration with the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay, and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona. The following Schemes are at present under implementation of this Directorate :—

- (1) Establishment of Industrial Estate.
- (2) Grant of Loans under State-Aid to Industries Rules.
- (3) Quality Marking of Products of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.
- (4) Grant of Subsidy on electric power consumption.

The progress of the Schemes mentioned above is given in the paragraph on "Schemes in Third Five-Year Plan."

(3) *Central Stores Purchase Organisation.*—The Central Stores Purchase Organisation made purchases of stores and goods required by the various Government Departments and offices of the State in accordance with the policies laid down by Government from time to time. Details of purchases made are as under :—

Total purchases from 1st July 1963 to 31st December 1963.

	Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Goods of foreign make	12·76
(2) Goods of Indian make	287·86
(3) Goods of Cottage and Small Scale Industries...	17·56
(4) Goods from Government institutions	0·55
(5) Purchases under rate-contract	38·51
Total	357·24

(4) *Weights and Measures.*—In view of the adoption of Metric System of Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, the provision of Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 and the Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1956 have gradually ceased to apply to the extent prescribed under the (Enforcement) Act. The use of the Metric weights has already become compulsory

with effect from 1st April 1962 throughout the State. The Metric measures i.e. length measures have also become compulsory from 1st October 1962. The use of Metric Litre measures is compulsory from 1st April 1963. It will be seen that on and after 1st April 1963 the metric measure is the only measure in force in the State.

The Industries Inspectors appointed, continued to enforce the provisions under the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. They carried out the verification and stamping of the Weights, Measures etc. as per programme approved. The defaulters detected were prosecuted and fined. During the financial year 1963-64 it is expected that the revenue collection on account of verification and stamping would be Rs. 11 lakhs approximately as against the Budgeted provision of Rs. 9.95 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to change over to the metric system in the initial period.

In order to see that each and every weight, measures, capacity measure etc. is verified and stamped and thus add to the revenue collection, a scheme for creation of squads for enforcement-cum-inspection machinery has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Progress of the scheme is covered in the details given for plan schemes of the Directorate.

(5) Other activities of the Directorate of Industries are as follows :—

(1) *Assistance to secure raw materials, controlled items and machinery, etc. :—*

(i) Issue of Essentiality Certificates to Small Scale Industries units for obtaining import licences for iron and steel items.

(ii) Allotment of indigenous iron and steel-SPI, SSI, Cottage and G.D.S. Quotas.

(iii) Distribution of stainless steel sheets for utensil and non-utensil purposes imported through the State Trading Corporation.

(iv) Issue of recommendation for release of steel imported by the established importers under convertible barter on rupee payment.

(v) Distribution of Steel Imported by the State Trading Corporation under rupee payment.

(vi) Recommendation of iron and steel items require for maintenance and repairs to the Small Scale Industries units, export promotion Schemes, placing of indents for de-controlled categories such as Pig iron bars, rods, M. S. Plates, etc.

(2) *Raw materials other than Iron and Steel.*—(i) Essentiality Certificates for raw materials and consumable spares.

(ii) Distribution of (a) indigenous polystyrene, (b) Polystyrene imported by the State Trading Corporation, (c) art silk yarn (indigenous), (d) fluorescent tubes, (e) camphor.

(iii) Issue of quota certificates release orders for (a) chemicals (about 100 items), (b) other miscellaneous items imported by the State Trading Corporation.

(iv) Consumption certificates for (a) art silk yarn, warp-knitting machines), (b) coconut oil/copra, (c) refund of customs duty on plastic goods, carbon black, chemicals, etc., (d) export of ground-nut oil, Hosiery needles.

(v) Approval of production programme of units manufacturing or desiring to manufacture (a) dye-stuffs and (b) plant protection agents.

(vi) Collection of statistical data of important industries.

(vii) Distribution of non-ferrous metals and grant of consumption certificates for indigenous brass sheets/circles, guar gum, etc.

Machinery and non-consumable spares, etc.—(3) Issue of Essentiality Certificates for import of machinery and non-consumable spares.

(4) Issue of Building Control permits under the Bombay Building (Control and Erection) Act, 1948.

(5) Distribution of cement to Small Scale Industries units for construction of factory building, maintenance and repairs thereto and for processing purpose per quarter.

(6) *Commercial Intelligence and Industrial Statistics*.—The power to collect statistics from Scheduled Industries licensable under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been taken by the Central Government. There are about 1500 factories in the scheduled Industries out of 9,000 registered factories (large and small) in this State. Thus, the Directorate will have to cover 7,500 factories for collection of industrial Statistics.

It is the intention of the Central and State Governments to foster growth of Small Scale Industries. Various types of facilities and assistance are therefore afforded to Small Scale Industries Units. In order to avail themselves of these facilities, Small Scale Industrial units have to get themselves registered with various authorities.

Import licences for raw materials, allotment of non-ferrous materials and steel to Small Scale Industries Units are being granted by the Government of India on the strength of Essentiality Certificate issued by the State Directorate of Industries. The Government of India have advised all Small Scale Industries Units to get themselves registered

with the Directorate of Industries for the purpose. This registration number must be quoted by applicants in their applications for import licences. This registration number will also be quoted in the Essentiality Certificates issued by the State Directorate of Industries. This scheme came into operation in January 1961. This scheme is applicable to both Small Scale Industries units registered under Factories Act, 1948, as well as units not amenable to this Act. Well over 14,700 Small Scale Industries Units have been registered with this Directorate till now.

As it is the policy of Government to encourage the growth and development of Small Scale Industries of the State, many *ad hoc* surveys of Small Scale Industries are also undertaken at the instance of this Government and the various Development Wings of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

Commercial importance of a Directory of manufacturing units in the State is well known. However the national emergency has visibly brought forth the strategic importance of an upto date reference book regarding Industrial units in the State. For ensuring a controlled programme of production in peace or in emergency it is indispensable to have details such as location, employment, machinery, production capacity etc. With this view, the Directorate of Industries has prepared Commercial Directory of Industrial Units in three Parts covering large, Small Scale and Cottage Industries.

The collection of Statistics of the factories which number about 6000 and are amenable to the Census under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 is done by the Directorate of Industries.

In pursuance of the instructions received from the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, a small Export Promotion Cell has been created in the Directorate of Industries, Bombay. One of the functions of the Export Promotion Cell is to collect data in respect of exportable commodities in the State.

(7) *Establishment of Government Distillery at Chitali in Ahmednagar District.*—The Government Central Distillery at Nasik Road has been closed down and a new Distillery is set up at Chitali in Ahmednagar District with an annual capacity of 2.7 million gallons of industrial alcohol a year i.e., 9,000 gallons per day. The new distillery has started production since 1962. The present production is at the rate of 8,600 gallons per day and it is expected that the rated capacity of 9,000 gallons per day would be attained shortly.

(8) *Industrial Research Laboratories at Bombay and Poona.*—Two Laboratories—one at Poona and another at Bombay—are functioning for the benefit of Small Scale Industries. These Laboratories have been attending to the work of testing of samples of ink, oil, soap, paints, varnish, etc. and issue of necessary certificates on payment of fees prescribed by Government. In addition, some research work is also undertaken. The expansion of the Laboratories for equipping them with the additional equipment and machinery is included in the third Five-Year Plan.

(9) *Rural Industries Projects.*—Rural Industries Standing Committee of the Planning Commission, Government of India, has drawn up a scheme for intensive development of Small Scale Industries in Rural areas with the object of bringing about an Agro-Industrial economy. The Scheme envisages an integrated all-round development programme in order to divert the labour pressure on land to Industries and other non-agricultural vocations. To achieve this object the Industries programme in these intensive development blocks is to be co-ordinated with the programme of other agencies responsible for development of Small Scale and Village Industry. Government of India has sanctioned four such projects to Maharashtra State in (1) Vengurla in Ratnagiri District, (2) Wardha, (3) Latur in Osmanabad District, (4) Sangamner in Ahmednagar District.

In the year 1963-64, additional staff has been sanctioned for appointment at the Projects. Administrative and financial powers have been delegated to the Ministerial and Project Level Committees for expeditious implementation of Rural Industries Projects programme. Minimum programme for 1963-64 has been approved and implementation of the schemes will start soon.

SCHEMES IN THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

SSI-I. Industrial Estates in Maharashtra

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, ten Industrial Estates were taken up for the establishment at the places mentioned below:—

1. Nagpur, 2. Karad, 3. Amravati, 4. Hadapsar, 5. Kurla, 6. Kolhapur, 7. Sangli, 8. Ichalkaranji, 9. Nanded, 10. Parli Vaijnath.

Out of these 10 Industrial Estates, the Estates at Nagpur, Amravati and Karad were established on Government account, the estate at Hadapsar

was established by the Poona Municipal Corporation and the remaining Estates were established by Co-operatives of *entrepreneurs*. The pattern of financial assistance during the Second Five-Year Plan period for the establishment of the Industrial Estates was granting of loan for the purchase of land development and construction of sheds, etc.

Except for the estate at Parli-Vaijnath, the other estates have already started functioning and further construction work in these estates is in progress except Government Estates at Nagpur, Amravati and Karad, which have been completed. The work at Parli-Vaijnath will be started shortly.

Government have incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 51.21 lakhs on these estates during the Second Five-Year Plan which includes the financial assistance from Government to the tune of Rs. 26.23 lakhs given to the respective Co-operative Estate Societies and Municipalities in the form of long term loans.

During the Third Five-Year Plan it has been decided to establish 49 Industrial Estates, 43 of which will be established through Co-operatives of *entrepreneurs*, three will be established by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation as Functional Industrial Estates at (1) Bombay (Marol) for automobile ancillary units, (2) Poona (Bhosari) for radio components and electronic equipment and (3) Nagpur for light engineering, two by Government at Parvati (Poona) and Kandivali (Bombay) and one by Bombay Municipal Corporation at Bapiti Road (Bombay).

Thus it will be soon that the scope of the scheme for establishment of the Industrial Estate has been expanded considerably during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Taking into consideration the expanded programme of the establishment of the Industrial Estate in Third Five-Year Plan period, it was decided to change the pattern of financial assistance in the Third Five-Year Plan period.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 270 lakhs has been made for the scheme of establishment of Industrial Estates.

During the year 1963-64, there is a Budget provision of Rs. 44.00 lakhs towards the establishment of Estates to meet with the cost of land and Government Matching Share Capital Contribution. Out of this, a major portion of Rs. 25.00 is earmarked for the three functional Estates entrusted to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation for development.

In 1964-65, a provision of Rs. 53.50 is intended.

SSI-2. Loans to Industries

Under the S. A. I. Act, financial assistance to Small Scale Industries is given through the agencies of the Maharashtra State Finance Corporation (from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1 lakh) and the Bank of Maharashtra (from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000), and smaller amounts from Government Fund. Government subsidises the Corporation and the Bank to the extent of difference between the normal rate of interest and the concessional rate of interest admissible under the State Aid to Industries Rules. Government also guarantees the repayment of the loan given by these agencies.

During the first two years of the Plan, loans to the extent of Rs. 74 lakhs have been disbursed by the Maharashtra State Finance Corporation from its own funds and during 1962-63, the Bank of Maharashtra has disbursed similar loan to the extent of Rs. 2.63 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the Third Five-Year Plan. Out of this the expenditure incurred upto date is as follows :—

				Rs.
(1) 1961-62	...	...	...	2.50 lakhs.
(2) 1962-63	...	...	...	6.68 lakhs.

For the year 1963-64, a provision of Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been made. Out of this, amounts of Rs. 5.80 lakhs and Rs. 7.70 lakhs have been kept at the disposal of Zilla Parishads for granting loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules to affected Gold Smiths for their rehabilitation and for the normal loans in their districts respectively.

For the remaining period of the Third Five-Year Plan i.e., for 1964-65 and 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs may be required taking into consideration the rapid industrialisation in the State provided the funds are placed with the agencies concerned in due time. Provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is needed in 1964-65.

SSI-3. Establishment of a Small Scale Industries Development Corporation. (Plan provision Rs. 40.00 lakhs.)

The object of this scheme is to encourage the production of Quality Marked goods of Small Scale and Cottage Industries and promote sales of such goods by providing facilities for testing and certification.

The object of this is to establish a Small Scale Industries Corporation to cater to the needs of the Small Scale Industries. The assistance will

take the form of (i) Marketing quality marked product, (ii) Quality marking of product, (iii) running depots for supply of raw material of correct specifications and assisting in procurement of key materials like iron and steel, cement, etc., (iv) assisting in supply of machinery on hire purchase system. The corporation was registered on 17th October 1962 and Rs. 10 lakhs were sanctioned in 1962-63 as contribution to share capital of the Corporation. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Corporation as loan during the current year which will be subsequently converted into share capital contribution. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for 1964-65.

SSI-4. Subsidy on Consumption of Electric Power by Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries. (*Plan provision Rs. 10 lakhs.*)

This is a continuing scheme. The object of this scheme is to subsidise electric power consumption by Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries. It is an incentive offered by Government in gearing up Industrial activity in the Small Scale Sector. Subsidy is given to meet the excess charges in the bill calculated at the rate of 9 nP. per KWH, provided that such subsidy does not exceed 6 nP. per KWH. The subsidy is confined to Small Scale Industries having a connected workload not exceeding 20 nP. and is available only for the first 2,000 K.W. consumed by an industry during the month. An amount of Rs. 1.52 lakhs is disbursed upto end of 1962-63. An expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the year 1963-64. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be needed in 1964-65.

SSI-5. Quality Marking of products of Cottage and Small Scale Industries. (*Plan provision Rs. 9.68 lakhs.*)

In order to standardise the products of small scale industries the scheme for quality marking of products of small scale and cottage industries is introduced and for which a provision of Rs. 9.63 lakhs is made for entire Plan period. The preliminaries have been completed, staff has also been appointed and work has started getting momentum. During 1962-63 equipment worth Rs. 0.16 lakhs has been purchased for Kolhapur centre and the centre was ready by the end of the year 1962-63 for testing of Diesel Oil Engines. Items like leather footwear, stoves, stove, burners, liquid soap, printed textiles, chokes, paint brushes, etc. have already been covered under the scheme in addition to the paints and allied products covered during the

Second Five-Year Plan period. In all 54 parties manufacturing the above items are registered under the schemes and their products worth Rs. 36.2 lakhs have been quality marked by November 1963.

In 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 66,600 is needed.

SSI-6. Collection of Statistics of Small Scale Industries. (*Plan Provision Rs. 3.92 lakhs.*)

This is a continuing scheme. The object is to expand the coverage of collection of Statistics relating to Small Scale factories in the State, for which purpose, it is proposed to strengthen the existing machinery for collection of Statistics.

Staff was sanctioned during January 1964. Steps are being taken to appoint the staff.

During the year 1962-63, one Bradma addressing machine, costing about 0.26 lakhs of rupees was purchased. This is the only expenditure incurred so far under the Scheme. In 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 69,500 is likely to be spent.

SSI-7. Scheme for strengthening of Headquarters staff for development of Small Scale Industries. (*Plan Provision Rs. 2.40 lakhs.*)

This Scheme provides for additional staff for attending the work in connection with the development of Small Scale Industries. The Scheme for strengthening the regional and sub-regional offices is also adjusted against this. 15 posts of Jr. Industries Inspectors and 15 posts of clerks have already been created and filled in.

No expenditure was incurred in the year 1961-62. Rs. 1,000 only were spent during 1962-63. Expenditure during the current year is Rs. 00.98 lakhs. In the year 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 96,300 will be spent.

SSI-8. Organisation of a training centre of Mangalore tiles. (*Plan provision Rs. 3.20 lakhs.*)

The object of the Scheme is to train artisans in the manufacture of Mangalore tiles. Under the scheme, it is proposed to organize one training centre in Ratnagiri District which will train 100 artisans during the Third Plan period.

However, due to National Emergency, Government decided that organization of the Centre should be deferred. An amount of Rs. 25,000 will be needed in 1964-65.

SSI-9. Scheme for Development of Handicrafts. (*Plan Provision Rs. 1.02 lakhs.*)

This is the only Scheme for development of Handicrafts included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The object of the Scheme is to improve the quality of Handicrafts. It is proposed to prescribe specifications for standardization of the handcraft products of the Himroo and Pallow industries and decorative metal art ware and ornaments.

So far no expenditure has been incurred. It is estimated that the expenditure will be incurred to the tune of Rs. 2,000 during the remaining period of the year on the Centre, on salary of staff, purchase of equipment, rent of the premises, travelling allowance, contingencies, etc. An amount of Rs. 22,800 is expected to be spent next year.

SSI-14. Development of Coir Industry. (*Plan Provision Rs. 2.00 lakhs.*)

The object of the scheme is to (i) organise centre for mechanical extraction of bristles and mattress fibres and (ii) arrange for supply of coir spinning wheels to artisans and (iii) technical aid supervision. Out of these items (i) and (ii) are transferred to Zilla Parishad.

So far no expenditure is incurred. However, the entire expenditure of Rs. 62,000 is expected to be incurred before the end of the current financial year. In 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 22,000 will be needed.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.

IND-1. Participation in Industries including establishment of "Joint Sector" Undertakings and provision of facilities for Public Sector Undertakings of the Central Government.

During the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 370 lakhs has been made for this scheme which has been increased to Rs. 601 lakhs, after the mid-term-appraisal of the Plan. During the first two years of the plan an expenditure of Rs. 53.70 lakhs has been incurred. Almost all the expenditure is on the

provision of facilities for public sector undertakings. In the Third Year of the plan, a provision of Rs. 84.06 lakhs has been made and it is likely to be fully utilised. In the third year a substantial part of the amount will be spent on the "participation in joint sector undertakings". The scheme has gained tempo in the Third Year of the plan. During the fourth year a provision of Rs. 121 lakhs is proposed.

IND-3. Development of Industrial areas.

A Plan provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for this scheme. The object of the scheme is to attract industries to areas selected by the State Government, by the provision of developed sites and other facilities. The physical target set in the Plan is development of 17 Industrial Areas. Work on development of 17 areas has already been taken up by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.

Against a total provision of Rs. 1 crore in the Plan, Government has advanced an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation as a loan.

In the light of the recent trends and other available data, the entire provision is expected to be utilised by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. In the year 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made.

IND-5. Industrial Research and Pilot Schemes.

This is a continuing scheme. The object of this scheme is to promote research in matters like technique of production, suitability of raw materials, research in cutting production costs and utilization of by-products etc. It provides grants to research workers on the basis of recommendations of the committee appointed for the same. During 1963-64, an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is likely to be spent. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is asked for 1964-65.

IND-6. Expansion of Industrial Research and Chemical Laboratory.

The object of the scheme is to expand the facilities for testing and analysis of Industrial Products and raw materials for industrial production to meet the increasing demand for service from *entrepreneurs*.

The scheme consist of—

- (1) Expanding Industrial Chemists Laboratory at Poona by providing additional staff and equipment.

(2) Construction of buildings for Test House at Kurla and its further expansion. No provision for building has been made during current year. The provision of Rs. 1.42 lakhs has been made for purchase of equipment for Poona and Matunga Laboratories in 1963-64. A provision of Rs. 44,200 is asked for in 1964-65.

IND-7. Strengthening of H. Q. Staff of the Directorate

The scheme has a Plan provision of Rs. 4,50,000. It relates to the strengthening of the staff of the Directorate of Industries at Head Quarters. There is no progress either in making appointments or in incurring expenditure against it. A provision of Rs. 69,600 is asked for in 1964-65.

IND-9. Adoption of Metric System of Weights and Measures

The object of this Scheme is to facilitate the implementation of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and to provide for the gradual introduction of the metric capacity and linear measures. It is also proposed to equip the department with facilities of verification and testing of scales and linear measuring instruments. The expenditure is wholly met by Government of India.

IND-10. Strengthening of Enforcement-cum-Inspection machinery for metric system (Centrally sponsored scheme).

The object of the scheme is strengthening of the Enforcement machinery in the districts, with a view to having intensive propaganda in respect of metric Weights and Measures in trade and industry. Under this Scheme the purchases are mainly of those of equipment, standards, vehicles, etc., and the expenditure is to be incurred in respect of appointment of inspection squads for inspection-cum-enforcement. The initial proposal was for (26) Inspection Squads (one per district) for the entire State. However, on reconsideration of the matter it was decided to appoint only six squads and accordingly four officers and six Inspectors have so far been appointed along with the staff proposed and the purchases of five vehicles out of six has so far been made and the sixth vehicle will be purchased before the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan. The question of extending the units of Inspection Squads to other districts as proposed initially will be considered in the light of experience to be gained after knowing the working of the six Squads so far appointed and posted in the four Regions. This is also a Centrally sponsored scheme.

The following provisions have been proposed under the various major heads for the Department of Industries :—

Major Head		Provision Rs.
<i>" 25-Supplies and Disposals"—</i>		
Non-plan	... ..	11,82,000
Plan	... ..	8,83,000
Total		20,65,000
<i>" 35-Industries"—</i>		
Non-plan	... ..	73,41,400
Plan	... ..	23,70,700
Total		97,12,100
<i>" 96-Capital Outlay on Industrial Development"—</i>		
Non-Plan	... ..	1,33,55,000
Plan	... ..	1,33,50,000
Total		2,67,05,000
<i>" Q-Loans and Advances"</i>		
	... ..	81,00,000
Total		81,00,000

Geology and Mining.

Statement of functions of the Directorate.—The Directorate advises the Collectors of the Districts and the State Government in the matter of granting, renewing or determination of various mineral concessions. It assists the Collectors and holders of mineral concessions in the implementation of various Rules, Regulations, Acts and executive instructions pertaining to mining. The Directorate carries out geological prospecting and where necessary, undertakes drilling operations to assess the mineral deposits of the State. It collects and analyses the statistical data both qualitative and quantitative pertaining to minerals. It supplies necessary information regarding the raw material etc. for starting mineral based industries. It undertakes investigations of mineral occurrences reported by various individuals, Government Departments and social organisations.

The allocation for mineral development during the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 85 lakhs. Of these, Rs. 50 lakhs were earmarked for establishment of a State Mining Corporation. Subsequently, however, particularly in view of National Coal Development Corporation's taking up coal exploitation and the establishment of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. the State Government has decided that it is not necessary to establish such a Corporation, at this stage. From the balance of Rs. 35 lakhs, not much expenditure has been incurred so far. This is mainly due to the difficulties in getting imported material and equipment. However, it is now expected that the good part of the material and equipment would be purchased shortly, since the necessary preliminaries have been largely completed.

During the current Plan period, the Directorate has done quite useful work in prospecting minerals, e.g. the prospecting of coal deposits in Vidarbha on the basis of which the National Coal Development Corporation have undertaken exploitation of coal and have set a target of one million tonnes from the Umrer coal field and 0.6 million tonnes from the Kamptee coal field by the end of the Third Plan itself. The other notable prospecting work done is of Bauxite of Kolhapur and Kolaba Districts on the basis of which it is expected that one or two aluminium plants and some processing industries based on Bauxite would come up, thus bringing industrialisation to the Konkan region. Also, the preliminary prospecting carried out by the Directorate points to an estimated 54 million tonnes

of iron ore in Surjagarh area of Chanda District which, together with other iron ore deposits of that District, would enable setting up of a pig iron plant or even a steel plant, several million tons of limestone in Yeotmal District, which would enable setting up of at least three standard size cement plants and some deposits of copper in Thanewasna of the Chanda District.

Some of the mines belonging to the former Central Provinces Manganese Ore Limited have now been taken over by the Manganese Ore (India) Limited. This is a public company in which 51 per cent. shares are held in equal proportion by the Governments of India, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, the rest being held by the C. P. M. Ore Ltd. The 17 per cent. which the Maharashtra Government holds consists of 24418 equity shares and 12209 preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully subscribed and paid for. The results of the first year's working of this Company have shown a small profit, but with the market having somewhat improved it is expected that the profit hereafter would be of a larger order. It may also be mentioned that the State Government has agreed to participate to the extent of 26 per cent. of the share capital in the projects which the Maharashtra Mineral Corporation would undertake, thus assisting in the further exploitation of the minerals through a joint sector scheme.

The details of the Schemes are as follows :—

MNG-1.—Collection of statistics relating to minerals.

(Plan Provision—Rs. 1.00 lakh).

The objective of the scheme is to collect statistics and data regarding minerals in the State which would be useful in formulation of schemes for development of minerals. The scheme provides for creation of a statistical section in the Directorate of Geology and Mining, to undertake the following work, viz. :—

(i) Census of present mines, information about employment of skilled, semi-skilled and technical personnel ;

(ii) Detection of cases of illegal operations, evasion of royalty, etc.

(iii) Collection of available literature, rock and mineral samples from technical and non-technical organisations ; and

(iv) Collection of statistics regarding royalty, production etc. from the mining organisations, Collectors, Indian Bureau of Mines, etc.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakhs as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Item	Revenue		Capital		Total
	Recurring	Non- Recurring	Loan.	Others	
Staff	0.60	.....	.....	.....	0.60
Contingencies	0.40	.....	.....	.....	0.40
Total	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.00

This is a State level scheme.

Books on statistics worth Rs. 2,808 were purchased in the year 1962-63. Museum cases valued at Rs. 2,205 for exhibiting the mineral samples were purchased during the year 1962-63. Foreign exchange and import difficulties have delayed purchase of equipment like computing machine. Action to purchase a computing machine at a cost of Rs. 2,000 was started in the year 1962 but it has not yet been effected. A provision of Rs. 0.07 lakhs for the scheme has been included in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65.

MNG-3.—Mineral Research.

(Plan provision—Rs. 19.00 lakhs).

The object of the scheme is to undertake research on minerals of economic importance in the State in co-operation with the Central Government institutions concerned. It is, therefore, proposed to expand to some extent the existing Departmental Laboratory, so that it should be able to take up additional work in the testing of minerals. It is also intended to participate in the further expansion of the Coal Survey Station and the Ore Dressing and other laboratory facilities available at Nagpur and elsewhere in order to enable them to take up such research work on behalf of the State.

With a view to expanding the laboratory, the following additional posts have been created :—

Designation.	No. of posts.
1. Senior Chemist ...	1
2. Chemist ...	2
3. Laboratory Assistants ...	3

Of these, the posts of Senior Chemist and Laboratory Assistants have been filled in and action to fill the post of Chemist, is in progress.

Laboratory articles worth Rs. 43,646 were purchased during the year 1962-63 and worth Rs. 63,000 during the year 1963-64 (upto 31st December 1963). The laboratory is proposed to be expanded at a total cost of Rs. 2,60,000.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 94,000 has been sanctioned to the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, for additions and alterations to the Bungalow of the Fuel Research Station at Nagpur. In view of the large deposits of coal in the Vidarbha area Fuel Research Station is absolutely necessary. The proposal to give grant-in-aid would be economical. It is proposed to have pilot plant tests at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur of the possible beneficiation process for Khursipar iron ore. This scheme is expected to cost Rs. 1,40,000.

Similarly all the available samples of coal in Maharashtra State are being got tested at the Institute Laboratory at Dhanbad and at the Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad. Collection of samples and sending them to the two institutions would cost about Rs. 2 lakhs but the expenditure in conducting the tests would be worth as this would enable Government either to take up Coke Oven Plant in the public sector or get private parties interested in establishing such a plant.

A provision of Rs. 3.58 lakhs for the scheme has been included in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65.

- MNG 4.—Purchase of equipment for survey and prospecting of minerals.

(Plan provision — Rs. 15.00 lakhs).

This is a State level Scheme. The object of the scheme is to purchase equipment and materials required for prospecting and survey of minerals. Minerals like manganese, coal, iron, ore, limestone, bauxite, china clay, chromite, agate, etc. are found in the Districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Yeotmal, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Thana, Sangli and Kolaba. In order to assess the deposits in these areas, it is proposed to undertake surveys and mapping of about 3,000 square miles of area and to undertake drilling operations in suitable areas. It is necessary to purchase the required equipment for the purpose, for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made.

Articles worth Rs. 94,456 were purchased during the year 1962-63 and worth Rs. 2.17 lakhs during the year 1963-64 so far. Thus, one truck, about 100 tents, camp furniture, drilling accessories, and prospecting tools have been obtained.

Orders have been placed for purchase of equipment worth almost the entire provision of Rs. 15 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 2.06 lakhs for the scheme has been included in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65.

Much remains to be done in undertaking surveys, mapping and drilling operations in the State. It would be necessary to enhance the provision considerably in the coming years.

Following grants are asked for in 1964-65..

			In lakhs. Rs.
“ 27 Scientific Departments ”—			
Directorate of Mining (Non-Plan)	...	...	11.91
“ 27 Scientific Departments ”—			
Schemes in Third Five-Year Plan (for mining schemes viz. MNG 1, 3 and 4).			5.71
	Total	...	<u>17.62</u>

ELECTRICITY

The functions of Industries and Labour Department relating to the electricity control on the one hand and the power development on the other are exercised with reference to the provisions of the following statutes :—

- (1) Bombay Electricity (Special Power) Act, 1946.
- (2) Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- (3) Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.
- (4) Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958.
- (5) Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity Act, 1963.

Bombay Electricity (Special Power) Act, 1946, gives Government powers to control the supply, consumption and distribution and use of electrical energy. In the vitally important Bombay-Poona region, there is at present control on motive power supply except to the extent that the licensees are allowed to connect new motive loads up to 50 K. W. and up to 99 K. W. if the load sanctioned in an addition of less than 50 K. W. to an existing load, and give connections for temporary purposes. The applications for loads in excess of the above limit in the Bombay-Poona region are considered by Government on the advice of the Standing Advisory Committee (Electricity Power) and outside Bombay-Poona region (i) on the advice of the Advisory Committees in Vidarbha and Western Maharashtra areas where Board supplies power, (ii) on the advice of the Electrical Engineer where company generates its supply.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, is administered by the Department in consultation with the Electrical Engineer to Government who attends *inter alia* to the work of inspection of electrical installations as well as the audit of the accounts of the Electrical Undertaking.

Incidentally the Government has decided to bifurcate the present Electrical Circle into two separate departments in the interest of rational apportionment of duties entrusted to the Electrical Circle. Proposals for a separate Inspection Wing will be sanctioned shortly.

The powers of grant/amendment/revocation of licences are exercised by the Government under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

One of the main objectives of the Act is the safeguarding of the interest of the consumer. The condition of supply and miscellaneous charges are approved by Government. The electricity rates are required to be so fixed that the clear profit does not exceed the limit prescribed in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, and are subject to scrutiny by the Board and the Electrical Engineer.

Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Board is charged with the general duty of promoting the co-ordinated development of generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State with adequately served by any licensees.

The Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958, was amended recently mainly with a view to augmenting the revenue by increasing the rates of electricity duty. Opportunity was also taken to remove certain deficiencies which had come to light. Concessional rates are prescribed for electro-chemical and electric-metallurgical industries so as to relate them directly to the proportion which the cost of energy constitutes to the total cost of the manufacture. The amended Act also gives exemption to new industries in certain undeveloped areas for a period of five years.

The Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity Act, 1963, levies a tax at the rate of quarter nP. per unit on bulk sale of electricity (bulk sale is defined as sale of electrical energy amounting to not less than 5 million units in a year to a distributing licensee or a consumer). From the proceeds of the tax will be constituted a State Electricity Fund from which will be financed schemes of electrification in the State, particularly in rural areas.

The Act came into force on 1st January 1963. Action to constitute a Fund is being taken.

The total programme of "electricity" during the Third Five-Year Plan by the Board is Rs. 5,850.94 lakhs out of which an amount of 1,347 lakhs will be spent during the year 1964-65.

The following grants have been asked for in the year 1964-65—

Q—Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Government.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Advances under Special Laws—Loans to Maharashtra State Electricity Board	558-00
13—Other Taxes and Duties— B-Charges under Ely. Act	11-29
45—Electricity Schemes— B-Thermo Electric Schemes	59-22
101—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes— B-Thermo Electric Schemes	5-90

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

In order to make education cheap, Government has further augmented nationalisation of text-books and currently we print 61 lakhs text-books as against 41 lakhs in the previous year. This nationalisation has indirectly helped to maintain price line of this commodity. At the same time, there exist no short supply of the text-books during the academic fall.

In order to meet the ever expanding impact of the printing workload effectively, the work of expansion of the Government Presses has been commenced anew. A New Press contiguous to the Government Central Press, Bombay, will become a reality very soon. Shifting the Government Photozincographic Press with leeway for future expansion, with complete automation, is being planned to produce 40,000 to 50,000 nationalised text-books per day. To offer relief to the Yervada Prison Press in regard to printing of standard forms and to meet the ever expanding demands from Vidarbha-Marathwada, the Central Jail Press, Nagpur, which has been taken over from 1st April 1962 has been reorientated with provision to install labour-saving machinery there, in the context of technical developments. This unit is planned to meet all the requirements of standard and special forms needed by Marathwada and Vidarbha Divisions. Our proposal to have a Regional Press at Aurangabad is also in the offing.

Currently our turn-over and shortfall in the capacity is indicated below :—

	Turn-over	Shortfall
Composing—foolscap pages ...	4,59,592	50,730
Printing—foolscap impressions ...	86,90,89,000	18,00,00,000
Binding—Standard Man-hours ...	13,51,468	2,92,000

In order to iron out inter-departmental difficulties and to spell economics in Government printing, storage and sale, the Panel on Printing and Stores Purchase of the Administrative Re-organisation Committee have made various useful recommendations and these are receiving Government's active consideration for their implementation.

Stationery

The second important activity of the Department is to maintain a perennial supply of approximately 400 items of stationery to various

Government offices to facilitate day to day administration. In a nutshell, the workload involved is as under :—

	Stationery indents			1962-63		
	1961-62	1961-62	Other.	1962-63	1962-63	Others.
	Annual	Supplementary		Annual	Supplementary	
Bombay ...	1333	4752	3048	1260	4506	2840
Kolhapur ...	488	480	402	492	348	450
Nagpur ...	561	445	398	500	1007	525
Aurangabad ...	663	1369	691	392	1103	500

Starting a new Stationery Depot to cater to the needs of Government offices in Poona expeditiously and economically is being considered.

The third activity of this Department is repairs, maintenance and servicing of Government typewriters, duplicators and cycles. The number of typewriters, duplicators, etc. repaired and serviced during 1962-63 at Government Workshops is 5,729 as against 5,339 in previous year.

Book Depots

This Department also runs 5 Sales Depots at each Divisional head-quarter, namely, Bombay (2 Depots), Nagpur, Aurangabad and Poona. To offer additional facilities to the people at the village end, agencies have been created all over the State and it has also been decided that books hereafter should be given to the agents on "sale or return" basis. The sale proceeds at each of the Depots are indicated below :—

	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
Charni Road ...	2,59,808	3,50,435
Fort, Bombay ...	1,17,771	1,06,735
Aurangabad ...	2,63,664	16,548
Nagpur ...	10,68,032	3,05,227
Poona ...	9,68,032	11,93,180

Staff.—The Printing and Stationery Department currently employs 3,866 persons. Government has been giving active attention to the welfare of workers. At the Yeravda Prison Press, workers have a staff Colony provided with Welfare Centre to conduct their own social and cultural activities. The medical facilities there have also been expanded with the assistance of the Jail Department. The Government Press, Nagpur, has currently improved medical facilities and has been dispensing costly drugs whenever prescribed by its Medical Officer. Its housing problem is being

solved by offering suitable tenements through the Housing Board. The Government Central Press workers who could not have adequate facilities either medical or housing heretofore, have been fortunate now, to have a similar opening. Special arrangement is being made with the Housing Board to build 100 tenements every year for these employees hereafter upto 800, to cover the overall scheme. Government has also sanctioned an ambulance room which is now being organised so that immediate medical facilities could be extended to these employees in addition to those they are already having at the Government Hospitals.

Further, to maintain a technical continuity, officers are being deputed to the technically progressive countries under the Colombo Plan and similar other schemes sponsored by Foreign Governments. Even supervisors and Sectional Heads are being sent for intensive technical training to the School of Printing Technology by special arrangements. Consequent to this training there is fruitful evidence in some of the best publications brought out by the presses during the year for which the Directorate of Printing and Stationery has received commendable encomiums from other Governments and the public.

The following grant is asked for in the year 1964-65 —
 “68-Stationery and Printing” ... Rs. 2,60,84,230-00.

LABOUR

In the “Labour” field the activities of Government mainly pertain to the enforcement of the various Central and State Labour Acts relating to Welfare of Labour, Payment of Compensation to injured workers, settlement of industrial disputes, recovery of arrears of wages, service and working conditions in Shops and other establishments and factories, registration of trade unions, maternity benefits, Employees’ Provident Fund, Sickness Insurance and implementation of various schemes included in the Five-Year Plans for the welfare of Labour.

The important developments in respect of the above mentioned activities are indicated in brief below :—

(i) *Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.*—This Act is being enforced in this State since 1926. During the year 1962-63, 247 unions were registered and 1,539 Trade Unions were on the registrar as on 31st December 1963, in the State of Maharashtra.

(ii) *Minimum Wages Act, 1948.*—The purpose of this legislation is to prevent sweated labour and exploitation of Labour and to assure thereby minimum wages to them. The scope of the Act is confined to certain employments included in the Schedule to the Act in respect of which

minimum rates of wages have been fixed. During the year 1963 no employments were added to the schedule to the Act. In this State minimum rates of wages have been fixed in respect of 16 scheduled employments, including employments in any residential hotel, restaurant or eating house for which the minimum rates were fixed during the year 1963.

The State Government conducted Socio-Economic enquiry in the employment in Buffalo Stables in the State of Maharashtra in order to decide the question of extending this Act to it.

(iii) *Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.*—During the year 1963, this Act was made applicable to two more Municipal areas in the Old Bombay Area. During the year 1963, this Act was made applicable to five more Municipal areas in the Vidarbha area. The total number of towns including those in the four cantonment areas covered by this Act at the end of 1963 was 106.

In the municipal areas excepting the small municipal areas in Vidarbha and Marathwada, this Act is administered by the Municipalities and for this work the Municipalities are paid grants-in-aid. To the Municipalities of areas with a population of 25,000 or more, the grant-in-aid payable is equal to fines realised by them, but limited to the actual expenditure incurred on the administration of the Act. The Municipalities of areas with a population of less than 25,000 grant-in-aid payable is equal to the fines realised to 50 per cent. of expenditure incurred on the administration of the Act, whichever is more, but limited to the actual expenditure.

(iv) *Personnel Management Advisory Service.*—The Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme was first started in the office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment in May 1959 with a view to promoting better employer-employee relations. The idea was to tackle in an informal manner and nip in the bud the several labour troubles which, if left unattended, were likely to develop into major disputes. The Scheme has since proved very successful and has gained popularity among the employers as well as employees who are making extensive use of this service. This will be evident from the fact that the number of cases dealt with under this Scheme during the period May to December 1959 was only 137, while during the corresponding period in 1963, the number shot up to 1,020. The number of cases is still on the increase. This may be due to the fact that the scope of the Scheme is very wide as cases ranging from complaints of harrassment, refusal of leave etc. unfair labour practice, victimisation to cases involving strikes, lockouts, and go-slow tactics of workers etc. are dealt with under this scheme.

In view of its growing popularity among the employers and employees, Government has recently placed this Scheme on a better footing by providing for it under the Third Five-Year Plan. Formerly the Scheme was being worked with great difficulty with the help of a very small staff. Now in view of the increased volume of work and in view of the fact that most of the representatives of employers and employees had expressed desire to have this Scheme as a separate cell (in order that they would be more free and frank at the time of seeking advice from officers on their day to day and other problems), Government has sanctioned one post of Deputy Commissioner, two posts of Assistant Commissioner of Labour and a few non-gazetted ancilliary posts for this purpose.

During the year 1963 total number of cases admitted under this Scheme was 1,272, out of which 565 were successful. Even in the remaining 707 cases, the conciliatory efforts made and the impartial advice given are bound to have and do have indirect good effect on the parties.

(v) *Details of the work done under Code of Discipline and Industrial Truce Resolutions.*—The question of maintaining peace and discipline in industry was first discussed in the 15th Session of Indian Labour Conference in July 1957. A Sub-Committee was thereafter appointed to work out details and to draft a Code. The Sub-Committee evolved the Code of Discipline and this was adopted in the Standing Labour Committee in its 16th Session in October 1957. The Code so adopted was ractified both by the Central Organisations of employers and workmen. The Code *inter alia* requires both employers and workmen to maintain discipline in the industry by avoiding strike, lock-out and closures. It also requires the parties to adopt constitutional means to resolve their differences.

The machinery which is responsible for the proper implementation of the Code of Discipline is known as the State Implementation and Evaluation Committee, in the State. Similar machinery is also created in the Centre. The Executive Officer, who is to receive complaints, conduct detail investigations and hold the parties responsible for any breach of the Code of Discipline is called the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer. The said Committee consists of 3 representatives each from Government, employers and workmen. The details of the work done by the State Implementation and Evaluation machinery are as given below :—

During the year 1963, the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer dealt with 79 cases pertaining to breaches of Code of Discipline. After necessary enquiry, the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer found in 11 cases the Unions responsible for the breach and in one case both the Management and the Union were held responsible partially. In another one case, the Management was found responsible for the breach of Code

of Discipline. In 12 cases, the Implementation and Evaluation Officer after investigations found that no party could be held responsible for the breaches while in 4 cases settlements were reached. In another 32 cases, the proceedings were treated as closed because, the parties had either withdrawn the cases or agreed not to pursue under Code of Discipline. The remaining 18 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year.

During the year 1963, the work pertaining to implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution which was adopted by the Central Organisations of employers and workmen in November 1962 was also entrusted to the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer. The details of the cases handled by the Implementation and Evaluation Officer during the year 1963 under Industrial Truce Resolution are given below :—

During the year, in all 40 cases pertaining to breaches of the Industrial Truce Resolution were handled by the Implementation and Evaluation Officer. Out of these 40 cases, enquiries in 35 cases have been completed while enquiries were still under progress in the remaining 5 cases. Of the 35 cases completed, in 4 cases, parties were held responsible, in 6 cases no one could be held responsible, in 10 cases settlements were reached and in the remaining 15 cases, proceedings were treated as closed, because, the parties had either withdrawn the complaints or expressed their desire not to pursue the matter under the Industrial Truce Resolution.

The main idea in adopting the Industrial Truce Resolution by the parties concerned was to ensure greater production by avoiding strikes, lock-out, closures, etc. during the period of emergency. During the year 1963, the Industrial Truce Resolution appears to have good effect on the Industrial relations in the State of Maharashtra. In the year 1963, the total number of man-days lost were 9,17,649 as against 10,76,068 in the year 1962.

(vi) *Working of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.*—The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, is a central legislation and has been brought into force in the State of Maharashtra from 31st March, 1962. The Act as stated in the object and reasons has been brought into force to provide for welfare of Motor Transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work. The Act besides making provisions for regulating hours and limitation of employment such as working hours, spread over, daily interval for rest, weekly rest, overtime, leave with wages, makes provision for welfare and health aspects such as canteens, uniforms, rest rooms, medical facilities, first aid facilities, etc. The provisions of the Act have been made applicable to every Motor Transport Undertaking employing five or more workers and every employer is required to get his undertaking registered with the Chief Inspector, Motor Transport Workers Act, after paying the prescribed fees and in the prescribed manner. This is a revenue earning Act, enforced by the office of the Commissioner of Labour.

For enforcement of the Act the following inspectorial staff has been appointed. Of the three Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the State : Two in Bombay and one at Nagpur, the Senior most Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Bombay has been notified as the Chief Inspector for the entire State under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. The remaining Deputy Commissioners of Labour, one each at Bombay and Nagpur, all the assistant Commissioners of Labour (numbering 19), all the Government Labour Officers (numbering 35) and all the District Employment Officers (numbering 19) have been notified as Inspectors under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

The administration of the Act springs from the registration of undertakings. All efforts are being made to see that undertakings which are amenable are registered immediately.

So far 433 original applications for registration of Motor Transport Undertakings for the year 1962, are received and 3 applications for the year 1963.

For the year 1963 so far 385 applications for renewal are received and for the year 1964, 284 applications are received.

(vii) *Government Industrial Training Workshops*.—The object of the workshops is to train industrial workers and their dependents in various technical trades in their spare times so that in the event of unemployment they can fall back on the technical training received by them for the purpose of their livelihood. Three workshops one each at Kurla, Sholapur and Aurangabad are at present functioning.

It was proposed to open two more workshops at Nagpur and Nanded during the Third Five-Year Plan, but due to National Emergency, the implementation of this scheme has been deferred.

(viii) *Factory Inspectorate*.—The activities of Factory Inspectorate are chiefly in connection with the administration of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and Employment of Children Act. In addition to this, the Inspectorate also assists workers in the matter of securing workmen's compensation, medical aid, education, recreation, sports, etc.

(ix) *The Steam Boilers Inspectorate*.—The Inspectorate is concerned with the administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912. It also conducts examinations for persons desirous of obtaining Certificates of Proficiency as Engineer and also Certificates as Boiler Attendants. These examinations are held thrice a year in Bombay, while Competency Boiler Attendants' Examinations under

the Central Provinces Boiler Attendants' Rules, 1953, are held at Nagpur thrice a year. This Inspectorate also registered and examines economisers under the Bombay Economisers Rules, 1958.

(x) *Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay.*—Since July 1959, the status of this Institute has been raised by its recognition under section 52 of the Bombay University Act, 1953, as a post-graduate institution imparting specialised instructions leading to the two-year Diploma in Labour Welfare (D.L.W.) of the Bombay University. About 47 students are admitted to the Diploma each year. The Institute introduced a pilot project on Workers' Education. Eleven sessions, each comprising of about 120 worker trainees, have been so far completed. 666 worker trainees have been awarded Workers' Education Certificates after the examinations.

A course of trade unionism has been started at the Bombay Labour Institute. Out of 7 candidates admitted for the course, 2 discontinued and out of 5 candidates 4 were successful.

Correspondence Course in Trade Unionism is also sanctioned by Government and primary work of appointment of non-gazetted staff has been completed.

Labour Officers' Certificate course has also been introduced and about 15 candidates are under training.

(xi) *Industrial Relations.*—(i) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, is in force in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. It regulates the relations of employers and employees and provides for settlement of industrial disputes. It applies to the Textile Industries (Cotton, Silk, Woollen), Hosiery, Textile Processing Industry, Sugar Industry, Banking Companies not having branches outside the State of Maharashtra, generation and supply of electrical energy in the local area of Greater Bombay, Thana Municipal Borough and Nagar Taluka of Ahmednagar District, conduct and maintenance of Public Passenger Transport Services by omnibus or trams in Greater Bombay and supply of electrical energy in the local area of Greater Bombay and Thana Municipal Borough.

(ii) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is in force in this State. It applies to all industries other than those covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. This too makes provision for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. Government has set up different authorities as provided for under those two Acts, for the settlement of industrial disputes, namely, Labour Officers, Conciliation Officers, Labour Office, Wage Boards and Industrial Court and Industrial Tribunals.

(iii) The Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, is in force in the Vidarbha Region of the State of Maharashtra. It applies to all industries except three industries, namely (1) Saw Mills, (2) Mines, and (3) any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government which is amenable to the Industrial Disputes Act.

Conciliations

Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.—Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, 684 cases including 277 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliation during the period from 1st January 1963 to 31st December 1963. Of these 684 cases, 437 were disposed of during the period under review and 247 cases were pending on the 31st December 1963.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.—Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, 183 cases including 50 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliation during the period from 1st January 1963 to 31st December 1963. Of these 183 cases, 135 were disposed of during the period under review and 48 cases were pending on the 31st December 1963.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 3,113 cases including 411 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliation during the period from 1st January 1963 to 31st December 1963. Of these 3,113 cases, 2,476 were disposed of during the period under review and 637 cases were pending on the 31st December 1963.

(xii) *Legislation.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra has amended the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in its application to the State of Maharashtra. It has amended section 7-A of the Industrial Disputes Act in its application to the State of Maharashtra, for making a District Judge or a person qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court to be appointed as Presiding Officer of the Tribunals. It has amended the first schedule to the Act by adding (1) oxygen and acetylene, (2) mineral oil (crude oil), motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oils and their blends including synthetic fuels, lubricating oils and the like (3) vaccines, (4) sera, (5) antibiotics, (6) catgut, in the Schedule. The Act has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part IV*, dated 10th January 1963, at pages 7 to 8.

(2) The Government of Maharashtra has amended the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in its application to the State of Maharashtra for various purposes. It provides for comprehensive definition of employee which now includes ex-employee for the purpose of section 20 and other relevant sections to enable him to claim wages due to him under the Act. It also provides for fixation of rates for a part of the State or for any specified class or classes of such employment and for any specified local authorities or class of local authorities. It also makes an offence the failure on the part of the employer to pay wages within the time prescribed under section 12(I) of the Act and provides for penalty which may extend to five hundred rupees for obstructing an Inspector in performance of his duties and for failure to produce on demand by an Inspector any registers, records or other documents in his custody kept in pursuance of the Act, and which he is required to produce by or under this Act. It further amends section 26(2A) of the Act for investing the Commissioner of Labour with the powers to exempt employees who are in receipt of wages exceeding the limit prescribed by Government from the provisions of the Act subject to the control of the State Government. It also seeks to exclude Bank from entry 17 in part I of the Schedule to the Act. The Act has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette Part IV*, dated 17th January 1963 at pages 9 to 11.

(xiii) *Decasualisation Scheme*.—The Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme, which was first started in 1950 in Greater Bombay and Sholapur on a voluntary basis, has worked well with the co-operation of the employer. The Scheme has, therefore, been put upon a permanent footing with effect from 4th January 1961.

(xiv) *Wage Boards*.—During the year 1963, the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry received 18 references in addition to 26 cases pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 39 cases, the Board disposed of 28 cases during the year 1963 and 11 cases were pending at the end of the year 1963.

The Wage-Board for the Silk Textile Industry received 8 references during the year 1963, in addition to 20 references pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these 28 references the Board has disposed of 20 cases and 8 references were pending at the end of the year 1963.

The Wage Board for the Sugar Industry received 9 references during the year 1963 in addition to 5 references pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these 14 references, the Board had disposed of 10 references and 4 references were pending at the end of the year 1963.

The details of the number of cases filed, decided and pending at the end of December 1963, before the Industrial Court and Industrial Tribunals are set out in the table below :—

Particulars.	Pending on 1 st January 1963	Filed upto 31 st December 1963	Decided upto 31 st December 1963	Pending as on 31 st December 1963
I. Industrial Tribunal, Matters—				
(a) Cases under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.	460	1,551	1,300	711
(b) Cases under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.	....	....	....	....
II. Industrial Court Matters—				
(a) Cases under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	189	322	379	132
(b) Cases under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.	....	2	....	....
Total ..	649	1,875	1,679	845

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, Government has set up two Labour Courts at Bombay and one at Poona and another at Nagpur under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. These Courts have also been notified as Labour Courts for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The details of the applications dealt with by the two Labour Courts at Bombay during 1963, are given below :—

(i) Pending at the beginning of the year 1963	...	1636
(ii) Filed during the year 1963	...	4273
(iii) Disposed of during the year 1963	...	2556
(iv) Pending at the end of the year 1963	...	3353

The information in respect of the office of the State Industrial Court, Nagpur, Labour Court, Poona and the District Industrial Court, Nagpur, is not available at present.

DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

A. *Activities during the year 1962-63.*—The schemes proposed during the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan except, the Private Sector study at the Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay under the *Employment Market Information Scheme* and the post of Artist at the State Directorate under the *youth Employment Service Scheme*, have been dropped due to national emergency.

B. *Activities during the year 1963-64.*—For the reasons mentioned above, even for 1963-64 no expansion programme was contemplated. However in August 1963 the Government of India reviewed the position and decided that the Man-power and Employment Schemes being connected with the emergency should be proceeded with. Following this decision, the State Government reconsidered the earlier position relating to these schemes and decided that the expansion programme may be undertaken immediately as follows:—

I. *Expansion of Employment Service :*

- (1) Opening of a new exchange at Ghatkopar,
- (2) Setting up of 7 Employment Information Assistance Bureaux at the C. D. Blocks of the Districts of Yeotmal, Akola, Alibag, Ratnagiri, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad.
- (3) Establishment of 3 University Employment Bureaux each at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur.

II. *Collection of Employment Market Information :*

Eight Private Sector study units each at Amravati, Akola, Aurangabad, Nanded, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Sangli and Ahmednagar.

III. *Youth Employment Service :*

Youth Employment Service Units each at Nasik, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Sangli, Ratnagiri, and Nanded, is proposed to be opened.

For the year 1964-65, following grants have been asked for:—

“ 38 Labour and Employment ” (Non-plan) ...	Rs. 51,41,600
“ 38 Labour and Employment ” (Plan) ...	Rs. 2,96,600
“ Q-Loans and Advances by State Government— Loans to Labour Welfare Board ”	Rs. 1,50,000

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT.

This Department deals with the following subjects :—

- (1) Communications.
- (2) Buildings.
- (3) Parks and Gardens (excluding National Parks and Gardens).
- (4) Holiday Camps.

I. COMMUNICATIONS.

An allocation of Rs. 26.50 crores has been made for "Road Development" in the Third Five-Year Plan against which a road programme costing about Rs. 45 crores has been fixed and approved. It aims at completion of missing links on State Highways and provision of District Roads, Roads for Development of industrial areas, scheduled areas, underdeveloped areas and inaccessible areas in Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and in Marathwada region. The works in these areas were, therefore, given relatively higher priority.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period Buildings and Communications Department has set up a goal of completing new works as under :—

National Highway	...	...	...	80 miles.
State Highways	...	...	...	315 miles.
District Road	...	...	...	2959 miles.
Bridges	...	...	...	226 Nos.

The achievements of this Department up to end of 1962-63 and anticipated for 1963-64 are as under :—

Category.	Achievements up to end of 1962-63	Anticipated achievement during 1963-64
National Highways	... 25	19
State Highways	... 158	110
District Roads	... 616	414
Bridges	... 110	65

Following is a short account of various important Road Schemes :—

West Coast Road

The construction of an all weather cement concrete road through the whole length of Konkan coast has been undertaken largely to alleviate the difficulties of the inhabitants of Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts who are virtually isolated for about five months of the mansoons. A total allocation is of Rs. 270 lakhs out of which Rs. 84.00 lakhs have been provided for this work in the *Third Five-Year Plan* to

meet the State's share. By the end of 1963-64 an amount of Rs. 235.17 lakhs would have been spent on this road. Modernising work in Kolaba District has been nearly completed while that in Ratnagiri District is in full swing. Government is also simultaneously constructing bridges and Cross Drainage Works on this Road. Eventually, this will be the longest single stretch of concrete road in the country as a whole. An amount of Rs. 76.75 lakhs has been proposed for this work in the budget for 1964-65 inclusive of the State's share amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs from the plan allocation.

Express Highways.

With a view to relieving the acute traffic congestion on the Bombay-Thana Road and Ghodbunder Road which are the only outlets of traffic from Bombay Island, the State Government has undertaken the works of constructing two Express Highways (Eastern and Western) in collaboration with the Government of India and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The total provision for this scheme for the Third Five-Year Plan is of Rs. 402 lakhs (out of which Rs. 245 lakhs are State share) including the cost of Cross Roads linking these two Express Highways. An expenditure of Rs. 246.59 lakhs would have been incurred by the end of 1963-64. For 1964-65, a provision of Rs. 69.82 lakhs has been proposed, including State's share of Rs. 30.48 lakhs. The unfavourable terrain has aggravated the technical difficulties in the construction of these roads. These are, however, being scientifically overcome with the help of Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, and Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik, and a major portion of these highways will be completed by end of 1964.

Bridge across Thana Creek.

This bridge will reduce the distance from Bombay to Poona by about 14 miles and will open the new Industrial areas beyond Thana relieving to a great extent the traffic as well as residential congestion in the Bombay City. The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 4.80 crores. A provision of Rs. 376 lakhs has been proposed for this work in the Third Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 36.48 lakhs would have been spent on this work by the end of March 1964.

Roads in Sugarcane areas.

Road works to secure direct, efficient and modernised communications in Sugarcane areas between the fields and the factories and from factories

to rail roads are in progress. An amount of Rs. 140 lakhs is proposed to be spent on these roads, during, the Third Five-Year Plan. Actual expenditure by end of 1963-64 would be Rs. 83.47 lakhs while the provision proposed for 1964-65 is Rs. 23.34 lakhs.

State Highways.

The State Highways are financed either from State Road Fund or from the Government of India allocations from Central Road Fund. In the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 550 lakhs has been made on these roads. Expenditure to end of 1963-64 would be about Rs. 486.41 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 105.76 lakhs has been proposed for 1964-65. The landing grounds at Karad, Ratnagiri and Chanda are being financed from this scheme.

District Roads

Consequent upon the formation of Zilla Parishads, all District Roads vest in the Local Sector though some of them are retained with the State for execution till they are completed. There is a total provision of Rs. 1195.23 lakhs for District Roads in the Third Five-Year Plan. During 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 218.74 lakhs has been proposed for the District Roads and an amount of Rs. 554.08 lakhs would have been spent on these roads by end of 1963-64.

During the first two years of the Plan no new works were taken up. However, in September 1963, a list of new works to be taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan was approved by Government. Of these 340 works estimated to cost about Rs. 16 crores, about 1/3rd works have been administratively approved and technically sanctioned, and have been taken up for execution recently. Moreover, to alleviate the backwardness of Communications in Marathwada, an additional Road Development Programme costing Rs. 4 crores has been approved by Government and it is expected that an amount of Rs. 1 crore will be expended on this programme in the Third Five-Year Plan. Of the new works which have been taken up for execution recently, a few notable works costing about Rs. 5 lakhs and more are as under :—

1. Construction of Roha Murud Road—Section from Chanera-Talekhar to Salav (Kolaba District).
2. Construction of Cross Drainage Works on Dabhol-Dapoli Road (Ratnagiri District).

3. Bridge over Girna river near Pilkhod in mile No. 20/2 of Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur Road (Jalgaon District).
4. Niphad Saikheda Road (Nasik District).
5. Constructing Kalwan-Chenkapur-Borgaon-Surgana Road (Nasik District).
6. Black topping Aurangabad-Khuldabad-Chalisgaon Road up to District border of Aurangabad (Aurangabad District).
7. Constructing Hatta-Yarendeshwar-Katneshwar-Purna Road (Parbhani District).
8. Strengthening and block topping Hyderabad-Akola Road (Ardhapur to Kanergaon Road) (Parbhani District).
9. Widening and improvement of Chanda-Warora Road (Chanda District).
10. Construction of submersible bridge on Pus river in mile No. 18 of Pusad Mahagaon Road (Yeotmal District).

These works and other new works taken up during this year will be in full swing during 1964-65. From the works already in progress, efforts are being made to complete as many works as possible within the available resources. Amounts of Rs. 477.27 lakhs and Rs. 396.68 lakhs have been spent during 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. It is proposed to spend Rs. 466.50 lakhs during 1963-64 and Rs. 530.00 lakhs during 1964-65 on construction of Roads and Bridges from State's own sources.

II. BUILDINGS

This Department undertakes a programme of Building works to meet the requirements, arising out of the expanded activities of the various Departments, within the limits of the State with special attention to the necessities of the Education, Industries, Medical and Police Departments.

During the year 1964-65, this Department proposes to undertake a programme of Building works to the tune of Rs. 7.21 crores. Major portion of the programme includes the items of construction of quarters for Police men. In addition to this a provision is made for constructing residential quarters for all types of Government servants in Greater Bombay, where these facilities are essential. Provision of Rs. 20.92 lakhs has been proposed for this during 1964-65.

The programme for plan schemes is a large one. Buildings for Industrial Training Institutions at 21 places in the State are in progress. Buildings for Polytechnic Institutes and Technical High Schools have also been undertaken in different parts of the State.

The question of constructing a suitable building at New Delhi for accommodating Ministers and High Officials from this State when they visit new Delhi for Government works was under consideration of Government for some time. Government has now constructed a building known as "Maharashtra Sadan" at the cost of Rs. 5 lakhs on Lytton Road, New Delhi. There are two two-room suites and four single-room suites in the said building.

Detailed provision for Buildings proposed in 1964-65 for various Departments is as under :—

Name of Department.	Plan.	Non-Plan.
1. General Administration ...	45,750	36,73,300
2. Administration of Justice ...	.....	8,74,800
3. Jails ...	.....	17,04,000
4. Police ...	.....	1,39,69,000
5. Medical ...	58,85,600	20,01,500
6. Civil Works ...	.....	2,21,19,600

III. PARKS AND GARDENS.

About 120 Government Gardens at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Sangli and Nagpur are maintained by the Parks and Gardens Section in collaboration with the Executive Engineers of the Divisions concerned. Besides maintaining these gardens, the Parks and Gardens Section is running Nurseries at Poona and Sangli and seeds and plants from these nurseries are distributed to Government Gardens at various places and are sold to Public. This Section renders advice and help to public on all matters pertaining to gardening. It also carries out floral decorations on the occasions of State functions.

The work of carrying out improvements to Ryewood Park at Lonavla is one of the important works pertaining to this Section. It is included in the Third Five-Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is made for the same.

IV—HOLIDAY CAMPS.

Since 1958 Government has started establishing Holiday Camps in the State with a view to providing recreational facilities to low-income group persons who cannot afford staying in costly hotels or expensive lodging houses at Hill Stations and other Holiday resorts. So far Holiday Camps have been established at Mahableshwar, Matheran, Karla, Bhandardara Amboli, Panhala, Toranmal, Chikhaldia, Khindsi Talao, Panchgani, Vajreshwari, Mahismal and Murud.

The Budget provision for 1964-65 in respect of various activities of the Buildings and Communications Department (including those transferred to the Zilla Parishads) discussed above would be as under :—

Major head of accounts.	Budget provision for 1964-65.
	Rs.
27-Scientific Departments ...	6,38,400
50-Public Works ...	19,54,96,450
103-Capital Outlay on Public Works.	8,52,56,000
State Road Fund. ...	2,43,88,400

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

The Irrigation and Power Department deals with the execution and management of the following Schemes :—

- I—Irrigation, Drainage & Embankment Schemes.
- II—Flood Control Schemes.
- III—Public Health Works.
- IV—Hydro Electric & Multipurpose Projects.
- V—Research in Engineering.
- VI—Water Resources problems of the State.

General

Irrigation has been one of the most important fields of developmental work since the commencement of the First Plan. The aim all along has been the expansion and improvement of irrigation all over the State from large as well as small projects with a view to diversify agriculture, resulting in increased crop yields.

At present the position of the State in regard to irrigation is not sufficiently advanced and, therefore, the State has given a high priority to the development of irrigation in all its aspects.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.—The First Five Year 'Plan was of a small magnitude. It consisted of 11 major and medium irrigation schemes in Western Maharashtra and 8 schemes in Marathwada. It was only in the Second Plan that fairly ambitious irrigation programme was possible, when an expenditure of about Rs. 31.31 crores was incurred. In the Third Five-Year Plan, greater emphasis has been laid on the irrigation programme as compared to the first two plans, due to the growing need for irrigation facilities for cultivators for an increase in agricultural production. A programme of Rs. 69.06 crores involving 76 major and medium irrigation schemes (49 spill-over and 27 new) and 4 common schemes has been drawn up for the Third Plan and steps are being taken to implement the same. The anticipated expenditure on these schemes during the first three years of the Third Plan would be Rs. 32.57 crores. It is also proposed to spend about Rs. 17.51 crores during the next year. The spill-over schemes and new schemes are, on completion, expected to create an irrigation potential of about 21.75 lakhs of acres. At the end of the 2nd plan potential of the order of 1.70 lakhs of acres was created. Cumulative Potential of about 2,57,000 acres has been created till end of June 1963. Cumulative potential expected to be

created by end of June 1964 and June 1965, would be of the order of 4,59,000 and 5,54,500 acres respectively. The position of the important Projects is as under :—

I-A. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS SPILL-OVER FROM SECOND PLAN.

Western Maharashtra

Khadakwasla Project.—Government has decided to reconstruct the earth dam at Panset and to construct a new masonry dam at Khadakwasla. The Designs Plans and Estimates for these works are under preparation and the works will be started soon, after obtaining clearance from the Central Water and Power Commission & Planning Commission. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 142·02 lakhs for current year, Rs. 44·45 lakhs have been spent on project by the end of November 1963.

Vir Project.—Dam is completed in June 1961 and gates on spillway are expected to come up by June 1964. Irrigation has commenced on existing Nira Right Bank Canal from the partial storage now available. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 59·95 lakhs for current year Rs. 8·82 lakhs have been spent by the end of November 1963.

Girna Project.—The remodelling of Jamda Canals is practically completed, Dahigaon Weir with component works is completed. Main Canal with C.D. works is completed upto 18 miles and lining is proposed to be taken up during this year. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 54·35 lakhs for current year Rs. 19·92 lakhs have been spent by the end of November 1963.

Warna Project.—The project has undergone a considerable increase in its original scope, and is now being designed to irrigate nearly 2·50 lakhs acres of land. It is out of 4 major projects on the Krishna Valley proposed to be undertaken during the Third Plan. The component of the Warna Project involving construction of pick up weirs under this project downstream of the storage dam has already been taken in hand. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 3·88 lakhs for the pick up weirs during the current year Rs. 1·67 lakhs have been spent by the end of November 1963.

Ghod Project.—The earthen dam is already completed and the works of P.W. W. is in progress and nearly 50 per cent., work will be completed during this year. The Ghod Left Bank Canal is nearly completed and irrigation is started. The Ghod Right Bank Canal is also completed to the extent of 90 per cent. The same will be completed during this year. The Project is expected to be completed, by June 1965. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 7·13 lakhs for current year the amount spent by the end of November 1963 is Rs. 12·08 lakhs.

Mula Dam.—During 1963-64 construction work at Mula Dam will be concentrated primarily on the excavation of the cut off trench upto 20 feet below grout water line and completion of the concrete diaphragm below the level to rock. It is expected that 500 feet length of the excavation and construction of the concrete diaphragm will be completed and 1000 feet length of the cut off trench in the shallow portion between ch. 2000—3000 will be completed. Earth work of about 5 M. cft. is planned. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 64.52 lakhs for current year Rs. 20.02 lakhs have been spent by the end of November 1963.

Karwand Project.—Pick-up-weir and canal would be completed in the Third Plan, some Kharif irrigation can commence by end of the Third Plan. The work on the dam proper which has been started in the current year would gain momentum in the coming year.

Vidarbha

Nalganga.—Work on the Dam has been completed and work on the canal and distributary system will be continued and completed. The Project in all respects is expected to be completed by June 1965.

Bor Project.—The gorge filling will be taken up and it is expected that this work would be completed by June 1965. The waste-weir masonry work will be completed. The project in all respects is expected to be completed by June 1966.

Katepurna Project.—The work on the pick-up-weir will be completed by June 1964. Work of cut-off trench and its backfill and base drains will be completed. Work of excavation of approach and tail channel of the waste weir will be taken up. Work on the main canal together with the work on the distributary system will be completed.

Bagh Project.—Work on some of the main components may be started during 1964-65.

Itiadhoh Project.—Work on preliminaries will be continued and work on some of the main components may be started.

Dina Project.—Work on preliminaries will be continued and work on some of the main components may be started.

Marathwada

Purna Project.—The bulk of work on Purna Project Head worked in Marathwada has been completed except fixing of gates. Irrigation has been commenced since last year and it is expected that about 1.5 lakhs acres

in Parbhani and Nanded Districts will be brought under irrigation during next few years. Gate erection and spillway bridge will be in full swing. Work on the main canal upto 28 miles is expected to be completed and work on Branch Canals and distributaries will be in full swing. A considerable portion of the canal system is programmed to be made serviceable for irrigation purposes. The work is expected to be completed by the end of Third Five-Year Plan.

Manar Project.—The bulk of work first stage of dam on Manar Project has been completed during 1963-64 and irrigation has been started from 15th January 1964. This will give on full development irrigation benefits to 25,000 acres in Nanded District.

It is also proposed to take up works on the 2nd phase in continuation of the first phase of Manar Project, thus ultimately bringing 66,000 acres of land under irrigation. This would be achieved by extending the Left Bank Canal upto 70 miles to bring additional area of 41,000 acres under irrigation. The anticipated estimated cost of second stage is about Rs. 200 lakhs, and the Central Water and Power Commission is being approached for project clearance. Works of widening canal upto 19 miles, ridge cut to command Godavari valley and raising of the dam will be taken up during 1964-65.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN AS NEW SCHEMES

During the course of the last year, investigations on the new schemes were in progress. As it became obvious that considerable work had remained to be done, one more Investigation Circle with 7 Divisions and 47 Sub-Divisions, was sanctioned for speeding up the work.

As a result, project reports for the Kal River Project, the Bhima Irrigation Project and the Jayakwadi Project stage I were finalised and submitted to C.W. & P. C. and the Planning Commission for clearance. During finalisation, scope of Bhima Irrigation Project which was originally conceived as a purely lift irrigation scheme was enlarged and with provision of a big storage at Ujjani where earlier only a pick-up weir was visualised, a very large area was brought under command and the project with revised scope providing for irrigation to nearly 3.3 lakh acres was sent up to Central Water and Power Commission. Similarly, in case of Jayakwadi Project Stage I also, it is proposed to approach the Central Water and Power Commission shortly for clearance to the entire project envisaging a total irrigation of 9.17 lakh acres. Investigations are under way for finalising other projects in Krishna and Godavari Basins such as Warna Project,

Krishna River Project, Dudhganga Project, Kayadhu Project and others which would provide for optimum utilisation of available water resources. It is proposed to complete the investigation of these projects and obtain technical clearance from the Central Water and Power Commission and Planning Commission early next year.

Side by side, steps have been taken to make a beginning on the projects which are being finalised. The preliminary works have been commenced on the Bhima Irrigation Project, the Kal River Project and Jayakwadi Project.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES

There are 34 Medium Spillover schemes and 9 new Medium Irrigation Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The region-wise breakup of these schemes is as given below :—

Maharashtra Region.—In the First Five-Year Plan 9 schemes viz. Ranand Tank, Budhial Tank, Mosam River Project, Urmodi Bandhara, Pushpavati Bandhara, Tarali Bandhara, Radhanagari Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Scheme, Extension of Krishna Canal and Gangapur Stage I, were taken up for execution. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 844.29 lakhs. All these schemes have been physically completed and have started giving irrigation benefits.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, only one scheme viz. Gangapur Stage II of Maharashtra Region was included. The cost of the Scheme is Rs. 94.61 lakhs. The main work of erection of gates has been completed.

Only two schemes viz. Irrigation Tank at Malangaon and Storages in Upper Girna Catchment have found place in the Third Five-Year Plan, as new schemes. Administrative approval to Irrigation Tank at Malangaon has been accorded to the extent of Rs. 61.71 lakhs and the execution of the scheme is to start during the current year. The scheme will spillover in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and will create irrigation potential of 5,150 acres on its completion.

Vidarbha Region.—In the First Plan no scheme of Vidarbha Region was taken up for execution. But in the Second Five-Year Plan two schemes viz. Pindrabodi Tank Project and Ekburjee Project were taken up. The work on the schemes is in good progress and these will be completed during the plan period. An irrigation potential of 9,630 acres will be created on completion of these schemes.

The six new medium irrigation schemes viz. Morna River Project, Gyanganga River Project, Khuni River Project, Managarh Tank Project, Sangrampur Tank Project, Wunna River Project find place in the Third Five-Year Plan. Administrative approval to all these schemes except Gyanganga River Project and Khuni River Project has been accorded to the extent of Rs. 232.67 lakhs. The Gyanganga River Project will be approved administratively shortly. The Khuni River Project is expected to be approved by the end of Current Financial Year or early next year. Out of these 6 schemes, 3 schemes viz. Managarh, Sangrampur and Wunna River Projects are proposed to be completed by the end of Third Five-Year Plan and will have irrigation potential of 9,600 acres on their completion.

Marathwada Region.—All the 8 First Plan Schemes viz. Bendsura, Khasapur, Talwar, Kamli, Dheku, Jui, Purna-Anicut and Shivena-Anicut have been completed in all respects and have started giving irrigation benefits. An irrigation potential of 33,780 acres has been created so far.

Out of the 14 Second Plan schemes, Khelna, Thirna and Sindphana have been completed and have started giving irrigation benefits. The gorges of Upper Dudhana, Kada, Gulhati, Chandani, Harni, Mohensangvi, Jivarakha are expected to be filled by June 1964. These works are expected to be completed by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. An irrigation potential of 53,000 acres will be created by the end of Third Five-Year Plan, on completion of the schemes.

The remaining four schemes viz., Wan, Mehekari, Sukhana and Kurnoor will spillover in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Only one scheme viz. Ghirni River Project has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme has been administratively approved for Rs. 102.32 lakhs and the work thereon will start during the current year. The scheme will spillover in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. On completion an irrigation of 12,300 acres will be created.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The geographical area of Maharashtra State is 764.84 lakhs acres out of which an area of 26.87 lakhs acres only is under irrigation. This represents only about 3.6 per cent. of the total area of the State. Compared to the gross sown area of 462.33 lakhs acres, the irrigated area is only 6 per cent. These figures indicate how very essential it is to expand irrigation facilities and bring as much land as possible under irrigation at the earliest. A number of major and medium irrigation projects are under consideration at present, but due to the peculiar topography of the State, these projects do not serve all the areas, which need irrigation and

the necessity of Minor Irrigation Works is keenly felt. Government has fully recognised the important role played by Minor Irrigation in the drive for increased agricultural production.

The total Third Five-Year Plan allocation for the Scheme MIN-7 is Rs. 1361.25 lakhs (original allocation Rs. 906.25 lakhs + Rs. 455.00 lakhs additional allocation). This provision is for spill-over works as well as for new works to be undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Out of the total plan allocation, an amount of Rs. 118.95 lakhs has been reserved for items of general nature such as special Tools and Plant, special establishment and survey and Investigation. The rest of the amount of Rs. 1240.30 (Rs. 909.18 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 333.12 lakhs under the local sector) is for works proper.

During 1961-62 and 1962-63, an amount of Rs. 100.27 lakhs and Rs. 111.35 lakhs have been spent on Minor Irrigation Works. During the year 1963-64, an allocation of Rs. 354.95 lakhs has been made. Out of this amount, an amount of Rs. 101.00 lakhs is set apart for works under the Zilla Parishads. The rest of the amount of Rs. 253.95 lakhs is for works in the Government Sector. Against these plan allocations the provisions actually made in the budget are Rs. 88.53 lakhs for the Zilla Parishads and Rs. 227.87 lakhs for the works in the Government Sector. The booked expenditure to the end of September 1963 has been Rs. 32.24 lakhs.

A programme of Emergency Works for the six months period ending June 1963 was prepared for completion of Minor Irrigation Works. The programme as it finally stands consists of 105 works (73-Plan works + 32 ex-Malguzari Tanks). The total estimated cost of these works is Rs. 4,57,57,807 and the anticipated irrigation potential to be created is 96,346 acres. Out of the 73 normal plan works, as many as 52 have been completed and the remaining 21 works have made a satisfactory progress towards completion. On the works of 32 ex-Malguzari Tanks works, it has not been possible to acquit ourselves appreciably well for various reasons. The short-fall is mainly due to unpreparedness in respect of Plans and estimates. Adequate steps have been taken to wipe out the short-fall.

With the stopping up of Minor Irrigation Programme since September 1962, plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 6.00 crores have been administratively approved.

The question of revision of the economic yardstick for minor irrigation works is also being considered by the State Government. On revision, it will be possible to take up more Minor Irrigation Works, both in the State and Local Sectors.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, irrigation potential to the extent of 3,54,000 acres is likely to be erected.

Utilisation of irrigation potential

A number of irrigation schemes, major and medium, have been undertaken since the inception of the First Five-Year Plan, to make available, in some measure, the much needed irrigation facilities to the cultivators. Upto the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (i.e., by June 1961), an irrigation potential of 1,69,980 acres was created on these projects and utilisation was to the extent of 94,570 acres. Out of the potential of 2,33,960 acres made available by the end of June 1962, a potential of 1,02,740 acres was made use of during the year 1962-63. Upto the end of June 1963, a total potential (cumulative) of 2,57,580 acres has become available from major and medium irrigation schemes. By the end of the current Plan, a total potential of the order of 7,94,350 acres is expected to be created on these schemes. During the Third Five-Year Plan, irrigation potential of 3,54,000 acres is likely to be created on minor irrigation works.

As is well-known, the availability of irrigation water in the State is far short of the needs of the available cultivable land. It is, therefore, imperative that whatever irrigation potential is created as a result of the developmental activities of the Five-Year Plans, is speedily and fully made of. Under-utilisation of the available irrigation potential is relatively more pronounced on the new schemes constructed since First Five-Year Plan, whereas full utilisation is generally achieved on the older systems. Various steps have already been taken by Government during the past few years to improve the situation and further steps will be taken as found necessary.

The problem of utilisation of irrigation potential is receiving the constant attention of Government with a view to devise proper measures to do away with the impediments that hinder its full and speedy utilisation. Towards the end of the year 1962, a High Level Agricultural Production Committee with the Chief Minister as the Chairman and a Secretaries' Committee for Agricultural Production with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman have been appointed to take speedy decisions on matters relating to maximising Agricultural Production. These committees also examine the question of full utilisation of irrigation potential and the decisions of the Committee are implemented by the Departments concerned. As directed by the High Level Committee, our Regional Committees have been set up to study, analyse and devise measures to remove bottlenecks which prevent full utilisation of irrigation potential and to ensure the best utilisation thereof.

Further a Study Group was appointed to formulate a prototype package programme for the command areas of Gangapur and Ghod Projects on the lines of the one on the Musi River Project in the Andhra Pradesh. The recommendations of the Study Group have been considered by the two Committees mentioned above and further action is being taken by the Departments concerned. The A. F. & F. D. has appointed an Additional Director of Agriculture to look after the work of co-ordination of different aspects of the prototype package programme in particular and that of utilisation of irrigation potential in the State in General. As per the directive of the Secretaries Committee and the High Level Committee for Agricultural Production, the Study Group referred to earlier will investigate the problem of under-utilisation of waters of new projects in Marathwada Region with special reference to cotton crop.

Lack of construction of field channels by the beneficiaries is also considered to be one of the causes responsible for under-utilisation of irrigation potential. While Government have taken steps within the framework of the existing laws to expedite construction of water courses, it is contemplated, as a permanent measure, to enact legislation making it obligatory on the beneficiaries to construct field channels speedily, failing which vesting Government with necessary powers to get them constructed at the cost of defaulting beneficiaries. The draft Bill in the matter is under active consideration.

II—FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES.

The financial allocation for activities pertaining to flood control in this State during the 3rd Five-Year Plan is Rs. 15 lakhs. This amount being small, the activities are more in the nature of investigation of the flood problem and assessment of the needs.

The needs are divided into two categories, viz. short term needs and long term needs.

The former cover specific cases of villages and towns suffering from inundation during floods and/or from erosion of the river banks on which they are situated. The latter cover questions of considering the flood problems of basins as a whole, questions of afforestation as aids to flood control etc.

In respect of the former, 9 works required to be finalised on a priority basis have been approved by the State Flood Control Board.

Out of 9 Flood protection works, one flood protection work at Apegaon, Taluka Paithan, District Aurangabad has been approved administratively and tenders have been received and are under consideration.

One Division with four Sub-Divisions has been created for integrated Planning in the State.

III—RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING.

Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute.—The Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute established for carrying out research in problems arising in all the branches of Civil Engineering has started functioning and is being suitably equipped with the necessary scientific and mathematical instruments.

IV—APPRAISAL OF STATE'S WATER RESOURCES.

The Water Resources Investigation Circle which was established for the basinwise appraisal of water resources of the important river basins in the State has carried out the study of the Bhima Valley, Tapi Valley and the Ulhas and Patalganga Valleys and prepared draft Master Plans thereof. Similar Master Plans in respect of the Krishna Basin and the Godavari Valley including its sub-basins and those of the other river basins of the west flowing river is taken up. The Circle has helped to compile essential data for the case of this State regarding sharing the Krishna and Gadavari waters and in the light of this data, the Master Plans for Bhima and Krishna Valleys are being revised. After the job of preparation of basinwise Master Plan is completed, the Circle will undertake a study of the sub-terranean water resources. Similarly, the work of setting up a network of silt and river discharges observation Stations in the State has been taken up by the Circle.

Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission.—The Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission has made valuable suggestions regarding formulation and construction of irrigation works in the State and their administration in the context of the changed circumstances. Although it is not possible to mention all the suggestions here a few important ones are enumerated below :—

The Commission has suggested an ambitious programme of investing about Rs. 1,400 crores up to 1980, for utilising all the harnessable water resources of the State. Government has accepted this objective subject to the availability of financial resources to achieve it.

As the water resources of the State are limited compared to the needs of irrigation, the Commission has recommended full utilisation of surface and underground water resources. Government has accepted this recommendation.

The Commission has recommended various types of blocks to be introduced suggesting some changes in the existing blocks. After deep deliberations Government has accepted this recommendation.

For dispersal of irrigation facilities and equitable distribution of block areas the Commission has made the following recommendations :—

(i) To distribute cash crop blocks by slab system whenever the demand is more than the acreages that is to be distributed.

(ii) At the time of every block revision there should be curtailment to the extent of 33½ per cent. so as to accommodate new comers.

(iii) For encouraging co-operative farming, for the members of such societies the ceiling on areas of cane blocks should be 12½ per cent. more than the normal.

The recommendations referred to at (i) and (ii) above have been accepted in principle, the implementation of the latter is subject to the condition of avoidance of hardships arising from the enforcement of Land Ceiling Act. The recommendation referred to at (iii) above has also been accepted in principle.

As regards the water rates for irrigated lands the Commission has proposed the following objectives of a satisfactory water rate structure :—

(i) Total recovery on account of water rate would not be less than the annual cost.

(ii) Water rates should be equitable.

(iii) Water rates should be so pitched as not to leave any irrigation potential unutilised.

The Commission has proposed that the percentages of water rate to gross income of various crops should be between 6 to 12 per cent., the water rate for fodder crops being least and those for cash crops being highest.

These recommendations have been accepted by Government in principle.

Regarding the Irrigation cess the Commission has recommended its abolition. This recommendation is still under consideration of Government.

While considering the question of betterment levy the Commission has recommended that increased productivity should be the only basis on which an extra charge like a betterment levy can be made and that such a levy should be charged on all lands irrigated by Government works whether new or old. The Commission considers that a surcharge of 14 per cent. on water rates is reasonable.

The Commission has also recommended a depreciation charge of about 6 per cent. of the water rates to cover the cost of the project.

Government has accepted in principle the recommendation regarding the 14 per cent. surcharge, but considers that additional levy in the form of depreciation charge should not be necessary.

The Commissioner has analysed the various causes of non-utilisation of irrigation potential and has made certain suggestions to effect an improvement.

With a view to maximising use of canal water, to reduce complaints about irrigation management, to decentralise power, and to train the irrigators in co-operative living, the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission has recommended that the work of distribution of canal water for irrigation should be entrusted to the Co-operative Societies of irrigators.

The Government has accepted the recommendation in principle. Initially, however, Government proposes to hand over the work of distribution of water to the Co-operative Sugar Factories, in such cases where 75 per cent. of the irrigators agree to entrust the responsibility to the co-operative sugar factories. Government is pursuing this matter further.

To summarise, the recommendations of the State Irrigation Commission have, by and large, been accepted in principle and detailed instructions for their implementation are expected to be issued in 1964-65.

Statement showing the provisions made in the Budget-Estimate for 1964-65 and proposed to be made by way of Section-I New Items and for continuing schemes in the ensuing Session.

Serial No.	Head of Account.	Budget provision for (Continuing Schemes.	Provision proposed for Section-I New Items.	Total of columns 3 and 4
1	2	3	4	5
1	19-General Administration ..	9,94,000	18,100	10,12,100
2	27-Scientific Department ..	23,74,200	....	23,74,200
3	30-Public Health ..	49,77,800	....	49,77,800
4	43-Irrigation etc. ..	1,10,07,500	....	1,10,07,500
5	44-Irrigation etc. ..	79,69,700	65,700	80,35,400
6	45-Electricity Schemes ..	1,40,300	....	1,40,300
7	50-Public Works ..	1,76,43,770	....	1,76,43,770
8	71-G-Miscellaneous ..	....	....	....
9	99-Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	23,98,05,100	2,75,400	24,00,80,500
10	100-Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	1,35,55,500	....	1,35,55,500
11	101-Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	7,85,88,000	....	7,85,88,000
12	109-Capital Outlay on Other Works.	12,64,000	....	12,64,000