



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**OUTLINE
OF
ACTIVITIES
1964-65 AND 1965-66**



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1965

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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 ; Publicity and Tourism.

(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 subject "Relief and Rehabilitation of the Migrants from East Pakistan" has since been transferred from Revenue and Forests Department to this Department.

(v) 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. 9.72 crores and 2.35 lakh grammes of gold have been collected for the National Defence Fund up to the 25th December, 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 morale during the present emergency.

The Defence projects.—The Government of India have entrusted to the Government of Maharashtra, the execution of Civil Engineering and ancillary works required in connection with certain Defence Projects located at Nasik, Bhusawal, Chanda and Nagpur. As per arrangements settled with the Government of India, expenditure incurred on these works, including that incurred on purchase of the requisite materials and stores, would be met by the State Government by direct debits to the Defence Fund. Expenditure incurred on Establishment, contingencies, Tools and Plant, required for these works would, 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 usual "Centage Charges" recoverable by the State Government for work done on behalf of others.

According to the Accounting Procedure prescribed for works expenditure, the monthly accounts received from the Executive Engineers of Defence Projects Divisions are required to be consolidated and sent to the Resident Audit Officer, Defence Projects. Mainly for the purpose of consolidation of these accounts, the Accounts Branch was formed. In addition to the consolidation of accounts, this Branch is entrusted with the preparation of Budget Estimates in respect of State Expenditure for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

The work on the Defence projects is already in progress. For the financial year 1965-66 funds to the extent of Rs. 122 lakhs have been proposed under "19-General Administration—K2(k) etc." in respect of Establishment, Contingencies and Tools and Plant. As against this expenditure which the State Government has to spend from its own resources, the reimbursement in the shape of centage charges on works executed would be to the tune of Rs. 87.80 lakhs.

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. 4,09,078 to 1,095 (up to January 1965) persons during 1964-65 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.

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, at

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

During 1964-65 (up to January 1965) financial relief amounting to Rs. 3,500 has been sanctioned in 12 cases of Armed Forces personnel.

These schemes will continue during 1965-66. A provision of Rs. 3,25,000 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 1965-66.

Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board.—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 District Gazetteer for every district of the State, each volume covering about 800 to 1,000 pages and containing 19 chapters, along with a directory of villages and towns. The Board has also planned 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.

In order to accelerate the work, additional staff and funds were necessary. A scheme was, therefore, included in the Second Five-Year Plan of the former Bombay State at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,16,300. The work has now been included under the Third Five-Year Plan as an adjusted scheme from 1962-63.

Of the State volumes, Botany Parts I, II and III have been published and the work of Part IV has been taken in hand. Considerable work has been done on the volumes on History and Literature. Part I of the History Volumes dealing with the ancient period and Part III dealing with the Maratha period are under print.

Of the District Gazetteers, Poona, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara and Kolhapur volumes have already been published. The Gazetteer of Nagpur District is under print and draft chapters of Parbhani District will be sent to the Government of India for approval shortly.

In 1965-66, it is planned to bring out Nagpur and Parbhani District Gazetteers and the History Volume, Part III on the Maratha period. Compilation of the Sangli and Nanded volumes will also be completed. Osmanabad and Dhulia District Gazetteers will be taken up for active compilation. Nasik and Chanda Districts will also be taken up for preliminary work. It is also planned to bring out the Language and Literature Volume in 1965-66.

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 work of collection and publication of source material for a compilation of "A History of the Freedom Movement" in respect of this State and also with the collection of material for the computation 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 1920. The third volume, which mainly deals with the life of Manatma Gandni from 1915 to 1947, has been sent to the Press and will be published in three parts shortly. After the publication of this volume, the work of publication of a volume, covering the period from 1919 to 1947 in respect of Civil Disobedience Movement will be taken up. The work on collection of material 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 about 12,000 people has been collected and it is being arranged alphabetically. It is also intended to bring out material on Socialist Party, Bolshevik Party, Hindu Muslim Question, Resistance of States' Peoples' Congress and growth of political thoughts through old newspapers, periodicals, etc. in regard to this State.

Aviation Department.—The construction and improvement of landing grounds in the State form an important activity 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 soon. The construction of a landing ground at Chanda which is administratively approved, will be taken up soon and completed as early as possible. The proposal for the construction of a landing ground at Jalgaon is still under consideration.

Directorate of Publicity.—The Directorate of Publicity will continue to discharge its two-way function of keeping the people informed of the work of their Government in various spheres of amelioration and administration and of keeping the Government informed of the public opinion and needs and grievances of the people. While newspapers form the main source for acquainting the Government with the trend of public opinion for keeping the people informed of the various welfare schemes of Government in different spheres of administration by all important media of publicity such as printing and pictorial publicity, feature publicity, Information Centres, exhibitions, tours of journalists, films, mobile publicity van, News Service, tourism, radio rural forum, Information Centre at New Delhi and Rural Broadcasting.

Set out below are the activities of the Directorate of Publicity included in the budget for the year 1965-66 :—

Printing and Pictorial Publicity.—This Directorate will continue to publish its regular publication, viz. People's Raj and Gram-Vikas in the year 1965-66, as in the past. The monthly "Small Saver" devoted to the Small Savings movements will continue every month in English and Marathi. Similarly, the six-monthly "Maharashtra Police Journal" intended to keep the State constabulary well informed with the latest methods of crime detection and enforcement of law will be published in English and Marathi as in the past. Efforts are being made and to organise the sale of the regular and casual publications through book depots, agents, etc., as well as to increase the number of subscribers to the periodicals. Besides the above mentioned regular publications, the Directorate will produce publicity material on a large variety of subjects. The publicity material will be prepared in different forms such as posters, booklets, folders, leaflets, banners, hoardings, cinema slides, etc., and will be distributed throughout the State for wide publicity.

Feature Publicity.—Feature articles and other material on various activities, schemes and projects of the Government for the welfare of the people will be issued for publication in the weekly editions or in the special numbers and supplements issued by the press. Such feature articles will be issued also on important occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day, Maharashtra State Anniversary Day, etc.

Information Centres.—For better understanding and appreciation of the Five-Year Plans, their objectives and achievement, Information Centres have been established at district head-quarters. Twenty-four District Information Centres, have so far been established. In addition to the District Centres, there are two major Information Centres — one in Bombay and the other at Nagpur. Government has accorded sanction for Sub-Information Centre at Dadar. These Centres will continue to function during the year 1965-66.

Exhibition.—The scheme contemplates acquisition and display of models, pictorial and other charts and similar material pertaining to various development schemes and projects for the welfare of the people. The Directorate on behalf of the State Government will participate in major exhibitions or organise exhibitions on its own during the year 1965-66.

Tours of Journalists.—In order to enable the journalist to have an independent evaluation of development and other activities undertaken by Government for the welfare of the people, visits of Journalists and authors are organised to places and areas where irrigation, power and other development projects will be arranged. The scheme has received good response in the past and has helped in securing spontaneous publicity to the various activities undertaken by the Government for the welfare of the people. The scheme will be continued in the year 1965-66.

Film Publicity.—The scheme envisages production of documentaries, topical, feature films, news rolls, etc. Films are produced on various schemes undertaken by the Government for the welfare of the people. The films are shown on the mobile publicity vans of Zilla Parishads touring in the districts. Some of the films which are approved by the Film Advisory Board of the Government of India are also released through Government of India Film Circuit for exhibiting in commercial cinema theatres. The Directorate will continue to produce films.

Recreational Publicity (Song and Drama).—The scheme for publicity through recreational activities has the objectives of spreading the message of the Plan and other activities of the Government through entertainment by utilising the medium of songs, drama and other allied forms of entertainment. Services of creative writers and artistes are utilised for production and performance of dramas, composition, recitation of ballad and other songs. Considerable publicity is done through this medium to enthuse people to play their role in fulfilling the objectives of the Plan and other schemes of the Government. The scheme will be continued.

Mobile Publicity Vans.—For direct contact with rural population the Directorate had under it, 28 Mobile Publicity Vans. Each van is equipped with a sound film projector and gramophone. Printed and pictorial publicity literature on various activities of Government including Plan activities is kept with the vehicles for free distribution or sale at nominal price to the people. The vans visit about 20 to 25 villages every month. Of these, 25 vans which were in district have been transferred to Zilla Parishads. Three M. P. Vans have been kept in Bombay city for arranging film shows. The vans will continue to show films in districts and Bombay City.

Workshop for Repairs to Van Equipment.—A Workshop has been established at Bombay to facilitate timely repairs and servicing of projectors, generators, etc. of M. P. Vans. In addition to this, the workshop undertakes repair work of any Government Departments or semi-Government Departments. The workshop will continue to undertake repairs work.

Sachivalaya Central Library.—With a committee of management to guide its policy and administration, the Sachivalaya Central Library caters to the needs of the Sachivalaya Departments and officers under them both for the purpose of reference and to loan publications. The Library serves as a reference library to members of the Legislature and the public especially for matters pertaining to administration and Government activities. The library is under the executive management of the Directorate of Publicity.

News Service.—Press notes and news items will be issued as in the past. On Republic Day, Maharashtra Day and Independence Day, a number of feature articles will be issued for publication in newspaper supplements. Press releases of the Directorate are distributed to various newspaper offices three times a day through special messengers. Further, additional deliveries are made to All India Radio for its regional bulletin and to the Press Trust of India for onward transmission to various mofussil centres under teleprinter service scheme. This ensures simultaneous publicity to press releases in newspapers of Bombay as well as at mofussil centres like Nagpur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Sholapur, etc. Press releases in regional languages are sent by parcels by the first and speediest train available from Bombay (and also by air to Nagpur) instead of by post and distributed by the Regional Publicity Officers to local newspapers. Teleprinter services between Bombay and Poona and Bombay and Nagpur have been started in order to facilitate transmission of news materials between the headquarters and the two important regional centres of the Directorate in the quickest possible time. The messages are given and received in Marathi.

Publicity to Government activities is also arranged through press conference and journalists' tours.

Scrutiny of Newspapers.—One of the important functions of the Directorate is to scrutinise the newspapers and when necessary, get remarks of departments and officers concerned with the reports published. The remarks after examination are used for sending clarifications and contradictions to the newspapers publishing inaccurate or misleading reports. Contradictions and clarifications are also issued at the instance of the departments or offices concerned. In some cases personal communications are addressed to the editors or individual newspaper man.

Publicity through Radio.—The Directorate helps All India Radio to fix talks on various subjects to administrative activities and achievements. It finds out subjects to assure publicity for Government activities through the medium of radio.

The Rural and industrial programmes are taken to the people through a network of Community Listening Scheme and all assistance is given to All India Radio making these programme useful to the people.

Radio coverage is arranged by All India Radio for which Co-operation is given to them by the Directorate.

Information.—The Directorate, being considered by the public as the central enquiry office of the Government, a regular stream of correspondence pours into the Directorate from people in the State and elsewhere.

Hundreds of queries, oral and written, are handled every day. In case where it is not possible to answer the inquiries they are forwarded to the departments concerned for disposal.

Liaison Office.—The average number of visitors to the Liaison Office, which is also the Enquiry Office of the Sachivalaya is about 200 per day. An equal number of telephone calls are received daily. The visitors include persons from all walks of life. Work relating to selection of folk-dance parties and preparation of floats for the Republic Day celebrations at Delhi and at Bombay is also entrusted to this branch. This office also looks after the celebrations of U. N. Day on October 24 in Greater Bombay. The Directorate is also required to look after foreign delegations and other visitors and to arrange cultural and entertainment programmes for them.

Regional Publicity.—With a view to help the Directorate for fostering closer contacts with the mofussil Press from publicity point of view there is a regional publicity officer in each division of the State. The main functions of the Regional Publicity Officers are to supply to the press in their region factual information about the Government, to be in touch with the local press and counteract promptly any misrepresentation about the Government appearing in the press; keep in touch with local Government officials and arrange publicity required for their departments.

The regional publicity officers and the district publicity officers working under them serve the head office at Bombay as its reporters of local and regional news of Government activities, ministerial tours, press conferences, etc., and keep the head office informed about the trend of work and events in the mofussil.

Radio Rural Forum.—Radio Rural Forums are functioning in Maharashtra State. Three Regional Organisers together with staff have been appointed in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. Under the scheme, listeners' clubs in rural areas are organised for which honorary secretaries are appointed. They are expected to follow the rural broadcasts which are specially organised by the All India Radio. After listening to broadcast they discuss the various points and write to All India Radio for classification and expert advice on their problems. The scheme will continue.

Information Centre in New Delhi.—The Maharashtra Information Centre has a two-fold function, namely, to make Maharashtra known to the cross section of India that lives in and passes through the capital, and similarly to make other parts of India known to Maharashtra. For this purpose the Centre disseminates to all those interested, information pertaining to Maharashtra State on one hand and, on the other, collects information pertaining to the other parts of India which would be of interest to Maharashtra.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN SCHEMES

In the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to continue the schemes viz. (1) Publicity and Propaganda, (2) Mobile Publicity Vans, (3) Research and Reference Bureau, (4) Information Centre at Aurangabad and (5) Tourism.

Publicity and Propaganda.—It is proposed to prepare and purchase models, pictorial and other charts, display material and working models of projects for display in exhibitions in which the Directorate will participate. It is also proposed to utilise song and drama and other allied forms of entertainment for propagating activities of Government. Some amount will be utilised for feature publicity. Feature articles and other material bearing on the plan will be issued to the press for publications.

Mobile Publicity Vans.—Some of the Mobile Publicity Vans are old. They require to be replaced by new ones. Provision for purchase of new vans has been made in the budget for the year 1965-66.

Research and Reference Bureau.—A Research and Reference Bureau has been established with a view to procuring and maintaining literature printed and pictorial bearing on development activities in India. The Bureau will collect and compile statistics, maintain press clippings, etc., and make them available to personnel engaged in preparation and production of publicity and informative literature. The Bureau will continued to function in the year 1965-66.

Information Centre at Aurangabad.—There are two major Information Centres — one at Bombay and the other at Nagpur. It is proposed to have a major Information Centre at Aurangabad. Due to certain technical difficulties, the Centre could not be opened at Aurangabad in the Year 1964-65. It is proposed to open the Centre in the year 1965-66. The Centre will be equipped with newspapers, periodicals and other reading material bearing on Plan and national reconstruction. Also photographs, charts, films, radio and other audio-visual equipment will be provided for this Centre just on the lines of the other two centres at Bombay and Nagpur.

Tourism.—There are several places of historical and archæological interest and natural beauty spots in Maharashtra State which attract tourists both from abroad and from within the country. To encourage tourism in the State, Government has sanctioned the establishment of Directorate of Tourism with a Tourist Advisory Board. Publicity to the scheme is given by production distribution and display of publicity literature, guide, books, films and other visual aids. There is considerable reponse to the scheme.

During next year it is proposed to take up the following works :—

- (1) Construction of Tourist cottages at Juhu.
- (2) Construction of week-end cottages at National Park, Borivali.
- (3) Construction of a Rest House at Wardha.
- (4) Construction of Additional Holiday Camp at Karla.

RURAL BROADCASTING SCHEME

The Radio receiver, being the quickest and the most efficient instrument for reaching the public, wherever they may be, a very high priority has been given to the expansion of the Rural Broadcasting Scheme under the Five-Year Plan. Under this Scheme, Community radio sets are installed (and subsequently maintained) by the Rural Broadcasting Organisation, in the villages throughout the State. The radios are procured on the basis of the Government of India's 50 per cent. subsidy Scheme. The maintenance of the radio sets installed in the villages is undertaken on a Contributory basis, whereby a part of the cost is recovered from the participating villages, the rest being borne by the State Government by way of subsidy. The response from the villages to the Scheme, has been extremely good and an increasingly large number of sets is being installed from year to year.

At the beginning of the current financial year, i.e. 1964-65, 6,988 radio sets were installed throughout the State. The number of installations at the end of the current year is expected to increase to about 8,000. This number would have further increased, considerably but for the unforeseen delay in the receipt of the radio sets from the Government of India, due mainly to the foreign exchange difficulties. The State Government has made a provision for the procurement of an additional 6,500 radio sets during the current year and the necessary indent for the supply of these sets have been submitted to the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) long back. The allotment of these 6,500 sets has also since been accepted by the Government of India. However due to the unforeseen delay, the actual supply of these sets is expected to commence from the beginning of the next financial year.

Programme for the year 1965-66.—During the next year (1965-66) it is proposed to procure a further additional 3,000 sets, for which necessary budget provision has been made in the Plan Budget.

A proposal to start manufacture of Community radio receivers, departmentally at the Rural Broadcasting Workshop at the rate of about 1,000-1,200 sets is also under the consideration of Government.

With the availability of the above sets, it is hoped to achieve the Plan target of 17,500 installations by the end of (1965-66) the Plan period.

State Board for Literature and Culture.—The State Board for Literature and Culture was constituted by Government on 19th November 1960 to encourage research in Marathi and other 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.

In accordance with its above policy, the Board has already chalked out the following Schemes as part of its general literary programme :—

(1) Compilation of an Encyclopædia, in Marathi (i.e. the Vishwakosha) in *nineteen* vols. of one thousand pages each.

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

(3) Taking scientific surveys of the dialects of Marathi.

(4) Bringing out bilingual dictionaries, "Teachers", and "Readers" to facilitate the study of other Indian and some 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 in Marathi.

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

Action with regard to *all* the above schemes has already been started, with effect from the financial year 1961-62 and the schemes are being further pursued during the current financial year. Results achieved, so far and action to be taken under each of the above schemes during 1965-66 may be roughly summarized as follows :—

(i) *Encyclopædia in Marathi*.—After preparing the subject wise schemata and the detailed entry-lists for the various subject Heads to be covered in the Vishwakosha, the Vishwakosha Unit has started with the work of giving the break-down of each entry and classification or grouping of allied entries with a view to their assignment to outside scholar-contributors for purposes of writing articles, notes thereon. So far, work amounting to over 3,000 pages of the Vishwakosha has been assigned to outside scholars and assignments for 6,000 pages will be completed by the year end. More writing assignments will be given during 1965-66 and the material that will be ready, in the final form, during that year will be of the order of 6,000 pages. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 3,75,000 has been proposed for payment of remuneration to outside scholars, Rs. 75,000 for the Vishwakosha Library and Rs. 1,79,852 on account of the Vishwakosha Unit staff and contingencies in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66.

(ii) *History of Maharashtra*.—The proposed History will be published in five volumes, each of which will be edited by the scholar mentioned against it :—

Serial No.	Name and particulars of the period.	Name of Scholar
(a)	Ancient Period (from pre-Historic times to 1318 A. D.)	Dr. M. G. Dixit, Prof. of Ancient History, Nagpur University.
(b)	Mediæval Period (1318 A. D. to 1627 A. D.)	Dr. P. M. Joshi, D. of A. & H Ms., Bombay.
(c)	Maratha Period, Vol. I, (1627 A. D. to 1760 A. D.)	Prof. N. R. Phatak, Executive Editor, Freedom History Division, Bombay.
(d)	Maratha Period Vol. II, (1760 A. D. to 1818 A. D.)	Shri V. G. Khobrekar, Assist Director of Archives Bombay.
(e)	Modern Period (1818 A. D. to 1947 A. D.)	Prof. N. R. Phatak.

The compilation work is already progressing and the press-copies of the volumes at S. Nos. (i) and (iii) are expected to be received before the year-end. A provision of Rs. 21,500 has been proposed in the Budget of 1965-66 on account of the remaining three volumes.

(iii) *Survey of Marathi dialects*.—So far, the survey of the "Konkani" dialect of South Kanara has been published and the Survey of "Kudali" dialect of Kudal in Ratnagiri District is under print. It will be published before the year-end. Dialectal data collected in respect of "Kunbi" dialect of Ratnagiri District has been analysed and its text will be received for printing by the year-end. Further, dialectal data in respect of "Goanese Christian Konkani" dialect already collected, is being analysed at present. In the light of the past experience, a provision of Rs. 10,000 has been included in the next year's Budget Estimates for payment of grant-in-aid to the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, for the Survey work.

(iv) *Antarbharati-Vishwabharati*.—The work of printing the Urdu-Marathi dictionary is nearing completion. The presscopies of the Kannada-Marathi and Gujarati-Marathi dictionaries are also in the press. The work of processing the Tamil-Marathi, Kannada-Marathi and Bengali-Marathi "teachers" is nearing completion and these will be sent to the Press before the year-end. Further assignments have been given for compiling Marathi-Gujarati, Marathi-Kannada and Bengali-Marathi dictionaries as also for Urdu-Marathi "teacher" and Kannada-Marathi "Modi".

A provision of Rs. 60,000 has been proposed in the next year's Budget for payment of remuneration to the concerned scholars.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) मानवी आनुवंशिकता
by Prof. R. V. Sovani. | (iii) देशनांक व निर्देशांक
by Shri C. N. Dafal. |
| (ii) आरोग्य आणि आहारशास्त्र
by Prof. S. Kelkar | (iv) होमिओपाथीचा निघण्टू
by Dr. S. R. Phatak. |

The following books will be published before the year end :—

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|---|---|
| (1) प्राणि सृष्टि Parts 1 and 2
by Dr. M. V. Apte. | (5) माणसाचा मेंदू आणि त्याचे कार्य
by Dr. M. G. Gogte. |
| (2) होमिओपाथिक लक्षणांचा कोश
by Dr. S. R. Phatak. | (6) मधुमेह
by Dr. M. G. Gogte. |
| (3) संक्षिप्त संख्यानक
by Shri C. N. Dafal. | (7) अणुबाँबची कथा
by Shri S. M. Karmarkar. |
| (4) ग्रहगति. सिद्धांत
by late S. G. Pawar. | (8) रेडिओ दुरुस्ती
by Shri S. V. Sohoni. |

and

- (9) स्थापत्य शिल्प विज्ञान कोश
by Shri R. V. Marathe.

Other books on Ayurveda, Botany, Human Anatomy, Astronomy, Medicine, Statistics, Gynæcology etc. are under preparation. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000, has been proposed in the next year's Budget on account of these books.

(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 has been published. The printing of the translation of the Adi and Sabha parvas of the Mahabharat is nearing completion. Similarly, the translation of the first 5,000 Richas of the Rigveda has been taken up for printing. The epitometranslation of the first 3 volumes of the "History of Dharmashastra by Bharat-Ratna Kane is shortly being sent to the press.

The translations of "A Course in Modern Linguistics" by Hockett and "La Phonetique" are progressing. New assignments for translation of other classics including the important dramas of Shakespeare have been and will be given during 1965-66. A provision of Rs. 75,000 has been included in the next year's Budget on account of this Scheme.

(vii) *Grants-in-aid for publication of books.*—With the publication aid from the State Board, individual Scholars and research institutions have so far published over 125 books on various subjects. During the current year, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 79,395 have been distributed, so far, among individuals and institutions. A provision of Rs. 1,20,000 has been proposed for the next year's Budget on this account.

Thus the total provisions proposed in the next year's Budget, both Plan & non-Plan, on account of the literary activities of the State Board and its Administrative Office are shown below :—

“19-General Administration-C-Sect—and Attached offices-K—Civil Sectt.”

Serial No.	Primary Unit	“K-2(e)-State Board for Literature and Culture.”		“K-18-Schemes in the T. P. Y. Plan-(i) State Board for Literature and Cluture.”	
		Rs.		Rs.	
1.	Pay of officers	...	.....	4,920	
2.	Pay of Establishment	...	.....	1,22,500	
3.	Allowances, Honoraria etc.	30,000		58,100	
4.	Contingencies	...	.....	7,46,500	
5.	Grants-in-aid	...	30,000	1,20,000	
Total		...	60,000	10,52,000	

ORGANISATION AND METHODS.

Various measures were taken for improving efficiency in administration. Some of the important items in this regard are indicated below :—

Inspection of offices.—On the recommendation of the Administrative Re-Organisation Committee, the question of devising a thorough system of inspections was considered and instructions were issued to the Secretariat Departments to tighten up the inspection work and consider how best this can be done in respect of the offices under their control. Those Secretariat Departments which have more than three field officers would have a small inspection unit to help the Secretaries in inspecting the field offices.

Review of Committees functioning under Government at the State level.—A review was taken of the various Committees functioning under Government at the State level with a view to examine whether the terms of reference were clearly defined and were distinct from those of other Committees so that the existence of a separate Committee is justified and also whether the membership was confined only to those whose advice was specifically required throughout the deliberations of the Committee.

The Secretariat Departments accordingly reviewed the position in respect of the Committees with which they were concerned and sent the relevant data to the O. & M Section. The material was scrutinised in the O & M Section and where necessary, the Department were asked to examine certain aspects further.

Delegation of powers.—The Secretariat Departments have been asked to ensure speedy compilation of compendia of delegated powers, both subject-wise and power-wise; to devise suitable standard for checking whether delegated powers are being exercised properly; to undertake a review of delegated powers once in two years on the basis of a detailed work study, followed by discussion and to make suitable proposals for increasing or reducing the scope of delegated powers in the light of experience. The delegation of powers by Heads of Departments to their subordinate officers are also required to be similarly enforced and reviewed.

Committees, Groups, Conferences, etc.—It has been decided that resort to Committees, Groups, Conferences, etc., should be reduced drastically and that full responsibility should be given to agencies and individuals and with it, the necessary measure of support and trust. To give effect to this decision, general directives have been issued as regards the functions, method of working etc., of the Committees.

Awards for outstanding work in Government Departments.—It is proposed to introduce a system of awards for outstanding work in Government Departments for staff at lower levels. The awards will be for different categories of Government servants in a district, division or the whole State according to the nature of the service. The object is to confer a distinction accompanied by a moderate monetary award for outstanding work in a particular year. A concrete scheme in this regard is being worked out in consultation with the Departments.

Manuals.—Though the O & M activities are making steady progress they are not widely known. The officers of the O & M organisation have, therefore, prepared an O & M Hand-book with the object of acquainting all levels of supervisory personnel from the Aval Karkun to the head of a department with the principles, practices and techniques of O & M.

The O & M publication 'Compendium of O & M orders for Secretariat Departments issued up to 20th July 1962' was revised incorporating therein orders issued up to 1st December 1964. The opportunity was availed of to introduce certain improvements with a view to increasing its utility.

Training.—Training courses were conducted for Assistants preparing for the Superintendents' examination, for directly recruited as well as promoted Assistants and for clerks.

Work Study.—Work Studies of the following offices were completed :

- (i) Director of Agriculture.
- (ii) Poona District Treasury and one Sub-Treasury under the Poona District Treasury.

Work study of the offices of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Poona, Director of Education, Poona and Deputy Sales Tax Commissioner, Nagpur and District Sales Tax Office, Khamgaon, is in progress.

Administrative Reorganisation Committee.—After the formation of Maharashtra State, Government felt the need for a comprehensive review of the administrative machinery of the State with special reference to its capacity to undertake adequate development programmes. An Administrative Reorganisation Committee was accordingly appointed by Government in September, 1962 to carry out such a review under the Chairmanship of Shri S. G. Barve, the then Minister for Finance and present Minister for Industries and Electricity.

The Committee is making a close study of the entire administrative system at different levels through Panels on which, besides some members of the Committee senior officers of the Department concerned and certain non-officials having special knowledge or experience of the subject have been associated. The Committee has not yet concluded its deliberations. Its tenure has been extended up to September 1965.

Administrative Staff College.—The main objectives of the College are —

- (i) To provide institutional training facilities to direct recruits and officers promoted to higher posts except those whose duties do not involve administrative work e.g. teaching and research ;
- (ii) To organize and conduct orientation and refresher courses and to provide opportunities for a better understanding of problems of administrative importance ;
- (iii) To prepare, compile and publish reading material for the study of problems of Public Administration.

The College is at present organising training programmes described at (ii) above. The College is concerned with the work of training of Government officers in administrative problems of a general nature. The College prepares courses of studies in public administration appropriate to the officers of various levels and various administrative experiences. These courses include the following subjects which are of a basic nature :—

- (a) Delegation and Control.
- (b) System of Inspections.
- (c) Public Relations and Public Co-operation.

- (d) Financial Sanctions and Control.
- (e) General Administrative Structures.
- (f) Securing Changes in attitudes to work.
- (g) Integrity in Administration.

In addition to the basic subjects some current topics are also selected for discussion which have a direct bearing on the day-to day work of the officers. These courses of studies are under a constant process of review and revision mainly with a view to making the training programme realistic, articulate and purposeful. Generally the period of training is of five weeks' duration, except in cases where the scope of specific programme is restricted. Since the training facilities in administrative problems are of a general nature, officers from all departments of State Government are invited and attempts are also made to select a few officers working in public corporations e.g. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. The courses conducted are, as a rule, residential in character.

The College provides adequate opportunities to the officers to reflect upon the nature of their jobs and discuss problems and exchange their information and experiences. Their attention is directed to the following :—

- (i) Evaluation of Job Responsibilities.
- (ii) Examination of existing administrative procedures and practices.
- (iii) Acquaintance with modern concepts and techniques in public administration.

During the year ending 31st October, 1964, the College Organised 7 programme for 179 officers.

The existing number of Class I and Class II Officers is very large. It is, therefore, considered necessary to organise training programmes for the new entrants and to simultaneously arrange in-service programmes for as many of the existing officers as possible. Such an enlargement of the scope would involve substantial addition to the teaching, directing and administrative staff of the College and provision of a campus where the residential needs of the College can be adequately met. These issues are under the active consideration of Government. However, no budget provision has been made during the year 1965-66 as the proposed scheme for both foundational and in-service training with a campus for residential needs of the College is in the initial stage.

State Vigilance Commission.—Government has set up a Vigilance Commission in the State of Maharashtra on the lines of the Central Vigilance Commission set up by the Government of India. The scheme of Vigilance Commission is sanctioned in Government Resolution General Administration Department, No. VGC 1064-D, dated the 12th August 1964. The

Commission started functioning from the 18th August, 1964. The object of setting up the Commission is to root out corruption from Government Administration.

The Vigilance Commission will have jurisdiction and powers in respect of matters to which the executive power of the State extends. However, the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, of the Legislative Assembly, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, and other Judges belonging to the State Judicial service, class III and Class IV members of the Judicial Department, elected officials of the Zilla Parishads and employees of Zilla Parishads under the disciplinary control of the Zilla Parishads are not within the scope of the Commission's enquiry or investigation.

Anticipated expenditure of the Commission for the current year is Rs. 72,000 and the funds are provided by obtaining supplementary demand during the last session of the Legislature at Nagpur. A provision of Rs. 1,41,100 has been proposed for the next financial year 1965-66.

ELECTIONS

6 Members of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and 25 members of the Maharashtra Legislative Council retired in April 1964 in rotation and biennial elections were held to fill these seats. A bye-election was held in December 1964 to fill the vacancy in Chanda Parliamentary Constituency caused due to the resignation of sitting member, Shri Lal Sham Shah Lal Bnagwan Shah. Three vacancies in the State Legislature have taken place and it is expected that the bye-elections to fill the vacancy will be completed by the end of the current financial year.

The Delimitation Commission, India, held two sittings in Bombay with its Associate members to discuss its proposals regarding formation of the new Constituencies in this State. It is expected that the Commission will publish them by end of February 1965 for inviting suggestions and objections from the public. The Commission will hold, therefore, public sittings at important places in the State and will hear anyone who desires to place before it any suggestion in the matter.

The Electoral rolls of all the Constituencies are being revised summarily every year so far, since 1961. Their intensive revision has not been done since new Constituencies would be formed by the Delimitation Commission by September/October 1965. Rolls for the new Constituencies, which would be 270 in all, would be prepared after a house-to-house enquiry is made. The programme of intensive revision is expected to start early in 1966 and is expected to be completed by October 1966, when the rolls will be finally published. The next General Elections will be held early in 1967.

Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Pakistan.—The Government of Maharashtra has agreed to resettle about 10,000 families of new migrants from East Pakistan, 8,000 families on agricultural lands to be reclaimed from forest lands in Chanda District and the rest in non-agricultural pursuits. As the question of providing shelter and relief to migrants from East Pakistan is of immediate nature and as the permanent resettlement and rehabilitation of migrants will take some time, Government has so far opened four relief camps i.e. one at Birsi in Bhandara District and 4 in Chanda District, one each at Chanda, Bhadrawati and Laggam, providing all essential facilities as indicated as below. Uptill now 4072 families consisting of 16,564 migrants from East Pakistan who have come from the transit camps at Mane near Raipur (M. P.) have been accommodated in the above relief camps. Old Ministry barracks were renovated and repaired for setting up the camp at Birsi in Bhandara District and new hutments are constructed at Chanda, Bhadrawati and Laggam in Chanda District for the relief camps. Essential facilities like water supply, sanitary blocks, fair price shop, primary schools, medical aid, police bandobast, etc., have been provided in all the camps, steps are being taken to set up new camp at Babupeth in Chanda District for 1,000 families

Food, clothing and Miscellaneous supplies.—Fair Price shops have been opened in camps and are run by Co-operative Societies. Rice, Sugar and other essential commodities are supplied to the migrants through these shops. In addition to the normal district quotas, special quotas of rice and magor are released by the Government of India for the Migrants in camps.

Articles of clothing, utensils and miscellaneous items are being supplied to the camp inmates strictly according to the scales prescribed by the Government of India.

Medicines, vaccines and sera are purchased and stocked in the camp dispensaries or in the nearby Civil Hospitals. Donations of clothing, milk powder and valuable medicines were received by Government from Charitable Institutions, like CARE, Catholic Charities India, West German Consulate etc., and have been distributed to the Relief Camps for issue to the migrants;

Provision of work for migrants.—With a view to making the migrants self-supporting, pending their permanent settlement, efforts are being made to provide employment to enable male adult members from the migrant families. Before the monsoons about 550 persons were provided employment in various works like road works, tank works, construction works in camps, carpentry, etc. Some of these persons have started shop-keeping in Kirana, Vegetables. Tea stall, etc. in the camp premises. During the monsoons they could not be provided with work and hence had to be given

full cash doles for subsistence. It is expeted that employment will be provided to substantial number of migrants in Ballarsha Paper Mills, Defence works at Bhadrawati, road construction works of the B. & C. D. etc. during the current fair season. Those who have not been offered work or employment are however, continued on doles.

Rehabilitation Scheme.—The following are the schemes drawn for the eventual resettlement of migrants :—

(1) Reclamation Scheme for rehabilitation of about 5,500 families on lands in Chanda District.

(2) Urban Loans Scheme for helping the migrants to settle in business line, under this scheme each grantee of loan will receive Loan and or Loan-cum-subsidy ranging for Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000 depending on the individual needs and the nature of avocation.

(3) Agriculturists Loans Scheme for helping the agriculturist migrants to procure agricultural equipments and stock eligible families will be given Loans to the extent of Rs. 850 under this Scheme.

(4) Fisheries Scheme for helping the migrant fishermen to settle down in fishing industry.

(5) House Building Loans Scheme for assisting migrants to construct their own houses.

(6) Scheme for grant of Loans to migrant for poultry-Keeping. The first mentioned scheme, the total estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,41,00,000 has already been taken in hand, while the rest are awaiting final approval of the Government of India :

Technical Training.—16 migrant trainees desirous of undergoing I.T.I. training and possessing requisite qualifications have been admitted in various courses in the I.T.I. at Gondia. A proposal to transfer existing three Craft Courses run by the Department of Technical Education at Nagpur, to Chanda for the benefit of migrants is under the consideration of this Government. Similarly, the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation has proposed to admit migrant trainees with suitable qualifications in the long and short term courses in the New I.T.I. proposed to be opened at Mana and in the existing I.T.Is. at other select places. This Government has accordingly furnished to the Government of India the necessary information as the number of students seeking admission. The Government of India's reply is awaited. Side by side the possibilities of admitting more students in the industrial training courses in the existing I.T.Is. in this State and also starting additional shifts in these institutes are being explored.

Financial Aspects.—On the basis of eight-monthly, revised estimates, 1964-65 on amount of Rs. 1,12,00,000 is expected, to be spent on these works during 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 2,27,93,100 has been proposed for 1965-66 on different items of expenditure as detailed in Appendix "A". The entire expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation schemes including the staff under the schemes will be borne by the Government of India. As regards the expenditure on rehabilitation establishment the same will be shared equally between the State and Central Governments.

APPENDIX A.

Item of Expenditure	Provision proposed for 1965-66.
(i) Accommodation (in relief camp) ...	70,10,000
(ii) Cash doles ...	18,10,000
(iii) Food and clothing ...	6,80,000
(iv) Medical Establishment ...	3,00,000
(v) Relief and Rehabilitation Establishment.	23,77,800
(vi) Education ...	2,56,000
(vii) Transport ...	35,000
(viii) Miscellaneous ...	11,82,000
(ix) Fisheries Scheme ...	93,900
(x) Agriculture and Urban Loan Schemes	21,20,000
(xi) House building loan scheme ...	32,00,000
(xii) Expenditure on conservancy and work of D. F. O.	16,28,400
(xiii) Cost of reclamation ...	21,00,000
Total ...	2,27,93,100

Directorate of Training.—The Directorate of Training was set up in General Administration Department in February 1964 with a view to reviewing the existing training arrangements for all important categories of officers of the State Government and putting them on a more systematic basis. The Administrative Staff College which was established by Government in November 1963, provides for training of officers of the various state services in subjects which are of general administrative nature. Training in departmental subjects and field training for gazetted officers and training for non-gazetted Government servants is to be arranged by the departments concerned. The Directorate of Training in General Administration Department will advise the departments from time to time on problems relating to the organisation of such training.

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, and dissemination of information relating to crime and criminals, political, communal, industrial and similar other developments and the F. P. B., 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 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 inter-communication. 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 Police Stations in the North Bombay, creation of Special Units in the State C. I. D. and of Mobile Squads, Police Wireless Police Housing, etc.

I. MAHARASHTRA STATE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Maharashtra State Police Commission appointed by Government to investigate into and report on the several aspects of the Police Administration in this State submitted its report to Government at the end of May 1964. The Commission's Report is not unanimous. Shri V. S. Bakhle, one of its members, has submitted a Dissenting Memorandum. The Commission has made in all 287 recommendations. Shri Bakhle in his Dissenting Memorandum has made about 50 recommendations. The Report of the Police Commission is now under scrutiny. Government has so far taken decisions on about 100 recommendations of the Commission. The remaining recommendations are still under consideration.

II. DEPUTATION OF STATE RESERVE POLICE FORCE.

Of the remaining Companies of the State Reserve Police Force, Group II on deputation to Goa about two-thirds have been returned to this State in February 1964.

In November 1964, 2 active companies and one platoon of Administration Coy. of State Reserve Police Force, Group II, Poona, were sent on deputation to Goa on 15th November 1964 in connection with St. Xavier Exposition Bandobast.

The India Reserve Battalion of this State consisting of 6 Companies on the Government of India pattern, was sent on deputation to Ranchi in Bihar State for I. S. Duty on 30th March 1964. On completion of I. S. Duty in Bihar State, the Battalion left on deputation for Salonibari in Assam State on 5th August 1964.

Two Companies of Group I and one Company of Group II were sent on I. S. Duty at Ahmedabad in Gujarat State from 3rd August 1964 to 8th August 1964.

III. REORGANISATION OF POLICE STATIONS IN NORTH BOMBAY.

Government has undertaken the programme of re-organisation of Police Stations in North Bombay. In this programme sanction has been accorded for the conversion of the outposts at Jogeshwari and Kherwadi (Bandra East) into fullfledged Police Stations and for the reorganisation of Police Stations at Bhandup, Chembur, Andheri, Goregaon, Ghatkopar, Kurla and Malad. It is also proposed to reorganise the Police Stations at Matunga, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Kandivli, Borivli, Mulund and Dharavi.

IV. CREATION OF A SPECIAL UNIT IN THE STATE C. I. D. AND OF MOBIL SQUADS.

A Special Unit has been sanctioned in the State C. I. D. for collection of intelligence of crime connected with foodgrains and essential commodities. Similarly, an additional staff has been sanctioned to work on the Flying Squads organised in connection with the Foodgrains Distribution Scheme in Greater Bombay. Mobile Squads have also been sanctioned in bordering districts of the State for assisting in the enforcement of Maharashtra Jowar (Restriction on Purchase, Sale and Control of Movement) Order, 1964 and Maharashtra Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1964.

V. ADDITIONAL POSTS OF DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, TRAINING AND SPECIAL UNITS, BOMBAY.

As the charge of the post of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Head Quarters was found to be heavy, it was split up and an additional post of

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Training and Special Units was created. The administration of all the State Reserve Police Groups has been entrusted to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Armed Forces. Similarly control of all Police Training Institutions, Motor Transport and Wireless has been transferred to the charge of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Training and Special Units. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Training and Special Units has also been appointed as Police Welfare Officer for the whole State. In this connection additional posts of 1 Deputy Inspector General of Police, Training and Special Units, 1 Office Superintendent, 1 Senior Grade Clerk, 1 Selection Grade Clerk, 1 Stenographer, 1 Peon, 1 Armed Head Constabl and 2 Armed Police Constables have been created.

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE OFFICE FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, POONA RURAL.

At present, the City and Rural charge of the Poona District are two independent units for all purposes except that there is a combined officer and a joint Head Quarters for the two charges. This results not only in inefficient administration but also in ambiguity in matters of discipline. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a separate office for the Superintendent of Police, Poona Rural with a staff of one Home Police Inspector, 1 Head clerk, 2 Selection Grade Clerks, 4 Junior Grade Clerks, and 1 Peon.

VII. CREATION OF A THIRD SUB-DIVISION IN THE AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

Aurangabad District has at present only two sub-Divisions. Considering the present number of Police Stations, incidence of crime and the population in this District, it is proposed to create a third sub-Division in Aurangabad District with a staff of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Police Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Junior Grade Clerks, 2 Unarmed Police Constables, 3 Armed Police Constables, and 1 Peon.

VIII. REORGANISATION AND INCREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LONAVLA POLICE STATION IN POONA DISTRICT.

The Lonavla Police Station in Poona District has under it two very important charges namely, the townships of Khandala and Lonavla. A number of big industrial estates is also likely to be set up round about Lonavla Town in the near future. The crime under this Police Station has also gone up during the recent years. It is, therefore, proposed to create additional posts of 1 Police Sub-Inspector, 5 Unarmed Head Constables, 18 Unarmed Police Constables and 3 Armed Police Constables for the purpose of this Police Station.

IX. SPECIAL PAYS TO THE POLICEMEN WORKING IN THE ARMOURERS' SHOP.

At present the weapons belonging to the Home Guards Organisation are being maintained by the Police armourers in addition to their usual duties of maintenance of Police administration. For this additional work, it is proposed to grant a special pay of Rs. 15 per mensem each to Head Constable armourers and Rs. 10 per mensem each to Police Constable armourers, who are detailed for this additional work.

Further, the strength of the trained armourers falls too short of the actual requirements. It is, therefore, proposed to call for volunteers from the ranks of Armed Police who have some technical experience by way of being Smiths, Carpenters, Fitters, etc. to work as assistants to the armourers and to pay to them an allowance of Rs. 3 per month. About 153 men will have to be detailed as assistants to armourers.

X. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN X-RAY PLANT, ETC. AT THE POLICE HOSPITAL AT NAGPADA.

The Police Hospital at Nagpada has a screening machine of 15 M. A. This machine being very old is not of much use. All the X-Ray work of this Hospital has, therefore, to be carried out at present at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, this causing great inconvenience to Police patients. The Police Hospital at Nagpada is also the main centre of medico legal work in Greater Bombay. X-Ray pictures are often required to be taken in medico-legal cases in which age is to be ascertained. Handling of X-Ray plants in such cases by the technicians in the J. J. Group of Hospitals, sometimes places the Police Department in an embarrassing position when it is to be proved in the Court of Law that the X-Ray plants exposed pertains to the particular persons. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a full-fledged X-Ray plant at the Police Hospital at Nagpada and to create additional posts of one X-Ray Assistant, one ward servant and a Sweeper therefor.

XI. FORMATION OF POLICE SQUADS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEMOLITION OF HUTMENTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation requires Police Assistance for its demolition squads in its programme of demolishing unauthorised hutments. It is, therefore, proposed to create additional posts of 1 Police Inspector, 2 Police Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 8 Police Constables for giving this assistance.

XII. MINISTERIAL STAFF FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT.

As a result of general increase in work on account of verification of character rolls of Military recruits, expansion of the Police Motor Transport Organisation, revision of pay scales, payment of remuneration to Police Patils and their establishment, etc. the ministerial staff in the various police offices has been increased by 30 posts of Selection Grade Clerks and 16 posts of Junior Grade Clerks.

XIII. FINGER PRINT BUREAUX, POONA AND BOMBAY.

The State Finger Print Bureaux are required to send First Information Slips in duplicate to the Central Finger Print Bureaux Calcutta in respect of every convict and reconvict sentenced under the schedule of sections of the Central Finger Print Bureaux. In order to cope with the increase in work arising out of the procedure, it has been decided to create additional posts in the Finger Print Bureaux, Poona and Bombay in two phases. The staff in the first phase has been sanctioned.

XIV. POLICE MESSES AND CANTEENS.

Rule 261 of the Bombay Police Manual, Volume I, envisages the opening of a Police Mess and/or Canteen at the headquarters of every district with a view to giving nutritious and wholesome food to Police recruits and to other members of the Constabulary. New Police Messes and Canteens have been opened at each of the District Police Head Quarters at Akola, Chanda, Nagpur City, Amravati and the Regional Police Training School, Nagpur.

XV. PURCHASE OF TENTS, RAOTIES AND MOSQUITO NETS.

Government has sanctioned purchase of tents and raoties for the use of the Police Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,000 and of mosquito nets to the extent of Rs. 40,488 for issue to policemen attached to Police Stations and outposts situated in the areas at which Filaria is certified to be prevalent.

XVI. 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. Elaborate wireless arrangements were made at the time of the 38th International Eucharistic Congress held in November-December 1964 in Bombay.

(i) *Wireless Control Room, in Greater Bombay.*—An additional post of Assistant Commissioner of Police was sanctioned for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, for the wireless control room. With a view to meeting the increased needs of the Police, particularly on the occasion of the Eucharistic Congress, an extension to the present control room having 3 additional channels was set up at a cost of about Rs. 60,000 during the year.

(ii) *Additional staff for the Police Wireless communication Wing and District Headquarters.*—The Technical Standards Committee appointed by the Government of India in the year 1959 had recommended *inter-alia* that there should be one monitoring section manned by one supervisor for every eight channels and one supervisor and four operators for checking traffic of every eight channels. The committee had also recommended creation of a supervisory post of Police Wireless Inspector for the Communication Wing. Similarly, the Committee had recommended creation of certain posts of Head Wireless Operators and wireless operators for the District Headquarters Stations and Out Stations. The Police Wireless Grid in this State has 11 permanent channels. On the basis of the above recommendations and taking into consideration the existing staff, Government approved of the proposal for the entertainment of additional staff consisting of 1 Police Wireless Inspector, 1 Police Wireless Sub-Inspector, 13 Head Wireless Operators and 20 Wireless Operators in the Police Wireless Grid. It was, however, decided to implement the proposals in two stages. The staff of 13 Head Wireless Operators and 3 Wireless Operators in the first stage was sanctioned during the year 1964-65 and it is proposed to sanction the remaining posts (*viz.* 1 Police Wireless Inspector, 1 Police Wireless Sub-Inspector and 17 Wireless Operators) during the year 1965-66.

The total cost involved is Rs. 39,861 (recurring) under the major head "23-Police".

(iii) *Purchase of Wireless sets, etc. for Traffic Aid Posts and Motor Vehicles attached to the State Traffic Branch.*—At present Traffic Aid Posts exist at Thana, Panvel, Khandala, Vadgaon, on the Bombay-Poona Road and at Shahapur, Ghoti 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, four State Traffic Branch vehicles are fitted with wireless sets for round the clock patrolling on the above two roads. The vehicles provided to the two Police Inspectors of that Branch, stationed at Thana and Poona, are also fitted with Wireless sets for checking purpose and detecting speeding cases, etc. As the four Traffic Branch vehicles are used round the clock for checking, two sets for

each vehicle are required. The sets provided to the Traffic Aid Posts and Traffic Branch vehicles were from the "disposals" stock and were worn out and could not be repaired. It was, therefore, decided to purchase the required wireless equipment and to entertain the technical staff [viz. 1 Police Wireless Sub-Inspector (Electrical), 2 Radio Mechanics and 1 Electrician] for its maintenance, repairing and servicing. The above mentioned staff and some of the required wireless equipment involving expenditure of Rs. 1,53,548 was sanctioned during the year 1964-65 as a first phase. It is now proposed to purchase the remaining wireless equipment during the year 1965-66 as a second phase. The total cost involved is Rs. 70,340 (non-recurring) under the major head "23-Police".

(iv) *Additional staff for Wireless Central Stores, Divisional Stores, Central Workshops and Bombay City Stores.*—The Technical Standards Committee appointed by the Government of India in the year 1959 recommended *inter-alia* changes in the pattern of the Central Workshop and the Stores of the Police Wireless Organisation and the provision of additional staff on that basis so as to ensure maximum efficiency in its functioning. The staff requirements were arrived at after scrutinising the Technical Standards Committee's recommendation, in the light of the local needs. While recommending staff for the Workshop and the Stores, the Technical Standards Committee took into consideration the maintenance of "number accounts" and not "value accounts" and its recommendation did not include its clerical and ministerial staff requirements. Moreover, at the suggestion of the audit it was decided to maintain "value accounts" in place of "number accounts" and also to provide additional clerical staff to implement the suggestion. The entire proposal for additional staff involves additional expenditure of about Rs. 1,30,000 per annum. It was, therefore, decided to implement the proposal in three stages. The staff in the first stage was sanctioned during the year 1963-64. It is proposed to sanction the posts in the second phase consisting of 3 Radio Mechanics, 1 Workshop Assistant, 3 Electricians, 1 Carpenter, 1 Tin-Smith, 3 Peons, 3 Storemen, 1 Senior Grade Clerk and 1 Junior Grade Clerk for the Central Workshop and Stores during the year 1965-66. The total cost involved is Rs. 33,709 (recurring) under the major head "23-Police".

(v) *Purchase of wireless equipment and creation of additional staff required for the V. I. P. Mobiles.*—In order to facilitate quick communication, four additional wireless mobiles have been provided for use of the Police at the time of the tours of V. I. Ps. in this State, one each at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur. These mobiles have been fitted with H. F. and V. H. F. sets along with other necessary wireless equipment. This

arrangement has been made by withdrawing the equipment from the existing stock. In the interest of an efficient wireless communication system, this arrangement cannot be continued indefinitely. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase the required wireless equipment for the four additional wireless mobiles in the year 1965-66. The technical staff required to handle the above wireless sets is drawn from the existing strength for the present. This arrangement also cannot be continued permanently. It is, therefore, necessary to sanction additional staff. With the addition of the four V. I. P. mobiles, the total number of V. I. P. mobiles, which are required to be maintained, is eight. In the interest of smooth working of all eight mobiles, it is proposed to sanction in the year 1965-66 the following staff on the usual pay and allowances :—

No. of Posts.	Place.
1 Police Wireless Sub-Inspector ...	} at Bombay.
1 Head Wireless Operator ...	
4 Radio Mechanics ...	} One Radio Mechanic and two Wireless Operators each at Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Bombay.
8 Wireless Operators ...	

The total expenditure involved is Rs. 35,584 (recurring) and Rs. 1,16,264 (non-recurring) under the major head "23-Police."

(vi) *Creation of posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police (Wireless) and entertainment of additional staff for inspection and supervision of Wireless Stations.*—According to the recommendations contained in the report of the Technical Standards Committee appointed by the Government of India in the year 1959, State having 200 wireless stations should have three posts of Assistant Police Radio Officers (i.e. Deputy Superintendents of Police). There are at present 241 wireless stations in this State excluding Greater Bombay. They are divided into two Zones viz. Northern Zone with 100 wireless stations from Nagpur and Aurangabad Ranges and Southern Zone with 141 wireless stations from Poona and Bombay Ranges. These Zones are at present in charge of the Police Wireless Inspectors stationed at Nagpur and Poona, respectively. These Police Wireless Inspectors are occupied fully at their Headquarters in maintaining and repairing the equipment and supervising the work of the subordinates. They are, therefore, unable to carry out inspection of wireless stations in their zones, which is very necessary in the interest of efficiency. For this reason and various other reasons (e.g. making special wireless arrangements at the time of the visits of the V. I. Ps. and for effective supervisory control, etc.) it is proposed to create two posts of Deputy Superintendents

of Police. As the Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of each zone will have an independent office, it is proposed to sanction a post of a Junior Grade Clerk and a post of a Peon for each of the two offices of the Deputy Superintendents of Police during the year 1965-66. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 16,766 (recurring) under the major head "23-Police."

XVII. CRIME.

The following are the crime figures for 1962, 1963 and 1964 for Maharashtra State excluding Greater Bombay :—

Year	Classes I to V	Class VI	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	H. B. Ts.	Thefts	Riots
1962	47,180	156,667	1,041	195	852	8,854	20,598	731
1963	48,322	159,356	924	209	939	8,983	21,181	697
1964	54,818	124,321	1,055	308	1,077	10,215	23,183	803

XVIII. TRAFFIC BRANCH.

With a view to minimise accidents on National Highways, a Special Branch called "The State Traffic Branch" has been established with the Superintendent of Police in charge working directly under the Inspector General of Police. 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, great attention being paid to offences relating to the breach of traffic regulations. It is also engaged in educating the public in road sense and road manners.

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 the 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. In order to impart the necessary and systematic training to Police Officers and men in the field of Traffic Control and Traffic Investigation, a Traffic Institute has been established in Bombay, with suitable staff, and with the necessary library, furniture and other equipment. This Institute started functioning, with effect from the 9th October 1964. This Institute conducts courses of four months duration for each batch of officer and that for the constabulary for six weeks duration. Besides its purely academic function, the Institute will also conduct

research on conditions of traffic prevailing in Bombay, so that there will be a fund of knowledge available to the Police as well as to the Government and the Municipal Corporations upon which further developments in cities so far as they affect traffic conditions may be based.

XIX. 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. There were no such full fledged workshops to serve Nagpur and Aurangabad Ranges and as such the Inspector General of Police, State of Maharashtra, submitted a scheme in 1958 for setting up Central Motor Transport Workshops at Nagpur and Aurangabad. According to this scheme, 45 posts of technicians were required for Nagpur workshop and 40 posts of technicians for Aurangabad workshop. Besides, variable tools, equipment, vehicles, stores, etc. were also required for these workshops. Government agreed to sanction the required staff, tools, equipment, etc. and during the last three stages most or the requirements of the scheme have been sanctioned. The scheme is now in its last stage and it has been decided to sanction the remaining requirements during the year 1965-66, so as to equip these workshops to the full extent originally contemplated.

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. During the last four stages, 34 additional posts were created for this workshop and 16 vehicles were also sanctioned. The remaining requirements are to be sanctioned according to the genuine needs of the workshop.

XX. 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 proposed with the loan assistance from the Government of India. Since 1956 till the end of 1962-63, quarters for 362 officers and 7291 men have been constructed. During the year 1963-64 up to the end of December 1963 quarters for 29 officers and 317 men have been constructed and quarters for 60 officers and 3657 men were under construction on 1st January 1964.

2. During the year 1964-65, the works which are under construction and which are likely to be completed are 217 (quarters for 252 officers and 7050 policemen and 20 items of non-residential nature) for which a budget provisions of Rs. 1,39,69,000 exists. Since 1959-60 up to 1964-65 (inclusive) a total loan assistance of Rs. 1,80,12,000 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.

XXI. GENERAL.

An event of world importance and interest was staged in Greater Bombay in the shape of the International Eucharistic Congress in December 1964. To maintain law and order, a large number of Police Officers and Policemen had to be drafted from the districts to assist the Greater Bombay Police. The efficiency and order with which the Police performed their difficult task brought forth the admiration of the general public, those associated with the Congress and many foreign dignitaries.

XXII. THE BUDGET PROVISION.

A total grant of Rs. 17,41,01,800 has been asked for under "23-Police" in the budget of 1965-66.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The Inspector-General of Prisons is the Head of this Department and his appointment is made under the Prisons Act, 1894. He exercises general control and superintendence over all prisons and jails. He is the medium of communication between Government and the Superintendents of Prisons. He is also the controlling authority in respect of all expenditure on jails. His headquarters are at Poona. He has Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons at Nagpur and Poona, for supervising the work of the prisons in the Eastern and Western Regions of the State respectively.

2. There are following classes of Jails in the State :—

(A) *Central Prisons*.—There are 4 such prisons, one each at Yeravda (Poona), Nasik Road, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Ordinarily prisoners sentenced to 2 years and above are confined in these prisons.

(B) *District Prisons*.—Prisons other than Central Prisons are classified into District Prisons. Class I, Class II and Class III, Adult prisoners, Adolescent prisoners, habitual prisoners, short term prisoners, etc. are confined

in separate prisons, or in a separate Yard in a prison so as to have homogeneous grouping of the different categories of prisoners.

(C) *Special Prison, Ratnagiri.*—There is a special prison at Ratnagiri for the confinement of hardened and incorrigible prisoners.

(D) *Sub-Jails.*—Every Taluka and Mahal headquarters town has a Sub-Jail in which undertrials and prisoners with sentences not exceeding one month are generally confined. These jails are called Taluka Sub-Jails.

(E) *Special arrangements for the confinement of Prisoners who are leprosy patients.*—All prisoners who are leprosy patients are concentrated and confined to specially selected prisons, viz., Yeravda Central Prison and Akola District Prison.

(F) *Civil Jails.*—There are also Civil Jails including the Civil Jail at Bombay, for civil prisoners. Civil prisoners in the City of Bombay are governed by the rules in Chapter XXVI of the Bombay Jail Manual, 1955, and the civil prisoners in the mofussil are governed by the Civil Jails Act, 1874.

3. PRISON ADMINISTRATION.

The treatment to prisoners is reformatory. They are given work in the Jail Industries like carpentry, tailoring, textiles, mochi, etc. so as to enable them to rehabilitate themselves after their release from the Prison. They are also given facilities like games, canteen facilities, radio, writing letters, remission, wages, parole, furlough, etc.

Prisoners are classified into Class I and Class II, according to their social status, education, mode of living, heinousness of the crime and the degree of moral turpitude involved in it. The convicting Court has initially to determine the classification, but if it gives Class I to a prisoner, it is given provisionally subject to its confirmation or review by Government.

There are also Advisory Boards at each District for the review of cases of long term prisoners. The Board reviews the cases of prisoners with a view to seeing whether any prisoners deserve premature release and then forward its recommendations to Government.

Cases of long term prisoners are reviewed by Government, when they complete 14 years including all remissions, and deserving prisoners are released before the completion of their term.

Prisoners are given remissions for good conduct and work, also special remissions for special services. State remissions are also given on occasions of public rejoicings.

4. The work of unification of the Jail Manual is in progress. In this, 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 18 chapters have since been brought into force and other rules are being unified.

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

6. Government has decided to start an open working camp for prisoners so as to employ them on activities like digging of 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 Wunna and Mula river projects, details of which are being worked out by the Inspector General of Prisons.

7. The following new schemes in respect of the Prison Department have been sanctioned during the year 1964-65 :—

	Rs.
1. Conversion of the sub-jail at Bhor into a District Prison Class III.	35,750
2. Research Projection Evaluation of Treatment Programmes in correctional Institutions.	10,400

The following schemes pertaining to the Prison Department have been proposed for inclusion in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66 :—

- (1) Expansion of carpentry section at the Nagpur Central Prison.
- (2) Replacement of Police armed guards by Jail guards at the Aurangabad Central Prison.

Plan Scheme.

(7) Social Welfare No. 20 A-9 Scheme for the creches of children of women prisoners at Yeravda and Nagpur.

8. The following are the major buildings works of the Prison Department sanctioned for execution during 1964-65.

Name of Work.	Estimated Cost.
	Rs.
1. Construction of 45 quarters at Nagpur Central Prison.	4,15,386
2. Construction of a new prison at Kandivali for 750 prisoners.	20,00,000

Name of work	Estimated cost Rs.
3. Construction of a new prison at Poona for 750 prisoners.	20,00,000
4. Construction of a Head Quarter Sub-Jail at Kalyan for 300 prisoners.	10,00,000
5. Construction of two barracks in Nasik District Prison.	1,50,000
6. Construction of four work sheds, at Aurangabad Central Prison.	2,14,850
7. Construction and land acquisition for the staff quarters at the Arthur Road Prison.	6,37,000
8. Construction of 162 tenements at the Yeravda Central prison.	9,00,000
9. Construction of barracks for border Line Mental cases at the Yeravda Central Prison.	1,70,000
10. Construction of five ground structure barracks at the Byculla District Prison..	3,92,682

List of major building works of the Prison Department proposed for execution during 1965-66.

	Rs.
9. (1) Construction of internal roads at the Yeravda Central Prison.	55,884
(2) Providing Electrical Installation in the District Prison Amravati including staff quarters.	88,238

10. The budget provision under "22-Jails for the year 1965-66, is Rs. 1,30,80,000.

(i) The Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, is in force throughout the Maharashtra State. It provides for the registration of the Habitual Offenders and also, wherever, necessary to restrict their movements within specified areas. Besides, it provides internment of habitual offenders in the Settlement established by Government under the said Act. There was no such settlement in the Maharashtra State for keeping habitual offenders interned under the Act. They were being sent to the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur by arrangements with the Government of Mysore, as a temporary measure. Permanent arrangements had to be made for keeping habitual offenders in a Settlement established in this State.

Government have, therefore, opened a Corrective Settlement at Miraj in Sangli District on the 1st November 1964, under a scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan. The settlers belonging to Maharashtra State have been brought in the said settlement from the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur, in Mysore State. For running the said settlement a provision of Rs. 37,460 has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66, under the head "39-Miscellaneous".

(ii) *Probation of Offenders Act.*—Till 1963-64 the Probation Offenders Act was in force in eleven Districts of the State. During 1962 the Act was brought into force in Nagpur District. During 1964-65 under the Third Five Year Plan scheme, the Probation of Offenders Act has been extended to two more Districts, viz., Akola and Amravati. Thus by the end of the year 1964-65, the Act will cover 14 Districts. It has been decided to extend the Probation of Offenders Act to three more districts during 1965-66, for which a New Item amounting to Rs. 35,280 has been put up. For continuing the scheme a provision of Rs. 43,800 has also been proposed in the Budget estimates for 1965-66 under "39 Miscellaneous".

The Government of India enacted the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. This Act is yet to be brought into force in the State. Draft Rules framed under the said Act, being finalised and the Act would be brought into force in the Maharashtra State as soon as all preliminaries are completed.

(iii) *Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929.*—Under section 4 (I) of the Act, the Borstal School at Kolhapur was opened on 1st February 1963, all borstal lads are being sent for detention in the said School.

(iv) *Research Project "Evaluation of treatment Programmes in Correctional Institutions.*—The Planning Commission (Government of India) had approved of the Research Project and agreed to bear the full cost of it. The general purpose of the Project is to study the evaluation of a treatment programmes in Correctional Institutions and to evolve a devise for measuring the impact thereof, on inmates in terms of their improvement of relapse. The Yeravda Central Prison, Poona, is one of the Institutions at which the research is being carried out. The Project has been started on 1st August 1964 and the research work is in progress for 1965-66 the provision of Rs. 21,200 has been proposed in the budget Estimates under "23-Police".

HOME GUARDS — STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

The Home Guards Organisation in State of Maharashtra was started in latter half of the year 1946 and has now completed 18 years of the existance. It is now functioning in all Districts, Talukas and important towns in the State.

The Organisation is made Permanent vide Government Resolution, Home Department No. HGS. 6756/54614-VI, dated the 21st August 1957.

The main functions of the Organisation are :—

(i) To be the nucleus of a Civil Emergency Organisation to help in times of natural calamities.

(ii) To provide the nucleus of an auxiliary Fire, Rescue, Communications and Ambulance Services.

(iii) To operate transport, communications, electricity, water and other essential services when the normal services are not functioning.

(iv) Maintenance of law and order.

(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.

The Organisation which is purely voluntary comprise 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. The Home Guards Organisation not only helps the Police in times of emergencies arising out of law and order, but acts as auxiliaries in respect of fire, rescue, communications, medical and other essential services during times of emergencies and natural calamities.

Consequent on declaration of emergency in the Nation due to Chinese aggression in October 1962, the Government of India decided to expand the Home Guards Organisation in all States and to impart training in handling weapons, fire fighting, rescue First Aid, Wireless and Communications etc. to as large a number of citizens as possible, through this Organisation. Accordingly the Government of Maharashtra decided to increase the strength of the Home Guards to 50,000. The actual strength however, raised to 67142 at the end of the year 1963 and this strength remained almost the same, during the year 1964. The strength of Home Guards in the State as on 31st December 1964 is 65,467 which included 3,110 Women Home Guards.

AUXILIARY HOME GUARDS.

The Auxiliary Home Guards were formed with a view to expand the benefit of the Home Guards' training to as large a number of Citizens as possible who would be associated with the Organisation without becoming its full-fledged members. The strength of Auxiliary Home Guards enrolled at the end of the year was 31,365.

INDUSTRIAL HOME GUARDS.

In order to enable large Industrial concerns to have their own Home Guards Units for Internal Defence purpose a scheme was formulated 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 Industrial concerns themselves.

In Greater Bombay the following Industries and Concerns have accepted the Industrial Home Guards Scheme and have formed units of the Industrial Home Guards at their respective premises during the year 1964.

Serial No.	Name of Unit.
1	Century Mills.
2	Godrej and Boyce Limited.
3	Morarji Gokuldas Mills.
4	Mukund Iron and Steel.
5	Khatau Mills.
6	Fertiliser Corporation of India.
7	Bombay Municipal Corporation.
8	Polychen.

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 assisted by the Honorary Officers in the day-to-day administration and training of Home Guards. There is also a small number of paid full-time members, (both gazetted and non-gazetted).

In Districts, the Taluka Units and Sub-Units of Home Guards are under the command of the 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 the 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 periodical tours to various District Offices with a view to inspect the Offices and also help the Honorary Officers to overcome their difficulties and problems.

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

TRAINING.

The main task as in the past year, continued to be the intensive Training to Home Guards in different aspects of Civil Defence. With this aim in view intensive Training Camps of 10 to 14 days' duration were held all over the Districts. As many as 150 Training Camps were held in which over 10,000 Home Guards completed in Fire Fighting, Rescue, First Aid, besides Training in arms.

About 10 Training Camps were held in the Districts specially for the Women Home Guards.

In Bombay and Poona, more stress was laid on specialised Training and Home Guards were trained in Control Room Operations, Wardens courses, Radio Telephony, Fire Fighting. Over 100 Home Guards received advanced training in Fire Fighting at the Fire Brigade Stations under the supervision of Fire Brigade Officers. About 300 Home Guards from Bombay City and 66 Home Guards from Poona City underwent Training at the courses held at the Home Guards and Civil Defence Staff College Bombay. About 400 Home Guards from Districts were similarly trained in specialised subjects in five Training Courses of 14 to 21 days' duration at the Central Training Headquarters, Bombay. One of the landmarks in the History of this Organisation was the opening of the Govind Vallabh Memorial Training Centre in Bombay by Shri Balasahib Desai, Home Minister of Maharashtra on 14th February 1964. The Centre is equipped with all Training facilities where Home Guards and Civil Defence Volunteers can undergo all kinds of Training.

Besides the Training Camps and Courses arranged as mentioned above Home Guards are given Training in the following subjects during the normal parades held at the local places :—

- (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.

CENTRAL TRAINING HEADQUARTERS.

Home Guards from Districts received specialised training at the Central Training Headquarters in batches. The Central Training Headquarters is located at Ghatkopar, Bombay-77. It conducts specialised training courses of the following descriptions.

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

Details of the Training Courses held at the Central Training Headquarters during the year 1964 are as under :—

Serial No.	Camp No.	Nature of the Camp and period.
1	2	3
1	68	General Training Course from 25th May 1964 to 7th June 1964 (14 Days).
2	69	Fire Fighting Course from 19th October 1964 to 8th November 1964 (21 Days).
3	70	General Training Course from 9th November 1964 to 22nd November 1964 (14 Days).
4	71	Rescue Training Course from 23rd November 1964 to 6th December 1964 (14 Days).
5	72	General Training Course from 7th December 1964 to 20th December 1964 (14 Days).
6	73	Refresher Training Course for the Instructors from 30th January 1964 to 12th February 1964 (14 Days).
7	74	Administrative Course for Staff Officers from 5th March 1964 to 14th March 1964 (10 Days).

Duties performed during the year 1964.—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.

However, in view of the fact that it is some times difficult for the local Police, owing to their limited strength to cope up with all the duties which are to be performed at a particular place, Police authorities are required to call out assistance of the Home Guards. Government have therefore, decided specific occasions such as large fairs and other congregations which are periodically held in the State, where Home Guards should be called out on duty to assist the Police. There are as many as 55 fairs in different Districts where Home Guards are to be called out. In addition, Home Guards from Greater Bombay and Districts were called out for law and order duties, for maintenance of essential services, etc.

Home Guards in Greater Bombay attended monsoon operation duties for three months from July 1964 to September 1964 during night time to attend House collapse, fire, etc., calls.

In order to give assistance to the Government of Goa, Daman and Div, a Detachment of Mobile Column of about 71 Home Guards comprising of Fire Fighting, Rescue, First Aid and Ambulance Units drawn from Greater Bombay and Satara, Sangli, and Kolhapur Districts was called out and deployed for duties during the exposition of St. Francis X'avier's body from 24th November 1964 to 31st December 1964.

The Home Guards from Vidarbha were utilised for crop protection duties. The entire expenditure on this account is borne by the land lords who requisitioned the services of Home Guards.

EXPENDITURE.

The Home Guards being a voluntary Organisation its members receive no remuneration. However, a nominal allowance of approximately 50 paise a parade is paid to a regular Home Guard for expenditure incurred by him in respect of travelling, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 per month. He is also paid Re. 1 per month as washing allowance. Thus a Home Guard gets about Rs. 3 per month if he attends minimum prescribed parades.

Similarly, an allowance Rs. 2.50 paise per day is given to a Home Guard when called out on duty under section 4 of the Home Guards Act.

The main expenditure is however, incurred on account of supply of uniform articles 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 the year 1965-66 :—

- (a) To arrange Training in different aspects of Civilian Defence.
- (b) To set up Industrial and other Home Guards Units.
- (c) To train Home Guards in maintenance of essential services.

GRANTS

The sanctioned grants for 1964-65 and proposed grants for 1965-66 are as follows :—

Sanctioned Grants for the year 1964-65 Rs. 51,95,490.

Details of Heads.	Amount. Rs.
(i) Pay of Officers	62,000
(ii) Pay of Establishment	5,18,620
(iii) Allowances and Honoraria	21,23,815
(iv) Contingencies	24,91,055
	51,95,490

Budget estimate for the year 1965-66. 48,21,400

Detailed Heads.	Amount. Rs.
(i) Pay of Officers	62,200
(ii) Pay of Establishment	6,61,800
(iii) Allowances and Honoraria	21,92,800
(iv) Contingencies	19,04,600
	48,21,400

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

The Motor Vehicles Department with Director of Transport at its head is charged with the administration of (i) Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, and Rules made thereunder (ii) Bombay Motor Vehicle Tax Act, 1958 and Rules made

thereunder (iii) Bombay Motor Vehicle (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, and Rules made thereunder (iv) the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by Road) Act 1962 and Rules made thereunder. 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 Assistant Regional Transport Officer.

2. The Director of Transport is also the Officer authorised under Motor cars, Scooter and Commercial Vehicle (Distribution and Sales) Control orders by the Central Government for Contract of Sale and distribution of motor cars, Scooters and Commercial vehicles.

For the purpose of administration, Motor Vehicle Department has been divided into 5 Regions namely Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Thana and Nagpur with sub-Region at Kolhapur, Amravati and Nasik. Each Region is in charge of a Regional Transport Officer who is the Ex-Officio Secretary of 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 Registrar, 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 and so far as the issue of permits is concerned, he exercises only such powers as are delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. In addition there are 5 Assistant Regional Transport Officers, each at Bombay, Poona, Thana, Aurangabad and Nagpur, who are solely charged with the administration of Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962, and 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 Rules made thereunder in the respective Regions. Similarly for the administration of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay, Poona and Nagpur are assisted by an Assistant Regional Transport Officers each, while the Regional Transport Officers of the remaining regions and the Assistant Regional Transport Officers of the sub-regions are assisted by a Regional Supervisor each.

3. *Taxation Wings in the Office of the Motor Vehicle Department.*— Taxation Wings have started functioning in all the Regions and sub-regions which are in charge of an Assistant Regional Transport Officer or Supervisor. These wings are entrusted with the work of recovery of Taxes due under Bombay Motor Vehicle Tax Act, 1958.

4. *The Maharashtra Tax on Goods carried by Road.*—This Act came in force from 1st October 1962. This tax is levied on goods carried in Motor vehicles and is based on the payment of freight charged in the case of Public carrier vehicles and on the load carried in the case of Private carrier vehicles. This tax is levied on transport vehicles covered by Public Carrier as well as private carrier permits.

5. *Inter State Movement of Food Grains*—A plan Scheme of Inter-state movement of Food grains is wholly sponsored by the Government of India and is administered by this Department with effect from 1st September 1962. Under this Scheme statistics regarding different kinds of food grains carried by good vehicles from this State to other States are collected from the operators of the vehicles and forwarded to Government in fortnightly reports.

6. *Establishment of Planning and Development Wing.*—This Scheme is 100 per cent. State Plan Scheme. According to this scheme a Planning and Development Wing has been started in the Office of the Director of Transport from 1st September 1964 for maintaining statistics in connection with development of road transport. The wing is in charge of a statistician deputed by the Bureau of Statistic and economics. Though this wing has been established at the suggestion of Government of India the expenditure is borne by the Government of Maharashtra.

7. *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 was proposed to construct a Truck Terminal at some convenient site in Bombay City where all Goods Trucks coming in and going out from the City may be garaged for loading and unloading. This truck terminal was to provide for garaging of vehicles, godowns, weighbridge, repair shop, Petrol pumps, agents Offices, rest rooms for driver and Cleaners and canteens etc. The Scheme was approved by Government and for this purpose, a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made during the Third Five Year Plan from 1961-62 to 1965-66. However, due to the present emergency and non-availability of suitable site this scheme could not progress. Negotiations for a suitable site in Bombay City are in progress with the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

8. *Creation of check Post at various points on the Borders of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc, to check the evasion of taxes by Motor Vehicles of other States.*—Two check posts with weighbridge one at Kagal on the Mysore State border and one at Dhulia on Madhya Pradesh borders have been sanctioned by Government.

9. *Inter State Road Transport.*—Due to rapid development of industry during the Five Year Plan there has been an increasing demand on transport

by road. There is thus a considerable increase in Inter State Road Transport between Maharashtra State and other States. With a view to promote inter state traffic it was found necessary to enter into reciprocal transport agreements on the basis of single point taxation with as many states as possible.

The position of quota for public carrier vehicles at present existing in the reciprocal transport agreement with the following states is as shown below :—

State.	Quota of counter signature fixed.
Madhya Pradesh	750
Gujarat	350
Andhra Pradesh	300
Mysore	1100
Uttar Pradesh	100
Bihar	25
Punjab	80
Goa	100

The quota has been fully utilised in respect of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States.

The Budget Provision made under "11-Taxes" for 1965-66 is Rs. 6,93,16,000 inclusive of deduction charges.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The Forensic Science Laboratory, State of Maharashtra, Bombay established in 1958 is fully equipped today to provide Scientific Aids to the Crime Investigation Department of the State Police. It examines blood, semen and other biological stains in cases of criminal violence; poisons in vomits, viscera and other material in homicidal, suicidal or accidental cases; and material recovered in cases of arsenic, fire, explosions, thefts firing of arms, dacoities etc. the examination of which often leads to important physical evidence in apprehending the criminal by connecting him with the scene of crime. Addition of Serological Section to the Department last year has been of great service to the crime investigation work. This is the first State in the Country to establish this Section in the Forensic Science Laboratory on such a scale. All other State Laboratories depend for this type of work on the Serologist to the Government of India at Calcutta. It is, however, gratifying to note that the lead given by this State in establishing the Serological Section in the Forensic Science Laboratory has led some other State Forensic Science laboratories also to do the same. Every year, an increasing use of the Laboratory is being made by the Police as more and more of their Investigating Officers get trained in the use of scientific aids to their problems. Regular training of these Officers in the Laboratory in batches has already been taken up. It is expected

that the work in the Laboratory will increase every year, as more and more Police Investigating Officers make use of these scientific aids.

The provision proposed to be made on account of staff and equipment and other contingencies for the Directorate during the next financial year under the head "23-Police" is 7,73,610.

NATIONALISATION OF PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT.

The scheme of nationalisation of Passenger Road Transport, which was included in the 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans, has been extended further in the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) to take over some services from private operators to meet the normal increase in traffic on the routes already operated by the Corporation and to cover new roads or improvement of existing tracks. In all 1,123 additional vehicles are proposed to be put up on road in the Maharashtra State during the five years 1961-66 to operate an additional route mileage of 40,000. The total plan provision for the Passenger Road Transport Scheme is placed at Rs. 850 lakhs.

At the end of the third year of the 3rd Plan, i.e. as on 31st March 1964, Nationalisation was complete to the extent of 99 per cent. in Western Maharashtra, 79 per cent. in Marathwada and 45 per cent. in Vidarbha. During the year 1964-65, the Corporation has proposed major expansion in Vidarbha area in the last quarter of the year, when it was proposed to take over the routes which would be available from private operators. The original capital Budget Estimates for 1964-65 which was placed at Rs. 110 lakhs has been revised to Rs. 227.39 lakhs, mainly to provide 295 additional vehicles required for the expansion in Vidarbha, besides those required for normal expansion. The budget provides expenditure of Rs. 48.04 lakhs for buildings and construction of 5 depots and 15 bus-stations which are already in progress and to start new construction works of 11 depots and 10 bus-stations. It is proposed to meet the entire expenditure during the year from the internal resources of the Corporation. The progress of the scheme during the nine months ending December 1964 has been satisfactory, having added 203 vehicles.

The activities of the Corporation in 1965-66 would be mainly confined to the expansion in Vidarbha area to fulfill and target envisaged in the 3rd Plan, besides consolidation and rationalisation of existing service in other areas. Apart from the vehicles required for replacement, the corporation proposes to purchase 359 vehicles for expansion. An amount of Rs. 67.18 lakhs is proposed to be spent on buildings and construction of depot, bus stations and workshops.

It is proposed to place the Budget Estimates of the Corporation for the year 1965-66 at Rs. 158.76 lakhs. This amount will be met by the Corporation from its internal resources. It is expected that the amount of Rs. 75

lakhs will be received from the Government of India during the next year against the assets of the Provincial Transport Service, Nagpur and the State Transport, Marathwada. The total gross outlay for the year 1965-66 will be Rs. 223.76 lakhs.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

The Official Trustee administers the trusts to his charge cheaply, efficiently, prudently and with due regard to the wishes of the beneficiaries. He maintains personal contact with the settlers and the beneficiaries and is bound to deal with them with courtesy and to see that parties are paid their dues without unnecessary formalities or delay. The appointment of the Official Trustee, who is a corporate sole with perpetual succession and an official seal, ensures safety of trust funds and protection of the public against the risks, inconveniences and hardships incidental to the employment of private individuals as trustee. The capacities in which the Official Trustee may act are : —

- (i) As a trustee of a Deed of Trust or settlement or under a will,
- (ii) As sole executor and sole trustee under a will,
- (iii) As trustee when there are no Trustees capable or willing to act or in place of a Trustee/s desirous of retiring,
- (iv) as a Trustee of the share or gift or legacy of an infant or lunatic,
- (v) As Trustee of Public or Semi-Public funds.

The Administrator General protects the property left by a deceased person in cases where there is no immediate executor or administrator available to take charge of and protect it on behalf of heirs and next-of-kin. He also grants certificates in respect of assets left by a deceased person not exceeding Rs. 5,000 to heirs who are entitled thereto. The Administrator General is not required to enter into any administration bond or to give security on the grant of letters of Administration to him and there is a consequent saving of expense to the estate of which he is appointed the Administrator. The capacities in which the Administrator General may act are :—

- (i) As an Executor of the will or any person when appointed as such by that person,
- (ii) As an Administrator in place of a private Executor or Administrator who has already obtained probate or letters of Administration,
- (iii) As an administrator under an order of the Court when there are no heirs or they are not willing to act,
- (iv) As an Administrator in small estate below Rs. 5,000 when there are no heirs or they are not willing to act.

Statement showing the amounts of grants asked for :—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of Officer	17,000
(2) Pay of Establishment—	70,500
(3) Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—	11,400
(4) Contingencies	2,500
Total	1,01,400

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 for and on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Rules made by the State Government, thereunder. It receives them for the scrutiny and the implementation of the Act, and it attends to cases falling under the Act as and when they arise.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

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. Two 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 Divisions. 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.

2. 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 Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (common to the whole State of Maharashtra).
6. Spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control 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 and organise recreation centres in their charges and to be co-operative with the police Department in their duties of prevention and detection of Prohibition crimes. The Excise staff is responsible for the supervision of bonded manufactures, warehouses, neera centres and management of Government liquor and Drugs Depots and inspection of various excise licences. They are also required to associate themselves in the prohibition campaign, and to tighten the loopholes where such exist. Briefly, they are responsible for control propaganda and ameliorative work and their work now is of a liaison and supervision type and also educational.

3. The Director is assisted at the Headquarters by :—

- (1) Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise (Headquarters).
- (2) Prohibition Liaison Officer.
- (3) Chief Accounts Officer of Prohibition and Excise.
- (4) Assistant Director of Prohibition and Excise and Ex-Officio Secretary, Maharashtra State Prohibition Board.
- (5) Special Officer for Revision of the Bombay Excise Manual and anteregional level by—
 1. Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise, Nagpur.
 2. Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise, Aurangabad.

At the district level, the administration is carried on by either the Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise or District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise under the general control and superintendence of the Collectors. The Bombay City and the Poona Districts are in charge of Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise who are Class I officers. The following districts are in charge of the Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise (Class II) :—

Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Thana, Nasik, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Chanda, and Aurangabad.

The other 15 districts are in charge of District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise (Rs. 270—10—350 non-Gazetted). The Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay, whose work is very heavy has been given the assistance of two Deputy Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise in Class II scale.

There is a Foreign Liquor permit office at Bombay which is a part and parcel of the office of the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay. The Collector is the authority who issues permits according to the

Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953. In other districts too the Collectors issue such permits.

4. Government in its Resolution, Home Department, No. BPA. 1263/41468-III, dated 30th September 1964 has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Prohibition and Excise Department as recommended in the work study Report and agreed to by the Implementing Committee. Major organisational changes sanctioned in the above Government Resolution are as under :—

(1) Creation of additional posts of one Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise (Class I), 2 posts of Assistant Directors of Prohibition and Excise (Class II) and one post of Accounts Officer (Class II) for improving the working of the Director of Prohibition and Excise's office and to cope with the heavy and complicated nature of work.

(2) Abolition of two posts of Regional Deputy Directors of Prohibition and Excise of Nagpur and Aurangabad Division.

(3) Commission of 12 Non-gazetted posts of District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise and one Gazetted post of Assistant Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise for Satara District into those of Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise Class II.

(4) Placement of Osmanabad and Bhir districts under control of one Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Class II, similarly placement of Nandad and Parbhani under the control of one Superintendent Class II thereby abolishing two posts of District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise, Bhir and Parbhani and their offices since these four districts have no adequate work to justify a separate Gazetted officer for each District.

(5) The post of Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise Class II at Nagpur, has been upgraded to that of Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Class I due to heavy work and importance of that District.

Maharashtra State Prohibition Board and various Prohibition Committees.

5. The Maharashtra State Prohibition Board which was reconstituted in January 1963 continued to function during this year. At District, Taluka and Village levels, District Prohibition Committees, Taluka Prohibition Committees and Prohibition Committees of Village Panchayats have been and are being constituted. So far Greater Bombay is concerned, a Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee which was constituted in March 1964, continued to function during this year.

6. The Prohibition and Excise Department organised prohibition activities as usual through musical concerts, powadas, Kalapathaks, dramas, films, meetings, Bhajans, personal approach, etc., throughout the State of Maharashtra and particularly in the areas notorious for Prohibition offences. Social institutions like the Nashabandi Mandal, Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, Bharat Sevak Samj, Shri Gurudeo Seva Mandali, Co-operative societies, Village Panchayats, Social Workers, Government Departments and other non-official agencies like Talim Sanghs, Bhajan Mandalis, Cports Clubs, powada parties, etc., rendered considerable help in the organisation of Prohibition activities throughout the State.

7. All the Districts have the posts of Prohibition propaganda officers. These Officers have to do intensive and extensive prohibition propaganda in their respective district. A Gond prohibition propagandist has been appointed for carrying on prohibition propaganda in the tribal areas of Gadchiroli and Sironcha, Tahsils in Chanda District. There are posts of Divisional Hon. Prohibition organisers for each of the four Divisions viz., 1. Bombay, 2. Poona, 3. Nagpur and 4. Aurangabad. The posts of Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers for Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions are lying vacant. The question of appointing suitable persons in those posts is under the consideration of Government.

8. The post of Prohibition Liaison Officer sanctioned for co-ordinating prohibition propaganda activities of official and non-official agencies has been continued during the year 1964-65.

9. 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-official agencies on subsidy basis. At the end of March 1964, there were in all 48 departmental and 31 Subsidised Sanskar Kendras in the State of Maharashtra and they are continued during the year 1964-65. 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 Departments 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. Government has paid a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism for helping the cause of Prohibition.

10. The publicity Department of the Director of Publicity, Maharashtra State, also carries out prohibition publicity as usual.

The Prohibition propaganda and recreational activities enumerated above are likely to be continued and/or also intensified during the next financial year.

Total prohibition continues to be in force in the whole of the State during the year 1965-65. Tapping of toddy producing trees for domestic consumption of toddy has as in the previous year, been allowed in the out-still, are comprising of 551 villages of Gadchiroli Taluka and the whole of Sironcha Taluka of the Chanda District, under the "Toddy Manufacture, possession and Consumption) Rules, 1961.

REHABILITATION OF PROHIBITION AFFECTED PERSONS.

11. 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 Persons 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 selling 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 certificates.

In respect of the former outstill 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 toddy (sendhi) producing trees and drawing toddy therefrom in the former outstill areas of Chanda District either licensees or as duly authorised

officiators 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.

12. 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 Institution*.—Payment or on 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.

(iv) Award of stipend of the value of Rs. 25 per month to each of the 33½ per cent. of the Prohibition affected persons admitted to 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 vendors' 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.

13. 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, nominate a person on whom he 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.

14. Government had extended the time limit for putting in applications for nominations and grant of reliefs, upto the 31st December 1965., for all the categories of prohibition affected persons all over the State.

The above position regarding rehabilitation of prohibition affected persons is to be continued during 1965-66.

A provision of Rs. 33,18,600 has been made under the head '10-State excise-Duties' for the year 1965-66.

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

The Revenue and Forest Department deals mainly with the matters relating to land, land revenue, scarcity relief, relief in natural or general calamities, recovery of rates and taxes, territorial changes, acquisition or requisitioning of land and buildings for various public purposes, protection, conservation, utilisation and development of forests.

Following are the important aspects of the activities/schemes that will engage the attention of Government during the year 1965-66 :—

- (i) Schemes for distribution of gaathan lands,
- (ii) Consolidation of Holdings,
- (iii) Implementation of the Land Reforms (Tenancy Legislation),
- (iv) Scarcity condition and relief measures taken by Government in the State of Maharashtra,
- (v) Plantation of valuable trees,
- (vi) Revision and preparation of working plans,
- (vii) Afforestation for soil conservation,
- (viii) Development of minor Forest produce,
- (ix) Forest Communications,
- (x) Development and supply of substitutes for teak,
- (xi) Mechanised logging,
- (xii) Survey and demarcation of forests,
- (xiii) Survey of forest resources,
- (xiv) Establishment of wet nurseries,
- (xv) Development of forest pastures,
- (xvi) Training of Forest Officers at all levels,
- (xvii) Forests Protection,

- (xviii) Nature conservancy,
- (xix) Establishment of fodder Bank,
- (xx) Requirement of additional staff for implementation of revised formula of coupes, and
- (xxi) Fast growing species.

SECTION I

(Revenue)

Schemes/Projects included in the Third-Five Year Plan

(i) *Schemes for distribution of gaothan lands.*—As a measure of social reform, Government has introduced the following three Schemes for urgent distribution of land for gaothan purposes :—

- (1) Schemes for extension of village gaothans (on account of population increase) and provision of house-sites ;
- (2) Scheme for provision of house-sites to persons affected or threatened by floods ; and
- (3) Scheme for grant of house-sites to members of the Nomadic Tribes, Backward Classes and ex-Criminal Tribes.

As against the total targets the achievement up to 31st March 1964 under the above schemes is as follows :—

Total Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs).	Target No. of Villages covered.	Area of Land distributed.	Achievement Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs).	Upto No. of Villages covered.	Area of land distributed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
125	3,993	19,612.33	20.30	1,501	7,610

(ii) *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 Prevention of

Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings 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 schemes progress and achievements lagged behind the yearly targets. However, of late, the Scheme work has gained considerable momentum and now the implementation is ahead of schedule. The progress made up to the end of 1963-64 is as follows:—

	Target for 1957-66	Achievement upto 1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.
Financial outlay	.. 134 lakhs	131·07 lakhs.
No. of villages—covered	.. 3,752	A—2,661 B—2,386 C—2,224
Total area consolidated	.. 40·69 lakhs	A—44·80 lakhs. B—37·81 lakhs. C—36·55 lakhs.

Note.—A—Scheme published under section 19(I).

B—Schemes confirmed.

C—Schemes enforced.

Non-Plan Schemes/Projects

(i) *Implementation of 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 Tribunal of the inquiries under section 32-G of the Act. Till 30th September 1964, the Tribunals have completed 12,27,659 inquiries leaving a balance of 3,94,660. In order to expedite disposal of the inquiries, Government has recently sanctioned additional posts of Agricultural lands Tribunals in Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts where the volume of work is large.

In the Vidarbha area of the State, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958, is being implemented 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 H. T. and A. L. Act, 1950 is going ahead. The work of compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants is nearing completion. Government has also brought into force the provision of section 38-G (which contains provision for compulsory transfer of ownership to ordinary tenants) with effect from 26th January 1965.

An important step has since been taken by amending the three tenancy laws in force in the State *vide* the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964 which has come into force with effect from 20th October 1964, for giving substantial concessions to the members of the Armed Forces in the matter of resumption of land. This Act has been enacted for the benefit of the members of the Armed Forces and also the Ex-Servicemen to enable them to freely resume their land for personal cultivation or otherwise.

(ii) *Scarcity condition and relief measures taken by Government in the State of Maharashtra—(a) Scarcity condition.*—During the current agricultural season, rains were adequate and timely throughout the State. The crops are expected to be generally good excepting in a few villages of Ahmednagar District where rains were insufficient and untimely. In Jalgaon District, though the other crops were good, the cotton crop was affected by the “Dahiya” disease. There was, however, hailstorm on 8th January 1965 in Dhulia District and due to that standing crops have been damaged, especially in Dhulia, Akkalkuwa and Shahada Talukas.

The supply of fodder is normal excepting in villages affected by cyclone in Dhulia District and drinking water supply in the villages is also satisfactory excepting in some villages of Nasik District.

(b) *Relief measures taken.*—The Collectors of Ahmednagar and Dhulia have already sanctioned relief works to provide gainful employment to the population of affected villages.

The maximum daily wage-rate of labour employed on scarcity, test-scarcity and seasonal employment works was increased for the time being from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2; from 1.25 to Rs. 1.50 and from 0.75 to Re. 1 in the case of B. C. and D class workers respectively. The current works of that nature were also continued beyond the prescribed period in the current season, so as to provide additional means of livelihood in the rural areas.

The statement showing the amounts of grants asked for various schemes during 1965-66 is as under :—

Serial No.	Name of Scheme.	Major Head.	Amount.
1	HSG-5 (Schemes for distribution of gaathan land).	9-Land Revenue-B-Land Records—B-8 Schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan.	Rs. 36,00,000 (Plan)
2	L. N. D. I. Consolidation of Holdings.	9-Land Revenue—B-Land Records—B-8 Schemes in Third and Fourth Five-Year Plan.	(Plan) 13.67 (in lakhs)
3	B4(e) Implementation of the B. P. of G. & Consolidation of Holdings.	9-Land Revenue—B-Land Records—B-4 District Charges-B-4(e).	(Non-Plan) 23,27,900
4		64-A-Famine Relief	71,87,500
5		19-GA-G-Misc.—W-Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction Grants WI-Relief for seasonal unemployment among agricultural labour.	6,00,000

SECTION II

(Forest)

Schemes/Projects included in the Third Five-Year Plan—(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, Sandlwood, Khair, etc.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) *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.

(v) *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 road and two bridges in the forest areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.70 lakhs.

(vi) *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 are in short supply. The scheme consists of the establishment of three intergrated units for the sowing season and treating hardwoods like ain, haldi, kalam, etc. so that they may be used by prospective users as substitutes for teak.

(vii) *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.

(viii) *Survey and Demarcation of Forests.*—The object of the scheme is to survey and demarcate 2,264 miles in Vidarbha and 445 square miles of unsurveyed forests in West Maharashtra during the Third Five-Year Plan.

(ix) *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.

(x) *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 the Van Mahotsava.

(xi) *Development of Forests 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.

(xii) *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.

(xiii) *Forests 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.

(xiv) *Nature Conservancy.*—In order to preserve and protect the Wild Animals a Plan scheme is formulated for establishment of parks at Taroba, Amboli, Matheran and game sanctuaries at Mala, Kolana, Thana, Lake catchment areas, etc.

(xv) *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.

In addition to the bank already established at Dhulia, Government has started two more fodder banks at Ramling (Sholapur district) and Hingoli (Parbhani district).

(xvi) *Requirement of additional staff for implementing 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 organisation of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies and entrusting them with the exploitation of Forest coupes, collections 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.

(xvii) *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 26.95 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

The Statement showing amount of grants asked for various schemes/projects during 1965-66 is as under :—

Serial No.	Name of Schemes.	Major Head.	Amount.
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1	FOR-2.—Plantation of valuable species.	119-Capital Outlay on Forests.	18.55
2	FOR-5—Revision and preparation of working plans.	Do.	3.39
3	FOR-7—Afforestation for soil conservation.	Do.	17.73
4	FOR-9—Development of Minor forest produce.	Do.	3.00
5	FOR-12—Forest Communication	Do.	33.47
6	FOR-16—Mechanised logging	Do.	9.26
7	FOR-3—Survey and demarcation of Forest.	Do.	3.48
8	FOR-4—Survey of Forest Resources	Do.	2.45
9	FOR-8—Development of Forest pastures	Do.	1.05
10	FOR-6—Establishment of wet Nurseries.	70-Forests	4.00
11	FOR-14—Forest Protection	Do.	1.00
12	FOR-B—Establishment of Fodder Bank	Do.	0.55
13	BCW-14.—Requirement of additional staff for implementation of revised formula of coupes.	Do.	4.64
14	FOR-A—Fast growing species	Do.	18.48
15	FOR-10—Training of Staff	119-Capital Outlay on Forests and 70-Forests.	6.82
16	FOR-15—Development and supply of substitutes for Teak.	Do.	1.99
17	Tan-C-20—Nature conservancy	Do.	2.50

AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

(A) 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) Soil Conservation.
- (d) Minor Irrigation.
- (e) Area programme.

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

Agricultural Production

(i) *Agricultural Education.*—There already are six Government Agricultural Colleges and 1 Private Agricultural College in the State. The total admission capacity of the Government Colleges is 971 while that of the private college is 200. During 1965-66, the Government Colleges will be strengthened by sanctioning additional staff, purchase of equipment and construction of buildings, etc. A skeleton staff has also been appointed to work out the details, etc., for establishment of an Agricultural University. It is also proposed to establish one new Agricultural College in 1965-66 as an advance action for the 4th Plan for which necessary provision will be proposed subsequently for the next year's budget.

All the Districts in the State have now been covered by an Agricultural school each. The 3rd Plan target has thus already been achieved. The Agricultural Schools will be continued during 1965-66. There are 12 Gram-sevak Training Centres, 2 Home Science wings and 2 workshop wings functioning in the State. In order to cope with the increased demand for qualified Gramsevak, the Agricultural Department organised short term Gramsevak Training courses in 1964-65.

Another new noteworthy scheme started during 1964-65, is the one for mass training of selected farmers by organising peripatetic training camps (of 3 days' duration) and short Vocation courses (of 15 days' duration) for providing farmers with the opportunity to avail of the benefits of new cultural techniques and new practices flowing from Agricultural research.

Agricultural Development—Cotton.—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 lakh acres. Government has decided to double the area within a period of 3 years which target will be achieved by the end of 1965-66. One of the incentives given to cultivators for growing Deviraj Cotton is that subsidy at the rate of Rs. 12·5 per acre is given by Government for use of insecticides.

Under the Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme, 53 lakh acres of land under cotton will be covered by improved seeds and 7½ lakh will be covered by improved cultural practices during 1965-66.

Another new scheme for cotton development is the one for supply of transplanted cotton grown in Government nurseries to cotton farmers in irrigated areas. The transplanted cotton will be supplied in polythene bags at subsidised rates. The scheme will be implemented during 1965-66. The area to be covered will be 20,000 acres and the necessary provision has been made for subsidy in the next year's budget.

Sugarcane.—Under the sugarcane development scheme an area of 3·40 lakh acres will be covered by improved methods of cultivation during 1965-66. The provision for next year for the scheme is Rs. 6·05 lakhs.

One important innovation is the extension of sugarcane development to Chiplun taluka in Ratnagiri District. Trials conducted by the Agricultural Department showed that with the right cultural practices and irrigation by Koyna tail water, the crop can be grown in that region. Necessary arrangements for extension of financial and technical assistance have been made and the scheme has been undertaken during the current year. Sugarcane is a cash crop and would boost the economic standard of the farmer in Konkan region.

Oilseeds.—The programme of oilseeds development is to cover 7 lakh acres under improved methods during 1965-66. The four package units for groundnut will continue to function. Besides an additional package unit for groundnut in Ratnagiri District has recently been sanctioned. Under the scheme the required financial and technical assistance will be extended to the agriculturists to encourage them to take to this cash crop.

Improved seed.—Use of improved seed is one of the important and quick measures for increasing agricultural production. The taluka seed farms will be continued on the existing pattern. At present there are 239 seed farms. By the end of 1965-66, the target of 244 seed farms (*i.e.* one farm for each taluka) will be reached. In order to encourage co-operative societies to undertake the work of distribution of improved seeds Government have decided to give a subsidy of Rs. 2 per B. Md. besides guaranteeing against any trading loss subject to the maximum of 50 nP. per B. Md. Zilla Parishads have also been asked to undertake this work. Necessary short term finance is also made available to them. These arrangements will continue in the next year.

Horticulture.—In order to step up the progress and meet the increasing public demands Government has enhanced the rates for grant of loans admissible under horticultural crops, particularly cashewnut, pineapple, arecanut, mango, coconut, etc., and it is expected that this will give an additional impetus to horticultural development work, particularly in the Konkan region.

The staff sanctioned for the special Sub-Divisions for the scheme for land development-*cum*-Horticulture was increased during 1964-65 to bring it on a par with the sanctioned pattern for soil conservation Divisions. Under the scheme it is targetted to cover 50,000 acres by the end of 1965-66.

During the year 1964-65 grape research stations were started at Nasik and Akola to find out the best cultural and manurial practices. 28 fruit nurseries were also established during 1964-65 on selected taluka seed farms all over the State for producing high quality planting material of important commercial fruit crops to meet growing demand. Similarly 16 fruit nurseries are also proposed to be set up on the taluka seed farms in Konkan region.

One more important step in the field of Horticulture taken during 1964-65 is the establishment of a special Division for Horticulture in the Agricultural Department to ensure that the work in this field in the State was properly planned, organised and co-ordinated. The Division will work under the control and supervision of a highly trained officer of the status of a Joint Director of Agriculture.

A new programme for vegetable development is undertaken from the year 1963-64. It is proposed to undertake vegetable cultivation on an additional area of 10,000 acres each year. A new scheme for finding out the optimum cultural and manurial requirements of tomato is also proposed to be undertaken during 1965-66 at a cost of Rs. 27,000 approximately. The scheme has been located at Sangamner around which the cultivation of tomatoes is concentrated.

The Department has a scheme for training of Gardeners (Malis). The capacity of the existing centres is 150 per year. One more training centre with a capacity for training 20 gardeners is proposed to be started during 1965-66 at Parbhani.

Package Programme, Bhandara.—A Package Programme was introduced in Bhandara District during the Kharif season of the 1963-64. It is targetted under the programme to cover 65 per cent. of the cropped areas in Bhandara District by the end of the 5 year period. 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 units, etc., have been undertaken. Subsidiary activities like development of fisheries, horticulture and animal husbandry, have also been taken up under this programme. An agricultural marketing unit has been established under the programme during 1964-65. The provision made for the continuance of the programme during 1965-66 is Rs. 22.25 lakhs.

Manure and Fertilizers.—With a view to increase the consumption of fertilisers Government has undertaken various measures such as grant of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton for use of fertilisers mixture, superphosphate and Nitrophosphate, rebate for storing fertilisers during non-manuring season, payment of freight charges for transport of fertilisers by road. During the current year it is estimated that 2,75,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, 1,00,000 tons of manure mixture and 1,00,000 tons of phosphatic fertilisers will be distributed. During the year 1965-66 it is proposed to reach the target of 4,68,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers.

In addition to the existing soil testing Laboratories at Poena and Nagpur, one more soil testing laboratory was established at Parbhani during 1964-65. Soil testing work is important since it leads to a detection of the precise deficiencies in the soil and the use of the correct manures in proper doses.

Plant Protection.—The scheme for protection of plants and diseases already functioning in the State will continue during 1965-66. The Departmental stock of power operated plant protection appliances for being given on hire is proposed to be augmented during 1965-66 by purchase of 500 combined units of power sprayers and dusters. Government are also considering the question of purchase of 4 helicopters for aerial spraying.

Kharif, Rabi and Summer crop campaign.—Special Kharif and Rabi Campaigns were organised during 1964-65 to provide timely financial and technical assistance to the farmers before and during the seasons in question. These campaigns constitute an intensive effort made by Government to assist the cultivators in all possible ways like provision of improved seeds, manures, plant protection appliances, required credit, etc.

A Summer crop campaign for summer paddy (in Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagri Districts) and summer groundnut (in Satara, Sangli and Sholapur Districts) is now being organised by the Department. The aim is to bring additional 8000 acres of land under summer paddy and additional 3000 acres under summer groundnut in Koyana tail water valley areas on flow irrigation or by lift irrigation.

Crash Programme.—Government has been making for some time past, intensive efforts to bring about an increase of the production of cereal of food grains. Side by side, Government has been taking steps to increase production of subsidiary foods. A *crash* programme has been launched by the Government of India specially for speedy implementation of such schemes, for increasing food production and subsidiary foods as are calculated to yield quick results. The Government of India entirely finance the schemes under the "*crash programme*" during the 3rd Plan period. The schemes undertaken or being undertaken by the Agricultural Department under the crash programme are listed below :—

- (1) Scheme for construction of godowns in the blocks for intensive cultivation of selected foodcrops in the State.
- (2) Scheme for intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruits for supply to 4 cities.
- (3) Scheme for increasing fruit production for export purposes.
- (4) Scheme for production of disease free certified potato.
- (5) Scheme for production of fruit in specially selected areas having good potentiality for development in Maharashtra State.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Mechanical Cultivation.—Considering the immense potential of mechanical cultivation, Government has reduced the rate of tractor ploughing from Rs. 40 per acre to Rs. 34 per acre. During the first 3 years of the Third Five-Year Plan an area of 1,08,000 acres has been ploughed by tractors, the target for the current year is 62,800 acres and the next year's target is placed at 45,000 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. 60 lakhs. The provision made for the purchase of new tractors during 1965-66 is Rs. 48 lakhs.

Soil Conservation.—The Third Five-Year Plan allocation for State Plan Schemes, of the Agriculture Department for 1965-66 is of the order of Rs. 1444·90 lakhs. In addition Rs. 2 Crores are expected to be received from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for Soil Conservation programme. Consequent upon the declaration of emergency Government stepped up the soil conservation and minor irrigation programmes which have a direct bearing upon Agricultural Production. Out of the total development programme of Rs. 1644·90 lakhs, therefore, Rs. 1009 lakhs will be spent on soil conservation activities and Rs. 64·15 lakhs on minor irrigation during 1965-66. Under Soil Conservation, contour bunding activity is undertaken by the Department on a large scale. At present 26 Divisions and 131 Sub-Divisions are working in the State and new Divisions and Sub-Divisions are being created according to need. In the first three years of the Third Plan, the Department has actually exceeded the target by achieving contour bunding of 21·68 lakh acres against the target of 19·62 lakh acres. During the current year 12·97 lakh acres will be bunded and the target set for 1965-66 is 18·68 lakh acres. As already indicated above new soil conservation Divisions and Sub-Divisions are being regularly sanctioned for implementing the ambitious programme chalked out by the Department. In order that the programme should not suffer for want of trained personnel, Government had already started 8 soil Conservation training institutions in different parts of the State. During 1964-65, one more training institute was started at Ahmednagar. All the 9 Soil Conservation training institutes will be continued in 1965-66.

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 increased the percentage of subsidy from 50 per cent. to 62½ per cent. The remaining amount is to be treated as loan to the beneficiary. This scheme too has a direct bearing on Agricultural Production. The target set for terracing scheme for 1965-66 is 25,000 acres. The 3rd Plan target of terracing of 20,000 acres will be exceeded and 46,000 acres of Land will be actually terraced before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Minor Irrigation.

Under minor irrigation Scheme, loans and subsidies will continue to be advanced for construction of new wells and installation of pumping sets. Loans are advanced by Land Mortgage Banks while sub-sidy equal to 25 per cent. of the total cost 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 three years of the Third Five-Year Plan 50,672 new wells were constructed against the targetted 43,500 wells. For the current year, the target is 26,000 new wells. For 1965-66, the target for new wells is 27,650.

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.

There are 50 boring machines which can take about 300 bores per year. Similarly there will now be 250 air compressor units, working in the State and each unit can undertake blasting of about 100 wells per year, and it is hoped that with the increased number of air compressor units it will be possible to meet the growing needs of all the Districts in the State.

As for pumping sets, during the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan, the target was exceeded, the achievement being 23,604 against the target of 20,830 sets. The target for the current year is 12,580 sets and that set for the next financial year is 14,546 sets. Government have also under consideration a proposal regarding construction of community irrigation wells which will serve the needs of entire village communities. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs.

Area Programme.—Recognising the need for taking steps to utilise the irrigation potential created by major irrigation projects to the fullest extent, the Agricultural Department is taking up area programmes in the command areas of the projects. One of the main activities is to level the lands by bulldozers so as to make them fit for cultivation. A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for purchase of bulldozers for this purpose. Similarly Government also propose to establish 21 irrigation units and 2 survey unit in the command areas of 8 irrigation projects during 1965-66.

Non-Plan Schemes.—It may be mentioned here in passing that all the existing non-plan schemes pertaining to Agricultural Education, reasearch and development will be continued on existing basis during 1965-66. These schemes were started prior to 1951 or during the 1st and the 2nd Plan periods and are continued as non-plan activity during the Third Plan period.

Target for Agricultural Production Potential for 1965-66.—The various measures proposed by the Agriculture Department for 1965-66 are expected to create a potential for additional agricultural production to the tune of 1,244 thousand tons during 1965-66 as indicated below :—

Groups of Schemes.	Target (tons in thousands).
Minor Irrigation	214
Land Development	290
Manures and fertilisers	405
Improved seeds	309
Improved Agricultural practices	26
	1244

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 total State Plan allocation under the sub-head of development "Animal Husbandry", under the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 196.91 lakhs. The anticipated plan expenditure of the Animal Husbandry Department on State Plan Schemes during the current year is Rs. 65.24 lakhs and the plan allocation for 1965-66 is Rs. 92.00 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 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 enrol 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. In order to provide scientific and supervised field training in extension philosophy, techniques and methods to the Students of the Bombay Veterinary College as well as to train them in the duties they will be called upon to perform as Veterinary Officers an Extension wing has been added to the Bombay Veterinary College from 1963-64.

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 Gynaecology. From 1964-65, a post graduate course in anatomy has been started and from 1965-66 Post-Graduate courses in Physiology and Dairy Science will be started at that College. This facility for post-graduate training provided at the Bombay Veterinary College will thus meet our demand for technically qualified personnel for the various educational research and development schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department.

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 has been increased. In addition, new stockmen training courses have been started during 1964-65 at Udgir, Pohra, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur. All these stockmen training centres will be continued during 1965-66.

The Veterinary Polyclinics already established at Nagpur and Aurangabad will continue to function during 1965-66. In addition, one more Veterinary Polyclinic will be established during 1965-66 at Poona. A total provision of Rs. 2.16 lakhs has been proposed in the next year's Budget for these polyclinics.

Construction of the buildings for Veterinary Dispensaries at taluka places is progressing apace. Construction of the Buildings for 45 dispensaries has

already been completed and the works are in progress in respect of 34 more dispensaries. In order to speed up this construction work, the budget provision of Rs. 1.80 lakhs already made in the current year's Budget was increased to Rs. 14.60 lakhs.

There are in all 14 Cattle Breeding Farms in the State out of which one at Aurangabad is a Buffaloes Breeding Farm. These farms will continue during 1965-66. In addition a Cattle Breeding Farm is being established at Kudal in Ratnagiri District. This Scheme which was to be taken up in 1962-63 had to be deferred due to declaration of National emergency. The total plan provision for continuance and expansion of the Cattle Breeding Farms during 1965-66 is Rs. 8.11 lakhs.

The purchase and maintenance subsidy under the Premium Bull Scheme and the Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres has been increased during 1964-65 in view of the generally increased prices of pedigree cattle and cattle feed etc. This is expected to prove to be an incentive to the farmers. The total plan provision under the two schemes for 1965-66 is Rs. 7.36 lakhs.

Most of the Schemes for Cattle development run by the Animal Husbandry Department cover the plains. The Cattle subsisting at High altitudes however require special attention. For this purpose, a Hill Cattle Development Scheme was started by Government during 1964-65. The Scheme has been introduced in the villages at High altitudes between Bombay and Poona.

The Key Village Scheme which aims at bringing about an allround improvement in the field of animal husbandry in the areas covered by it, is being continued. Two new Key Village Centres at Kinwat (District Nanded) and Urulikanchan (District Poona) were started during 1964-65 by presenting Supplementary Demands. The total number of Key Village Centres is thus 26 and these will be continued during 1965-66.

With a view to provide a suitable incentive and a spirit of healthy competition regarding milk yield per cattle, among cattle owners, breeders and dairy institutions, a scheme for organising milk yield competitions has been started. Under the Schemes, prizes are awarded to winners at the Blocks and State levels. A provision of Rs. 41,000 has been made in the next year's budget for this scheme.

While the State is thus steadily pushing ahead with the Cattle Development Schemes, the Animal Husbandry Department is also making a big effort under the poultry and sheep development schemes which have assumed importance in the context of National emergency.

So far as poultry schemes are concerned, almost 30 per cent. of the State Plan allocation for "Animal Husbandry" is proposed to be spent in poultry schemes during 1965-66. The Egg-Collection and Marketing Scheme was started during 1962-63 and three centres were started at Karad, Kurduwadi and Aurangabad which covered the Districts of Aurangabad, Satara and Sholapur. Under the Scheme 28.65 lakhs eggs were collected and marketed during the Calender year 1964. Six more such egg-collecting centres are being established at Akola, Yeotmal, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Osmanabad under the Crash Programme, sponsored by the Government of India for increasing production of subsidiary foods under quick-yielding scheme. The 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 1965-66 at subsidised rates. Intensive Poultry Development Blocks opened by State Government at Satara and Chiplun constitute an effort to intensify the poultry development work in the areas covered by the Block. These blocks will be continued during 1965-66. In addition, two more blocks on the same pattern are proposed to be established at Nanded and Tasgaon (District Sangli) in 1965-66. Another new scheme proposed to be started during 1965-66 under the "Crash Programme" for promotion of poultry industry is the establishment of a "Poultry Dressing Plant" at Poona. Dressed and ready-to-cook poultry meat will be produced under hygienic and sanitary conditions by avoiding waste of by-products, at this centre. Besides another step taken for promotion of poultry industry is grant of loans and subsidies for poultry keeping to individuals as also Co-operative Societies.

On the front of sheep husbandry too Government has been very active, 68 Supplementary Sheep Breeding Centres are already functioning in the State. Each Centre covers ten farmers each of whom is required to maintain a flock of 20 ewes and one ram out of which 10 ewes and one ram are supplied by Government 40 more such centres are being established under the *Crash Programme* in the current year. During the next year also 60 more such centres will be established. The Sheep Breeding Scheme is particularly important for augmenting production of mutton as a subsidiary food and for increasing production of wool for clothing. 5 of the existing sheep breeding farms at Padegaon, Tathavade, Mahud, Pohra and Bhilakhed are being expanded and one more farm has been established at Tuljapur in Osmanabad District under the *Crash Programme*. The training centre in Sheep Husbandry and Wool Technology established at Poona will continue during 1965-66.

(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 numbers of Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres now existing are 286 and 762 respectively. The Administrative control of the Veterinary Dispensary 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 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 Disease 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.	Renikhet Disease Vaccine.
1	2	3	4	5
1956-57	8,90,740	9,80,860	6,100	14,58,000
1957-58	8,05,350	7,90,860	40,300	9,19,000
1958-59	8,59,920	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	42,87,500
1964-65	29,00,000	25,00,000	*1,00,000	42,00,000

*Less production due to less demand.

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 undertaken 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 1965-66.

(D) *Development of Cattle*.—The work in connection with breeding of superior strains of cattle is undertaken at four subsidised institutions and 18 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 94 Sub-Centres in Local Sector will continue during 1965-66.

(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 8000 samples of wool are analysed annually. Subsidies, research on various problems of wool biology in relation to Sheep Breeding has been undertaken.

(F) *Development of Poultry*.—The Central Hatcheries established at Kirkee, Dhulia and Kolhapur will be continued during the year 1965-66. Training Class 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 1965-66 also.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Dairy Development Department was created in the year 1958 with a view to ensuring systematic development of Dairying and accelerating the pace of Dairy Development and Milk Supply Schemes. Prior to the creation of the Department, these activities were pursued by the Agriculture Department, excepting the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme for which there was a separate Milk Commissioner.

The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme and the mofussil milk schemes established at Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nasik, Dhulia, Miraj, Nagpur, Amravati, Akola and Aurangabad continue to make progress in supplying wholesome milk to the consumers at reasonable rates and providing remunerative subsidiary industry to agriculturists in rural areas. All these schemes will be continued during 1965-66. The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme distributes on an average 3.54 lakhs litres of milk daily meeting nearly half the requirements of the City. The Worli Dairy was put into commission in November, 1961 and Rs. 21 lakhs have been provided in the next year's budget for completion of some construction works under the Worli Dairy. Similarly, for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment etc. of the several mofussil milk schemes listed above, an amount of Rs. 21.45 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget. The scheme for establishment of milk product factories is in progress and a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment for the two schemes.

The Dairy Technology Institute at Aarey has now been provided with a students' Dairy under UNICEF aid. A provision of Rs. 3.17 lakhs has been made for running this Institute during 1965-66.

An amount of Rs. 23.03 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for grant of loans to milk producers in rural areas for purchase of animals etc.

A notable new activity of the Department initiated during 1964-65 is the scheme for establishment of a cream-cum-ghee collection centres at Udgir. This scheme will be continued during 1965-66.

A centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of a regional pig-breeding station-cum-becon factory at Aarey Milk Colony was sanctioned in October 1962 and a beginning was made in January, 1963. The scheme will cater to the needs for perk products in the city of Bombay after it reaches a sufficiently advanced stage. A provision of Rs. 5.0 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for continuing expenditure of this Scheme.

A scheme for distribution of young calves born at Aarey Milk Colony after rearing them by proper feeding etc., has been in operation for the last few years. The calves are distributed amongst the licencees at Aarey. The scheme is centrally sponsored and for its continuance during 1965-66, a provision of Rs. 1,20,000 has been made in the next year's budget.

The Department also proposes to undertake new schemes for Dairy Development in under developed regions. Under this Scheme, an effort will be made to boost the milk industry in Konkan region i.e. in Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts. The capital cost of scheme is expected to be about Rs. 2,25,000 in 1965-66 and it is estimated that 3,300 litres of milk would be collected daily during 1965-66 under the scheme at 4 collections points i.e. Chiplun, Mahad, Khed and Ratnagiri.

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.

2. Under the scheme for reclamation of Khar and 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 benefitting an area of 76,000 acres out of it, an area of 62,000 acres has started yielding crops.

3. The scheme is a continuing one and it has been included in the III Five Year Plan also. The total plan allocation for 1965-66 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 1965.

4. The scheme has been modified in some important respects since last 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 reclamation start accruing to it 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.

A provision of Rs. 68,700 has also been proposed in the next years' budget for construction of buildings for Khar Lands Research Centre at Panvel. The Centre is at present functioning in hired building but Government buildings for the office and the Laboratory of the Centre are proposed to be constructed in view of the fact that the scheme is of the continuing nature.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Distribution of Food.—The Fair Price Shop Scheme, which was started in 1957 in order to check the rising trend in the prices, has been continued. Under this Scheme, stocks of rice and overseas wheat made available by the Government of India are distributed through authorised fair price shops. In addition, some quantities of rice and jowar, locally procured are also sold through these shops. The number of Fair Price Shops at present is 18,000 in the State. The Household Card System in Greater Bombay has been made statutory, under which the Fair Price Shop keepers as well as the consumers can now be prosecuted for any irregularities committed by them under the Defence of India Rules. It is also proposed to extend these measures to other household card system Cities such as Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Kolhapur and Ulhasnagar.

Movement of Rice and Wheat from other States.—Due to the formation of Zones, the movement of Wheat and Rice from the adjoining State of Madhya Pradesh and other States like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan etc., cannot take place on trade account. With a view to conserving foodgrains available in the State itself. The export of important foodgrains outside the State, which is heavily deficit in cereal foodgrains, has now been banned with effect from 19th December, 1964.

In 1964, about 40,000 tons of rice and 600 tons of wheat were purchased from Millers of Madhya Pradesh on Government Account.

From Punjab, 3000 tonnes of wheat and 3000 tonnes of rice were obtained through the Government of India and have actually moved so far. Another 4000 tonnes of rice are likely to be moved from that State.

From Andhra Pradesh 5000 tons of rice have also been received in Maharashtra.

Double Banking.—The State Government undertook unloading of foodgrains Tankers in the Bombay Docks by double banking them so that the entire quantities in those Tankers became available to the State Government for being moved by a special quota of wagons over and above the wagons provided by the Regional Director of Food. So far 9 such tankers have been double banked and unloaded at an approximate cost of about 36 lakhs of rupees. The advantage was that in a most critical period we could supply foodgrains to a larger extent to all parts of the State by speedy movement undertaken by our own organisation and not fully depending upon the Government of India's organisation for the purpose. It must be stated that this move enable the Government to tide over serious situations which would otherwise have arisen in many parts of the State.

Support Prices.—With a view to ensuring fair returns to the growers and also to induce them to produce more foodgrains, this Government has fixed the support prices of paddy, jowar, rice, wheat and also of other coarse grains like Bajari, Maize and gram for the crop year 1964-65. The Paddy and jowar support prices were announced sufficiently before the sowing season. The support prices for paddy are between Rs. 41 per quintal for coarse to Rs. 55 per quintal for superfine varieties. For Jowar the prices are fixed at Rs. 45 per quintal for the superior and Rs. 43 per quintal for the common variety. For superior wheat the support price is Rs. 65 per quintal and for ordinary Wheat Rs. 60 per quintal. Similarly for Bajri and Maize the price is Rs. 41 per quintal and for Gram Rs. 45 per quintal. These prices are for naked grains delivered at the purchase centres.

Statutory maximum wholesale and retail prices of rice have been fixed in order to protect the interests of the consumers.

Monopoly purchase of Jowar.—Despite Government efforts to hold the price line by adopting voluntary as well as statutory measures, the rising tendency of prices of foodgrains could not be checked effectively largely due to negligible arrivals in the market due to Zonal System and other restrictions.

With a view to avoiding wide fluctuations in prices, the Government decided to purchase the entire marketable surplus of Jowar, which is the staple food of a large section of people in this State. The purchases are being made through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society, to which a guarantee has been given for financing the huge operations.

Purchase of rice by Levy.—Similarly, the earlier decision of Government to procure, rice by levy upto 50 per cent. from rice Millers and traders has very recently been revised and now the entire quantity of rice with the licensed traders and licensed Millers would pass through Government or Government nominated channels at the fixed rates. This was done because 50 per cent. outside the levy was not found to be selling at the controlled prices and also because sufficient quantity within the levy was not coming in.

With a view to enable Government to assess the stocks of important food-grains with cultivators and traders in the State and to have physical possession thereof in emergency, Government issued the Maharashtra Foodgrains (Declaration of Stocks) Order 1964, and the Maharashtra Foodgrains (Regulation of Disposal and Acquisition) Order, 1964. Under the former order the holders have to declare their stocks every month while the latter Order confers upon the Collectors the powers to acquire the stocks at statutory prices. These Orders have helped Government in obtaining stocks in Government hands.

Wheat Products.—With a view to make available, maida, to the bakeries and biscuit manufacturers and Rawa, Suji and Atta to general consumers, Government have controlled the production, distribution and prices of these articles manufactured in Roller Flour Mills.

Sugar Production Gur.—With a view to achieve the target of 6.5 lakhs tonnes of sugar production during 1964-65 all efforts are being made to ensure adequate supply of sugar-cane to the sugar factories. Many of the sugar factories, at the instance of Government, are paying the fixed price at the ex-field stage to the sugar-cane growers. The Government of India have also been urged to increase the minimum prices of sugar-cane considering the actual price being paid in this State, and also to revise ex-factory prices of sugar proportionately.

The District ban on the movement of gur has been removed with effect from 3rd February 1965. The manufacture of Gur and Khandsari is however licensed if within 20 kilometers of a Sugar Factory.

Distribution of Kerosene and Cloth.—Kerosene is being supplied at fixed rates both in Greater Bombay and in the districts.

The scheme for distribution of cloth through Fair Price Cloth Shops, which was introduced in Greater Bombay last year, has now been extended to some districts also. The number of Fair Price Cloth Shops functioning in Greater Bombay and in the districts at the end of November 1964, was 143 and 25, respectively.

Fair Prices Supervision Committees.—Fair Prices Supervision Committees set up in Greater Bombay and in the districts are reviewing the prices of essential commodities from time to time. Separate meetings with the representatives of the trade and industry are also held with a view to negotiate voluntary price agreements, whenever there is a shortage and consequent rise in the price of any essential commodity.

Cement and G. C. Sheets.—The Cement position has been fair during the year so far as receipt against allotment is concerned. The total allotment received from the Government of India during 1964 was 6,47,600 tonnes against 5,75,040 tonnes during 1963. Still the allotment is far below demand which is at least 22 lakhs tons for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

As regards G. C. Sheets, the supplies are not being received regularly, they are still very much short of the requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

The State of Maharashtra has a coastline of about 700 kilometers 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 1,600 mechanised 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 Rs. 160 lakhs approximately as loan and over Rs. 72 lakhs 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 mechanisation. 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. Fishermen are thus, capable of standing 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 1965-66 is Rs. 71.00 lakhs (Net). A provision of Rs. 27 lakhs is proposed in the budget for 1965-66 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. A mobile service station has been established at Ratnagiri during 1964-65 in order to render servicing facilities to mechanized boats at their parts of operation. The plan scheme for grant of assistance to fishermen for purchase of fisheries requisites will also be continued during 1965-66. Under this scheme subsidy ranging from 20 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. on purchase of fishery requisites such as nylon, hemp twin, fish hooks and H. S. D. oil is granted. For the year 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 5.61 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

The Scheme for stocking of inland waters with carp fry will be continued during 1965-66 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.31 lakhs for releasing carp fry in different sheets of water in the State which would lead to production of 22.31 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 has been established at Ratnagiri and a provision of Rs. 0.49 lakhs has been proposed in the next year's budget for operation of the scheme. Forty Fisher youths would be trained at this Centre during 1965-66. Establishment of fisheries high school at Satpati is an important event in the socio-economics activities of the department during 1964-65. One fisheries school has also been established at Karanja during the year and one more will be established at Nawapur in 1965-66.

A total provision of Rs. 4.64 lakhs has also been made for the scheme for preservation, marketing and transport of fish. The Government of India ice factory and quick freezing plant at Sassoon Dock has been taken over by the Maharashtra Government and its operation is continued in the State Sector. 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. 0.54 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. Fishermen trainees will be deputed to the Central Institute of Fisheries Operation at Ernakulam. Four candidates will be trained at each of the courses, viz., Master Fisherman's, Engine Drivers', Boat Building and Gear Technician's courses.

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 1965-66..

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 1 lakh cans of fish was sanctioned and the plant is brought into operation from October 1964. A provision of Rs. 1.28 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the next year's budget.

For survey of fishing harbours a survey engineer has been appointed and the work of survey was continued during 1964-65 also. The Development of inland fisheries in deep reservoirs already introduced in Osmanabad District has been extended during 1964-65 to Wardha and Buldhana Districts and it is being extended to Nasik District also during 1965-66.

The Maharashtra Rajya Machhimar Sahakari Sanstha an apex organisation of the Fisheries Co-operative Societies was granted a loan of Rs. 4,58,000 for construction of the building and erection of the twine and net making plant received under the T. C. M. Aid Programme. The factory was completed and was brought into production from April 1964. Under this scheme a rebate on finished twine equal to 25 per cent. of the cost of the product is granted by Government to this co-operative organisation. It is estimated that a rebate to the extent of about Rupees one lakh will be given to the co-operatives during this year and necessary provision for the same has also been made for 1965-66.

Pilot project in deep sea fishing.—The exploratory vessels Savitri and Shivneri were put into operation in November 1962 and Janjira and Kundalika were put into operation in December 1962. These vessels have surveyed so far 40,639 miles, landed 860 m. tone of fish valued Rs. 2,23,393. These vessels will continue exploratory fishing operations during 1965-66. Findings of the vessels have been brought to the notice of fishermen. Four more such vessels are also under construction now, two of which will be given to a co-operative society on hire basis.

Non-plan schemes.—Fish Curing Yards—The scheme provides for curing of fish. The Department maintains 21 Fish Curing Yards in the Ratnagiri district and one in Kolaba District at the coastal fishing centres where salt is made available to the fishermen at concessional rates for curing fish. Other facilities such as concrete plate-forms and fresh water are also provided to fishermen for hygienic curing of fish. A provision of Rs. 2.42 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme for 1965-66.

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 of Rs. 1.32 lakhs 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", "Blasmin Pearls", are distributed to the public through the sole agents "Messrs. Kemp and Co.". The department also enters into annual rate contract with Government of India, State Government 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 and agument 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. 17.55 lakhs has been proposed for the shark liver oil scheme during 1965-66. 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. 1.56 lakhs has been proposed for the Fisheries Schools during 1965-66.

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 hydro-biological investigations. The Director of Fisheries and Senior Scientific Officer work as recognised guides at the Station.

A provision of Rs. 0.86 lakhs has been proposed for the marine biological research during 1965-66.

A note outlining the programme made in the implementation of the Co-operative Development Schemes during the First three years of the Third Five-Year Plan and those proposed for the Fourth and last year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

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 as such. The Development Programme for Co-operatives under the Second Five-Year Plan 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 highlights 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 three years of the plan and the progress proposed for the current year and the year 1965-66 are described below sectorwise.

Minor Irrigation.—As per the accepted policy of Government, the land development Banks have started granting long term 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 provision made for this purpose is 123·00 lakhs. The sanctioned provision for the year 1964-65 for grant of interest subsidy to Land Development Banks is of the order of Rs. 57·52 lakhs. However, in view of considerable increase in the loaning operations of the Land Development Banks during the year 1963-64 for construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and purchase of pumping sets, the Apex Bank had total outstanding of Rs. 12·00 crores as on 31st December 1963. The loans expected to be advanced upto the end of 31st December 1964 would be of the order of Rs. 21·00 crores. On this basis, the amount of subsidy expected to be paid works out to Rs. 73·65 lakhs as against the sanctioned provision of Rs. 57·52 lakhs. During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to grant subsidy to the extent of Rs. 103·00 lakhs for the loaning programme for the Co-operative year 1965-66 which would be of the order of Rs. 36·00 crores. 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. 22·44 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2·00 lakhs has been spent in the year 1961-62, Rs. 6·19 lakhs more have been spent in the year 1962-63 and Rs. 5·32 lakhs in 1963-64 and it is expected that Rs. 5·42 lakhs will be granted during the current year while for the year 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 30·00 lakhs has been proposed including the additional programme.

An additional programme for Co-operative Lift Irrigation by Co-operative Sugar Factories has also been taken up for implementation from the current year with a total provision of Rs. 47·50 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 14·56 lakhs has also been made in the programme for the year 1964-65 to bring an area of 16,000 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. During the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 expenditure incurred was Rs. 1·29, 5·60 and 1·72 lakhs respectively. For the current year, a provision of Rs. 15·00 lakhs has been made while for the year 1965-66, financial assistance of Rs. 5·00 lakhs will be disbursed. The provision includes residual assistance to the societies organised and assisted during the year 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 middlemen 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, and assistance of about Rs. 1·99 lakhs has been disbursed in 1963-64. During the current year, a provision of Rs. 3·50 lakhs is made to assist 5 new societies and existing societies while the progress for the next year envisages organisation of 5 more societies and the outlay proposed is Rs. 4·58 lakhs.

Warehousing and Marketing.—Under this Sector, 5 Schemes have been included with a total outlay of Rs. 125·00 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 period. During the first three years, 57 centres were brought under regulation and the current year's programme envisages regulation of 2 marketing centres, raising the total to 39 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 1961-62 and 1962-63, the expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 10·15 lakhs and Rs. 11·15 lakhs and for 1963-64, Rs. 15·41 lakhs. For the current year, a total provision of Rs. 16·50 lakhs has been provided under this scheme while for the year 1965-66 the provision earmarked for this purpose is Rs. 19·34 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 Second Plan making up actual of 272. During the next year it is proposed to bring 5 marketing centres under regulation so as to fulfil the Third Plan target. Out of the provision of Rs. 29·00 lakhs, for the year 1965-66, an amount of

Rs. 19.34 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme of Development of Agricultural Marketing, Rs. 2.50 lakhs are earmarked for contributing to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation and the remaining provision will be utilised towards the cost of the staff proposed under the remaining hteer schemes in this Sector.

Co-operation.—Under this head of development, 16 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.

Agricultural Credit.—The Plan provides for strengthening of Co-operative Credit Structure so that it can increase the availability of short-term credit for agriculture from Rs. 37.30 crores to 90 crores, the outstandings of medium term credit from Rs. 5.42 crores to 10 crores and of long term credit from Rs. 5.91 crores to 50 crores. During the Co-operative year ending June 1964, the short and medium term credit record the figures of Rs. 51.00 crores which is expected to go up to Rs. 58 crores by the end of June 1965 and Rs. 65 crores by the end of June 1966. The disbursement of long term loan during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 are expected to be of the order of Rs. 14.00 crores each. 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.)

Year.	Third Five-Year Plan	Achievement in 1961-62	Achievement in 1962-63	Achievement in 1963-64	Anticipated in 1964-65	Target for 1965-66
(1) Share Capital :—						
(a) Primary Level ..	13.00	14.89	17.80	21.25	18.00	Not yet fixed.
(b) District Level ..	11.00	8.13	9.78	11.07	7.00	Do.
(c) Apex Level ..	4.00	2.87	4.56	4.95	3.50	Do.
(2) Deposits—						
(a) Primary Level ..	3.00	0.99	1.22	1.66	1.60	Do.
(b) District Level ..	65.00	29.20	30.51	48.43	50.00	Do.
(c) Apex Level ..	30.00	25.67	50.34	33.80	35.00	Do.

The current year's programme provides for opening of 30 branches of Central Banks while during the next year it is proposed to open 30 more branches. A provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the current year 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. 31.44 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. 44.19 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. 41.17 lakhs. In the non-plan sector a provision of Rs. 140 lakhs has been proposed for grant of share capital contribution to the service co-operatives, and Central Financing Agencies and Apex Banks.

Contribution to the Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of Apex Bank.— The purpose of the Credit Stabilisation Fund is to create a Fund at the level of Central Banks and Apex Co-operative Bank where, with the help of this Fund, it would be possible to extend short term loans which are not recoverable on due dates for various reasons beyond the normal control of the member such as crop failure, famine, draught, floods, etc., into medium term loans and thus by this conversion continue the production finance which otherwise would have not been possible according to banking principles and which would have meant affecting the agricultural production. Originally, these funds were to be created by the Institutions from out of their profits as also a part of dividend earned on Government participation in the share capital of the Institutions. The experience has shown that on the one hand credit has increased in an appreciable measure requiring a proportionate building up of this stabilisation fund but on the other the Apex and the Central Banks have not been able to build up the Stabilisation Fund to the desired level. The need for augmenting this fund needs no emphasis particularly in this State where the Agricultural production is carried on with certain handicaps such as very little area under irrigation, fragmented holdings, low productivity of soil and certain pockets with recurring famine conditions and consequently the need for conversion of short-term into medium-term loans has been increasingly felt. This question has been considered at various levels and the Reserve Bank

of India has circulated draft rules which sum up the final thinking on this subject. According to the circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India it has been suggested that there is a need for augmenting this Fund by 2 measures :—

- (1) Through the own resources of credit institutions, and
- (2) By a substantial contribution by Government to this fund.

Government contribution has been suggested primarily because it is expected that the Institutions will take some time to build up this fund to the desired extent but till such time the situation cannot be allowed to go out of control. According to the calculation of the Reserve Bank of India, the Maharashtra State Government is expected to contribute to the Fund to the extent of 5 per cent. of the outstandings at the Central Bank's level at the end of the Third Plan Period which would be about Rs. 55 crores. On the basis of 5 per cent. of the outstandings, the contribution of the State Government to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Apex Co-operative Bank will have to be Rs. 2.75 crores. It is proposed that this contribution be given in 2 phases— one during the year 1964-65 and the other during 1965-66. A proposal for contributing this amount (50 per cent. long-term interest free loan and 50 per cent. outright grant basis) is under consideration of Government.

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. 20.96 lakhs were spent during the year 1961-62. During the year 1962-63, the expenditure under this Scheme was of the order of Rs. 50.63 lakhs and during the year 1963-64 an expenditure of Rs. 55.39 lakhs was incurred. The provision for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 42.99 lakhs which is expected to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the year 1965-66 is of the order of Rs. 62.00 lakhs. The revised target fixed for the purpose of handling of agricultural produce by Co-operative Marketing and Co-operative Processing Societies is Rs. 40.00 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. 44 crores during the current year and the next year respectively. The Third Five-Year Plan programme also envisages construction of 1 large sized, 100 medium-sized and 1,500 small sized godowns. By the end of 1963-64 assistance was granted to Agricultural Credit Primaries and Marketing Societies for construction of 153 large size godowns and medium-sized godowns and 486 small-sized godowns. Similarly, during the current year it is proposed to assist 2 large-size, 22 medium-size, and 259 small-sized godowns while during the year 1965-66 8 large-sized 40 medium sized and 178 small-sized godowns will be assisted.

Special Development Programme (Crash Programme)—Scheme for construction of godowns for storage of Fertilisers.—Under the Scheme 'Development of Co-operative Marketing' the Co-operative Societies are sanctioned financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy for construction of Godowns. This Scheme which was originally approved during Second Plan is continued during the Third Plan and is under implementation. Upto 31st March 1964, the co-operative societies have been sanctioned financial assistance for construction of 1,710 rural and 296 marketing godowns with a total storage capacity of 1,75,950 metric tons. During the current year, it is proposed to sanction financial assistance for construction of 159 rural and 24 additional marketing godowns. The capacity of these godowns would be of the order of 17,300 metric tons. These godowns are mainly used for the storage of agricultural produce. A part of these godowns is also used for storage of fertilisers, essential requisites of agriculture, etc. Taking into consideration the volume of agricultural produce and the quantity of fertilisers and essential requisites the co-operative societies are required to handle, the storage capacity offered by the godowns is inadequate. There is shortage of godown facilities for storing fertilizers and other production requisites so that they could be stored within the reach of the farmers. A programme of intensive cultivation has been launched this year in 142 blocks in the State. As such, a very high priority has to be given to the construction of net work of rural godowns at suitable centres in these blocks by formulating a special crash Programme. Taking into consideration, the consumption of fertilizers in each block, storage capacity required and the existing storage capacity created under the normal scheme of Development of Co-operative Marketing additional 500 godowns may have to be constructed. Out of these, 400 will be small sized godowns and 100 will be medium-sized godowns. The estimated construction cost of each rural godown is of the order of Rs. 10,000, while that of the medium-size godown is Rs. 20,000. Co-operative Societies will be given financial assistance in the form of 75 per cent. loan and 25 per cent. subsidy equal to the entire construction cost. It is proposed to give financial assistance for construction of 100 rural and 30 medium-size godowns during the current year and a provision of Rs. 12,00,000 by way of loan and Rs. 4,00,000 by way of subsidy has been made.

During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to construct 400 small sized godowns and 70 medium-sized godowns with a provision of Rs. 40.50 lakhs on account of loan and Rs. 13.50 lakhs by way of subsidy.

Monopoly Procurement—Jowar.—During the year 1963-64, there were wide fluctuations in the prices of Jowar with the result the resources of Jowar had to face considerable hardships throughout the State. The situation

worsened further because of the restrictions imposed on the movement of jowar by the States which are surplus in the commodity. In spite of the abnormal increase in the prices of jowar, the grower did not benefit by this rise in prices because he had already disposed of the jowar. With a view to mitigate the difficulties of the consumers and with a view to ensure a fair return to the growers of jowar which is one of the major crops of Maharashtra. Government has been thinking of taking certain essential steps to control the sale and distribution of jowar and to regulate its movement throughout the State. After a careful consideration of the situation, Government has come to the conclusion that the above objects would not be achieved unless an integrated scheme for the procurement, storage, distribution and regulation of movement throughout the State is immediately prepared and implemented as soon as the new crop comes in the market.

The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society which is an apex co-operative organisation of the State has already been entrusted with the implementation of the scheme of purchase of foodgrains including jowar under a special scheme sanctioned by Government—*vide* Government Resolution No. AIG, 1164/37064 (Co-op.)/G, dated the 2nd July, 1964. Government have also been pleased to sanction additional share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and the creation of a price Indemnification Fund of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs so as to enable the Society to implement the Scheme. In the case of jowar, however, Government feel that procurement has to be undertaken on a monopoly basis if the above objects are to be achieved in the interests of the community. Government have, therefore, decided on the monopoly procurement of the entire marketable surplus of jowar in the State during the season 1964-65 through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bombay, and its constituents. The scheme has come into force with effect from the 15th November 1964.

Share Capital contribution to marketing Co-operatives.—The pattern of share capital contribution to Co-operative Marketing Societies sanctioned for the Third Five-Year Plan has been revised under Government Resolution, A. F. & C. D., No. CPS. 1064/54378-C-1, dated 16th October 1964, with a view to strengthening the share capital base of the Co-operative Marketing Societies in order to enable them to undertake large scale operation in the Agricultural Commodities in general and foodgrains, in particular.

As a result of Government decision of Monopoly Procurement of Jowar of about 6.40 lakhs tons worth Rs. 28.80 crores through Marketing Co-operatives,

Government has been pleased to sanction Rs. 2 crores as share capital contribution to the Marketing-Co-operatives according to the pattern laid down in the above referred Government Resolution during 1964-65.

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 which are in production. It is expected that out of 19 proposals sent to the Government of India for grant of licence about 2 to 3 new units will be sanctioned during the year 1964-65. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to organise 40 paddy processing societies, 60 Oil seeds processing societies and 48 Ginning and pressing societies. During the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 an expenditure of Rs. 45·30 lakhs has been incurred under the scheme for assisting 29 cotton processing units, 18 rice mills and 52 Oil mills and Rs. 20·00 lakhs were spent for assisting 2 co-operative sugar factories. The current year's programme consists of setting up of 8 cotton processing, 7 rice mills and 14 oil mills' units on co-operative basis which will be assisted with an outlay of Rs. 15·72 lakhs. During the next year it is proposed to set up new processing units as under :—

	Units to be set up
1. Ginning	} 15
2. Ginning and pressing	
3. Rice mills 1/2 ton.	} 11
4. Rice mills 1 ton	
5. Oil mills Baby expellers	} 5
6. Oil mills double expellers	

The provision proposed for the year 1965-66 for assisting these units by way of share capital contribution and for assisting 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 3 new sugar factories which are expected to be licensed 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 of departmental personnel, such as senior officers and Intermediate and Sub-ordinate level staff, in various courses.

During the year 1964-65, it is proposed to impart training to 1600 sub-ordinate personnel and 17,290 non-official members managing committee and other members of various co-operatives. The total expenditure incurred during 1961-1962, 1962-63 and 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 12.28 lakhs, Rs. 14.82 lakhs and Rs. 13.40 lakhs respectively while the provisions for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 are Rs. 15.64 lakhs and Rs. 18.00 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, 1962-63 and 1963-64, 197 societies were organised in Pilot Areas and 349 societies Outside Pilot Areas. During the year 1964-65, it is expected that 70 and 250 societies will be organised in Pilot and Outside Pilot Areas respectively. The provision made for the current year is Rs. 8.65 lakhs and Rs. 30.14 lakhs for Schemes in Pilot Areas and Outside Pilot Areas respectively. Similarly, it is proposed to organise 50 new societies in Pilot Areas and 200 societies Outside Pilot Areas, during 1965-66. The provision proposed for 1965-66 is of the order of Rs. 33.30 lakhs for both the Schemes.

Co-operative Societies in Gramdan and Bhoodan Areas.—The Scheme essentially aims at mitigating the hardships experienced by the Co-operative Societies in the Gramdan and Bhoodan areas raising the requisite funds for development of the Gramdan and lands and settlement of the requisite of the gramdan and Bhoodan lands and thus ensure their economic uplifts in particular and increase food production in general.

An expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been incurred under the Scheme in the year 1963-64 and a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1964-65. Administrative sanction for the Scheme for the current year is still awaited. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has also been suggested for the year 1965-66.

Consumers' Co-operatives.—During the year 1962-63 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. 106.43 lakhs was earmarked for the year

1963-64, while the actual expenditure was of Rs. 37.04 lakhs with a saving to the extent of Rs. 69.39 lakhs on account of revised pattern of financial assistance to consumers, societies which was adopted to accommodate the expenditure within the funds allocated to 18 wholesale stores with 360 branches in this State. The scheme as originally planned of 29 wholesale consumers stores in 26 cities in the State having population of more than 50,000 with 500 branches/primary centres. The 6 wholesale consumers Stores with 160 branches have been opened during the year 1962-63 and they were assisted with financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 35.36 lakhs. The remaining 21 wholesale stores with 420 branches have been opened during the year 1963-64. Those stores have been assisted by way of management subsidy, share capital contribution, loans and subsidies for construction of godowns and purchases of trucks and loans by way of cash credit, while the primary/branch stores have been assisted with share capital contribution. A provision of Rs. 3.18 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1965-66, as the share of this Government.

Distribution of Consumers Articles in Rural areas through Village Co-operatives and Marketing Societies.—The Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Co-operation) has introduced the scheme and the target fixed for the Scheme for this State is 7,500 village co-operatives and 230 marketing societies. 7,500 village co-operatives and 230 marketing societies are to take up consumers activities by opening consumers societies in addition to their present activities.

A provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been proposed for the current year and a provision of Rs. 3.45 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1965-66.

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-cake, cotton seeds, oil extraction plants etc. During the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, 10.35 lakhs and Rs. 39.48 lakhs respectively was incurred for assisting the industrial units under this scheme. During the year 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is sanctioned in the current year's budget, while the next year's programme envisages organisation and assistance to 10 such units with an outlay of Rs. 60.00 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 handloom 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 Agro-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 year 1961-62 to 1963-64 the expenditure incurred was as under :—

	Rupees in Lakhs		
	1961—62	1962—63	1963—64
(1) Sales production of Handicraft goods (SSI-10)	0.44	0.13	0.30
(2) Industrial Co-operative including Handicrafts Co-operatives (SSI-11)	2.41	8.67	14.16
(3) Development of Handloom Industry (SSI-12)	23.76	24.33	23.20
(4) Co-operative Spinning Mill in Vidarbha (SSI-15)	.....	7.45	9.38
(5) Conversion of Handloom into Powerloom (SSI-15)	3.85	Discontinue	.....

For the Schemes of Industrial Co-operatives including Handicraft Co-operatives for the current year, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made where as for the year 1965-66, the provision proposed is Rs. 18.94 lakhs. During the Plan period, it is proposed to organise 1,000 Industrial Co-operatives and 52 Handicraft Co-operatives and to assist them by way of management subsidy, as also 4,000 members by way of loans for purchase of shares of Industrial Co-operatives, and 220 Industrial Co-operatives by way of share capital contribution.

Another important scheme is Handloom Industry, for which a provision of Rs. 37.58 lakhs has been made for the current year while the next year's provision is of the order of Rs. 57.50 lakhs. During the next year, it is proposed to assist 3,700 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 1,400 handlooms into co-operative fold each year and 2,800 handlooms into production fold each year.

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 to the extent of Rs. 2·80 lakhs to weavers' Co-operative for purchase of shares of this spinning mill, while the next years' programme envisages grant of share capital contribution to the Spining Mill to the extent of Rs. 6·50 lakhs on a matching basis, and Rs. 6·50 lakhs by way of loans to members for purchase of shares.

Housing.—Under this Sector, a provision of Rs. 40·00 lakhs has been 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 Scheme of Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, a provision of Rs. 4·00 lakhs has been made for the year 1965-66 while for the Scheme of Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the provision is of Rs. 0·16 lakhs. The provision made for the share capital contribution to the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., Bombay is Rs. 10·00 lakhs for the next year i.e., 1965-66. 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 Ltd., while expenditure during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 0·86 lakhs and that of Rs. 2·15 lakhs during 1963-64.

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 those Sectors. The total outlay provided for these 8 scheme 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 rclasses. 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 Class agriculturists to enable them to purchase share of various sized Co-operatives. The expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62 to 1963-64 for the scheme in the State and Central Sectors amounted to

Rs. 71·98 lakhs and 35·20 lakhs respectively. The following paragraph will give an idea of the programme proposed under some of the important scheme for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Backward Class Housing Scheme.—The expenditure incurred during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 under this Scheme amounted to Rs. 41·46 lakhs, 27·27 lakhs and 26·33 lakhs respectively. During the current year 1964-65, it is proposed to assist construction of 1,000 tenements of Backward Classes by way of loans and subsidies, the total outlay provided being Rs. 35·60 lakhs. The next years' programme envisages construction of 800 tenements through Backward Class Housing Societies with an outlay of Rs. 56·78 lakhs.

Forest Laborers' 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, 1962-63 and 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 2·35 lakhs, 1·85 lakhs and 4·38 lakhs respectively. The current year's programme consists of organisation of 33 societies and 12 Federations and organisation of the Central training school to impart training to the employees of the Forest Labourers' Societies. Provision made for the current year is Rs. 4·51 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised. For the next year, a provision of Rs. 6·94 lakhs has been made to assist 66 new societies and 3 federations.

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 Rs. 0·30 lakhs in the Central Sector). Total expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 0·20 lakhs. During the year 1962-63 however the scheme was not implemented for want of Government orders. During the year 1963-64 an expenditure of Rs. 0·78 lakhs has been incurred. For the current year, a provision of Rs. 1·56 lakhs has been made under this scheme. During the next year a provision of Rs. 1·56 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 share of mixed Co-operatives, the loan portion being refundable by the societies through which the amounts are granted. For the current year, a provision of Rs. 1·80 lakhs has been made while during the next year, it is proposed to assist Backward Class agriculturists, the outlay provided being Rs. 2·70 lakhs.

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, physical education, etc.
- (4) Higher education, including research.
- (5) Miscellaneous education like N.C.C. organization etc.

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 now stands transferred to the Zilla Parishads except in the city of Bombay and the areas of authorised Municipalities and Municipal Committees. Purposive grants at 90 per cent of admissible expenditure are paid to the Zilla Parishads for undertaking the activities transferred to them so far as primary education is concerned. The schemes regarding primary education included in the Third Plan have also been transferred to the Zilla Parishads and hundred per cent grants are paid by Government to them on plan schemes.

Secondary education.—Secondary education is predominantly managed by voluntary agencies. The former Government schools have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads. The secondary schools transferred to the Zilla Parishads include also multi-purpose schools. 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, the multi-purpose schools are higher secondary schools. The students passing from these higher secondary schools in Vidarbha are eligible for admission to the first year of the 3-year degree course in colleges. Higher secondary schools in Marathwada are mostly multi-purpose schools. 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. The 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. Government have also revised pay-scales of Assistant Masters in the former Government secondary schools and the scales have been brought on par with the scale of pay of teachers in non-Government secondary schools, with effect from 1st November 1959. Purposive and plan grants are paid to the Zilla Parishads as in the case of primary education.

Higher education.—Higher education is mainly controlled by the Universities which are autonomous bodies. Government institutions of higher education are however 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. An institute of education for the improvement of primary education and its administration has also been established at Poona. So far as non-Government institutions are concerned, grants are paid to them.

There are in all six universities in the State—four in Western Maharashtra (including S.N.D.T. University), 2 in Bombay, 1 in Poona and 1 in Kolhapur, 1 in Vidarbha at Nagpur and 1 in Marathwada at Aurangabad. The S.N.D.T. University is exclusively for women. Grants are paid to the Universities for their maintenance. Government have modified the rules of grant-in-aid to non-Government colleges according to which grants at the rate of 33 per cent of the admissible expenditure including that on payment of D.A., if paid according to Government rates, are payable subject to the ceiling laid down in this behalf.

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 scheme of educational concessions to the E.B.C. pupils has been in force in this State for some years past. Under the scheme the children whose parents' and/or guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum are exempted from the payment of tuition fees at all stages of education.

SCHEMES OR PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The allocation sanctioned for the Third Five-Year Plan under development head "General Education" which was Rs. 2,628.31 lakhs was stepped up to Rs. 4,090.26 lakhs (including the allocation of E.B.C. scheme) in the mid term appraisal. 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 N.C.C.

Elementary education.—Due to the expansion of primary education in all the regions of the State, there is a growing demand for additional teachers for opening of new schools and for manning the under-staffed schools. During the first four years of the Plan 24,060 additional teachers have been sanctioned for the schools managed by the Zilla Parishads and 7,000 additional teachers are proposed to be sanctioned during 1965-66. Government have also taken necessary steps for eliminating the untrained element 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 as far as possible except in the case of backward classes and women. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan the percentage of trained teachers will be about 89.7 per cent. The rate of maintenance grants payable to the non-Government B.T. colleges in Vidarbha has been raised from 33 1/3 per cent, to 66 2/3 per cent from the year 1964-65. While under training, the teachers deputed by the Zilla Parishads and the Municipalities get stipends at the rate of Rs. 40 per month and loan scholarship of Rs. 30 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 D. S. Bs. on matching basis for construction of class-rooms. The villagers are expected to contribute 40 per cent. of the cost of the building. The loan advanced was to be repaid in equated instalments. After the formation of the Zilla Parishads instead of giving loans, grants are being paid to the Zilla Parishads for the construction of class-rooms. For the year 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed on this account.

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 admissions to the secondary schools. 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 also sanctioned increase in D. A. to non-teaching staff in non-Government secondary schools and unification of pay scales and

D. A. to non-teaching staff in non-Government secondary schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. Grants are also paid on account of increased D. A. to guaranteed teachers of ex-States working in ex-States' secondary schools which have been transferred to private management and grants on account of revision of scales of pay of special teachers working in non-Government secondary schools. During 1961-65, 1,078 new schools were opened by private agencies. Government have also taken necessary steps for the opening of additional classes in the regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada to cope up with the increased demand for admission of pupils. So far 909 additional classes have been opened and 1,045 teachers have been appointed to man these classes during the period from 1961-62 to 1964-65. The programme for 1965-66 provides for opening of 132 additional classes and appointment of 198 teachers.

As a measure of improvement in the quality of secondary education Government have upgraded 41 middle-cum-high schools and 106 Central primary-cum-middle-cum-high schools in Marathwada into full-fledged high schools by providing them with additional gazetted and non-gazetted staff and equipment.

In order to enable the students from rural areas to take advantage of secondary schooling facilities which they are otherwise deprived of for want of residential accommodation it has been decided to revive the scheme of financial assistance to private institutions for construction of hostels. The assistance will be in the form of loan up to 75 per cent of the estimated cost for this scheme, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per hostel.

Under the Government of India scheme for the improvement of science education in secondary schools grants will be paid to non-Government secondary schools for improving their science laboratories, libraries etc.

In order to provide opportunities to meritorious students, particularly in the rural areas, to have the benefit of public school education a provision of Rs. 5.28 lakhs has been proposed for the establishment of one model public school at Koyananagar.

With the growth of secondary education it has become necessary to increase the facilities for the secondary teachers training. It is proposed to start six secondary training colleges (3 Government and 3 non-Government) during 1965-66.

It is also proposed to establish the State Institute of English at Bombay for preparing teachers to man the Regional Institutes of English proposed to be established later on. A Sainik School has been opened in Satara

from July 1961 with a view to preparing candidates for the entrance examination for admission to N. D. A. Khadakwasla ; Government also pass special grant to Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.

Higher Education.—Steps have been taken for qualitative improvement in the Government colleges by (i) providing additional equipment, (ii) converting posts of Assistant Lecturers into those of lecturers and (iii) creating additional posts of Professors in M. E. S. Class I as Heads of Departments in different subjects.

Matching grants are being paid to the Universities for financing the development schemes approved by the University Grants Commission and also for expanding the existing departments. Provision has also been made for payment of block maintenance grants to the department of Chemical Technology of the University of Bombay. The two new Universities viz. the Marathwada University and the Shivaji University have been paid maintenance grants. Grants are also being paid to the research institutions for providing equipment and for maintenance of the institutions for carrying out research work.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

N.C.C.—Due to the constant increasing demand for N.C.C./A.C.C. by the schools and colleges every year the programme of expanding the existing facilities for N.C.C./A.C.C. has been taken up. The progress has been further stepped up from 1963-64 to meet the requirements of emergency. By the end of 1963-64 following units were established :—

	No. of coys each coy consisting 200 cadets.
(i) N.C.C. Rifle corps.	345
(ii) Infantry coys.	9
(iii) Naval unit.	1
(iv) Girls troops senior division.	3
(v) Jr. Dn. N.C.C. Troops.	176 troops each troop consisting 50 cadets.
(vi) A.C.C. Troops.	249 Do.

In order to remove the disparities between Senior Division N.C.C. and N.C.C. Rifles and Standardise the Senior Division and Girls Division, Sr. Wing on a uniform basis, the units have been reorganised from 1964-65 and accordingly the former N.C.C. Rifles Btn. units have been converted into N.C.C. Battalions of 8 Coys. each. Six new N.C.C. Sr. Dn. Battalions comprising 8 companies each have also been raised to cover all the able bodied male students from Colleges etc. To meet the growing demands

for N.C.C. Sr. Dvn., it is proposed to raise one Senior Dn. N.C.C. Battalion comprising of 8 companies and one N.C.C. Sr. Dvn. E.M.E. coy. of 200 cadets during 1965-66. The achievement at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan would be as follows:—

Year	Target for the year				Target achieved					A. C. C. Troops
	Inf. N.C.C. Coys.	N.C.C. Coys.	Jr. Dn. N. C. C. Troops	A. C. C. Troops	Inf. N.C.C. Coys.	N. C. C. Rs. Coys.	Jr. Dn. N. C. C. Troops	A. C. C. Troops		
								Inf.	Tech. Girls	
1961-62	4	20	76	83	7	1	..	20	76	83
1962-63	4	20	50	83	2	..	..	13	50	83
1963-64	4	20	50	83	..	..	3 Troops	312	50	83
1964-65	4	20	50	83	48	12	..	..	100	..
1965-66	4	20	50	83	8	1	..	..	..	..
	20	100	276	415	64	14	3	345	276	249

Physical Education.—Under the scheme for promotion of games, sports and physical education grants are being paid to sports associations conducting tournaments, coaching camps etc. and for the construction of sports guest houses and halls for indoor games. Grants are also paid to the physical education institutes. Provision has also been made for payment of special allowance for training of untrained physical education teachers.

Library Service.—A provision of Rs. 64,000 is proposed for 1965-66 for payment of grants to recognised libraries in Marathwada, which are to be classified as regional, district, taluka, town and peta libraries according to the pattern existing in Western Maharashtra. The question of giving an additional grant to the Central Library Bombay in addition to the normal provision for grants to recognised libraries is under consideration.

Social Education.—With a view to liquidating illiteracy within the shortest possible period, the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim (Eradication of illiteracy) has been included in the Third Five-year Plan. Till the

end of 1963-64, 14.33 lakhs adults have been made literate and it is proposed to make about 15 lakh illiterate adults literate during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Educational Concession.—There are various types of educational concessions in the form of freestudentship and scholarships, etc. available in the state. Educational concessions such as bookgrants and scholarships are also available to the sons and daughters of political sufferers whose income is less than Rs. 300 p.m. Concession of free education to the children belonging to the economically Backward Classes i.e. Persons with an income of Rs. 1200 per annum and below, is available all over the State and at all levels of education. The estimated expenditure by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan on account of this scheme will be about Rs. 1224.41 lakhs (Exclusive of the Committed expenditure of Rs. 177 lakhs per year) The number of beneficiaries is increasing every year. In 1961-62 the beneficiaries under the scheme were 4,11,000. This number will go up to about 7,60,000 by the end of the Third Five-year Plan. The benefits under this scheme have been extended to children of service personnel and are proposed to be extended to Armed Police personnel posted in operational areas regardless of income. Further, from the year 1964-65 the facility of free education has been extended to the children of the State Government employees including employees of local bodies but excluding servants of Municipal Corporation whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,800. A provision of Rs. 375 lakhs is proposed in the Development programme for 1965-66, on account of E.B.C. concessions apart from the committed level of expenditure of Rs. 177 lakhs, which is provided for in the normal budget.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Technical Education.—This Department is under the administrative control of the Director of Technical Education. It includes Technical High Schools, Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges; Post-Graduate Courses and Research work are also being conducted at some of the Institutes. The Training Organisation of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, was transferred to this Department in November 1956. Consequent on 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;
- (3) Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.

(1) *Engineering Colleges.*—The aim these institutions is to turn out a product that would be required by the industry for appointments to higher executive posts especially where research work and Planning is required.

(2) *Polytechnics.*—The instruction imparted in Polytechnics is both theoretical and practical, but more stress is laid on the Practical work as the product to be turned out is required to be absorbed in Industry in Supervisory capacity.

(3) *Technical High Schools/Centres and Vocational High Schools.*—The Technical High Schools are essentially secondary schools but with a technical bias. The aim of these schools is not to train students specifically for entering into wage earning occupations but give them a broad-based training in basic engineering and workshop courses, without neglecting the academic subjects. In Vocational High Schools, Science, Drawing, Humanities and one trade like Carpentry, Tailoring, Leather works, Metal work, etc., is taught. Intensive training is given in the trade chosen by the students to enable them to join the industry either as apprentices or skilled artisans.

(4) *Craftsmen Training Centres or Industrial Training Institutions.*—These centres aim at turning out skilled artisans required in industry. The boys of the ages between the ages of 16 to 25 are admitted and are given intensive training for 18 months followed by 6 months inplant training.

(5) *National Apprentices Scheme.*—In all industrially advanced countries, skilled workers are trained as apprentices. The scheme for training of apprentices is implemented under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The object of the scheme is to train candidates with a view to their becoming skilled Craftsmen in Trades which are customarily learnt in a practical way through work experience on the job, by apprenticing them in the industry.

(6) *Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.*—The object of the scheme is to improve the theoretical knowledge of industrial workers by arranging evening classes for them either in Technical Institutions or within the factory premises of an industrial establishment at convenient localities in the following subjects :—

1. Workshop Mathematics ;
2. Reading of Blue Prints ; and
3. Elementary Trade Theory and use of precision instruments.

Schemes and Projects included in the Plan.—The important achievements during 1964-65 and activities proposed to be undertaken during 1965-66 are mentioned below :—

Engineering Colleges.—The intake capacity of the Government Engineering Colleges at Karad and Aurangabad has been increased by 30 seats each in 1964-65. Consequently the Colleges have been provided with additional staff and equipment.

The College of Engineering, Poona, the intake capacity of which has been increased from 292 to 400 seats from the academic year 1963-64 has also been provided with additional staff and equipment for running the II year Classes.

During the year 1965-66, the additional staff and equipment has been proposed for the development of the Colleges at Poona, Karad and Aurangabad for giving the instructions to the increased number of students in II and III Year degree classes.

Additional staff and equipment has been proposed during 1965-66 for the development of the Metallurgy Department of the College of Engineering, Poona in view of the increase in the intake of degree courses in Metallurgy from 30 to 60 seats.

The College of Engineering, Amravati, started functioning from the academic year 1964-65 with an intake capacity of 150 students for which staff and equipment has been provided. The intake capacity is proposed to be increased from 150 to 180 seats from June 1965 for which additional staff and equipment has been proposed.

The S. P. College of Engineering, Bombay, has been established in the private Sector during the year 1962-63. The intake capacity of this College has also been increased from 120 to 180 seats from the academic year 1964-65. During the year 1965-66, an amount of Rs. 3.35 lakhs (Rs. 3 lakhs Recurring and Rs. 0.35 lakhs Non-Recurring) has been proposed for payment of grant-in-aid to the College.

A new degree course in Instrumentation and Control is proposed to be introduced at the College of Engineering, Poona, from the academic year 1965-66.

It is also proposed to introduce Post Graduate Courses leading to Post Graduate Diploma and Degree in Engineering (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) at the college of Engineering, Karad, from the academic year 1965-66 at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,000.

A Post Graduate degree course in Town Planning and Valuation is proposed to be introduced at the College of Engineering, Poona with an intake capacity of 20 students from the next academic year.

It is also proposed to introduce a degree course in Pharmacy at the college of Engineering, Karad, from the academic year 1965-66.

Polytechnics.—The intake capacity of the Government Polytechnics at Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Karad, Kolhapur, Amravati and Aurangabad has been increased from the current academic year, bringing the total intake capacity to 180 students at each Polytechnic. Additional staff and equipment for giving instructions to the increased number of students has been provided for these Polytechnics.

The building work of the Government Polytechnics at Poona, Nagpur, Jalgaon and Amravati is nearing completion.

Two new Government Polytechnics at Yeotmal and Nanded have started functioning from the academic year 1964-65 with an intake capacity of 60 students for Civil Engineering Diploma Course. During the year 1965-66, the polytechnics will be catering for II year Classes in Civil Engineering for which additional staff and equipment has been proposed for 1965-66.

The Mining Polytechnic, Tumsar, which started functioning temporarily at Nagpur from the academic year 1964-65 will admit students for IInd year in 1965-66. Two Non Government Polytechnic at Vidyavihar and Vile Parle in Bombay have been started. A provision has also been proposed for payment of grant in aid to these private Polytechnics.

With a view to meet the shortage of pharmacists in the State, a Diploma Course in Pharmacy has been started in three well established polytechnics at Karad, Jalgaon and Amravati. The Polytechnics will be conducting the II Year of the course during 1965-66 for which additional staff and equipment has been proposed.

During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to establish a Metallurgy Department at Government Polytechnic, Poona, for which additional staff and equipment has been proposed.

On the recommendations of the All India Council of Technical Education, a National Certificate and Advanced certificate Course in Metallurgy is proposed to be introduced at Government Polytechnic, Nagpur, during the year 1965-66.

It is proposed during the year 1965-66 to introduce the teachers Training Programme at Government Polytechnic, Karad to train the Degree and Diploma holders with a view to overcome to some extent the shortage of technical teachers in the Polytechnics. It is also proposed to start a Food Polytechnic at Nagpur which will cater for courses like Cookery, Bakery, etc.

Other Schemes :-A production Centre at the College of Engineering Poona for manufacture of indigeneous equipment, required for other technical institutions has been started from the year 1964-65.

During the year 1964-65 additional equipment has been provided for the workshop of the Sir J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay for providing facilities for practical training in Plumbing and Material Testing.

During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to introduce the part-time diploma course in Town Planning Valuation, in lieu of the existing certificate course with an intake capacity of 20 students at the Sir J. J. College of Architecture.

The II year Classes of the part-time diploma course in Printing Technology have been started during the year 1964-65 and also additional staff is provided for the same at a cost of Rs. 0.23 lakhs. Provision has also been made for the development of the Institute of Printing Technology, Bombay, on the pattern recommended by the Government of India.

Third year diploma classes in Leather Technology have been introduced at the Government Institute of Leather Technology, Bombay from the current academic year and necessary staff (part-time lecturers) has also been provided.

Two new short-term courses in "Jigs and Tools Design" and "Instrument Technology" have been introduced at the College of Engineering, Poona, during 1964-65.

The Centre for the training of operatives and Supervisory personnel for the Sugar Industry will start functioning from the academic year 1965-66.

With a view to provide an incentive to students studying in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics additional Open Merit Scholarships have been recently rationalised so as to provide for scholarship on the basis of 2½ per cent. of the total number of students on roll of the first year class in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

Provision for the continuance for the award of existing loan scholarships for the students studying in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics have also been proposed during the year 1965-66.

A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs as grant-in-aid from the State Government to the Regional Engineering College, Nagpur, for meeting the expenditure on account of compensation for land for the College has been made during the current academic year. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has also been proposed for the payment of the necessary amount of compensation for land acquisition for the Regional Engineering College, Nagpur, during 1965-66.

The programme for 1965-66 envisages the development of existing Technical High Schools by providing additional staff and equipment as per the standard pattern approved by Government for such schools at a cost of Rs. 23.62 lakhs including payment of grant-in-aid to private schools for introducing technical stream.

To meet the present shortage of Sub-overseers a short Sub-overseers' Course of ten months duration has been started from the current year at nine centres. It is proposed to double the capacity during the next year.

The Board of Technical Examinations, Bombay will start holding examinations for the diploma course in Pharmacy and Junior Technical Schools from the next academic year.

A Statistical Unit is proposed to be set up at the Directorate for the proper maintenance of Statistical information from the next financial year.

Government has sanctioned a scheme of Book Bank at Government Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. According to this scheme, standard text books costing Rs. 20 and above for the Degree Courses and Rs. 10 and above for the Diploma Courses, are stocked at the institutions for being loaned to needy students desirous of borrowing a book from the Bank on payment of annual fee equal to 1/5 of its price.

Government has established an Artisans Technical Training Centre at Nasik with a view to train skilled technicians required for the MIG Aircraft Factory, Nasik, and two centres, one each at Varangaon and Poona for training skilled workers required for the Ordnance factories.

At present, there are 31 Industrial Training Institutes and each District of the State is now covered with an Industrial Training Institute.

ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The Department of Archaeology is making strenuous efforts to preserve the artistic, historical and cultural relics in the Maharashtra State, in the best possible manner. This Department looks after such monuments which do not come within the purview of the Government of India. Under Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960 and Rules thereunder, functions of the Department of Archaeology are as under :—

(1) Village to village survey and inspection of monuments, and sites.

(2) Preparation of list of historically and archaeologically important ancient monuments and sites and their classification.

(3) Submission of recommendation to Government for notifying and declaring the monuments and sites to be protected under the Act referred to above.

(4) Preservation, maintenance and repairs to the monuments.

(5) Exploration of antiquities and ancient sites to determine the potentialities of the sites.

(6) Excavation at Sites selected for this purpose.

(7) Publication of annual reports, excavation reports, guide books on monuments, sites and museums exhibits etc.

(8) Supervision and control over museums.

Excavation.—The Department carried out excavation at the following sites :—

(a) A small scale excavation of Gas Village near Satara.

(b) Trial excavation at Ter, an ancient site in Osmanabad District.

(c) Excavation at Kaundinyapur, District Amravati.

Numismatics.—Director of Archives and Historical Monuments is Treasure Trove Officer and as such several hoards discovered in Maharashtra State are received from time to time from Revenue Authorities for examination and disposal. The work of examination and disposal is in progress. The hoard discovered at Yeoti, Taluka Mukhed, District Nanded deserves special mention. It consists of 1,018 gold Pagoda coins of Vijaynagar, 10½ gold coins belonging to the Ahmed Shah II of Bahamani Dynasty, 3 gold Dinars belonging to Md. Bin. Tughluq III.

One of them was struck in the name of Abbasi Khalifa Al-Hakim 93 silver coins belonging to various kings, of Bahamani Dynasty. The Bahamani gold and also silver coins are not found often, and in the history of Maharashtra numismatics, this was the first hoard of Bahamani coins that was known. They are important from historical, artistic and cultural point of view. The Director of Archives and Historical Monuments Shri P. M. Joshi has written an article on this hoard and it has been published recently in the Centenary Volume brought out in connection with Centenary Celebrations of the Central Museum, Nagpur.

Publication.—Reports of the Archaeological and Museological activities are being published from year to year. So far this Department has brought out following monographs :—

- (1) Monograph on Antiquities at Nevasa.
- (2) Monograph on Akota Bronzes.
- (3) Monograph on Tuljapur Bhavani in English.
- (4) Monograph on Tuljapur Bhavani in Marathi.

This Department has, on hand, a programme to bring out Ter Excavation Report, (2) Kaundinyapur Excavation Report. Monograph on Brahmपुरi Bronzes and an illustrated guide to Monuments in Ahmednagar entitled "Nagar-Darshan".

Epigraphy.—The work of decipherment of inscriptions in various languages is in progress.

Conservation and Repairs to the Monuments is being carried out from time to time and every effort is being made for scientific preservation and repairs to them.

Museums.—There are four museums under the supervisions of this Department :—

- (1) Central Museum, Nagpur.
- (2) Raja Kelkar Museum, Poona,
- (3) Archaeological Museum at Kolhapur,
- (4) Shri Bhavani Museum and Library, Aundha (Satara).

Museums Activities.—The work of acquisition of art objects, their proper display and arrangement on scientific lines is in progress. Besides this, preparation of hand books, catalogues of exhibits, picture post cards, is in progress.

Centenary Celebrations.—The centenary Celebrations of the Central Museum, Nagpur was held from 20th November 1964 to 2nd December

1964. The Vice President, Dr. Zakir Hussain inaugurated its functions on 29th November 1964. The Centenary Volume and Souvenir were published and presented to the Vice President. The programme included special exhibition, Public lectures by learned scholars, cultural programme etc.

Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay is one of the oldest Art Institutions in Asia and a premier one of the State devoted to Fine Arts and Art-Crafts.

2. The growth of Art Education in this State has come almost through the Sir, J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The School has at present 4 different departments viz.

- (1) Drawing and Painting,
- (2) Sculpture and Modelling,
- (3) Teacher Training, and
- (4) Arts and Crafts.

Students from all over India and even from abroad seek admission to the various Departments of the Institution. The Institution imparts training aiming at :—

- (i) analysis of visual experience and its translation, and
- (ii) Synthesis based on this analytical experience and creative powers.

3. 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, it also conducts part time classes in Drawing and Painting, Sculpture and Modelling and Graphic Arts.

SIR, J. J. INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ART, BOMBAY.

The subject of applied Art has played an important part in the progress of Commerce and Industry in the world in the present century.

2. The Sir, J. J. Institute of Applied Art, being an educational institute, its main function is to impart training to students in various aspects of Applied Art. It also happens to be the only full-fledged Institute of its kind where training in Commercial Art is available in our country. In addition to conducting (1) Diploma Course in Commercial Art and (2) Certificate course in Commercial Art of four year's duration each, part-time courses of one year's duration in (1) Photography, (2) Interior

Decoration, (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 visual aids for various Government Departments and social welfare organisations. The Institute has also maintained a permanent display room consisting of the best work of the students which serves as a guide to them in their academic work.

3. During the last 27 years, the Department has made a remarkable progress in the field of Art Education and proved beneficial to the profession by a continuous supply of trained artists and designers to commerce, Industry and Government.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

The activities undertaken by the Correctional Administration Wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare include work under the Children Act and the prevention of Begging Act, Welfare of the physically Handicapped Children and Adults, Welfare of the Aged and Infirm, Social and Moral Hygiene, Welfare of women and children and so on.

2. 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 3 years of the Third Plan, and it was extended to Ratnagiri and Bhandara Districts during 1964-65. It is proposed to extend the Act to two more districts during 1965-66. Four Government Certified Schools have been started during the Third Plan so far, and two more certified Schools are proposed to be opened during 1965-66. One of these certified Schools would be for mentally deficient girls committed by Juvenile Courts under the Children Act. The provision proposed for 1965-66 on account of the Scheme "Expansion of Children Act Work" is Rs. 6.69 lakhs, including the Central assistance of Rs. 3.34 lakhs on 50 per cent. basis.

3. The Prevention of Begging Act was made applicable to the Poona City during 1963-64 and a Receiving Centre for Beggars has been opened at Poona. A separate section for leprosy affected beggars has been opened at Chaipatwadi, and a new home for beggars is proposed to be opened at Chimbale (District Ahmednagar) during 1964-65. The Prevention of Begging Act is proposed to be applied to the Nagpur City during 1964-65 and a Receiving Centre is to be opened there. The Programme for 1965-66 includes the opening of a new Beggars Home at Nalganga (District Buldhana) for the purpose of admitting beggars taken charge of in the Nagpur City. The provision on account of the Scheme "Expansion

of work under the "Prevention of Begging Act" for 1965-66 is Rs. 4.84 lakhs including the Central Assistance of Rs. 2.42 lakhs on the basis of 50 per cent.

The Probation of Offenders Act, which was to be extended to six districts during the Third Plan, has been extended to 3 districts so far. It is proposed to extend the probation of Offenders Act to three more districts during 1965-66 by appointing the necessary staff like Chief Officers and Probation Officers at the District Headquarters. The provision proposed for this purpose for 1965-66 is Rs. 0.35 lakhs including the Central Assistance of Rs. 17,640 on the basis of 50 per cent. A settlement for Habitual Offenders which was started at Miraj during 1964-65 will be continued and developed during 1965-66.

As regards the welfare of the physically Handicaped persons, two schools for the physically handicaped children have been started so far during the Third Plan one for Crippled Children at Aurangabad and the other for deaf and mute children at Alibag. It is proposed to open a Home for Crippled Children at Sangli (or nearabout) during 1965-66, as there is no such Home in that part of the State. The provision proposed on account of the schemes for the Welfare of the handicapped for 1965-66 is Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

A new programme of giving financial assistance to recognised Voluntary Agencies running Homes for the Aged and Infirm was taken up during the Third Plan and 12 Homes have been recognised and paid grant-in-aid so far. The rate of grant is Rs. 30 p.m. per person. This work will be developed further during 1965-66, and a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed on this account.

Under the Social and Moral Hygiene programme 2 State Homes have been opened during the Third Plan so far, one for Women at Poona and the other for men at Amravati. A new State Home for mentally handicapped adults is proposed to be opened during 1964-65. No new Home is to be opened during 1965-66. A provision of Rs. 1.65 lakhs is proposed on account of this scheme. As this is a partially centrally sponsored scheme, Government of India will bear 50 per cent. of the cost.

Other welfare programmes undertaken in respect of Social Welfare include rehabilitation of leprosy-affected persons, grant-in-aid to Social Welfare Institutions, aid to released prisoners, etc.

The proposed State Plan outlay for Social Welfare Schemes during 1965-66 is Rs. 28.57 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 18.92 lakhs will be required for continuing Schemes and Rs. 9.65 lakhs for new Schemes.

Backward Class Welfare.—The Social Welfare Department has been charged with the responsibility for the Welfare of Backward Classes. The Directorate of Social Welfare which came into being in September 1957 on the merger of the Directorate of Backward Class Welfare and the office of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, not only implements the schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes, but co-ordinates the implementation of such schemes by other Departments. Backward Classes in Maharashtra consist of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes which include Nav Buddhas, Tribals residing outside the scheduled and specified areas of Vidarbha, the Nomadic Tribes and the Vimukta Jatis. The population of Backward Classes in the State of Maharashtra is about 94.29 lakhs which accounts for roughly 24 per cent. of the total population of the State.

The provision made for the Welfare of Backward Classes under the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 5.61 crores under the State Sector and of Rs. 3.03 crores under the Central Sector, which has been raised to 5.13 crores on account of additional expenditure of Rs. 2.10 crores for New T. D. Blocks. During the first three years of the Third Plan an expenditure of Rs. 160.31 lakhs was incurred under the State Plan and of Rs. 182.98 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

During the current year a ceiling of Rs. 115 lakhs under State Plan and of Rs. 166.06 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme has been fixed. This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 158.82 lakhs in the Committed Sector of the Social Welfare Department. During the current year five new Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes will be opened and 11 Ashram Schools will be developed, 37 Ashram Schools, 91 Balwadis, 77 Sanskar Kendras, 750 aided hostels for Backward Classes and 34 Tribal Development and Multipurpose Blocks will be maintained. Over a crore and thirteen lakhs of rupees will be spent on grant of scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees to Backward Class pupils of which about Rs. 70 lakhs will be spent on grant of scholarships to students in post S.S.C. Courses alone.

Since 1958-59, the campaign for the eradication of the practice of untouchability has been intensified. On 16th July 1962 Government announced their determination to completely abolish the obnoxious

practice of carrying night soil by scavengers as head loads by Second October 1963. Out of 223 Municipalities and Corporations in the State, 219 Municipalities have so far reported complete stoppage of this practice.

During 1965-66, which will be the last year of the Third Five Year Plan, the proposed outlay would be Rs. 148.76 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 178.08 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. During 1965-66 one Ashram School for Scheduled Tribes, one for Vimukta Jatis and 2 for other Backward Classes and 18 Balwadis and 7 Sanskar Kendras will be opened. 11 Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes, 42 Balwadis and 36 Sanskar Kendras opened under the Third Five-Year Plan will be maintained. Over a crore and fifty-nine lakh rupees would be spent on grant of tuition and examination fees and award of scholarships to Backward Classes of which about ninety nine lakhs would be spent on scholarships to students in Post S.S.C. course.

A provision of Rs. 84.50 lakhs is proposed to be made during 1965-66 for special assistance to Backward Class agriculturists for irrigation wells, development of land, supply of improved agricultural implements and share capital to mixed co-operatives of Backward Classes. Similarly a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be made for special assistance to Backward Classes for non-agricultural occupations such as for Cottage Industries and professions, for purchase of milch cattle and assistance to 37 industrial co-operatives of Backward Classes.

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed to be made for grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies of Backward Classes and of Rs. 1.60 lakhs for construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes in groups or colonies. About 800 tenements are expected to be constructed under the first scheme and 213 tenements under the Second.

11 more Tribal Development Blocks are proposed to be opened during 1965-66 in addition to 30 T. D. Blocks functioning as on 31st March 1965. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for this activity during 1965-66.

A provision of 9.28 lakhs is proposed to be made for Sweepers Housing and financial assistance to local bodies for purchase of wheel barrows and hand carts for the removal of night soil.

With the enhanced provisions made for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, it is hoped that substantial physical targets envisaged under the Third Plan under the Backward Class Welfare will have been achieved by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Recreation Committee.—So far as cultural schemes are concerned they are executed by the office of the Chief Officer for Cultural Activities and Secretary, Recreation Committee. The schemes include organisation of the State Drama festival, State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava, State Tamasha Mahotsava, State Festival of Marathi films and State Festival of Folk Arts. This office also executes the scheme of giving financial assistance to artists in indigent circumstances as also grant-in-aid to cultural institutions. There are two State-owned theatres under the administrative control of this office i.e. Rang Bhavan and Ravindra Natya Mandir both being in Bombay.

State Drama Festival.—The Festival consists of organisation of the State drama competitions among Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Sanskrit amateur dramatic institutions. This activity has helped the development and growth of the stage in the State with the result that on an average 100 institutions are participating in the festival annually. If one reviews the progress of the Natya Mahotsava one would concede that the Mahotsava has created an atmosphere in favour of dramatic art throughout the State.

State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava.—The State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava in which leading artists are presented to the people at low rates of admission is also organised annually. It also gives encouragement to up-and-coming artists as an opportunity is given to them in the festivals. It also creates a taste for classical music in the people. This activity has helped a great deal in popularising classical music and dances among the masses.

State Tamasha Mahotsava.—State Tamasha Mahotsava in which performances of tamasha parties are arranged is also held at various centres in the State. The aim is to popularise the tamasha art, an old folk art of Maharashtra among the educated to give social status to Tamasha artists.

Grant-in-aid to cultural institutions.—Under this scheme cultural institutions which are working for the growth and development of various arts like dance, drama, music, etc. by production and presentation of dramatic performances, cultural programmes or undertaking recreational activities are considered eligible for grant-in-aid. The intention is to encourage these institutions by providing healthy and pure entertainment and in paying special attention to the growth and development of various arts.

All the above schemes have been included in the Five-Year Plan. The following three schemes, which are wholly plan schemes are also executed by this office.

SCHEMES IN THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1) *Festival of Marathi Films*.—Under the State Festival of Marathi films awards are given to outstanding Marathi films, artists and technicians. The first festival, first of its kind in India, was organised in 1962-63. This festival is intended to encourage Marathi film producers to produce good, decent and progressive films.

(2) *Training in Dramatic Art*.—So far Government has organised three camps for training in dramatic art of the duration of 45 days each in Bombay. The idea behind starting the camp is to impart modern and scientific training in all aspects of dramatic art. About 30 artists are trained every year.

(3) *Festival of Folk Arts of Maharashtra*.—The Festival of Folk Arts of Maharashtra in which several folk arts other than tamasha are presented aims at reviving old folk arts which are on the verge of extinction.

For implementing the above schemes during 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 1.97 lakhs has been asked under the plan provision. As already stated above, some of the schemes implemented by this office are partly plan and partly non-plan, provision has, therefore, been made under non-plan budget also. Therefore, a total grant (Plan and Non-plan) of Rs. 6,06,000 for implementing these schemes during 1965 has been earmarked.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

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 Midwives, 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.

The programme under Medical and Nursing provides for improvement of the curative Services in hospitals and dispensaries by provision of better equipment and additional bed facilities including additional beds for specialised treatment in Tuberculosis, provision of blood transfusion services and other medical facilities as well as for medical education and training. In the last decades, considerable progress has been made in the matter of providing curative medical facilities in the State by opening hospitals and dispensaries and by increasing the number of general and specialised beds. At the end of the first plan, there were 88 Government hospitals and 26 Government dispensaries with 10,571 general beds. In addition, there existed 252 hospitals and 490 dispensaries run by Local bodies and private institutions providing indoor treatment facilities with beds strength of 8815. In the beginning of the Third Plan period the number of Government hospitals and dispensaries increased to 96 and 55 respectively with provision of 13,380 general beds. Similarly, hospitals and dispensaries run by local bodies and private institutions increased to 463 and 518 with 11,700 general beds. In addition, there were 158 Primary Health Centres with 948 bed facilities including maternity beds.

HOSPITALS.

The Third Plan contemplated increase of 1353 general beds in Government Institutions for which the Plan provided for new buildings for civil hospitals at Sangli, Satara, Ahmednagar and cottage hospitals at Mangaon, Shirpur and Karmala and extensions of the buildings of the Civil hospitals at Poona, Ratnagiri, Akola, Chanda and J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Of these, new buildings at Sangli, Satara and Mangaon and extension works of the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona and J. J. Hospital, Bombay, have been completed and additional 712 beds have been provided at these Institutions. The work of cottage hospital at Karad taken in the Second Plan was completed in 1961-62.

and 20 beds were provided there, in that year. In the year 1964-65, 198 beds have been provided in the J. J. Hospitals. Works of extensions at Ratnagiri, Chanda and Shirpur are at completion stages and 115 beds will be provided there in the next year. The work of new buildings at Ahmednagar and Karmala and extension at Akola will be spill over to the Fourth Plan. Construction of a new building for the Civil Hospital at Bhir which was not provided in the Plan originally is also in progress. By the end of the Third Plan there will be an additional of 1045 general beds in Government institutions against the target of 1353 beds. The shortfall is due to works at Ahmednagar, Akola and Karmala not having progressed as per schedule and also occupation of wards in J. J. Hospitals by nurses for want of residential accommodation. However, with the increase of the hospitalisation facilities in Government hospitals and medical institutions of the local bodies, private institutions and E. S. I. Corporation, the number of general beds has now increased to 33,150. Thus there has been an addition of 7500 general beds in the Third Plan period. The bed population ratio on an average for the State is 1 : 1260 which is fairly satisfactory when compared with the ratio of 1 : 1000 recommended by the Mudliar Committee.

BLOOD BANKS.

The Plan provides for opening of 12 blood banks and purchase of 6 radiological units. So far four blood banks have been established — one each at Nasik, Amravati, Nanded and Akola — and those at Sholapur and Khamgaon have been sanctioned. The blood bank at Sholapur is proposed to be shifted to Ratnagiri as Red Cross Blood Bank is already functioning there. The scheme of blood banks has been revised and in the revised pattern there will be four regional blood transfusion service at divisional headquarters and blood banks will work as resuscitation Centres. Four regional centres are being established in the current year (1964-65) and remaining 6 blood banks will be established as resuscitation centres in the year 1965-66. Two more such centres may also come up next year. Two radiological units have been purchased this year (1964-65) and remaining four will be purchased next year. Provision has been made for additional staff and equivalent at various institutions including those for which new buildings have been constructed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION :

The Plan provided for completion of buildings for Grant Medical College, Bombay, B. I. Medical, Poona and Government Dental College, Bombay, which were spill overs from the Second Plan and for new buildings for the medical colleges at Aurangabad and Miraj, Dental College at Nagpur and Hostel for male students at Medical College, Nagpur. The spill

overs and the new building for the Medical College, Miraj, have already been completed and commissioned into service. New works at Aurangabad and Nagpur are in progress. They are expected to be completed next year.

The Third Plan originally contemplated addition of 30 seats only on account of establishment of Government Medical College at Miraj. But actual increase has been 380 seats, of which 280 seats were increased to meet the needs of the National emergency—190 in Government Colleges and 90 in Bombay Municipal Corporation Colleges. 100 seats have been provided in private medical college started at Sholapur. The annual out turn with the present intake capacity will be about 525. The present intake capacity of 135 seats of the two Dental Colleges in the State will be increased to 165 when the Dental College at Nagpur starts functioning at the end of next year.

T. B. CONTROL.

The Plan provided for 700 additional T. B. Beds 400 at Ambejogai, 200 at Buldana and 50 each at Yeotmal and Chanda. Of these, 85 beds have been provided—35 at Buldana and 50 at Yeotmal. 50 additional beds were provided in the Civil Hospital at Sholapur in 1961-62 which were spill overs from the Second Plan. The works of buildings at Ambejogai and Chanda are in progress and 175 beds may be opened there in the next year—125 at Ambejogai and 50 at Chanda. 120 T. B. beds have been opened by the E. S. I. Corporation at its Worli hospital in 1963-64. The shortfall in the target of provision of T. B. beds is due to slow progress of construction works at Ambejogai and Buldana and also due to the revised policy viz. not to open big T. B. Hospitals with large bedstrength.

To fight and control the spread of T. B. the State has undertaken various protective measures and though the T. B. incidence-rate of 1.8 per cent. has not appreciably been reduced the measures were effective in arresting further growth of the disease. The number of T. B. Sanatoria and T. B. Clinics which was 18 and 46 in the year 1961 has now increased to 23 and 61 respectively. Similarly, the number of T. B. beds has risen from 4573 to 5233. 14 B. C. G. vaccination teams and two publicity units and one T. B. demonstrations training centre are at work. The revised National T. B. Control Programme has been introduced in the midway of the Third Plan which emphasises on establishment of District T. B. Clinics, mobile X-ray units, expansion of B. C. G. Vaccination campaign, isolation beds and domiciliary services. The targets of the revised control programme is 50 per cent. reduction in the prevalence of infection cases of T. B. in a period of 20 years. The revised programme is being implemented in the State by stages.

TRAINING OF NURSES IN OTHER PARA MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

The Plan originally provided training programme for 250 nurses with 3½ years course and 150 auxiliary nurse-midwives with two years' course. In the year 1962-63, the programme was expanded and additional 425 nurses and 126 additional auxiliary nurse mid-wives were admitted for training to meet the requirements of the National Emergency. 250 nurses and 126 auxiliary nurses will complete their training in this year (1964-65) and the course for 425 additional nurses will be concluded in the year 1965-66. 41 specialised nurses have been trained and 23 more are under training.

The project of a building for the Nursing College, Bombay, has been revised and it has now been decided to construct a building for the college and also quarters for nurses in the compound of J. J. Hospital at Bombay. The construction work of the new project may start in the year 1965-66.

69. T. B. health visitors, 5 X-ray technicians and 10 laboratory technicians have been trained by the end of 1963-64 and 6 T.B. Health visitors, 9 X-ray Technicians and 13 Laboratory Technicians will be trained in 1964-65. The target of training 75 T.B. Health Visitors will be achieved in full. In the next year, 26 X-ray technicians and 35 Laboratory Technicians are proposed to be trained. The target in respect of X-ray Technicians and Laboratory Technicians could not be achieved because sufficient number of trainees was not forthcoming. The standards of minimum qualifications for these courses have now been lowered from Inter Science to S.S.C. and this may help getting more candidates for these courses in the next year. 100 Dispensary Assistants have been trained upto August 1963. The course has now been discontinued. It is now proposed to train pharmacists for which 2 years' courses have been started in Government Polytechnics at Karad, Jalgaon, and Amravati with intake capacity of 60 each (This is dealt with under technical Education). In addition, Indian Pharmaceutical Association has started training courses for Pharmacists at Bombay and Poona with admissions of 60 and 40 seats each. Of these 75 per cent. students are bonded by Government.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is one of the social security schemes undertaken by Government of India in 1948. For this purpose, the Government of India enacted the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The Act, among other benefits to workers covered thereunder, provides for medical benefits, which is administered by the Medical Department of the State Government. The Scheme was implemented in this State for the first time in Greater Bombay from 2nd October 1954 and in Nagpur on 11th July 1954. It was treated as a non-plan scheme during the first five year plan period. Originally the scheme was extended to only insured workers.

During second five year plan, the scheme was extended to Akola and Hinganghat areas of Vidarbha Region, and was also extended to the families of insured workers in Akola and Hinganghat areas of Vidarbha Region.

THIRD PLAN.

The gross allocation for the 3rd five year plan period is Rs. 598.56 lacs. In this State share of expenditure will be $\frac{1}{3}$ th and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ th will be borne by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. It provides for the extension of the scheme to the families of insured persons in the Greater Bombay and adjoining areas. It also provides for expanded medical benefits by way of opening of additional Diagnostic Centres and providing specialist treatment to insured persons and members of their families; expansion of the scheme to additional areas of Sholapur, Poona, Nanded, Kolhapur, Dhulia, Amalner and Khopoli, opening of new hospital for workers in Greater Bombay and providing T.B. beds for insured workers, etc.

PROGRESS DURING FIRST 4 YEARS OF THE 3RD PLAN.

Against the plan allocation of Rs. 598.56 lacs, during the first 3 years, a sum of Rs. 156.28 lacs has been expended. During the current year, there is a budget provision of Rs. 140.36 lacs. Thus the total probable expenditure at the end of the 4th year is expected to be Rs. 296.64 lacs.

During the first 4 years of the plan, the following additional facilities have been provided :—

IN GREATER BOMBAY AREA :

- (i) Opening of M. G. M. Hospital with 674 beds.
- (ii) Extension of the scheme to the families of insured workers with effect from 24th January 1962 and payment of cash confinement benefits to the I.P.S. for confinement of their wives.
- (iii) Opening of 5 additional Diagnostic Centres in addition to previous 6 D.Cs. making a total of 11 D. Cs.
- (iv) Opening of E. S. I. S. Hospital at Worli, with provision of 120 beds for T.B.
- (v) Providing specialist treatment to Insured Persons and their families in Greater Bombay by appointing full time specialists Medical Officers.

IN WESTERN MAHARASHTRA REGION

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented in Sholapur on 17th November 1963. Two Service Dispensaries and one Diagnostic Centre have also been started. The scheme is extended to families of insured persons also, from 17th February 1964, including specialist service.

The spade work and preliminary arrangements for implementing the E. S. I. S. Schemes in Poona and Nanded areas is in progress and the scheme is likely to be started shortly.

E. S. I. S. IN VIDARBHA REGION.

During the first 4 years, the scheme has been extended to Akola and Hinganghat areas and it has also been extended to the families of the insured workers in Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat areas.

NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED UNDER THE SCHEME.

The No. of insured workers covered under the E.S.I. Scheme in the whole State is as follows :

	No. of Insured workers covered under the scheme.	No. of families covered under Scheme.
End of 1st Plan ...	4,90,197	...
End of 2nd Plan period ...	6,75,200	22,000
During 3rd Plan estimated at the end of first four years.	8,06,383	4,79,237

(In Greater Bombay and Western Maharashtra)

76,147

(Vidarbha Areas).

PROGRAMME FOR 1965-66 (5TH YEAR OF THE PLAN).

Besides maintenance and continuance of the facilities expanded during the first four years of the third five year plan, in the programme for the year 1965-66 (last year of the present plan period) provision is made for the following :—

(i) It is proposed to extend specialist facilities to the members of the families of insured persons at Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat areas at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1.38 lacs.

(ii) Opening of 4 additional Diagnostic Centres at Wadala, Parel, Trombay and Ulhasnagar in Greater Bombay area and Thana District respectively.

(iii) Proposals are also being worked out for extension of the Employees State Insurance Scheme to the additional areas of Kolhapur, Dhulia, Amalner and Khopoli during the 5th year of the 3rd plan. This, however, depends on the finalisation of the proposals and arrangements for implementation.

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.

In the last decade there has been an appreciable growth of Ayurvedic Institutions and facilities for Ayurvedic treatment in this State. At present there are 17 teaching hospitals with 1178 beds, 393 Ayurvedic dispensaries and about 11,200 Ayurvedic practitioners in the State.

AYURVEDIC HOSPITALS AND BUILDINGS .

The plan provides 100 beds in the Ayurvedic Hospital, Nagpur to be established in the Third Plan. The construction of the building will be completed and the hospital will be commissioned into service in the year 1965-66. 50 additional beds have already been provided in R. A. Podar Medical College. At the end of the Third Plan the number of Ayurvedic beds in Government Institutions will be 325. Land for resiting the existing Ayurvedic College, Hospital and Pharmacy at Nanded has already been acquired and it is proposed to commence the construction of new building shortly.

AYURVEDIC EDUCATION.

Originally, it was intended to start postgraduate courses in Ayurved at the R. A. Podar Medical College, Bombay. But the Scheme has been modified and financial assistance in the form of grants is now proposed to be given to a private institution namely the Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona for conducting post-graduate courses. The Ayurvedic teaching institutions are paid non-recurring grants for improving their standards of teaching.

AYURVEDIC RESEARCH.

Ten research schemes in Panchkarma Therapy have been formulated in collaboration with the Government of India and they have been implemented in the State as a part of the centrally sponsored programme. It is proposed to establish the Ayurvedic Research Council next year which will guide the Ayurvedic Research in the State. Grants are paid to private institutions for research purposes.

SUPPLY OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES.

For meeting the increased demands of specific Ayurvedic medicines and drugs required by the E. S. I. Corporation and Zilla Parishads the manu-

facturing capacity of the Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy at Nanded has been strengthened by providing additional staff.

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, is playing a major role in research-cum-production programme in the Medical and Public Health fields.

It manufactures biological and non-biological products required by the medical and public health organisations not only in this State but all over the country. The Institute also conducts research on problems pertaining to communicable diseases and carries on fundamental research in the medical sphere. It is expected that the recurring expenditure on staff employed on the productive schemes of the Institute will be more than set off by the receipts realised from the sale of the Institutes products which are marketed on commercial lines.

The Third Plan provides for expansion of Institute's capacity for production of Sera, blood-plasma, triple antigen, diagnostic reagents, etc. manufacture of polio virus vaccine and expansion of research and development activities and other facilities at the Institute.

SERUM :

The Institute's capacity for production of sera was 1,700 litres per year at the beginning of the Third Plan. In order to meet the country's demand it is proposed to increase the capacity to 2,200 litres per year in the Third Plan by setting up a fullfledged laboratory at Pimpri with provision of additional stables. The production capacity has reached to 2,000 litres per year in 1964-65 and it will reach 2,200 litres per year in the year 1965-66.

BLOOD PLASMA :

The programme of blood banks has been expanded to meet the increased demand of the Defence owing to the National Emergency. The scheme of blood banks is also being revised and in the revised pattern the blood banks will work as resuscitation centres and there will be four regional blood transfusion centres. This necessitated further expansion of the Institutes' capacity of production of blood plasma. Originally, it was contemplated that the Institute's capacity to produce blood plasma, which was 5 lakhs as at the beginning of the Third Plan would be raised to 8 lakh c.c. It is also proposed to organise and prepare plasma fraction like gamma globulin which is required to control epidemics like infective hepatitis and jaundices in pregnant women. The level of production will reach to 9.50 lakhs c.c.s. in 1964-65 and in the year 1965-66 it will reach the level of 10 lakhs c.c.s. In addition, the Institute is supplying blood plasma to the Defence.

TRIPLE ANTIGEN :

The Haffkine Institute has expanded its programme of production of Triple Antigen Vaccine which will obviate the necessity of importing it. The scheme aims at increasing production of triple vaccine from 20,000 mls. to 80,000 mls. in the Third Plan. The production has reached the level of 60,000 mls. in the year 1964-65 and it is expected to go up to 80,000 mls. in the next year.

DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS :

The Institute's capacity to produce diagnostic reagents which was 6 lakhs c.cs. at the end of the Second Plan was proposed to step up to 8 lakhs c.cs. in the Third Plan. However, the institute has reached the production capacity to 9.50 lakhs c.cs. in the year 1964-65. By the end of the next year the production will reach the level of 10 lakhs c.cs. thus exceeding the plan target.

POLIO VIRUS VACCINE .

A new scheme for manufacture of live oral polio virus vaccine has been fitted in the plan by adjustment in the midterm appraisal. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 8 lakhs for equipment) has been provided for this Scheme. Of this, Rs. 6.50 lakhs are expected to be borne by the Government of India as their share. The annual production of the vaccine when the project is implemented is expected to be of the order of 25 million doses (minimum) and 100 million doses (maximum) which will meet the requirements of the country for immunising all the susceptible children within the age group of a 5 years within a period of 3 years. The Government of India have approved the scheme and advised the State Government to go ahead with it. In the year 1964-65 some equipment will be purchased and the work on new building may also start. In the year 1965-66, the construction work will be in progress, some more equipment will be purchased, some staff will be appointed and preliminary work on polio may start.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES.

The research and development activities have also been expanded. These include development of scientific and medicinal plants, facilities for pilot plants and tissue culture and reorganisation of the biochemistry deptt. with a view to making the Institute an efficient instrument for conducting advance research by qualified and experienced biochemists. These activities have been continued as per schedule. The various production programmes of the Institute require facilities such as animal houses, sheep pen, ware-house, workshop, laboratory etc. The buildings for animal houses, sheep pen, cold storage and workshop have been completed and this year

(1964-65) construction of warehouse is being taken up. The programme for 1965-66 provides for additional staff and equipment for the Animal House and Biological Farm and construction of Warehouse.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The functions of the Public Health Department are mainly: control of epidemics, control of insect-borne diseases, immunisation against certain diseases, provision 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, improvement 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.

Public Health measures include programmes for control and eradication of epidemics and communicable diseases, taking over of Primary Health Centres from C.D. Blocks for maintenance, training in Public Health, collection of vital statistics, health education and control of population growth through Family Planning.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

MALARIA.

Owing to its spectacular success the Malaria Control Programme launched in 1952-53 was intensified and switched over to the eradication programme in the year 1959. 30 D.D.T. Spraying units and 33 surveillance units were functioning in the State in the beginning of the Third Plan. With the elimination of residual foci of Malaria parasites the programme contemplated gradual withdrawal of these units. Out of 30 spraying units, 24.51 units have been withdrawn by stages by now and spraying operations are continued in the remaining 5.49 units. Out of 33 surveillance units 2.90 units have been withdrawn this year (1964-65) which have entered the maintenance phase. The remaining units will be withdrawn in the next few years by stages, the actual withdrawal depending on the recommendations

of the independent appraisal teams. In the maintenance phase the tempo of eradication programme will be maintained by the District Health Organisation by exercising strict vigilance to avoid the resurgence of Malaria in "clear" areas.

As a result of anti-malaria measures, the incidence of the disease has been considerably reduced. The case positivity rate which was 31 for 10,000 blood smears examined in the year 1961 has fallen down to 6 in 1964. Similarly, the spleen rate has reduced below 10 per cent. throughout the State except some scattered hilly tracts where it is between 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. It is expected that in the next few years malaria will have been completely wiped out from this State except certain thick forest areas and the hilly tracts.

FILARIA

Filariasis is endemic in Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and parts of Wardha district and the coastal areas of Thana district in Bassein, Palghar and Dahanu talukas. The control measures include indoor residential spraying with insecticides, prevention of culex mosquito breeding by antilarval measures in urban areas and mass treatment of the affected population by drugs. 4½ N.F.C.P. units continue to function in the State in the affected areas. Recent studies have shown that filaria spreads centrifugally from urban to rural areas and the major problem in its control is the improvement of the sanitation and drainage of the filaria affected regions. Therefore, more emphasis is now laid on antilarval measures in the urban areas where they have been intensified to prevent the further spread of filaria. The assessment of the programme indicates that further spread of the disease has been effectively checked.

LEPROSY

Except Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Dhulia districts leprosy is endemic in all districts of the State, the endemicity ranging between 1 per cent. to 1.5 per cent. There are about 3 lakhs leprosy patients in the State of whom nearly 70,000 are taking treatment in leprosy control units. The voluntary organisations also serve a large number of leprosy patients. The campaign against leprosy was started in the Second Plan by the end of which 22 leprosy control units and 116 S.E.T. units were established. The Third Plan provides for establishment of a regional leprosy office, one training centre, 200 S.E.T. units, 3 control units, 27 non-medical supervision units, up-grading of 21 leprosy subsidiary centres and taking over of 49 S.E.T. units from C.D. Blocks. So far, the State has established the regional leprosy office, 91 S.E.T. units (including 38 units taken over from C.D. Blocks), 27 non-medical supervisors, 4

leprosy control units, 2 leprosy training centres one each, at Nagpur and Gondia and has partially upgraded 22 leprosy subsidiary centres into leprosy control units. The programme for 1965-66 includes establishment of 29 more S.E.T. units, creation of 8 more posts of non-medical supervisors, taking over 22 S.E.T. units from C.D. Blocks and up-grading 22 leprosy subsidiary centres into full fledged leprosy control units. Efforts are being made to bring more patients under treatment by greater coverage of the leprosy endemic areas by establishing more S.E.T. units.

SMALL POX

In the campaign of two years under the National Small Pox Eradication Programme, 100 per cent. primary vaccination of infants and a minimum of 80 per cent. revaccination of adults is aimed at. The programme was launched in Maharashtra State in October 1962 in 15 districts (8 districts of Vidarbha, 5 districts of Marathwada and 2 districts viz. Dhulia and Jalgaon of Western Maharashtra). The programme in these 15 districts has completed its attack phase and entered into the conclusive stage in May 1964. The attack phase has been introduced in the remaining 10 districts in October 1963 and will continue till the end of March 1965 in seven districts and till the end of July 1965 in remaining three Kanan Districts. District Health Organisation has been strengthened for effective coverage of population by additional staff for maintaining the tempo of vaccination and for mopping up operations in 15 districts where the attack phase has reached conclusive stage. In the year 1965-66, additional staff will be provided in the remaining 10 districts where the programme will enter into the maintenance phase. The tempo will be maintained in the maintenance phase by covering 100 per cent. new born by primary vaccination and 20 per cent. adults by re-vaccinations by rotation.

Out of 3.96 crores population of the State, 2 crores of population was vaccinated up to the end of 1963-64 and in the year 1964-65 about 1 crore more population will be covered, thus reaching the target of covering 80 per cent. of the population by vaccinations. In the year 1958 the death rate due to small pox was as high as 10 in 1,000 which has reduced to 2 in 1,000 in 1964.

Small Pox Vaccine lymph has been made available in sufficient quantities by foreign countries and Government of India has also decided to start its production in the country. The Vaccine Institute, Nagpur has undertaken the production of cholera vaccine, saline, etc. to combat the incidence and resurgence of cholera in the State.

FAMILY PLANNING

With the various public health measures and improvements in environmental hygiene the death rate has fallen down considerably which at present is 18 per thousand. Against this, the birth rate is about 38 per thousand. As a result, the demographic gap is increasing rapidly and at this rate the population of the State may swell to 6 crores in next 20 years causing several socio-economic problems and also wiping out economic gains of planned development. It has, therefore, become a paramount need to put an effective curb on uncontrolled growth of the population. The State policy is to reduce the birth rate at least by 50 per cent. during the next 10 years and for this the State has launched the family planning programme on a large scale by both the methods viz. contraception and sterilization. For intensifying the measures for family planning the Third Plan provides for establishment of 25 vasectomy units, up-grading of 148 rural family planning centres, starting 323 new rural family planning centres, upgrading of 32 urban family planning centres and equipping district health organisations with demographic cells. By the end of the year 1963-64 25 vasectomy units were in position, 76 new rural family planning centres were established, 148 rural family planning centres and 32 urban family planning centres were upgraded, and all the district organisations were provided with demographic cells. In the current year (1964-65) all the units have been continued. New 247 rural family planning centres are proposed to be established and about 86,400 sterilization operations are expected to be performed. In the year 1965-66, 32 urban family planning centres will be further upgraded. District family planning bureau will be upgraded as per Government of India pattern and buildings for sub-centres at about 100 places will be constructed. It is proposed to perform 1,06,560 sterilization operations next year.

The Government of India have sponsored a scheme for intensifying rural health and family planning programmes on pilot basis in selected areas. Under this scheme intensive development will be taken up in selected blocks. The proposals for introducing this intensive campaign in Nagpur and Aurangabad Districts are under consideration of Government. The campaign contemplates 50 per cent. reduction in the birth rate within a period less than 10 years.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

Primary Health Centres are established in Stage I C.D. Blocks, each centre with three sub-centres covering population of 66,000. At the end of Second Plan there were 168 Government of India and 58 State pattern primary health centres with 1,172 beds and 26 M.C.H. Centres, State pattern primary health units and MCH centres have been gradually upgraded

to full-fledged centres. The target of the Third Plan is to establish additional 213 P.H. Centres with 1,338 beds. By the end of the year 1963-64, 170 centres were established. In the current year, 44 centres are being opened and in the year 1965-66 remaining 13 centres will be established, thus achieving the target in full.

After completion of Stage I Block period the centres are taken over by Zilla Parishads for maintenance. The Health Plan provides funds to Zilla Parishads for maintaining the centres opened in the Third Plan and taken over by the Zilla Parishads in the Third Plan and also for establishment of such centres or for construction of buildings and staff quarters in cases of Stage I, C.D. Blocks which have entered Stage II period without the centres or with centres but without their own buildings. By the end of the year 1963-64, 13 P.H. Centres were taken over by Zilla Parishads. 9 centres will be taken over in the year 1964-65. In the year 1965-66, 31 centres may pass on to Zilla Parishads. In the current year 1964-65 it is proposed to undertake construction of buildings for P.H. Centres. In the next year's plan (1965-66) the provision has been made for payment of plan grants for maintenance of 53 P.H. Centres and for construction of buildings at some more centres. By the end of the Third Plan 381 Primary Health Centres will have been established which will provide curative medical relief to the rural population with bed facilities for 2,286 in-patients including maternity beds.

TRAINING AND ORGANISATION

Training Health Units at Saoner, Sirur, Palghar are functioning. In the year 1964-65 additional training health unit has been established at Paithan. All the four units will continue their activities. The programme of 1965-66 includes provision for construction of buildings for the Health Unit at Paithan.

The head-quarters transport organisation has been established with six mobile units for care and repairs of vehicles of the Public Health Department. The mobile unit could not function so far for want of technical and skilled staff. The necessary appointments have now been made and the mobile units have started working. The construction of workshop and quarters is also proposed to be undertaken in the next year.

The plan provides for establishment of a Public Health Laboratory at Aurangabad, but the scheme was deferred owing to the National Emergency. It is now proposed to establish the laboratory in a hired building initially and to take up construction of a building for the laboratory in the year 1965-66.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

It is proposed to strengthen the State Health Education Bureau on the Government of India pattern and to establish four regional health exhibition units for carrying on the propaganda for good health practices and for imparting health education to the people. A new vital statistical bureau with peripheral organisation for collection of vital statistics has been established in the State on the lines recommended by the Government of India.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Board of Urban Development for the entire State.—In order to have a co-ordinated approach towards the problems that arise in urban areas and to advise Government on solving these problems, a Board of Urban Development has been set up under the chairmanship of the Minister for Urban Development. It consists of 42 members, 24 officials and 18 non-officials including 4 persons who have distinguished themselves in municipal affairs. On the Board, adequate representation has been given to the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in the State.

The purpose of the Board is to advise Government on the problems of Urban Local Bodies regarding Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation Schemes; Public Health; Education, Medical aid; Urban housing; Development of industries; Town Planning and Development Programmes; Municipal finances and taxation, etc.

Town Planning.—The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, applies to Western Maharashtra while the Central Provinces and Berar Town Planning Act, 1948, applied to Vidarbha. So far as Marathwada was concerned, the provisions regarding Town Planning were included in the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, and Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. A Bill to unify the Town Planning law for the whole State has been passed in the Legislature Session at Nagpur and has now become an Act.

Under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, every urban local body is required to prepare, within a specified period, a development plan for the entire area under its jurisdiction. The development plan gives a broad outline of the development of the entire urban area with reservation of lands for different users such as industries, commercial, residential, etc. It is on the basis of the proposals made under the development plan that detailed individual town planning schemes are taken up for the development of specified localities in the urban area. In order that building activities should not come to a standstill pending the scrutiny of the development plan, it has been provided in the unified Town Planning law that Government will have power to sanction development plans in parts, if necessary.

During the Third Five Year Plan—Development Plans of 85 towns are to be prepared under the Town Planning Act, 1954, at the rate of 17 per year. By the end of 1963-64, 26 Development Plans were sanctioned by Government, 14 Development Plans which have been prepared are before Government for sanction. At present 58 plans are under preparation of which 18 may be completed by the end of 1964-65 and 17 will be completed by the end of the next year. In the second plan period, the head office of the Town Planning and Valuation Department had to deal with the work pertaining to the districts like Nasik, Jalgaon and Dhulia, etc. Separate full fledged Branch Offices have been created at Poona, Jalgaon, Satara, Ahmednagar and Nanded and it is proposed to create separate offices at Akola, Chanda and Ratnagiri in the year 1965-66.

Development Plans of Municipalities.—An allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakhs for loans and Rs. 50 lakhs for grants) has been made in the Third Plan for payment of loans and grants to municipalities for implementing the proposals to provide public amenities included in their Development Plans prepared under the Town Planning Acts. So far, grants were being paid at the rate of 23½ per cent. and 40 per cent. to the major and minor municipalities respectively only to cover the cost of the acquisition of lands. Government has recently decided to increase the rate of grant to 33½ per cent. and 50 per cent. in respect of major and minor municipalities respectively. The grants will now be paid not only for the acquisition of lands but also for the actual implementation of the works in the Development Plan. The balance of the cost will be paid as loans to municipalities. The borough municipalities in Western Maharashtra, the City Municipalities in Marathwada and Class I, II and III municipalities in Vidarbha are "major" Municipalities. The rest are "minor" Municipalities.

Regional Plans.—In Metropolitan areas like Bombay and Poona, industrial development just outside the limits of the Corporation areas creates special problems, which cannot be dealt with by the individual Corporations under the normal Town Planning Schemes. The Government has, therefore, proposed to prepare regional plans for the industrial complex of Bombay, Thana, Panvel, Pimpri and Poona areas. It is proposed to set up seven satellite towns in a radius of 50 miles from heart of Bombay city. Such towns could be Thana, Bhiwandi-Kalyan-Dombivli-Ambarnath-Diva, Panvel, Bassein, Uran and Matheran.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Co-ordination Committee.—The Bombay Municipal Corporation poses special problems and it is necessary in order to solve these problems to co-ordinate the views and the activities of Government and the Corporation. Government has recently set up a Co-ordination Committee for this purpose and so far four meetings have been held.

Bombay Development Plan.—The Bombay Development Plan which has been prepared under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, covers the entire area under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and contemplates an outlay of Rs. 700 crores. It has been prepared on the basis of the anticipated growth and needs in the ensuing 20 years. Under the said Act, Government has to sanction the plan with or without modifications, or refuse sanction with a maximum period of 18 months. Government has appointed a retired Consulting Surveyor to Government as the Special Consulting Surveyor to scrutinise the Plan, which is expected to be done within about 6 months. The recommendation of the Bombay—Municipal Corporation and the Special Consulting Surveyors will be examined by two High Level Committee to be appointed by the Government before taking a decision on the said Plan.

Bombay City's Water Supply Scheme.—The total daily requirements today is 310 million gallons as against the actual supply of only 210 million gallons. There are three Schemes under execution. Renovation of the tunnel from Tansa to the city, the Dahisar River scheme and the Upper Vaitarna Scheme. The Renovation of the tunnel is expected to give 13 million gallons per day. The Dahisar River Scheme costing Rs. 3.5 crores will create a small lake on the Dahisar River downstream of the existing lake. It is expected to be ready in 1969. The Upper Vaitarna Scheme will provide 120 million gallons per day. The Headworks are already under execution by the Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation will lay the pipeline. On account of the increasing population, two other sources of water supply have been earmarked by Government namely, the Bhatsai River Scheme and the Upper Kalu River Scheme. The former will cost Rs. 67 crores and when completed by 1974, is expected to provide 250 million gallons per day. The latter will cost Rs. 60 crores and when completed by 1981, is expected to provide nearly 2 million gallons per day.

Bombay Traffic and Transportation Study.—According to Wilbur Smith and Associates there is likely to be hundred per cent. increase in the population of Bombay City by the end of 20 years. They have recommended a system of road ways, free ways, express ways and major streets, estimated to cost Rs. 96 crores. The work will be carried out in 4 stages. It is proposed to construction a Malabar Hill Tunnel and a West Island Freeway between Malabar Hill and Hajiali. This is a part of the West Island Freeway which would start from Foreshore Road going to Chowpatty and cutting through the tunnel at Malabar Hill right across the bay to Hajiali and from there joining Mahim. Its length would be more than 10 miles. Another freeway—the East Island Freeway is proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan period. It would start from the Museum, go along the harbour right

up to Matunga. At some places it would be elevated. It was also proposed to take up the construction of the Central Island Expressway between Sion and Matunga and the Sion-Trombay Arterial from the Eastern Expressway and the Thana Creek Bridge which would reduce the distance from Bombay to Panvel by 12 miles. The reconstruction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road between the East Island Freeway and Bhendi Bazar is also being considered.

Unification of Laws.—The Government appointed a Committee in July 1963, to recommend how the three Municipal Corporation Acts should be amended so as to provide for more rational distribution of powers between the deliberative wing (elected body) and the executive wing (headed by the Municipal Commissioner who is the Chief Executive Officer). The Committee has submitted its report to Government on 31st October 1964. Some of the changes contemplated in the report are (i) a common cadre of Class I and Class II Officers of Municipal Corporations, who will be recruited through a Municipal Service Commission, (ii) the setting up of a Co-ordination Committee headed by the Mayor which will function somewhat on the lines of the Cabinet in the State and (iii) setting up of a Development Board in each Corporation area, somewhat on the lines of the Nagpur Improvement Trust. It is expected that with the establishment of such Development Boards in each Corporation area, it will be possible to execute development works speedily. Government also appointed a Committee, in July, 1963, to recommend how the four Municipal Acts could be unified. The Committee has completed its work and submitted its report on 31st October 1964. It has recommended that the unified Municipal Law should contain some radical changes in the matter of constitution, term of office, controls, taxation structure and establishment of a common cadre for Class I and Class II Officers of the municipalities to be recruited through a Municipal Service Commission.

Water Supply and Drainage Schemes of Municipalities.—Water Supply and Drainage Scheme of municipalities are prepared and executed through the agency of the Public Health Engineering Organisation of the Government. Therefore, so far as Water Supply and Drainage Schemes are concerned, the municipalities have no difficulties; but due to the shortage of technical personnel the municipalities find it very difficult to secure qualified staff to advise them on other schemes of providing civic amenities. The Government has recently decided that the Public Health Engineering Organisation of the State Government should be made available to the municipalities for (a) advising them on schemes other than Water Supply and Drainage; (b) drawing up of such schemes; and (c) issuing completion certificates so as to enable the municipalities to claim subsidy on the works wherever admissible.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Nagpur, used to look after the Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions. Government has recently created a separate Public Health Circle at Aurangabad with three divisions to look after the schemes for that region.

An amount of Rs. 700 lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan for payment of loans and grants to municipalities in the State for their water supply and drainage Schemes. For financing the new Schemes of the Municipalities in the 3rd Plan, the following policy has been laid down :—

(i) 10 per cent. of the capital cost of the scheme to be contributed by the Municipality from its own resources.

(ii) 23½ per cent. or 40 per cent. of the cost as grant-in-aid to major and minor municipalities respectively.

(iii) 66½ per cent. or 50 per cent. of the cost to be contributed by major and minor municipalities respectively from their own funds or by raising loans wholly or partly from the agency fixed by Government on Government Guarantee. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has agreed to grant such loans. The expenditure incurred by Government so far on payment of loans and grants for Municipal Water Supply and Drainage Schemes is as under :—

Rs. in lakhs.

	Loans.	Grants.	Total.
(i) 1961-62	... 3-00	48-52	51-52
(ii) 1962-63	... 41-73	160-59	102-32
(iii) 1963-64	... ..	60-00	60-00
(iv) 1964-65 (proposed)	... ..	129-74	129-74
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... 44-75	298-85	343-58
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Loan to Nagpur Municipal Corporation.—Recently, Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 21 lakhs to the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, for its water supply scheme. Government has also appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee, in order to go into the finances and administrative affairs of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation and to make recommendations to Government.

Loans to Municipalities for Basic Amenities.—In the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made under Scheme No. U.D. 5, for giving loans to Municipalities in order to enable them to provide basic amenities. During the year 1962-63, an amount of 13 lakhs was sanctioned to the Municipalities in the shape of loans. Government has now decided that the balance of 37 lakhs should be given to the Municipalities and the Sholapur Municipal Corporation for undertaking the works such as fire fighting, construction of surface drains, street lighting, construction of municipal markets, parks, gardens and roads. Under this scheme the bigger Municipalities are to get a loan upto 50 per cent. of the cost of the work and the smaller Municipalities are to get a loan up to 75 per cent. of the cost of the work.

HOUSING.

A great fillip has been given to the housing programme by the State Government by supplementing Plan Funds wherever possible by loan from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. During the current year a programme of the order of 25,000 tenements including spillover works and projects under scrutiny is in hand. The programme is meant for industrial workers, slum dwellers, economically weaker sections, sweepers, flood affected persons in Poona, low and middle income groups. It is spread over in different parts of the State including Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Dhulia, Malegaon, Amravati, Thana, Kirloskarwadi etc.

Programme of construction of 4,137 tenements for industrial workers, 1,453 tenements for low-income group and economically weaker sections and 5,192 tenements for slum dwellers will be in hand for which a provision of Rs. 371 lakhs has been made on the Plan side. The total programme in hand would however be much larger as additional programme will be taken up from the loans that will be made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for Low and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

It is proposed to develop a large piece of land at Malwani in Bombay with a view to solve the complex problem of slums on a dynamic basis. The programme of construction of 5,000 tenements in a based manner is also proposed to be undertaken to give relief to the tenements of Majaswadi.

Statement showing the Major head-wise provisions proposed in the Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66.

Serial No.	Major Head.	Provision (figures in lakhs)
1.	19-General Administration	10.42
2.	26-Miscellaneous	0.03
3.	29-Medical	11,13.47
4.	30-Public Health	5,38.02
5.	34-Co-operation	0.16
6.	39-Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations.	0.013
7.	50-Public Works	14.10
8.	71-Miscellaneous	2,66.61
9.	76-Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	20.93
10.	94-Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	3,04.71
11.	106-Capital Outlay on Bombay Development Scheme.	29.00
12.	Q-Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Governments, Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc.	3,08.00

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 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 implications. 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 the 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 Exchange 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 formation and watching the implementation of the State's Plan programmes. The Planning Division now consists of four wings as shown below viz. :—

- (i) Resources Wing,
- (ii) Programmes Wing,
- (iii) Evaluation Wing, and
- (iv) Manpower Wing.

(i) *Resources Wing*.—The Resources Wing is mainly concerned with undertaking studies regarding optimum mobilisation and utilisation of current resources, effecting economies in current expenditure, and special studies of the financial operations of Statutory Boards and Corporations and Trading and quasi-trading schemes run by Departments. This Wing also deals with matters relating to claiming of Central assistance for the State Plan and Centrally sponsored programmes. During the year 1964-65, the Resources Wing also attended to the work relating to preparation of the

State's case for submission to the Fourth Finance Commission. Next year, in addition to its normal work, the wing will also attend to the work of estimation of State's resources for the Fourth Plan.

(ii) *Programmes Wing*.—The Programme Wing undertook work relating to preparation of the Annual Plan for 1965-66 and the State's draft Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The State's Annual Plan for 1965-66 involving an outlay of Rs. 121.45 crores for the main Plan was approved by the Planning Commission during December 1964 after taking into account the State's resources for the development programme of the next year and the suggestion made by the several working groups of the Planning Commission and representatives of Central Ministries and the State Government. The details of the programme under the Annual Plan have been given in separate publication viz., 'Annual Plan for 1965-66'.

For the formulation of the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan, the State Government had appointed several Study Groups, which have submitted their recommendations. The Planning Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has considered these recommendations and indicated the approach and the broad parameters of outlays and targets and the scale of intersectoral priorities on the basis of which a Memorandum on the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan is under preparation. Meanwhile the National Development Council has considered the Memorandum on the Fourth Plan for the country and set up Sub-Committee of the Council for working out the main policies and programmes for the Plan which will also have to be taken into account while drawing up the State's Memorandum on the Fourth Plan.

While the State's Memorandum is being drawn up in broad outline the details of the programmes have to be worked out from below. This is a simultaneous process. For this purpose, *ad hoc Committees* have been set up at Divisional, District and Block levels on which non-official representatives have been appointed. Detailed instructions regarding the size and contents of the Plans at Local levels have also been given. It is expected that the work of formation of the local Plan proposals would be completed by March 1965. These proposals would be considered while formulating proposals for the State's draft Fourth Plan.

(iii) *Evaluation Wing*.—For the purpose of studying the impact of the Plan programmes, an Evaluation Wing has been set up in the Planning Division. The Wing has so far completed about 7 evaluation studies mostly on subjects connected with Agricultural Production. An Evaluation programme for the next three years is being drawn up and about 10 to 12 evaluation studies are expected to be taken up during 1965.

(iv) *Manpower Wing*.—The Manpower Wing is mainly assigned the following functions :—

- (i) to conduct studies at the State level in Manpower requirements,
- (ii) to assess the availability of trained personnel,
- (iii) to examine and suggest measures for increasing training facilities, and
- (iv) generally to deal with problems connected with Manpower.

Liaison is maintained with the various departments in the State concerned with manpower work and in particular with the Directorate of Employment.

Studies, normative and specific, and surveys likely to be helpful in estimating the requirements and availability of various categories of personnel are being undertaken by this Wing. A report on "studies in occupational pattern of engineering personnel in Maharashtra State" and "assessment of requirements and availability of elementary and secondary school teachers" have been brought out while a report on "Flight of Agricultural Personnel" has been completed and sent to the Agricultural and Co-operation Department. A special study in regard to the manpower requirements of Wardha District in the light of the special Plan for Wardha, as also an Educational Plan for Maharashtra State is under preparation. In addition, a study group for assessing the requirement of engineering personnel has been constituted. Under its direction a "survey of investment employment has been taken on hand. A quick working paper on additional requirement of engineering personnel during the Third and Fourth Plan periods has been prepared and is under consideration by the Study Group.

The Manpower Wing also maintains close liaison with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi. Currently the Wing has been associated with the "Engineering Manpower Employment Census" which is being conducted by the IAMR and a complete census of all electrical and mechanical engineers in Maharashtra State is expected to be ready soon.

The following studies are also proposed to be undertaken by the Wing in due course :—

- (a) Study of wastage in Education.
- (b) Migration trends of professional and technical personnel.
- (c) Investment/Employment and Production-Employment ratios.
- (d) Labour force, employment and unemployment.

Inspection Unit in the Finance Department.—The Investigation Wing in the Finance Department, established in November 1962, conducts periodical internal inspections of all the Departmental Offices and undertakings which, to any material extent, collect any revenues or other receipts, or spend any

money beyond meeting their own establishment charges and office contingencies, etc., or handle any equipment or stores of any appreciable value. The 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 arrears of loans and advances are recovered expeditiously ;
- (ii) that the revenues accruing to Government are properly assessed and promptly collected and duly accounted for ;
- (iii) 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 ;
- (iv) that stores are not purchased unreasonably 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 ;
- (v) that all stores received and issued are properly accounted for and those remaining in stock are physically verified periodically as prescribed and
- (vi) that the laxities, lapses and failures which may be noticed are remedied adequately and at the earliest.

The inspection unit comprises 4 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. The unit works under the overall supervision of Secretary, Finance Department and the immediate supervision of the Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department. During the course of the year, the Unit has conducted 40 investigations.

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 practice. 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) Inland Transit Insurance. The other types of risks also accepted by the

Fund include Fidelity Gurantees, Aeroplane Insurance, Employeers' Liability Insurance, Boiler Explosion and Machinery Insurance and the Cash-in-transit Insurance. The important schemes of Government and statutory bodies 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, (iii) The Maharashtra Housing Board (d) Mechanical Cultivation Section under the control of the Director of Agriculture (e) Seeds and Mannures' Schemes, (f) Foodgrains 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 Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur, (m) Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur (in liquidation) which was taken over by the Government under its unemployment Relief Scheme, (n) Chitali Distillery, (o) the Sholapur Electricity undertaking. The business emanating from the Co-operative sugar Factories in which the State Government is interested as shareholder 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 country. In suitable cases such portion of the risk as is deemed fit to reinsure or coinsure is insured with the Indian Insurance Companies' Association Pool, the Life Insurance Corporation of India or other approved Insurers.

In Ex-Hyderabad State, every Government servant was required to take compulsorily, a Life Insurance Policy or policies from the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund as per the Rules framed by Government. After the reorganisation of States in 1956, it was agreed that the Andhra Pradesh Government should manage the share of the Fund pertaining to the Policies of the employees allocated to the then Bombay State, the then Bombay State reserving the right to secede 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 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 receipt and disbursements of this Fund are separately accounted for under a separate head of account viz. 'State Government Insurance Fund', under 'S-Unfunded Debt-Other Accounts.'

SMALL SAVINGS DIRECTORATE.

The National Savings Movement has been in existence for the last nineteen years. The State Government gets from the Government of India

66-2/3 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 assisted by the Deputy Secretary to Government of Maharashtra and Joint Director for Small Savings and various other Officers at the Directorate, 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 up to 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, and is responsible to the extent of providing for nearly 50 per cent. of the requirements of the Plan to be generated from within the State's own resources. The achievement in raising collection in the past few years in the composite Bombay State and the Maharashtra State has been phenomenal and unprecedented. The figures of collections during the last five years are as under :—

Year.	(Rs. in crores)		
	Gross.	Net.	
1959-60	70.40	30.66	(Composite Bombay State).
1960-61	56.66	24.78	
1961-62	59.69	21.93	
1962-63	66.15	23.04	
1963-64	70.53	29.45	
1st April 1964 to 31st January 1965	54.00	20.00	

The target set for the State of Maharashtra for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 22.00 crores, which is sure to be exceeded. Being a people's movement, the success of the scheme mainly depends upon social workers, field workers, viz. the authorised agents under the Small Savings Scheme. At present there are about fifteen thousand agents in the State. The Directorate's own staff net work spread all over the State is responsible for instructing, encouraging and enthusing the agents and investors.

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. 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 discuss certain matters pertaining to the Small Savings Scheme at the meeting of the National Savings Central Advisory Board of the Government of India.

Government has adopted various measures such as cartoon advertisements, display advertisements, handcuts, envelopes, plastic envelopes, calendars, supplements, films, mobile exhibitions, folders, pamphlets, processions and publications of the "Small Saver" magazine for publicising and popularising the Small Savings Scheme. Occasional talks are also given on the All-India Radio as a measure of publicity.

Shibirs are being held by Government in various districts to publicise the scheme and training the authorised agents. In the year 1963-64 10 Shibirs and three co-ordination conferences were held. In 1964-65 one Shibir and one co-ordination conference were held up to the end of January 1965. More are in the offing.

Government of Maharashtra has also evolved various other 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 to provide increased incentive to the districts exceeding 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. The scheme is still operative with modified criteria and has been included in the schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan.

It is needless to say that Small Savings have attained a very important role in the context of increasing the internal resources for financing the Plans. It serves 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 acute. The new 12-year National Defence Certificates and the 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates which have replaced the old scripts viz. the 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates and the 10-years Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates respectively are

expected to attract popular attention especially as the rates of interest have been considerably enhanced. The Small Savings Scheme has to all intents and purposes now become the National Defence Savings Scheme and considering the efforts that are being made to intensify it, this State can be expected to exceed its annual target by a good margin.

PAY VERIFICATION UNIT.

The Pay verification Unit has been established with effect from 1st November 1963 for checking the pay fixation of non-gazetted Government servants in various offices under Maharashtra Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1963. At the time of the establishment of the abovesaid unit, it was estimated that the Unit would be required to check, pay fixation in the case of 73,000 non-gazetted Government servants on the basis of 50 per cent. of 1,47,000 cases. This estimate was exclusive of the number of Government servants transferred to the various Zilla Parishads at the time of formation of the Zilla Parishads i.e. 1st May 1962. As a result of the decision taken by the High Court (Nagpur Branch) the Government servants transferred to the Zilla Parishads are to be considered as Government servants on deputation to the Zilla Parishads. Hence the previous estimates of 1,47,020 pay fixation cases is raised to 1,97,564 cases. The Unit checks minimum 50 per cent. cases as agreed to by the Audit from each office throughout the State. Hence the Unit is expected to check 99,000 cases of pay fixation out of 1,97,564 cases, inclusive of cases from the Zilla Parishads. The Unit has checked 40,116 cases, to the end of December 1964 covering 613 offices and 58,884, cases have remained now to be checked.

THE SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

The broad activities for the Sales Tax Department are to 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. 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 November 1964 :—

No. of Dealers' Years.

	(a) Assessed during 1st January 1964 to 31st October 1964.	(b) Pendency as on 1st November 1964.
(i) Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 ...	70,681	2,22,032
(ii) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 ...	34,673	1,21,995
(iii) Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 58.	1,389	1,520
(iv) Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953 ...	2,098	583
(v) The Central Provinces and Berar, Sales Tax Act, 1947 and Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950.	345	—

Appeals and Revisions.—The number of Appeals/Revisions applications decided by the Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners during the period from 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964 are as under :—

	Asst. Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner
(i) No. of Appeals disposed of during 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964.	13,032	—
(ii) No. of Appeals pending as on 31st December 1964.	10,736	—
(iii) No. of Appeals Revision Applications/2nd Appeals disposed off during the period from 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964.	—	1,852
(iv) No. of Appeals, Revision Applications/2nd Appeals pending as on 31st December 1964.	—	2,685

Receipts for the year 1963-64.

	Rs.
(i) The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 (including the receipts under Intoxicants Taxation Act).	39,30,07,570
(ii) The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958.	4,86,95,845
(iii) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 ...	11,51,29,107

(iv) Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962.	1,53,48,795
(v) The Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act 1948 (recoveries).	18,71,428
(vi) Intoxicant Tax	17,337
(vii) News Paper Advertisement Tax ...	2,092
(viii) Maharashtra Agricultural Income Tax, Act, 1962 (Mah. XII of 1962).	1,99,457

Budget Estimates (Expenditure).—The details of estimates for the year 1965-66 are as follows :—

Detailed head of Account	Estimates proposed Rs.
Pay of Officers	13,43,000
Pay of Establishment	49,84,000
Allowances and Honorarias	20,70,000
Contingencies (Non-contract)	12,79,000
Contingencies (Charged)	15,000

Due to increase in tempo of work one post of Additional Commissioner of Sales Tax was created by Government with effect from 22nd May 1964. Two posts of Additional Government Agents have been created in the month of January 1965 in order to assist Government Agent in his work which was increased due to creation of the Third Bench of Tribunal. During the period, additional staff for better supervision of recovery work was also created.

The records pertaining to the offices of Sales Tax Officers 'C' Ward and 'A' Wards, Unit I to IV have been destroyed by devastating fire which broke out on 26th October 1964 in the office situated at Swadeshi Mills Compound. The Sales Tax Offices affected by the fire have been shifted to Building No. 4, Central Studio Estate, Opposite Walchand Terrace, Tardeo, Bombay-7. The work of reconstruction of record is at present in progress, and this work of the above offices will start thereafter.

MAHARASHTRA SALES TAX TRIBUNAL

The Sales Tax Tribunal which is constituted under a statutory provision in the Sales Tax Laws is called upon to adjudicate upon matters relating to Sales Tax, which are disputed by the parties with the departmental authorities. The Tribunal comprises of the President and/or not less than one member.

*The organisation of the Tribunal
1965-66*

Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		(Class III)	(Class IV)
President	1	Superintendent	1
Members	5	Head-Clerk	3
Registrar	1	Sales Tax Inspectors.	1
		Stenographers.	11
		Typists	8
		Clerks	13
Total	7		33

Explanatory Note :—A third bench of the Sales Tax Tribunal was newly constituted from 1st January 1965.

The functions of the Tribunal.—The Tribunal's functions for the periods prior to 1st January 1960 were governed by the Bombay Sales Tax Acts in respect of the pre-reorganized Bombay State, excepting the areas ceded to Gujarat and Karnatak States and under the Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947, in respect of the Vidarbha region and under the Hyderabad General Sales Tax, 1950 in respect of the Marathwada region. From 1st January 1960 onwards, the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 is uniformly applied to all the areas of the Maharashtra State.

The Tribunal hears and decides appeals, revision applications, review petitions, etc. received from all the above areas. 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 of the High Court in such matters is final and the Tribunal is bound to take action accordingly.

Arrears of cases of Appeals, Revision Applications, etc.

Period	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year	Disposed of During year	Balance pending the the at end of year
1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964.	2298	1569	1340	2527

Budget Estimates, 1965-66.

The details of the Estimates are as follows :—

Detailed Head of Account	Estimate proposed
(i) Pay of Officers	90,500
(ii) Pay of Establishment	65,800
(iii) Allowances and Honoraria	25,600
(iv) Contingencies	9,800
Total	1,91,700

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS AND TREASURIES.

One of the objects in setting up the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries in January 1962 was to bring together under one unified service, all the posts sanctioned by the Government for the proper maintenance of accounts under the various Administrative Departments of Government including the Finance Department. Some of these posts were sanctioned for the maintenance of Accounts of Commercial Schemes undertaken by Government, while, others were for keeping the accounts of other schemes and projects sanctioned by Government, including the Departmental transactions. These accounts posts were mostly isolated and not included in any particular cadre. The advantage of interchangeability was thus lost to Government. In the absence of common cadre, interchangeability, and common scales of pay for posts, having similar duties and responsibilities, there was a shortage of qualified personnel, since the lack of promotion prospects acted as a deterrent. To set right these draw-backs and to bring about adequate interchangeability so as to ensure that the benefit of experience gained under one Department is passed on to others, the Government has constituted a unified Accounts Service known as "the Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service — State and Sub-ordinate—" under the administrative control of the Finance Department through the Director of Accounts and Treasuries and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Finance Department.

Consequent upon the constitution of the Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service, the Director of Accounts and Treasuries is required to prepare detailed training schemes for officers and staff holding the posts included in the Service, so as to ensure full interchangeability. So also. The Directorate has to draw up the scheme for training of apprentices to be recruited to the Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service Class III. The preparation of a combined seniority list of Officers holding posts included in the new Service, in terms of the principles of seniority which may be laid down by Government, and in brief to take all possible steps to administer the new Service efficiently will be the main task of this Directorate on the Administrative side during the year 1965-66.

Pension and vigilance units.—The Head Office of the Directorate as well as the two Regional Offices at Nagpur, and Poona watch the progress of disposal of pending pension cases in their respective Regions. Separate files have been opened for watching the disposal of each case and brief entries of progress made are taken in the pension Registers maintained for the purpose. At the instance of this Directorate, Government have issued orders to the Organisation and Methods Officers in all Departments to make case studies of pension cases so as to find out the common reasons for delay in the disposal of such cases.

The scheme of imparting training to the Supervisory category of staff in pension matters at the Offices of the Accountant General at Bombay and Nagpur was continued during the year under report and 80 candidates were trained to end of December 1964. It is necessary to continue the scheme also in future.

Cases of undue delay in submission of pension cases to audit by certain Departmental Officers, were brought to the notice of the concerned Administrative Department of Government for such action as was deemed proper. Further, full co-operation was extended to the special Audit parties sent out by the Accountant General to the Districts to examine and to settle, if possible, on the spot, pension cases pending in various Offices of Government.

The vigilance units attached to the Head Office of the Directorate as well as the Regional Offices at Poona and Nagpur inspected a number of Offices in the Districts during the year with a view to expediate clearance of outstanding Audit objection items and Audit paragraphs. There was a complaint from certain Departmental Officers that the Audit objection items already complied with by them were being repeated in the subsequent statements of Audit objection received from Audit. The matter was, therefore, discussed with the Officers of the Accountant General's office and special verification unit was set up for going through the compliance reported to Audit. The special verification unit functioned for about 2 months and a number of items were finally settled and deleted from the list.

The total number of outstanding Audit objection items as on 31st March 1963 (but not cleared by September 1963) as reported in the audit report 1964 is nearly 87,210 involving an amount of Rs. 10.76 crores. Compliance in respect of 11,528 items involving an amount of Rs. 86.34 lakhs has been secured during the period November 1963 to October 1964 and furnished to the Audit Office for verification and final settlement. About 129 inspection paragraphs were also got complied with during the period April 1963 to October 1964.

These activities of the pension and vigilance units will continue unabated during the year 1965-66.

Utilisation Certificates.—The authorities competent to sanction grants to Local Bodies and other Institutions have to obtain and forward utilization certificates to Audit. It was found that a large number of such utilization certificates was outstanding. The work of watching the progress of submission of these certificates was entrusted to the Directorate in February 1963. The Vigilance Parties of the Directorate whenever they visit the Departments/Offices made it a point to look into cases of delays in submission of utilization certificates and expedite the Departmental Offices. The Departments/Offices against which utilization certificates are pending are also requested to forward a monthly return, showing the progress, so that an effective watch may be kept on the progress of this work. As a result of the various steps taken by the Directorate, it has been possible to furnish to the Accountant General, Maharashtra utilization certificates in respect of about 22,440 items to end of October 1964.

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 the detailed heads subordinate to the two minor heads mentioned above, 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 Department for test-checking. It has been made clear to the Departmental Officers that they need not undertake reconciliation of Departmental accounts either with the Treasury figures or the Audited figures in respect of transactions prior to 1st October 1962. After the Departmental Officers have reconstructed the accounts and worked out the balances, it is for this Directorate to test-check the balances and to certify them to audit for acceptance as final figures. For this purpose, the Directorate has set up 4 special units in the 4 divisions of the State under the direct supervision of Head Office. So far as the work relating to reconstruction of accounts as on 30th September 1962 under the minor Head 'Advances to Cultivators' is concerned, the work has been completed in 103 talukas in the State. The balances worked out by 70 talukas Offices have been subjected to preliminary test check and in 9 talukas they have been finally test checked. For speeding up the work of test checking, the balances in the remaining talukas, proposals are under consideration for creation of additional unit.

As regards the work of reconstruction of accounts under the minor head 'F-Misc. Loans and Advances' it is still in progress in the

Departmental Offices. In the case of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies however the schemewise balances have been worked out in all the Districts and in respect of 11 Districts, they have been finally test checked by the Special Units by this Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has since reported that observations made by the units during the preliminary test-checks have been complied with in 7 more Districts. The final test-checking of these balances will be taken up very soon. The work in the remaining 5 Districts is expected to be completed in the next 2 or 3 months. The Director of Fisheries has completed the work of extracting schemewise balances and the test-checking of these balances is in progress. The other Controlling Officers have been requested to make determined efforts to complete the work as early as possible. It is, however, expected that the rest of the Controlling Officers responsible for working out scheme-wise balances under these Minor Heads may take some months more to complete the work. So also the remaining Mamlatdars responsible for reconstruction of tagai balance as on 30th September 1962 under the Minor Head 'Advances to Cultivators' may take some months more to complete the work. The work of the Special Parties set up in the Directorate for test-checking the balances will therefore, continue during the year 1965-66.

Treasury Inspections.—During the period from April 1964 to December 1964, the Director of Accounts and Treasuries and Joint Secretary to Government inspected 8 District Treasuries and the Officers of the Deputy Chief Auditor, Local Fund Accounts, Nagpur. He also visited the Regional Officers of the Directorate at Nagpur and Poona, the District Treasuries at Nagpur and Poona, and 4 out of 24 sub-treasuries taken under the administrative control of the Finance Department, with effect from 1st April 1964. Similar inspections will be undertaken by the Director of Accounts and Treasuries in this capacity as Head of Department during 1965-66.

Stores Verification Wing.—During the period from 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964, the Stock and Stores of about 309 Divisions/Stores/Offices in the State under the Administrative Control of various Departments of Government, were subjected to physical Verification by the Stores Verification Wing. In addition to the excesses and shortages, other irregularities such as non-maintenance of Stock Accounts, improper maintenance of stock accounts irregular purchases of stock, non-observance of rules and Departmental regulations in respect of periodical verification of stock and stores, which were detected during the course of verification, were brought to the notice of the concerned authorities, through the inspection reports. Physical verification of stocks and stores and surprise inspections of stores will be continued through the year 1965-66. The scope of this wing has recently been extended so as to include the checking of stock of Sachivalaya Canteen and Square Meal Canteen and the first physical verification was

completed in January 1965. The preparation of a Stores Verification Manual for the guidance of the staff working in the stores Verification Wing of this Directorate, has been taken up and it is expected to be completed in 1965-66.

Other schemes for improving the working of the Treasury Offices.—The system of payment of bills by cheques which has proved quite successful at Nagpur Treasury was extended to the Aurangabad Treasury with effect from 14th March 1964. The feasibility of extending the said scheme to other District Treasuries in the State especially where the Treasury Office and the Bank Branch are located adjacent to each other, was examined in consultation with the State Bank of India, Bombay. Due to want of accommodation for additional staff, at the Treasuries as well as in the Bank premises, the question of extending the scheme to other Districts is linked up with that of additions and alterations to Treasury buildings. The Government have recently sanctioned construction of a new building to house the Poona Treasury and it may be possible to introduce the system of payments by cheques in the Poona Treasury after the new building becomes available.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The main functions of the Bureau are (1) to co-ordinate the work of all the Statistical sections in different departments of the State Government and to give them technical guidance, (2) to act as a liaison between the State Governments and Central Government on all statistical matters, (3) to carry out enquiries and collect data through Censuses, surveys and type studies on such matters on which official statistics are inadequate, (4) to bring out statistical publications, and (5) to hold training classes for statistical personnel.

For the execution of the above functions, the Bureau has set up 4 regional offices, 25 district statistical offices under which the field staff of the Bureau is working. The Bureau also utilises 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 dealing with specific items of work.

Under the studies relating to Planning, estimates of State Income are compiled in the Bureau. In 1964-65, estimates of State Income at current prices for the year 1962-63 and at constant prices for the year 1963-64 were prepared. It is proposed to revise next year, the State Income series at constant prices by relating it to the prices prevailing in 1960-61. It is also proposed to work out side by side, the estimates of capital formation in the State. Studies relating to assessment of Impact of Plan on the levels of living, employment etc. has been undertaken during 1964-65 and will be

continued next year. Under these studies, the official statistics for the last ten years are analysed as also specific sample surveys are being carried out. This work has been undertaken at the instance of the Planning Commission. Analytical work on different aspects of the State economy has been undertaken for the preparation of the Perspective Plan for the State. Earlier, the Bureau had prepared a study note to indicate an approach to the formulation of Fourth Plan of Maharashtra State which indicated the income, investment and employment levels at the beginning of the Third Plan, at the end of the Third Plan and during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to continue next year these analytical studies with a greater emphasis on the studies relating to technological ratios which are useful in determining requirements of the State Perspective Plan.

Statistics relating to local bodies in the State viz. the Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads and the Municipalities in the State are being compiled in the Bureau. Those statistics have to be revised from time to time with the latest available data and the work will be continued in the next year.

Under the various Economic and Public Finance studies, the Bureau is carrying out economic classification of State Government's budget. It is proposed to undertake next year the functional classification of this budget. Studies relating to taxes on income expenditure of Public bodies will be continued next year. The Bureau also submits a weekly review to the Government indicating the price situation in different districts of the State. Retail price Index Number for Urban Maharashtra is prepared on the basis of these data. It is proposed to compile from next year, the wholesale price index for Maharashtra State.

The Bureau compiles and carries out analysis of industrial statistics. It involves mechanical tabulation of the periodic returns obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories, and the Annual Survey of Industries. This work will be continued in the next year. Besides a new scheme to undertake a survey of factories which are not covered fully in the Annual Survey of Industries will be undertaken. When all these data become available, it will be possible to give out districtwise estimates of industrial production in the organised sector.

The Bureau is participating in the National Sample Survey being conducted all over India. This work will be continued next year, as it gives out important information relating to consumption levels, employment situation etc. in the State. It is also proposed to undertake on a districtwise basis a survey of cottage industries in the State. Commoditywise survey of sales tax returns is also proposed to be undertaken in the next year. A Sample survey of registration of births and deaths in different areas of the State was undertaken during the year 1964-65 and it is proposed to

intensify this survey during the next year. Under the evaluation survey, the Bureau undertakes surveys to evaluate the working and success of different schemes included in the Plan. These surveys will be continued during 1965-66.

The Bureau regularly publishes, (1) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, (2) Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra, (3) Handbook of Basic Statistics, (4) The Economic Review and (5) The Budget in Brief. These publications will be continued during the year 1965-66. In addition, an economic atlas of the State will also be prepared next year.

In co-ordinating statistical activities of different departments, the Bureau examines statistical schemes of other Departments. The Bureau is also represented on the various statistical committees. This work will be continued in the next year.

The mechanical tabulation unit of the Bureau processes mechanically the data collected by the Bureau. Other departments of the State Government are also taking advantage of this equipment.

The accompanying Statement No. (1) gives the non-plan budget of the Bureau for 1965-66. The next year's programme includes apart from the continuation of the scheme undertaken in 1964-65, three schemes viz. (1) Impact of Plan Survey Scheme, (2) Survey of Factories not covered fully in the Annual Survey of Industries, (3) The Sample Registration of births and deaths. Schemes (1) and (3) were undertaken during 1964-65 at the instance of the Government of India and will be continued next year, partly under the State Plan and partly by strengthening the staff under the schemes.

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 the 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 and 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 as are formed for promoting commerce and industry, literature, Art, Science, foundation and maintenance of libraries, museums or such other purposes.

STATEMENT No. (1)

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1965-66.

Plan	Name of the Scheme	Estimates (Rs.)
(1)	Strengthening the Ad. Int. Unit	27,200
(2)	Setting up a Dn. of Economic and Misc. Statistics and Research.	63,000
(3)	Training of Statistical Personnel	6,000
(4)	Strengthening the Dt. Stat. Organisation	92,100
(5)	Setting up of Regional Offices and Strengthening the Head Quarters Establishment.	1,33,500
(6)	Scheme of Doubling the Sample Size of National Sample Survey.	2,23,600
(7)	Cell for Resources	14,900
(8)	Additional staff for Planning	1,02,400
(9)	Collection of Industrial Statistics	87,700
(10)	Impact of Plan	1,11,300
(11)	Sample Registration	79,000
	Total Plan	9,40,700
	Non-Plan	14,52,600
	Grand Total A and B	23,93,300

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Buildings and Communications Department deals with the following subjects :—

- (1) Communications,
- (2) Buildings,
- (3) Ports,
- (4) Parks and Gardens,
- (5) Holiday Camps.

I. Communications.

The objective of the State's Road Policy has been to provide communications of various categories to satisfy the traffic needs of each district with due regard to factors such as area, population, anticipated increase, in agricultural, industrial and commercial activity as also the availability of alternative means of transport. The policy aims at bringing practically every village in the State within a reasonably close proximity of an all-weather road so that no village in a well developed area should be more than 5 miles from the main road. This objective was, however, regarded as too modest particularly it did not visualise the accelerated and planned expansion in the economic structure of the State. It was, therefore, necessary to revise the targets in consonance with the needs of developing economy, mainly subject to the limits set by finance.

It is now proposed to bring (i) every village in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (ii) every village in a semi-agricultural area within about 8 miles of a metalled road and 3 miles of any road and (iii) a village in non-agricultural area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road.

Considering the area of the State which is approximately 1,18,500 square miles and the importance it has achieved in the sphere of agriculture, commerce and industry, the development of communications cannot be regarded as either adequate or upto the standard necessary for modern traffic conditions.

With this end in view, an ambitious programme of road works has been undertaken in each district of the State during the Third Five-Year Plan. The Third Plan provision for communications is Rs. 2,650.55 lakhs out of which Rs. 376.00 lakhs is earmarked for Bridge across Thana creek and Rs. 125 lakhs for linking of Express Highways. The balance amount of Rs. 2,149.55 lakhs (2,650.55-501) is for construction of roads in Maharashtra State. The Road Development Programme envisaged by this Government aims at completion of missing links on State Highways and provision of

Major District Roads, roads for development of industrial areas, scheduled areas and under developed areas and inaccessible areas in Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and in Marathwada region. The region-wise break-up of the plan allocation of Rs. 2,650.55 lakhs is as under :—

Region.	Plan allocation. Rs.
Western Maharashtra	1,744 lakhs
Vidarbha	542 lakhs.
Marathwada	365 lakhs.
	<u>2,651 lakhs.</u>

In order to alleviate the backwardness of the communications in Marathwada area, an additional Road Development Programme costing Rs. 4 crores has been approved by Government and it is decided to spend an amount of Rs. 1 crore during the Third Five-Year Plan over and above the plan provision of Rs. 365.00 lakhs for Marathwada mentioned above.

Due to the formation of Zilla Parishads on 1st May 1962, all the roads below the category of State Highway have been transferred to Zilla Parishads and the rest of the road works are in charge of the Buildings and Communications Department.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 2,149.55 lakhs for Roads, an amount of Rs. 1,605.00 lakhs has been set apart for spillover works of the second plan against the total spillover cost of about Rs. 2,708.00 lakhs and Rs. 544.00 lakhs earmarked for new works. Very recently, a programme of new works to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan in the State as well as Local Sector has been finalised and most of the works in all the districts of Maharashtra State are in full swing. As against the total Third Five-Year Plan provision of Rs. 2,750.55 lakhs for roads (including the additional Road Development programme for Marathwada) the expenditure incurred during the first three-years of the Third Five-Year Plan is given below :—

	Actual Expendre. Rs.
1961-62	477.27 lakhs.
1962-63	396.68 lakhs.
1963-64	369.88 lakhs.
	<u>1,243.83 lakhs.</u>

It is proposed to spend about Rs. 622.98 lakhs and Rs. 860.00 lakhs during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively, bringing the total to

Rs. 2,725.81 lakhs. The targets fixed for the Third Five-Year Plan in respect of roads and Bridges and the achievements during the first three-years of the Third Five-Year Plan are as under :—

	Targets for Third F.-Y. P.	Achievements (in miles) during.		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
I. New Construction	3,274 miles	424	350	308
II. Improvements	2,995 miles	482	479	292
III. Bridges	190 Nos.	38 Nos.	62 Nos.	45 Nos.

National Highways.—These are being entirely financed by the Union Government and the State Government acts as an agency for execution.

There is a plan provision of Rs. 414.00 lakhs for National Highways during the Third Five-Year Plan. Actual expenditure during the first three-years of the current plan was Rs. 242.49 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during 1964-65 and 1965-66 will be about Rs. 211.26 lakhs and Rs. 221.67 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 675.42 lakhs.

EXPRESS HIGHWAYS.

The Eastern Express Highway connecting Sion with Thana has been opened to light traffic with effect from the 8th February 1964. It will be opened for all sorts of vehicles soon after the work of providing final asphalt surface work in progress is completed. The work on Western Express Highway connecting Mahim with Dahisar which serves the Western Suburbs is also in full swing. The Section of this road from Mahim to the New Air Terminal Building is already opened to traffic. The road from Dahisar onwards upto Manor is the missing link in Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi Road (National Highway No. 8). Works on this road are in progress and the road is likely to be completed by the middle of 1966. On completion this route will reduce the distance between Bombay and Ahmedabad by about 12 miles. The Eastern Express Highway and the Dahisar-Ghodbunder Road are being executed with the aid from the International Development Association, affiliated to the World Bank. The work of Link Road connecting Express Highway has been started recently among which Sion-Mahim Link estimated at Rs. 75 lakhs is given priority.

WEST COAST ROAD.

The construction of an all-weather cement concrete road through the whole length of Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts has been undertaken largely to alleviate the difficulties of the inhabitants of the above districts who are virtually isolated for the five months of the year. The total length of this road from Bombay to Akari (near Sawantwadi) is

332 miles. Out of 96 miles in Kolaba, 92 miles have already been concreted. Out of 191 miles in Ratnagiri, concreting of 86 miles has been done. The length of 45 miles from Bombay to Panvel is black-topped. Thus, there is a length of 124 miles which still remains to be completed. The work in this length is in progress.

Due to acute shortage of cement, Government has recently taken a decision to black-top the lengths in the plain portions of this road. Cement concreting work will, however, continue in Ghat portions and in those plain portions where agencies have already been fixed and the work is in progress.

Construction of cross drainage works, major/minor bridges, etc. on this road is also in progress.

Further alignment of the road beyond Akeri—a length of 14.5 miles—has recently been approved by the Government of India and the work of survey in this length is in progress. After detailed Plans and Estimates are prepared and sanctioned, the work of modernising will be taken up and this road will shortly connect Goa which now forms part of the Union of India.

FEEDER ROADS

A new scheme has been framed for taking up feeder roads i.e. roads used for carrying sugarcane from the fields to the main road with the co-operation of Sugar Factories. Under this scheme, each sugar factory has to contribute Rs. 75,000 for such works in their factory area. The State Government is to give Rs. 2 lakhs to each factory. Government has accordingly sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs for payment of grants to the 20 sugar factories in November 1964. Construction of these roads will be a boon to the sugar industry in the State.

IMPORTANT ROADS AND BRIDGES

A few important roads and bridges taken up in different parts of the State are mentioned below :—

- (1) Karul and Bhuibavda Ghat works estimated to cost Rs. 30 lakhs each.
- (2) Malsej Ghat work costing Rs. 75 lakhs.
- (3) Mehunbare bridge on Girna river (Rs. 14 lakhs).
- (4) Prawara river bridge at Newasa (Rs. 11 lakhs).
- (5) Karve bridge on Krishna River (Rs. 20 lakhs).
- (6) Aner bridge on Chopda Shirpur Road in Jalgaon District (Rs. 11 lakhs).
- (7) Wainganga bridge on Gondia Tumsar Road.

(8) Three bridges on Godavari river at Raher in Nanded (Rs. 17 lakhs), at Dhalegaon in Parbhani (Rs. 10 lakhs) and at Paithan in Aurangabad (Rs. 20 lakhs).

(9) Panchanga Bridge between Narsinha and Kurundwadi (Rs. 18 lakhs).

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, Police Departments and Agriculture Department.

During the year 1965-66, this Department proposes to undertake a programme of building works to the tune of Rs. 6.50 crores approximately. Major portion of the programme includes the item of construction of quarters for Police, Food grain godowns, Residential quarters for Government servants, expansion of medical Hospitals and construction of administrative buildings for Government Departments. A provision of Rs. 57.63 lakhs is also made for constructing residential quarters for all types of Government servants in Greater Bombay, where these facilities are essential.

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.

With a view to providing accommodation to Ministers and High Officials from this State when they visit New Delhi for Government work, Government has 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.

Accommodation in this building is primarily intended for the use of the Maharashtra State Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Chairman of the Legislative Council, Members of Legislative Assembly and Council and Government Officers visiting Delhi on official work only.

The question of providing additional accommodation by way of extension to the existing building is under consideration of Government.

III. PORTS

The Maharashtra State has a costal line of about 300 miles criss-crossed with numerous creeks and dotted with some 49 minor ports including the

Intermediate port of Ratnagiri which readily offer a cheaper and convenient mode of transport to the proverbially poor people on the coastal line. These creeks and ports have been catering to the needs of passenger traffic estimated at about 2.50 millions per annum and cargo traffic of about 9 lakhs tons per annum.

The minor ports in this State were under the control of Central Excise till 31st March 1963 and did not receive the attention which they deserved as will be seen from the following data showing the expenditure incurred on them during the two successive plans :—

	Expenditure. Rs.
• First Five Year Plan period ...	7.00 lakhs.
• Second Five Year Plan period ...	22.00 lakhs.

In order to provide various facilities such as jetties, passenger sheds, water supply and canteens etc. at various minor ports and purchase of necessary flotilla, the provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made in the State Third Five Year Plan. In addition to this, the Government of India has also made the provision of Rs. 94.40 lakhs in the Central plan for the development of various ports in the Maharashtra State.

The works of Passenger-cum-cargo jetty at Mirya Bay Ratnagiri and Vijaydurg are in full swing and are expected to be completed shortly. Dredging is in progress at Vengurla and Vijaydurg. Work of Sloping jettis at Revdanda is also in progress. The work of reclamation of 8 acres of land at Mirya Bay, Ratnagiri, which is a part of the scheme of all weather sheltered anchorage at Mirya Bay, will be completed by the end of March 1965. Work on construction of 15,000' Breakwater at Mirya Bay is expected to be started during 1965-66. Similarly works of construction of Jetty at Jaigad, Improvements to cargo Wharf near Old Custom House Vengurla, Jetty and allied works at Mandwa and Anti-sea erosion work at Rajiwada Ratnagiri, will start by April 1965. Work on construction of Wharf at Dabhol is expected to be commenced by May 1965. Provision for each of the above mentioned work is made in the 1965-66 Budget Estimates.

IV. 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 Lonawala is one of the important work pertaining to this Section. It is included in the Third Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. one lakh is made for the same.

V. 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 Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Karla, Bhandardara, Amboli, Panhala, Toranmal, Chikhaldara, Khindsi-Talao, Panchgani, Vajreshwari, Mahismal and Murud.

The Budget Provisions for 1965-66 in respect of the various schemes discussed above are as under :—

Major Head	Budget Provision for 1965-66.
	Rs.
27, Scientific Department	7,06,600
50, Public Works	21,77,87,850
53, Ports and Pilotage	43,00,900
103, Capital Outlay on Public Works	7,60,27,300
110, Capital Outlay on Ports	17,98,000

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

The Irrigation and Power Department deals with the execution and management of the following schemes :—

1. Irrigation, Drainage and Embankment Schemes.
2. Flood Control Schemes.
3. Public Health Works.
4. Hydro Electric and Multipurpose Projects.
5. Research in Engineering.
6. Water Resources Problems of the State.

General.—The comparative under-development of irrigated agriculture in this State which has been less than 6 per cent. of its cultivated area under irrigation as against more than 18 per cent. of All-India Average, is a measure of the urgency and priority of the planning and execution of irrigation projects.

The role of hydro-electric power for development of agro-industrial economy in the vast backward hinter land regions through supply of cheap power cannot also be over emphasised.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.—The First Five-Year Plan was of a small magnitude. It consisted of 11 major and medium schemes in Western Maharashtra and schemes in Marathwada. It was only in the Second Plan that a fairly ambitious irrigation programme was possible, when an expenditure of about Rs. 31.31 crores was incurred. Out of the 18 spill over and 31 new major and medium irrigation schemes in the Second Plan 8 major and 9 medium irrigation schemes were undertaken in Western Maharashtra, 6 major and 2 medium schemes in Vidarbha and 2 major and 22 medium irrigation schemes in Marathwada. 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 Four years of the Third Plan would be Rs. 46.26 crores. It is also proposed to spend about Rs. 22 crores during the next year.

Out of the 49 spill-over Major and Medium Irrigation Projects all except 11 projects viz., Khadakwasla Stage-I, Warna, Girna and Mula in the Western Maharashtra Region, Bagh, Itiadoh and Dinanadi in the Vidarbha

Region and Wán, Kurnoor Mehekri and Sukhna in the Marathwada Region are expected to be completed in the next year i.e. up to end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Progress on big Major and Medium Irrigation Projects is satisfactory. The position of the important irrigation projects is as under :

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS—SPILL-OVER FROM II PLAN Western Maharashtra

Khadakwasla Project—Stage I.—The work on project was started in April 1957, envisaging construction of eastern dam at Panshet with live storage 10,500 Mcft. and restoration of breached Khadakwasla dam with live storage of 2,400 Mcft. and construction of new Mutha Right Bank Canal up to 79 miles to irrigate 42,700 acres of land.

However, due to breach of Panshet dam there had been a set back in the progress of the project. The reconstruction of Panshet and Khadakwasla is started this year. The Khadakwasla dam will take 2 seasons for completion and Panshet may require 5 working seasons. The construction of the new Mutha Right Bank Canal, is in advanced stage.

Vir Dam Project.—The Vir Dam Project included in Second Five-Year Plan envisages construction of a dam on Nira River at Vir in Satara District to impound the live storage of 9,408 Mcft. and remodelling of Nira Right Bank Canal, to bring under irrigation an additional area of 66,000 acres on the existing Nira Canal System. The estimated cost of the project is 541 lakhs.

The project was commenced in June 1956 and all components of the dam are completed except erection of gates on spillway which are in progress and will be completed by end of June 1965. The Project is expected to be completed during Third Five-Year Plan.

The water stored up to crest of spillway is being utilised for irrigation since 1961.

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 up to 18 miles. The further length of miles 19 to 25 is in progress along with the lining in mile No. 1 to 25.

Warna Project.—Formerly concerned as a medium project, Warna Project has been re-planned so as to make an optimum use of waters in Warna as one of the prominent major projects in the main Krishna Valley. With dam site at Khujgaon it envisages impounding of a gross storage of 87.2 Mcft. by constructing an earthen dam 200 feet high. The two canals

taking off from the dam will irrigate 2,23,439 acres of land through 21 miles Left Bank Canal and 121 miles Right Bank Canal. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3,325 lakhs.

Ghod Project.—The earthen dam is already completed and the work of erection of gates is in progress. Ghod Left Bank Canal is completed and irrigation is started. The Ghod Right Bank Canal is also completed to an extent of 90 per cent. The same will be completed during this year. The Project is expected to be completed by June 1965.

Mula Project.—During 1964-65 construction work at Mula Dam will be concentrated primarily on the completion of the cut off trench and completion of the concrete diaphragm below the level to rock. Held up for some years owing to the problem of foundation, which has now been successfully tackled, the Project work is now poised for a mass earth work above the dam seat. This requires a large complement of earth moving machinery, part of which is being procured shortly from a Russian Credit of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Karwand Project.—Pick-up-weir and canal would be completed in Third Plan, some kharif irrigation can commence by end of Third Plan. The work on the dam proper is in progress. The inter-state aspect of this project has been discussed with Madhya Pradesh Government and necessary agreement has been arrived at without affecting the scope of the project.

Vidarbha

Nalganga Project.—Work on the dam has been completed and partial irrigation potential of about 10,000 acres has been created and irrigation started. Work on the canal and distributary system in head reach is completed and that in further reaches is in progress. The Project (Stage I) is expected to be completed in all respects by June 1965.

Bor Project.—Work on the dam and other appurtenant works are in progress. Canal earthwork for all the 14 miles has been completed. All masonry structures are complete except one which is being completed shortly. The gorge filling work, is in progress and is expected to be completed by April 1965.

The project (Stage I) is expected to be completed in all respects by June 1966.

Katepurna Project.—Work on the pick-up-weir, main canal and some portions of dam is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 8-30 lakhs has been incurred on this project during the current financial year to end of November

1964 bringing the total expenditure during the Third Plan period to Rs. 62.02 lakhs against the original plan provision of Rs. 199 lakhs.

Dina and Itiadh Projects.—Preliminary works like construction of colony buildings, approach roads, etc., are under execution. Work on some of the main components are expected to be started during the current year. Due to the complex geology at the site, foundations for the dam and appurtenant works presented difficulties and hence the progress of works could not be maintained.

Bagh Project.—Preliminary works such as construction of colony buildings, approach roads, etc. are in progress. Work on some of the main components are expected to be started during the current year. The project have an inter-state aspect. The work was held up pending concurrence of the Madhya Pradesh Government. An agreement has recently been reached between the Madhya Pradesh Government and this State whereby this will now be taken up as a joint project. The benefits would be shared in the ratio of 25:75. In view of expanded needs the scope of the project has been increased and another site lower has been fixed for pick-up weir which will to some extent increase the available supplies. The work on the dam site at Sirpur, pick-up weir at Pujartola and the canals is expected to go in full during the coming year.

Marathwada

Purna Project.—The bulk of the work on Purna Project in Marathwada has been completed excepting fixing of gates. The work of fixing of radial gates at Siddeshwar and raising of sillway piers at Yeldari is in progress. Irrigation has been commenced since 1962 and it is expected that about 1.5 lakhs. aeres in Parbhani and Nanded Districts will be brought under irrigation during the next few years. An expenditure of Rs. 135.37 lakhs has been incurred during the current financial year to the end of December 1964 bringing the total expenditure during the Third Plan period to Rs. 688.79 lakhs against the original plan provision of Rs. 861.00 lakhs. The work is expected to be substantially completed by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

In the case of Hydro Part, orders have been placed for the turbines and generators and generating plant is expected to be commissioned in 1965-66. Further, taking into account the growth of load demand in the Marathwada area, orders have been placed for 3 sets of 7500 K.W. each in the place of 2 contemplated earlier.

Manar Project.—The work on first phase of the dam on Manar project has been completed during the last year, and the irrigation has also been

started from 15th January 1964. This will give irrigation benefits to 25,000 acres in Nanded District on full development. An expenditure of Rs. 21.16 lakhs has been incurred during the current financial year to the end of December 1964, bringing the total expenditure during the Third Plan period to Rs. 169.67 lakhs against the original plan provision of Rs. 142.00 lakhs.

The work on IInd Phase has been commenced in continuation of the 1st Phase of the project. This will bring 66,000 acres of land under irrigation ultimately. This is proposed to be achieved by extending the canal system on Left Bank in the Godavari Valley to bring an additional area of 41,000 acres under irrigation. The estimated cost of the 2nd Stage is about Rs. 200 lakhs.

NEW PROJECTS IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Bhima Irrigation Project.—The Bhima Irrigation project consists of (a) storage near Phagne and Pawna River in the Mawal Taluka of the Poona District with a left bank canal system and (b) storage near Ujjani on Bhima River on the borders of Poona and Sholapur Districts with canals of Left and Right Banks, irrigating some 3,31,000 acres of land in Poona and Sholapur Districts. The project is administratively approved for Rs. 4051.33 lakhs.

The designs of Pawna dam are almost finalised and the preliminary work is in progress.

Kal River Project.—The Kal River Project is an irrigation project with a diversion weir on the river Kundalika near Dolvahal village with Right and Left Bank canal System for irrigating 19,683 acres. The weir will be 990 feet long and will be built in masonry. The project will benefit lands in Roha and Mangaon Talukas of Kolaba District. The project is administratively approved for Rs. 242 lakhs and it has been given clearance by Planning Commission in December 1964.

The preliminary work on the project such as construction of buildings has been started.

The anticipated outlay for this project during 1964-65 is Rs. 10 lakhs and the actual expenditure till end of October 1964 is Rs. 0.45 lakhs.

Pus Project.—This is a medium irrigation scheme in the Vidarbha Region and is included in the Third Five Year Plan. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 368 lakhs and will irrigate an area of 28,950 acres. The project has been cleared by the Planning Commission in December 1964. Preliminary works have been started recently and an expenditure of Rs. 1.36 lakhs has been incurred on this project during the current financial year. Original Plan provision is Rs. 137 lakhs.

Investigation of Irrigation Projects.—During the course of Third Five Year Plan period, investigations on the new schemes were in progress. As a result, project reports for Panzra, Haladbarda, Dudhaganga, Krishna, Jayakwadi, Upper Wardha, Upper Godavari (Karanjwan) Projects were finalised and sent to Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission for clearance.

A fairly ambitious programme for ultimate development of Godavari in Marathwada is visualised in the Jayakwadi Project Stage I costing to Rs. 37 crores and providing irrigation to nearly 3.5 lakhs acres. The project report was sent up to Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission for clearance.

Investigations on various major irrigation projects viz. Upper Penganga (Kayadhu), Upper Tapi, Tulshi, Kukadi are under way and their project reports will be finalised shortly.

Study Group on Irrigation and Power.—The Government has appointed two study groups on Irrigation and Power to make a critical review of the progress of programme and schemes included in the Third Plan of the State, to assess in the light of current trends and other available data, the position likely to be reached at the end of Third Plan period and to formulate detailed proposals for the Fourth Plan. Preliminary approach to the Planning has been already done and the final report of the Study Group would be ready in due course in consonance with the national decision on overall size of national irrigation plan.

Medium Irrigation Schemes.—There are 34 medium spillover schemes and 9 new medium irrigation schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan. The regionwise break-up of these schemes is given below.

Western Maharashtra.—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 Schemes, Extension of Krishna Canal and Gangapur Stage I were taken up for execution. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 874.28 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 State II of Western Maharashtra Region was included. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 104.02 lakhs. The main work of erection of gates has been completed. The works of construction of distributary No. 20 and extension of Palkhed Canal have been taken up in order to utilise the potential so created.

Only one schemes viz. Irrigation Tank at Malangaon has found place in the Third Five-Year Plan as new scheme. Administrative approval to the

scheme has been accorded to the extent of Rs. 61.75 lakhs and the contract for head works has been given and the work has been started. The scheme will spillover on the Fourth Five Year Plan and will create irrigation potential of 7,000 acres on its completion.

2. *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 Eknurjee 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.

Six new medium irrigation schemes viz., Morna River Project, Gyanganga River Project, Khuni River Project, Managarh Tank Project, Sangrampur Tank Project and Wunna River Project, find place in the Third Five-Year Plan. Administrative approval has been accorded to all these schemes. All the schemes except Gyanganga Project are in progress. Work on Gyanganga River Project is likely to be started shortly. Out of these six schemes, three schemes viz., Managarh Tank Project, Sangrampur Tank Project and Wunna River Project are proposed to be completed by the end of the year 1965-66 and will create an irrigation potential of 9,600 acres on their completion.

3. *Marathwada Region.*—All the 6 first Five Year Plan schemes viz. Bendsura, Khasapur, Talwar, Kamli, Dheku, Jui, Purna Anicut and Shivna 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 schemes in the 2nd Five-Year Plan, Khelna, Thirna, Sindphana, Upper Dudhna, Kada, Galhati, Chandani, Harni, Mohesangvi and Jivarakha have started giving irrigation benefits. All these 10 projects are expected to be completed by the end of the year 1965-66 and they will create an irrigation potential of 76,400 acres, on completion. The remaining four schemes viz. Wan, Mehekari, Sukhana, and Kurnoor will spillover in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Only two new schemes viz. Ghirni Project and Kolhi Project have been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The two schemes have been administratively approved for Rs. 102.32 lakhs, and Rs. 25.12 lakhs, respectively and works on these have been started. The Kolhi Project will be completed in the Third Five-Year Plan and will irrigate 1530 acres on its completion. The Ghirni Project will spillover in the Fourth Five Year Plan. On its completion an irrigation potential of 7,000 acres will be created.

WORKSHOPS.

Administrative approval to the Revised Plans and Estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 15,95,130 for setting up the Regional Workshop at

Nanded has been accorded. The Workshop has begun functioning with nucleus equipment and these expand as buildings got ready.

Minor Irrigation Schemes.—The final allocation for the scheme MIN-7 for the Third Five Year Plan, as approved by the Study Group of the Planning Commission of the Government of India is Rs. 906.25 lakhs. This provision is for spillover works as well as new works to be undertaken during the Plan period. Out of this an amount of Rs. 118.95 lakhs has been reserved for items of a general nature such as special tools and plant, special establishment and surveys. The rest of the amount of Rs. 787.00 lakhs is for works proper (including the centage charges).

2. During September 1962 the Government of India decided to step up Agricultural production and in consequence promised an increase over this plan allocation by another 275 lakhs. Due to the emergency arising in the country following the Chinese aggression the Government of India raised the allocation further to Rs. 455 lakhs in order to step up the agricultural production in the country in all possible ways. This allocation is decided to be utilised on the works listed below :—

	Rs.
(1), Ex-Malguzari Tanks	300 lakhs.
(2) New Works in the scarcity affected parts of Western Maharashtra.	58 lakhs.
(3) New Minor Irrigation Works in Marathwada.	65 lakhs.
(4) Land Drainage Schemes	32 lakhs.
Total	455 lakhs.

Thus the total allocation for the scheme now stands at Rs. 1,361.25 lakhs.

During the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-62), an amount of Rs 100.27 lakhs only was spent. That year witnessed the Panshet D'saster and as a consequence thereof it was found necessary to put restrictions on all items of expenditure. This affected the work in the minor irrigation sector also. An additional potential of 29,386 acres was created during the first year of the Third Plan.

In the second year (1962-63) all efforts were made to step up the progress. However, it was not possible to overcome the set back received in the first year and hence the annual expenditure could not go above Rs. 111.35 lakhs during this year. During that year, an additional allocation was also given for repairs and renovations of Ex-Malguzari Tanks but as there were

no sanctioned projects and as the work had to be started from scratch, very little progress was made on this work. An additional potential of 17,187 acres was created during the second year of the Third Plan.

During the year 1963-64, an allocation of Rs. 354.95 lakhs has been made available for the scheme. Out of this an amount of Rs. 101 lakhs is set apart for works under the Zilla Parishads (work irrigating 250 acres and less each). The rest of the amount of Rs. 253.95 lakhs is for the 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 227.87 lakhs for the work in the Government Sector. The expenditure incurred during this year is Rs. 124.42 lakhs in the State Sector, excluding octage charges and Rs. 39.90 lakhs in the local sector.

During the year 1964-65, an allocation of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been made available for Minor Irrigation Works. Out of this an amount of Rs. 103.50 lakhs is set apart for works under Zilla Parishads and the rest of the amount of Rs. 246.50 lakhs is for works in the State Sector. Against these plan allocations, the provision actually made in the budget is Rs. 103.50 lakhs for Zilla Parishads and Rs. 197.59 lakhs for works in the State Sector. The expenditure incurred up to September 1964, is Rs. 74.23 lakhs (for State and Local Sectors). The position has been reviewed and the Superintending Engineers have been instructed to speed up the progress on Minor Irrigation Works, to the maximum extent possible. They have been asked to spend Rs. 252.75 lakhs, or works during the current year in the State Sector.

A number of difficulties had to be faced when it was decided in the middle of 1962 to step up the programme. Till then attention was mainly concentrated on completing the spillover works of the first two plans. Some of these works, though included in the Minor Irrigation Programme, were of the magnitude of fairly large medium works and hence had dragged on for a number of years. Very few new projects were ready on hand for being taken up. Thus the initial time was spent in preparing new projects only. There is a dearth of availability of contractors, piece-workers, cement in adequate quantities and tools and plant such as Diesel Road Rollers, trucks, jeeps etc. About all the general paucity of technical staff is the most serious factor impeding the progress of the scheme of Minor Irrigation.

The establishment available for surveys and execution of minor irrigation works was also found to be too short of the equipment. Steps were, therefore, taken to open one new division with three sub-divisions in Marathwada and two new Divisions with Nine Sub-Divisions for Ex-Malguzari Tanks in the Vidarbha Area. Further three new Sub-Divisions have been recently sanctioned for Marathwada and ten Sub-Divisions for the Akola Irrigation Circle have also been sanctioned. One new Sub-Division to Nasik and two Sub-Divisions to Ahmednagar districts have also

been sanctioned. One new Division viz. Konkan Irrigation Division, with three Sub-Divisions has also been opened. Two more Divisions for Sholapur and Khandesh have been sanctioned recently. It is also proposed to open new Survey Sub-Divisions for investigating works under Local Sector. Sub-Divisions have also been sanctioned for a number of Zilla Parishads. In order to promote Co-operative Lift Schemes Government has sanctioned a Lift Irrigation Circle with four Divisions and seventeen Sub-Divisions for investigation, preparation of preliminary reports and detailed projects of such schemes.

There are at present twenty-one Sub-Divisions which are looking after Survey and Investigation of Minor Irrigation Works in the State. Adequate steps are taken as and when necessary to strengthen this staff. Suitable instructions are also given to Officers to accelerate the tempo of survey and investigation of minor irrigation works and the position is carefully watched at the Secretariat level from time to time.

The minor irrigation programme normally consisting of construction of new bandharas and tanks and repairs and renovations to Ex-Malguzari Tanks. A time schedule for completion of Minor Irrigation Works has been laid down recently for guidance of Field Officers. It has been decided that Minor Irrigation Bandhara Scheme must be completed within at the most two working seasons and Minor Irrigation Tanks Scheme must be completed within at the most three working seasons.

The upper limit of cost for Minor Irrigation Works is also raised from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. This has enabled additional works to be included in Minor Irrigation Programme. Occasionally works costing over Rs. 15 lakhs are also being taken under Minor Irrigation Scheme getting the programme therefore approved from the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission.

A revised yard stick of Rs. 18,000 per Cross M.cft. has been prescribed. The yardstick for percolation tanks is recently fixed at Rs. 15,000 per Gross M.cft.

For the year 1965-66, Rs. 375 lakhs have been provided for Minor Irrigation Works. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 94 lakhs has been provided for Minor Irrigation Works, in the local Sector. As the Minor Irrigation charges have been strengthened considerably, it is anticipated that there will be appreciable progress during 1965-66.

Irrigation Potential created under Minor Irrigation Works till the end of Second Plan is 2,00,677 acres (excluding stabilisation on Ex-Malguzari Tanks). Irrigation Potential created up to end of June 1964 is 2,65,505 (excluding stabilisation on Ex-Malguzari Tanks). During 1964-65 and

1965-66, it is expected that additional 45,000 acres and 49,419 acres respectively, will be created and stabilisation on Ex-Malguzari Tanks will be 16,000 and 30,000 acres respectively.

Actual irrigation till the end of June 1964 is 1,20,008 acres.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential.—As is well-known the availability of irrigation water in the State is far short of the needs of the cultivable land. A number of major, medium irrigation schemes and minor irrigation schemes in the State Sector have been undertaken since the launching of the First Five-Year Plan to make available in some measure, the much needed created as a result of planned schemes is thus. Upto the end of the Second irrigation facilities to the cultivators. The position of irrigation potential Five-Year Plan (i.e. by June 1961), an irrigation potential of 3,20,827 acres was created under these projects and actual utilisation of potential was of the order of 1,45,475 acres. Out of the potential of 4,62,630 acres available up to the end of June 1963, a potential of 2,01,668 acres was utilised during the year 1963-64. Upto the end of June 1964, a total potential (cumulative) of 5,29,645 acres has become available from the major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. By the end of the current plan, a total potential of the order of 10,71,534 acres is expected to be created.

Under utilisation of irrigation potential is relatively more pronounced on the new schemes constructed since the First Five-Year Plan whereas, more or less, full utilisation taking place on the older systems. Various steps have already been taken by Government to improve the situation and further steps will be taken as found necessary.

The problem of utilisation of irrigation potential is receiving constant attention of Government with a view to devise proper measures to do away with the impediments that hinder its full and speedy utilisation. Various concessions in water rates and also other facilities have been offered to the cultivators to induce them to take to irrigation and realise for themselves the benefits of irrigated agriculture. Apart from concessional water rates during the initial 3 years, Government have recently sanctioned the concession of charging half normal water rates for cotton till the irrigation potential is fully developed. To encourage the irrigators to use the available water in Kharif and Rabi seasons, 1/3rd of the normal water rates are being charged for Kharif crop other than groundnut and cotton in Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Wardha in Vidarbha and for Rabi crops other than cotton and groundnut in Chanda, Bhandara and Nagpur Districts of Vidarbha Region. An important concession to give to food production in the special Campaign with emphasis on wheat is that on certain projects and also where wheat can be taken as a second crop the water will be supplied free of charge.

A package programme is at present being implemented in the command areas of the Ghod and Gangapur Projects for fully utilising the potential created on them. The additional Director of Agriculture has been directed to formulate similar package schemes for intensive development of irrigation in the areas covered by Bendsura, Khasapur, Vir, Girna Nalganga, Purna and Krishna Canal Projects on which a sizeable irrigation potential has already been created. The problem of under utilisation of water on the new projects in Marathwada Region with special reference to the promotion of cultivation of long-staple cotton was also recently investigated. Sustained extension efforts, on the lines of the package programme for Gangapur and Ghod Projects are to be made under this programme also and the Additional Director of Agriculture will co-ordinate all the activities under the programme.

Lack of field channels to carry water from the Government outlets to the fields of the cultivators is one of the bottlenecks. The excavation of these field channels is the responsibility of the beneficiaries in the command areas of the irrigation projects. Since January 1963, the work has been undertaken on the basis of a local campaign, under the guidance and supervision of the Zilla Parishads and some progress in this respect has been made. However, as a permanent measure to remove this bottleneck the draft bill prepared by Government purporting to secure the obligatory construction and maintenance of field channels by the beneficiaries and if they fail empowering Government to construct the same at the cost of the defaulting beneficiaries, has been passed by the State Legislature in the last session. It is awaiting President's assent.

On the recommendations of the M. S. I. C., this Government has decided to hand over the distribution of canal water to the Co-operative Sugar Factories and the question is being pursued further.

Flood Control Schemes.—The Financial allocation for activities pertaining to flood control in this Stage during the III 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 the 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, question of afforestation as aid 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 Apégaon, Taluka Paithan, District Aurangabad, has been practically completed.

One Division with four Sub-Divisions has been created for integrated Planning in the State.

Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission.—Government on examination of the recommendations made by the M. S. I. C. have issued general orders under Resolution No. MIC. 1063-I(3), dated 30th June 1964. The report has also been discussed in the Legislative Assembly and Council on 7th, 8th and 9th December 1964. Action for implementation of the recommendations has been initiated and detailed orders facilitating implementation wherever necessary are being issued.

POWER PROJECTS

Koyna Hydro Electric Project Stages II and III.—The Koyna Dam has been constructed to its full height. The spillway gates are being fabricated at Government Workshop, and are programmed to be erected by monsoon of 1965.

The Stage II works are progressing satisfactorily. The first generating unit under stage II is programmed to be commissioned by October 1965 and all efforts are being made to commission all the 4 units under Stage II by the end of Third Five-Year Plan, itself.

It is proposed to generate 320 MW of additional power at 20 per cent. load factor on the tail race waters as a peaking arrangement under Stage III of the Project. The Project in Stage III has been approved by the Planning Commission and the preliminary works are being started shortly, with momentum tunnelling work being expected in the coming year.

The expenditure incurred on Stages I and II of the Project up to end of September 1964 is Rs. 4,276-96 lakhs out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 5,644-00 lakhs.

Sahasrakund Hydro Electric Project.—The Sahasrakund Hydro Electric Project envisages construction of a main dam at Takli on Penganga river u/s of Sahasrakund falls utilising annually 37,700 Mcft. in initial stage ultimately reducing to 22,100 Mcft. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 1,557 lakhs. The power potential as envisaged is 60,000 kw. at 30 per cent. load factor. The power created is proposed to be fed into Maharashtra-Vidarbha High tension grid and may in particular benefit the adjacent districts of Nanded and Yeotmal. Though the project for irrigation development is still to be finalised it is estimated to irrigate 75,000 acres of land in Yeotmal District from the Left Bank Canal and from the Right

Bank Canal 29,000 acres in Andhra Pradesh and 1,07,000 acres in Maharashtra. The project is not yet cleared by the Central Water and Power Commission. The total period required for the completion of the Hydro Electric Project may be seven years and much depends on the availability of foreign exchange.

Bhatghar and Vir Hydro Electric Projects.—The Bhatghar and Vir Hydro Electric Project envisages the installation of two generating units one of 10,000 KW and other of 6,000 KW at Bhatghar and two units of 3,500 KW each at Vir. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 171.35 lakhs. The waters from the Bhatghar Dam on Yeldari and the Vir Dam will be utilised for generating power. The project is cleared by the P. C. and is to be taken up in the Third Plan.

Vaitarna Hydro Electric Project.—The Vaitarna Hydro Electric Project is included in the Third Five-Year Plan with an installed capacity of 60,000 k.w. to work as a peaking station. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 11 crores out of which Rs. 3.15 crores will be borne by the Bombay Municipal Corporation as its share of the cost of the dam for securing the water supply benefits as the Water Supply to the extent of 120 million gallons per day will be utilised from the drinking water supply to Bombay city. The project envisages the construction of a dam 132 feet high across the Vaitarna River and another dam 119 feet high across the river Alwandi. The Channel will be 14,312 feet long with a capacity of 250 cusecs. The length of the Tunnel will be 713 feet. The power station comprising of two generating units 30 mw. each. There will be 132 Kv. double circuit line from power house to the proposed sub-station near Igatpuri 9 miles.

The project is cleared by the Planning Commission in June 1964. The project is contemplated to be completed within a period of 6 years. At present only colony buildings are to be taken up for construction.

Investigation.—Preliminary investigations on Bhandara-cum-Randha, Bhira Tail Race and Vaitarna Stage II were completed and project reports thereof sent to Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission for clearance.

Investigations on Venna, Kas, Tillari, Kasari, Hiranyakeshi, Vedganga and Pench Hydro Electric Projects are under progress. Work on Purna Hydro Electric Project is progressing satisfactorily. Global tenders were invited for the supply of generating plant and equipment. The equipment is expected to arrive at site early next year.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66 by way of Section I New Items and for continuing Schemes

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
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	19-General Administration	10,67,100	.....	10,67,100
2	27-Scientific Department	25,07,200	.....	25,07,200
3	30-Public Health	61,76,200	.....	61,76,200
4	43-Irrigation etc.	6,36,94,500	.....	6,36,94,500
5	44-Irrigation etc.	1,49,46,400	9,46,500	1,58,92,900
6	45-Electricity Schemes	1,34,200	.....	1,34,200
7	50-Public Works	1,98,00,650	10,00,000	2,08,00,650
8	99-Capital Outlay on Irrigation	28,81,71,100	73,84,900	29,55,56,000
9	100-Capital outlay on Irrigation	1,80,89,000	.....	1,80,89,000
10	101-Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	9,18,83,600	2,50,00,000	11,68,83,600
11	109-Capital Outlay on other Works	7,25,650	12,25,350	19,51,000

LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

PART I—LAW.

1. 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 off 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 1960 to 1964 were as follows :—

Year	Inward	Outward
1960	48,590	31,811
1961	43,247	30,202
1962	52,724	33,674
1963	89,743	42,591
1964	77,271	44,022

2. 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 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 these schemes are non-plan schemes and are being continued from year to year. During the year 1964-65, a total provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made for these schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 36,544 has been incurred till the end of December 1964, extending the benefit of the scheme to 653 beneficiaries.

A provision of Rs. 40,000 is proposed for these schemes for the year 1965-66.

3. The following is the statement of Writ Petitions, viz., Miscellaneous Petitions, Special Civil Applications, High Court Suits, City Civil Court Suits, Small Causes Court Suits, Supreme Court Cases and References in Sales Tax matters and Miscellaneous Applications received in this Department during the period from 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1964:—

1. Miscellaneous Petitions	...	...	86
2. Special Civil Applications	...	...	308
3. Writ Petitions in the Gujarat High Court.	...	...	4
4. High Court Suits	...	...	10
5. City Civil Court Suits	...	...	214
6. Small Causes Courts Suits	...	...	23
7. Supreme Court Cases	...	...	33
8. Miscellaneous Applications	...	...	22
9. References in Sales Tax matters	...	...	33
		Total	733

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

(i) The Supreme Court dismissed the writ petition filed by Messrs. Automobile Products of India Ltd., challenging assessment orders passed under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, involving considerable revenue.

(ii) The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Land Acquisition Amendment Act, 1962, in the writ Petition filed by Aurora State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) The Supreme Court dismissed the Writ Petition filed by Shri Bhatnagar challenging the validity of the Bombay Skim M.lk Powder (Control on Distribution and Movement), Order, 1955.

(iv) The Supreme Court confirmed the Madras High Court's judgment declaring the Madras Lignite Acquisition of Land Act ultra vires. This relates to freezing the acquisition of land to an anterior date and is adverse to provisions in Bombay Acts which provide that land can be acquired at 1948, prices.

(v) The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Constitution Seventeenth Amendment Act. By this Act the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act has been included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution and protected from any challenge of infringement of fundamental rights.

(vi) The Supreme Court allowed the appeals filed by Shri N. B. Jeejeebhoy declaring void the Bombay Land Acquisition Amendment Act, 1948 (Bom. IV of 1948), which provides payment of compensation at 1948, prices for lands acquired for a housing scheme ;

(vii) The Supreme Court also struck down the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Act, 1961, as discriminatory. The principles for fixing compensation laid down in the principal Act and in the Amending Act could not be sustained on the principles of reasonable classification.

(viii) Government has taken steps to intervene in the Supreme Court appeal filed by the West Bengal Government. The Calcutta High Court had allowed the writ petition filed by Shri Bagchi, District and Sessions Judge, Alipore, accepting his plea that the State Government could not take disciplinary action against a member of the subordinate judiciary without the approval of the High Court.

(ix) The High Court dismissed the writ petitions challenging the acquisition by the State Government for the public purpose viz., the development and utilization of land as industrial and residential areas.

(x) The High Court dismissed a group of writ petitions challenging the validity of the Town Planning Act.

(xi) The High Court allowed the writ petition filed by Shri M. K. Deshpande, Sub-Registrar, Kolhapur, and quashed the revised seniority list prepared under the Government Servants Allocation and Absorption Rules, as the same violated article 14 of the Constitution.

(xii) The High Court allowed the writ petition filed by Shri Jhaveri challenging the acquisition of his land in Thana for the development and utilization as an industrial area for the use of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation ; as the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act had not been complied with. However the Court upheld the validity of

the Bombay Commissioners of Divisions Act and of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Act, certain provisions of which had been challenged as unconstitutional.

(xiii) The High Court allowed the writ petition challenging the acquisition by Government for the Reserve Bank of India for accommodating the expanding Departments. As the notification under section 6 did not state whether the lands were required for a public purpose or for the purposes of a Company, the Court took the view that the notification was bad for failing to do so. Counsel has recommended to Government the filing of an appeal.

(xiv) Dr. N. V. Sathe former lecturer in Science in the J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, whose writ petition to the High Court challenging his transfer to Karad was dismissed by the High Court, has filed an appeal to the High Court.

(xv) Shri Mansing Padvi, Chieftain of the Kathi Estate in Nandurbar, Dhulia, has filed a writ petition in the High Court challenging the validity of the West Khandesh Mehwasli Estate (Proprietary Rights Abolition) Regulation, 1961, as infringing the petitioner's fundamental rights under articles 14, 19 and 31.

(xvi) Shri J. B. D'Souza, Commissioner, Aurangabad Division, has filed a writ petition against Government for failure to give him a health liquor permit.

(xvii) Shri S. K. Limaye, Resident Deputy Collector, Kolhapur, has filed a Writ petition praying that seniority be given to him from the date of his appointment as probationary Mamlatdar.

4. The total number of Civil Suits filed against the State of Maharashtra in Mofussil Courts during the year 1964 was 1118. Defence was sanctioned in 1011 suits. Institution of suits on behalf of Government was sanctioned in 34 cases. 864 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 190 cases. During the period under review, as many as 1944 unofficial references which include opinion matters arising after notices under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code were received, were disposed of. In addition to the above, there were 11381 miscellaneous matters.

5. During the year 1964, so far as criminal section (litigation) is concerned 1120 cases for filing appeals and applications to the High Court and 109 cases to the Supreme Court, have been disposed of. During the same year 2487 opinions were given.

6. Legislation.

In the year 1964, 44 Acts were enacted. These Acts include one extension measure 5 substantive measures, 4 Appropriation Acts and the remaining 34, amending Acts. In the first 3 weeks of January 1965, five more Acts including the Maharashtra Official Languages Act were published after having received the assent of the Governor or the President, as the case may be.

17 Bills which were passed in the Third (November-December 1964) session are awaiting the assent of the Governor or the President, as the case may be.

Seventy-five Bills including 2 unification Bills, were drafted and supplied to the Departments during the year 1964. Six Ordinances were promulgated during the year and all of them were replaced by the Acts.

Subordinate Legislation.—All important statutory notifications, rules, orders, etc., including rules and Orders under the Defence of India Act and Rules were issued by the Administrative Department after scrutiny by this Department.

Integration of laws.—So far 119 laws have been unified. The work of unification of remaining laws which are relatively less urgent and less important is in progress.

Publication.—Replacement series Nos. XXXII and XXXIII to the Bombay Code containing amendments made by Acts passed during the Third Session, 1963, and First Session 1964, were printed during the period. Replacement Series Nos. XXXIV containing amendments made by Acts passed during the Second (July-August 1963), Session is under print and will be issued in March 1965.

7. *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, viz., Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Kolhapur and Belgaum were established. With the coming into force of the State 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 three regional offices, namely, Greater Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur. Three new regional offices have been set up at Nagpur, Akola and Aurangabad.

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 November 1964 for registration of public trusts under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 was about 43,716 of which 42,948 applications were disposed of. Total number of public trusts registered during the period up to 30th November 1964 was about 38,787. (This excludes public trusts registered in Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Baroda Regions which no longer formed part of the Maharashtra State). On an average 55 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 afresh bringing the information up-to-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. Recently staff has been sanctioned for the same and the work is in progress.

(d) **Accumulated surplus.**—Scrutiny of audited statements of accounts of public trusts continued during 1964-65 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 1964 to 30th November 1964 public trusts invested Rs. 52,080 in 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates and Rs. 20,000 in 4½ per cent. Industrial Finance Corporation, Bonds, 1976.

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. 27,000 in National Defence Bonds and Rs. 15,000 in National Defence Certificates and Rs. 2,38,200 in Defence Deposit Certificates. Efforts to help the war efforts will be continued till the emergency exists.

(ii) 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 viz. 1st January, 1964 to 30th November 1964, 416 applications were received under section 35 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, while the number of applications disposed of was 337.

(f) *Proceeding 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 285 and 278 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 95 and 93 respectively.

In the capacity as the appellate authority, the Charity Commissioner and the Joint Charity Commissioner disposed of 88 appeals, 54 revision applications under section 70A, 9 contribution revision applications under rule 33(iv), 11 Miscellaneous applications under rules 36 and 10 inquiries under section 40 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act. The number of Appeals, Revision applications, contribution revision applications, transfer applications and inquiries under section 40 filed during the period were 118, 41, 19, 14 and 12 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 39 and 51 respectively.

(g) *Litigation work.*—Litigation work can be broadly divided into two categories. The Charity Commissioner has to appear as a 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 interest of public trusts to prevent mal-administration of the trust, etc.

(i) *Legal Proceedings wherein Charity Commissioner is a party.*—Total number of cases filed under the provisions of Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, in High Court, Bombay, Bench at Nagpur and other Courts subordinate thereto was 216. The number of cases disposed of during the above period was 130.

(ii) *The proceeding filed by the Charity Commissioner.*—During the period under report 6 suits, one Miscellaneous Application and one Appeal were filed by the Charity Commissioner.

(h) *Endowments which vest 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, rules were framed and published in Government Gazette. Additional list of nearly 400 such endowments was 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. Further information of about 10,000 Government managed endowments of Marathwada was collected during the period under report.

Miscellaneous.—(I) Consequent upon the declaration 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 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. 10,45,260 in cash is donated to the National Defence Fund.

(II) *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 the Charitable Endowments for India.

The total number of State endowments vested in him as on 31st March 1964 was 492 having a total corpus of Rs. 1,12,41,410 and the number

of central endowments vested in the Treasurer was 25 having a corpus of Rs. 1,10,12,300.

(III) *Administration of the Societies Regulation 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 1964 to 31st October 1964 was as follows:—

	Name of the Region.	No. of Societies.
1	Greater Bombay Region	123
2	Poona Region	62
3	Kolhapur Region	25
4	Nagpur Region	56
5	Akola Region	82
6	Aurangabad Region	65
		413

IV. *Survey of Wakfs under the Wakfs Act 1954.*—As per Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 1164/18820-L, dated the 18th March 1964, the Charity Commissioner, Maharashtra State ceased to function as a Commissioner of Wakfs for the Marathwada Area with effect from 1st April 1964 and the work has been transferred to the Commissioner, Aurangabad with a view to facilitate survey with the help and co-operation of Revenue authorities.

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 District Judges		Sessions judges	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	The chief judge, Court of Small causes	The Principal Judge, Bombay City Civil Court and Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay.
Court of Small Causes at Poona and Nagpur.	Civil Courts.		Judicial Magistrate, First Class.	Judges of Small Causes Court.	The Judges of City Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judge.
	Courts of Senior Division.	Courts of Jounior Division.			

High Court

The High Court at Bombay is presided over by the Chief Justice with the assistance of 20 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 21 High Court Judges, 16 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, summons, 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 judgements of the Bombay High Court.

Courts of Presidency Magistrate.

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 15 including the Principal Judge (10 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 Causes Court, Bombay, is presided over by 17 judges including the Chief Judge. The administrative side of the work is looked after 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 17.

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 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.

1. Presidency Magistrates.
2. Magistrates of the First Class.
3. Magistrates of the Second Class.
4. Magistrates of the Third Class.
5. Special Judicial Magistrates.

Executive Magistrates.

1. District Magistrates.
2. Sub-Divisional Magistrates.
3. Taluka Magistrates.
4. Special Executive 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 Awal Karkuns to Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris and Supernumerary Assistant Collectors.	as Taluka Magistrates.

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 fees legal assistance to undefended poor accused persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in sessions cases in Mofussil and in greater Bombay, whose income is less than Rs. 2,500.

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 had 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, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 were made during the financial years 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65 respectively, in the non-plan budget and it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 33,000 for the financial year 1965-66.

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 have been made for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, respectively to implement the proposal. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 10,000

for the financial year 1965-66. 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 1965-66 the following provisions are proposed—

19-General Administration.

(i) K-7(a)-Law and Judiciary Department.	9,85,400
(ii) K-7(b) Charity Commissioner.	4,25,600
(iii) K-7(c) Administration of Societies Registration Act.	21,700
(iv) Q-1(c) Regional staff of Charity Commissioner.	2,90,000
(v) Q-1(d) Charitable Endowments.	44,200

71-Miscellaneous.

(i) B-Donations to Institutions—B-1-A-Law and Judiciary Department.	1,300
(ii) G-Grant-in-aid Contributions etc.	1,08,100

76-Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignment.

(i) Compensation to local bodies on account of the revenues from fines credited to Government (voted).	10,26,800
(ii) Assignment to District Local Boards/Zilla Parishads on account of loss of income due to Central Provinces and Berar Local-Self Government Act, 1920. (Charged).	1,50,000

21-Administration of Justice.

A-High Court.	35,06,100
B-Law Officers.	19,41,400
D-Sheriff and Reporter (Charged).	59,900
" " " (Voted).	36,300
E-Official Assignee.	1,64,000
G-Presidency Magistrate's Courts.	14,99,200
H-Civil and Sessions Court.	1,58,19,800
I-Court of Small Cases	11,96,700
J-Criminal Courts.	22,92,500
L-Charges in England	6,000

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Industries.

The Industries and Labour Department as it now exists was established as a separate department of the Secretariat on 1st May 1960 viz. with the formation of the State of Maharashtra. Prior to this, the subjects of "Industries" and "Electricity" were dealt within Industries and Co-operation Department and "Labour" in Education and Social Welfare Department.

The following offices are under the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department.

- (a) The Directorate of Industries, Bombay.
- (b) The Director, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.
- (c) The Director, Geology and Mining, Nagpur.
- (d) The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.
- (e) The Director of Employment, Bombay.
- (f) The President, Industrial Court, Bombay.
- (g) The Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.
- (h) The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay.
- (i) The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, Bombay.
- (j) The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Bombay.
- (k) The Maharashtra State Small Industries Development Corporation, Bombay.
- (l) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

2. The industries section of this Department is mainly concerned with the promotion of Industries in the State and rendering all possible assistance, to the existing established industries and the newly started industries by offering facilities in running the industries and by creating a climate for introduction of new ones through its various offices under its administrative control as shown below :—

1. *The Directorate of Industries.*

The Directorate gives technical advice, grants loans, helps in obtaining scarce raw materials, Selection of suitable lands to the newly started industries. The main activities of the Directorate 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) Purchase of Stores required by all the Departments of Government.
- (4) Administration of the weights and Measures Act including the introduction of Metric System of Weights and Measures.
- (5) Assistance in securing scarce raw materials and controlled materials such as Iron, Steel, Coal, Cement, etc.
- (6) Commercial Intelligence Service and collection of Industrial Statistics.
- (7) Management of Government Distillery at Chitali in Ahmednagar District.
- (8) Running of Industrial Research Laboratories at Bombay and Poona.
- (9) Promotion of Rural Industrialisation in the State.
- (10) (i) Relief to goldsmiths and (ii) Dispersal of Industries.
- (1) **The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961, as amended.**

During the year 1964 the Directorate dealt with 701 applications under the Act, for establishment of new Industries or effecting expansion of the existing ones in the Maharashtra State. The Government of India had issued 183 licences for various categories of Industries to be established in Maharashtra.

The work of compilation of statistical data in respect of the licences issued to different parties from time to time is also taken up from the current year.

(2) Development of Small Scale Industries.

The following Schemes are at present under implementation of this Directorate:—

- (1) Establishment of Industrial Estates.
- (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 to Small Scale Industries on electric power consumption.

(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 April 1964 to 31st December 1964.

			(in lakhs)
(1) Goods of foreign make	...	...	13.13
(2) Goods of Indian make	...	...	271.00
(3) Goods of Cottage and Small Scale Industries	...	...	13.42
(4) Goods from Government institutions.	...	...	0.27
(5) Purchases under rate-contract	...	...	51.82
(6) Supply orders (D. G. S. and D.)	...	...	5.76
(7) Vehicles purchased against D. G. S. & D. Contracts.			92.28
			457.36

(4) Weights and Measures.

The Industries Inspectors continued to enforce the provisions under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, 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. The revenue collection on account of verification and stamping is approximately Rs. 11 lakhs.

(5) Brief account of work in terms of number of certificates issued and quantities released is given below:—

	Period	Applications received	No. of essentiality certificates issued.	Total value of essentiality certificates.
1. Essentiality, from April 1964 to March 1965.		750	493	Rs. 666 lakhs.
	Period	Application recd.	Permits issued.	
2. Building Control Permits	.. 1964	620	377	

(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 1,500 factories in the Scheduled Industries out of 9,000 registered factories (large and small) in this State, of which 7,500 factories come under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Industries.

The Government of India have advised all Small Scale Industries Units to get themselves registered with the Directorate of Industries. For this purpose the Directorate of Industries has prepared commercial Directory of Industrial Units in three parts covering Large and Small Scale and Cottage Industries.

(7) 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 in Maharashtra State viz. (1) Vengurla in Ratnagiri District, (2) Wardha, (3) Latur in Osmanabad District, (4) Sangamer in Ahmednagar District. The programme envisaged in each project, consists of (1) training of artisans and entrepreneurs in Small Scale factories, and arranging study tours for starting new industries, (2) establishment of common facility centres and providing extension services for group of artisans or their co-operatives or for existing small industries or industries to be started, and (3) grant of financial assistance in the form of loans under S. A. I Rules from nucleus funds of the projects. Government of India have allotted provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for each project during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Staff sanctioned for the four projects has been appointed and preliminary work has been done. A proposal for construction of work shed at Murud (in Osmanabad District) for providing common facilities is approved and an amount of Rs. 45,000 has been placed at the disposal the Zilla Parishad for the purpose. Till 1963-64, loans totalling Rs. 2.50 lakhs have been disbursed in the four project areas. During 1964-65 orders for purchase of machinery have been placed. Loans to the extent of Rs. 6.03 lakhs are proposed to be sanctioned till 1964-65. For the programme proposed in 1965-66, provision of Rs. 16.59 lakhs under Revenue head and Rs. 8.00 lakhs under (Capital and loan) has been proposed.

(8) Relief to Goldsmiths.

In order to mitigate the hardships on the part of goldsmiths who have lost their employment due to Gold Control Order, the State Government have sanctioned Relief Schemes as mentioned below :—

- (i) Ex-gratia payment at the rate of Rs. 130 (Corporation areas) and Rs. 80 (in remaining areas).

(ii) Loans for starting business.

(iii) Loans for starting industries under S. A. I. Rules.

An amount of Rs. 12.35 lakhs was paid as ex-gratia during the year 1963-64, and loans amounting to Rs. 6.60 lakhs were disbursed for purposes of starting business. Loans to the extent of Rs. 14.13 were disbursed for starting Industries in Greater Bombay and in mofussil areas by and through the Directorate of Industries and the Zilla Parishads respectively.

In addition to the above assistance, the Directorate of Industries is also granting certificates for carrying on business as Gold-Smiths as required by Rules framed by the Government of India. The Directorate has also arranged for training of Goldsmiths at the Small Industries Research Institute, Poona.

(4) Dispersal of Industries.

Industrialisation in this State is at present restricted to certain pockets. This has resulted in regional disparities. These disparities can be removed if industries are established outside the highly industrially developed areas of Bombay-Thana and Poona-Pimpri-Chinchwad. In order to achieve this, the State Government has formulated the scheme of incentives to a number of industries, if they are set up outside the developed areas. The incentives offered include :—

- (i) Supporting applications for Industrial Licence to Government of India Authorities concerned.
- (ii) Preparation of feasibility study in respect of certain industries.
- (iii) Guaranteeing of loans to be raised by industries.
- (iv) Giving rebate on electricity tariff.
- (v) Refunding sales tax on raw materials.
- (vi) Providing services of skilled personnel.
- (vii) Exemption from payment of Octroi on Capital Items.
- (viii) Providing building materials, such as Bricks, Cement, Iron and Steel on loan basis.
- (ix) Subsidising amount for construction of accommodation for skilled workers for payment to Maharashtra Housing Board.

- (x) Reservation of certain quota for purchases for Government offices.
 - (xi) Exemption from payment of water royalties.
 - (xii) Exemption from payment of non-agricultural assessment.
- (12) An amount of Rs. 1,00,000, is initially provided in the next year's budget estimates for meeting the expenditure on incentives.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industries advised all the State Governments to form autonomous bodies to look after all-sided development of the Small Industries. Accordingly this Government has set up such an autonomous Corporation known as "The M. S. S. I. D. C. Ltd.", on the 19th October 1962. The Corporation has been registered as a private Ltd., Companies under the Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office at Bombay. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is 50 lakhs. The paid up capital at present is Rs. 27.5 lakhs which has been subscribed exclusively by the State Government.

The main purpose underlying the establishment of the Corporation is to have an independent Organisation to assist the Small Scale Industries in the State in all possible ways and to bring about their all-sided development. Of the various objects mentioned in the "Objects" clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation, the Corporation is at present engaged in the following principal activities :—

1. Procurement of basic raw materials in short supply and arrangement for their equitable distribution amongst the small scale industrial units in the State.
2. Supply of machinery and equipment, particularly of indigenous origin to the Small Scale industries on easy instalment basis.
3. Scheme for giving incentives for export.
4. Rendering assistance to S.S.I. Units for marketing their products and obtaining orders for supply of articles required by Government Department.

During the sixteen months of its actual work ending 31st August 1964, the Corporation has supplied 10,783.094 tonnes of raw materials to 2,163 Small Scale Industrial Units in the State. During the seven months of

the functioning of the Scheme for hire purchase of machinery, the Corporation has sanctioned supply of machines worth Rs. 2,52,500 to twenty-two Small Scale Industrial Units.

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation is a statutory Body formed under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. The present authorised share capital is one crore of the holdings which are as follows:—

	Shares of Rs. 100 each.	Percentage of holdings.
(a) Government of Maharashtra ..	27,354	27.82
(b) Reserve Bank of India ...	18,045	18.04
(c) Government of Goa, Daman and Diou.	5,471	5.00
(d) Scheduled Banks, Insurance Co., Investment Trusts, Co-operative Banks and other Financial Insti- tutions.	46,240	46.24
(e) Parties other than above ..	2,890	2.90

The main function of the Corporation is to assist Small Scale and medium industries by grant of loans. The maximum amount of loan which the corporation can give to an applicant is Rs. 20 lakhs. The Corporation also acts as an agent of Government for grant of loan under S. A. I. Rules, 1961 to Small Scale units for purchase of land, tools, equipment etc. under concessional rates and Government's guarantee.

The activities of the Corporation are increasing and in order to meet its commitments and future demands, the corporation issued bonds of Rs. 1 crore in November 1963 and again for Rs. 1.50 crores in October, 1964. During the year 1964 two Branches of the Corporation were opened one at Miraj in May 1964 and the other in Goa in August 1964.

The following data indicates the work done by Maharashtra State Financial Corporation in April-December, 1964:—

	No. of applications received.	No. of applications sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned. Rs.
Applications between 10,000 and one lakh.	229	120	60,67,700
Applications above one lakh.	101	50	2,24,82,000

Statement showing amounts of grant asked for the year 1965-66.

Budget head.	Amount Rs.
1. 25-Supplies and Disposal	19,02,200
2. 35-Industries	1,07,43,100
3. 96-Capital outlay on Industrial Development	2,51,95,000
4. Q-Loans and Advances etc.	59,50,000

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 Director being the Controlling officer in respect of mineral revenue, he watches the recovery of mineral revenue.

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. 35.00 lakhs expenditure of Rs. 12.59 lakhs has been incurred till the end of December, 1964. Thus not much expenditure has been incurred so far. This is mainly due to the difficulties in getting imported material and indigenous equipment as it involved long process to complete the formalities. However, it is now expected that good part of the material and equipment would be purchased shortly, since the necessary preliminaries have been largely completed. It is, therefore, likely that an amount of about Rs. 12.00 lakhs would be expended during the remaining three months of the financial year 1964-65.

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 at target of one million tones 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. The prospecting work carried out by the Directorate has also indicated the reserves of 73 million tonnes, of iron ore in Suriagarh area of Chanda District which, together with other iron ore deposits of that Districts, would 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 Limited. The 17 per cent. which the Maharashtra Government holds consists of 24,418 equity shares and 12,209 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 information 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 lakh as under :—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total
	Revenue		Capital			
	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 case valued at Rs. 2,205 for exhibiting the mineral samples were purchased during the year 1962-63. During the year 1963-64 books on statistics worth Rs. 878 were purchased.

With the help of the existing staff, statistics of mineral production were collected, notes on the mineral production of the different States and also the different Countries in world were compiled, Mines and quarries and District Offices were inspected to compile the necessary statistical information about the mineral and mining activities in the State.

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 post of Senior Chemist, two posts of Chemists and two posts of Laboratory Assistants have been filled in so far. One post of Laboratory Assistant is expected to be filled in shortly. Laboratory articles worth Rs. 43,646 were purchased during the year 1962-63, worth Rs. 1,07,135 during the year 1963-64 and worth Rs. 13,500 during the year 1964-65 (up to 31st December 1964). An amount of Rs. 95,000 has been paid as financial assistance to the Regional Coal Survey Station, Nagpur in the month of March 1964. The Laboratory is proposed to be expanded at a total cost of Rs. 2,60,000.

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 sample of coal in Maharashtra State are being got tested at the Institute Laboratory at Dhanbad and at the Reginal research Laboratory at Hyderabad. Collection of samples and sending them to the two institutions would cost about Rs. 2·40 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.

It is intended to find out how far the iron ore fines and blue dust occurring in the Redi mines of Ratnagiri District could be utilised economically. With this view, 50 tons of iron ore fines were collected and sent to the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedlur for further investigation.

A provision of Rs. 3.58 lakhs for the Scheme has been included in the Budget estimates for the year 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 2.90 lakhs has been proposed under the Scheme for the year 1965-66.

The anticipated saving of Rs. 10 lakhs under this scheme would be utilised for the Scheme No. MNG-4 where additional money is badly needed during the year 1964-65 itself so that this amount could be utilised for the Scheme No. MNMG-4 during the Third Plan period for purchase of equipment.

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 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 and Rs. 4,27,502 were purchased during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively and of Rs. 4,00,133 have been purchased during 1964-65. Thus four Trucks, 4 jeeps, about 100 tents, camp furniture, drilling accessories and prospecting tools have been obtained. Orders were placed for purchase of equipment worth almost the entire provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Government of India have released Rs. 3.40 lakhs of foreign exchange. Government sanction was obtained for purchase of additional drilling machines, accessories, camp equipment vehicles, etc. out of the amount of saving of Rs. 10,000 lakhs under scheme No. MNG-3 which is being utilised under Scheme No. MNG-4.

A provision of Rs. 14.45 lakhs for the Scheme has been sanctioned during the year 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 5.33 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for the year 1965-66.

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.

	In laks
Following grants are proposed for the year 1965-66 :—	
“27, Scientific Departments” Directorate of Geology and Mining (Non-Plan).	18.42
“27-Scientific Departments”, Schemes in Third five Year Plan (for mining Schemes viz MNG-1, 3 and 4).	8.00
“27-Scientific Departments” Advance action in respect of Fourth Plan Schemes.	9.62
Total	36.04

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ORGANISATION

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Shiva Rao Committee the administration of the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the States in November 1956. The primary function of the Employment Exchanges is its placement activity. It is an employment finding agency and constitutes a link between employers and employment seekers. It helps the registrants in finding suitable employment and employers to find suitable workers. The position regarding registration, placements submission etc. during 1963 and 1964 was as follows :—

Year	Number of applicants on the Live Register at the beginning of the year	Number of registrants during the year	Number of submissions during the year	Number of placements during the year	Number of persons on the live Register at the end of the year
1963 ..	2,15,714	4,05,514	3,76,968	43,840	2,45,299
1964 ..	2,45,299	3,51,024	3,67,464	44,205	2,57,275

There is an Employment Exchange at each District in the State. During the year 1964 a significant change was made in August in as much as a separate and full-time Director has been appointed to head the Employment Exchange Organisation.

A Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped was established in Bombay in 1959. Its utility has been increasing and it has helped quite a large number of physically handicapped persons to get employment. The work done by this Exchange was as follows :—

Year	Number of applicants on the live Register at the beginning of the year	Number of registrants during the year	Number of placements during the year	Number of persons on the live Register at the end of the year
1963 ..	224	174	82	251
1964 ..	251	197	128	223

The expenditure on account of Employment Exchanges is borne by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 60 : 40. The entire expenditure on account of the Special Employment for Exchange Physically Handicapped is borne by the Government of India in Ministry of Education.

Plan Activities.—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, have been dropped due to national emergency.

For the reasons mentioned above, even for 1963-64 no expansion programme was contemplated in the beginning. 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 decision relating to these schemes and the following expansion programme was sanctioned during the year.

Expansion of Employment Service.—An additional Exchange at Ghatkopar has been sanctioned. 7 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux one each at the C. D. blocks at Yeotmal, Wardha, Alibag, Ratnagiri, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts were set up. University Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur were sanctioned.

Collection of Employment Market Information.—Private Sector Study Units each at Akola, Aurangabad, Nanded, Amraoti, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Sangli and Ahmednagar were sanctioned.

Youth Employment Service.—Youth Employment Service Units were sanctioned at Nasik, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Sangli and Nanded.

The additional programme proposed to be undertaken during 1964-65 is as follows :—

(1) *Expansion of Employment Service.*—The object of this Scheme is to provide a link between the employers and employment seekers and to replace the existing unorganised marketing of labour by a planned and organised system. During 1964-65 it is proposed (i) to establish a University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Aurangabad, (2) to set up 16 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux, and (3) to sanction certain inspectorial staff and to set up a A.B.-cum-staff Training Unit at the Directorate.

Collection of Employment Market Information.—The Scheme envisages collection of data regarding employment and unemployment in public and private sectors to ascertain actual and potential composition of employment opportunities and to measure qualitative and quantitative aspects of supply and demand of labour. During 1964-65 it is proposed to (i) strengthen the State Government Market Information Unit, (ii) to set up Public Sector Study Units at Parbhani and Osmanabad and (iii) to set up Private Sector Study Units at Thana, Ratnagiri, Buldhana, Yeotmal, Alibag, Bhir, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara and Satara.

Youth Employment Service.—The object of the scheme is to guide Young entrants in the employment market in choosing careers suited to their aptitude and ability, and also to help them in getting suitable employment. During 1964-65 it is proposed to set up Youth Employment Service Units each at Thana, Parbhani, Ahmednagar, Satara, Akola, Wardha and Chanda.

As regards 1965-66, the undermentioned programme has been proposed for implementation.

Expansion of Employment Service.—It is proposed (1) to set up additional Employment Exchanges at Kalyan, Kamptee and Chinchwad, (2) to set up Zonal Offices at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, (3) to upgrade the District Employment Exchange, Thana, (4) to strengthen and reorganise the Directorate of Employment, Bombay and (5) to set up units for conducting tests in type-writing and shorthand at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur.

Collection of Employment Market Information.—It is proposed to strengthen the State Employment Market Information Units.

The following provisions have been proposed for the non-plan and plan activities during the year 1965-66 ;—

<i>Non-Plan</i> —	Rs.
Expansion of Employment Exchange Service Scheme ..	14,05,400
<i>Plan</i> —	
Expansion of Employment Exchange Service Scheme ..	1,89,000
Collection of Employment Market Information Scheme	64,000
Youth Employment Service Scheme	1,12,500

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 abovementioned 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 1963-64, 349* Unions were registered and 1881* Trade Unions were on the register as on 31st December 1964, in the State of Maharashtra.

*These figures exclude the number of Unions registered at Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions for the month of December, 1964.

From 1st January 1964 Dy. Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur, and Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Poona and Aurangabad are appointed as Additional and Dy. Registrars of Trade Unions respectively under this Act to carry out the functions and duties of the Registrar under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in their respective jurisdictions under the superintendence and guidance of the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay.

(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 1964, the employment in Cinema Exhibition Industry has been added to the Schedule to the Act. In this State minimum rates of wages have been fixed in respect of 17 scheduled employments, including the employment in rubber manufacturing industry, for which the minimum rates of wages were fixed during the year 1964.

The minimum-rates for employment in any residential hotel, restaurant or eating house were fixed in the year 1963. During the year 1964, the minimum rates of wages have been fixed or revised in the following scheduled employments in the whole State of Maharashtra, namely, (1) Employment in any Cotton Ginning or Cotton Pressing Manufactory, (2) Employment in any Tobacco (Including B'di making) manufactory (in respect of bidi makers only for making 1,000 bidies), (3) Employment in any Oil Mill, (4) Employment in Rubber Manufacturing Industry, (5) Employment in Glass Industry, (6) Employment in Tanneries and Leather Manufactory, (7) Employment in Potteries, (8) Employment in Public Motor Transport, (9) Employment in any industry in which any process of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or binding is carried on.

Government had also appointed Committees for revision of minimum rates of wages in employment in any rice mill ; flour mill or dal mill, employment on construction or maintenance on roads or in building operations, employment in local authorities and employment in stone breaking or stone crushing. These Committees have submitted their reports to Government, which are at present under consideration.

Government has also appointed two more Committees for fixing/revising minimum rates of wages in (i) the employment in any Shop or Commercial establishment and (ii) also employment in paper and paper board manufactory. The reports of these Committees are yet to be received.

(iii) *Bombay Shops and Establishments Act , 1948.*—During the year 1964, this Act was made applicable to two more municipal areas in the Old Bombay area. During the year 1964, this Act was made applicable to five more Municipal areas in the Vidarbha area of the State. Similarly, in Marathwada area of the State, this Act was made applicable to one more Municipal area. The total number of towns, including those in the four cantonment areas covered by this Act at the end of 1964 was 114.

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 grant-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 or 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 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 on 137, while during the corresponding period in 1964, the number shot upto 1,267. 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 harassment, refusal of leave, unfair labour practice, victimisation, etc., to cases involving strikes, lockouts, and go-slow tactics of workers, etc., are dealt with under this Scheme.

In view of its importance and its growing popularity among the employers and employees, Government has included it as a plan Scheme, under the Third Five-Year Plan. Formerly, the Scheme was being worked with the help of a nucleus staff. One post of Deputy Commissioner, two posts of Assistant Commissioners of Labour and a few non-gazetted posts have been specially sanctioned in March 1964 for this Scheme.

During the year 1964, total number of cases admitted under this Scheme was 1950, out of which 700 were successful. Even in the remaining 1,250 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 Work done under Code of Discipline and Industrial Truce Resolution.*—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 "Discipline" and this was adopted in the Standing Labour Committee in its 16th Session in October 1957. The Code so adopted was ratified 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 strikes, lock-outs and closures. It also requires the parties to adopt constitutional means to resolve their differences.

The machinery at the State level, 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 at the Centre. The Executive Officer, who is to receive complaints, conducts detailed investigations and hold the parties responsible for any breach of the Code of Discipline, is called the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer. The State level Committee consists of three representatives each from Government, employers and workmen. The details of the work done by the State Implementation and Evaluation machinery are given below :—

During the year 1964, the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer dealt with 128 cases pertaining to breaches of the Code of Discipline. After necessary enquiries, the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer found that in 10 cases the unions were responsible for the breach while in one case the management was held to be responsible for the breach of the Code. In 9 cases the Implementation and Evaluation Officer after investigations, found that no party complained against could be held responsible for the breaches. In 13 cases settlements were reached. In 31 cases the proceedings were treated as closed because the parties had either withdrawn the cases or agreed not to pursue the cases under the Code. The remaining 64 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year 1964.

During the year 1964, 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 undertaken by the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer. The details of the cases handled by the Implementation and Evaluation Officer during the year 1964, under Industrial Truce Resolution are given below :—

During the year, in all 50 cases pertaining to the breaches of the Industrial Truce Resolution were handled by the Implementation and Evaluation Officer. Out of these 50 cases, enquiries in 30 cases were completed, while enquiries were still in progress in the remaining 20 cases. Of the 30 cases completed, in 9 cases, parties were held responsible, in 1 case no one could be held responsible, in 13 cases settlements were reached and in the remaining 7 cases proceedings were treated as closed because the parties had either withdrawn the complaints or expressed desire not to pursue the matter under the Industrial Truce Resolution.

(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 Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, has been enacted to provide for welfare of Motor Transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work. The Act, besides making provision 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 Act has 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.

Of the four Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the State—three 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, two at Bombay and one at Nagpur, all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour, all the Government Labour Officers and all the District Employment Officers have been notified as the Inspectors for purposes of this Act.

The administration of the Act commences from the registration of undertakings. So far 451 applications for registration of Motor Transport Undertakings for the year 1962, 8 applications for the year 1963 and 3 for the year 1964 have been received.

For the year 1963 so far 406 applications for renewal have been received ; for the year 1964, 344 applications and for the year 1965, 274 applications have been received so far.

(vii) *Government Industrial Training Workshops.*—The Objects of these Workshops is to train industrial workers and their dependents in various technical trades in their spare time 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 has been proposed to open two more workshops, one each at Nagpur and Nanded.

(viii) *Factory Inspectorate.*—The Factory Inspectorate is entrusted with the responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act. The main provisions of the Act relate to (i) health, safety and welfare ; (ii) hours of work ; (iii) employment of young persons and women ; (iv) annual leave with wages ; (v) occupational diseases etc., of workers employed in factories. The Factory Inspectorate is in charge of the Chief Inspector of Factories at Bombay with branch offices at Nagpur and Poona under the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, respectively. Besides, he has under him Inspectors, Certifying Surgeons, Lady Inspector of Factories at the headquarters as well as at the various local places. In addition, every District Magistrate is Inspector for his District.

In addition to the work connected with the enforcement of the Factories Act, the Factory Inspectorate is also entrusted with the work of enforcement of the Payment of Wages Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (so far as section 9 is concerned) and the Employment of Children Act. The Inspectors are also entrusted with the job of helping aggrieved workers to get facilities of the following nature, namely, workmen's compensation, medical aid, recreation and sports, safety Committees etc.

(IX) STEAM BOILERS AND SMOKE NUISANCES DEPARTMENT

(1) *Registration and inspection of boilers and economisers.*—The Department is chiefly concerned with the registration and inspection of steam boilers and economisers and it has to see that the certified boilers and economisers are worked in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Rules made thereunder and the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950.

(2) *Manufacture of boilers.*—With the beginning made by a local firm to manufacture boilers in Greater Bombay in the year 1960, more onerous and responsible duties as Inspecting Authority and Inspecting Officer have devolved on the Chief Inspector and the Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, respectively. While discharging their duties as Inspecting Authority and Inspecting Officer, the Officers are now directly concerned with the modern technique of boiler manufacture which was hitherto unknown and unfamiliar to the Steam Boiler Inspectorate in this State as well as in other States of the Indian Union.

(3) *Plate pipe and tube welding.*—Under Chapter XIII of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, all welders carrying out the welding work of pipe, plate and tube should necessarily possess a Certificate as Class 'A' Welder. Examinations for grant of such certificates are, therefore, conducted under the supervision of the Inspectorate.

(4) *Competency and proficiency examinations.*—The State Government has framed Rules requiring that the Boilers should be in charge and attendance of Certified Boiler Attendants and Engineers. In pursuance of these Rules, the Department conducts Competency and Proficiency Examinations for grant of such certificates.

(5) *Smoke Abatement.*—There is a district wing of the steam Boiler Department which deals with the administration of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, and the Rules thereunder. The Act is at present applicable to the Municipal limits of Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Sholapur. The Inspectors appointed under this Act have to deal with the approval of plans for the erection, re-erection and renewal of furnaces, flues and chimneys in the industrial establishments and see that they are erected, re-erected and renewed as the case may be, in accordance with the plans approved by the Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission or by the Sub-Committees and that no offensive smoke or smoke beyond the permissible limit is emitted from such furnaces, flues and chimneys. In Bombay, the work of Inspectorate is supervised and controlled by the Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission and in Sholapur and Nagpur, by the Sub-Committees.

(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 instruction leading to a two year Diploma in Labour Welfare (D.L.W.) of the Bombay University. About 40 students are admitted to the Diploma each year. The Institute introduced a pilot project on Workers Education. Twelve Sessions

each comprising about 120 worker trainees, have been so far completed. 794 worker-trainees have been awarded workers' Education Certificates after the examination.

A course of trade unionism has been started since November 1962 at the Bombay Labour Institute.

A course called Labour Officers' Certificate Course was introduced in August 1963.

The Institute has also introduced a Certificate Course for Assistant Commissioners of Labour. During 1964-65, three Assistant Commissioners of Labour have received training under this Course.

The Institute also brings out every July an Annual Bombay Labour Journal, devoted to the scientific study of Labour problems.

(xi) *Industrial Relations*.—(1) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, is in force in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. It regulates the relations between the 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 out-side 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 areas of Greater Bombay and Thana Municipal Borough.

(2) 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 and the C.P. and B.I.D.S. Act. The I.D. Act makes provision for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. Government has set up different authorities as provided for under the Act for the settlement of industrial disputes, namely, Government Labour Officers, Conciliation Officers, Labour Courts, District Industrial Court, Wage Boards, Industrial Tribunals and State Industrial Court.

(3) The Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, is in force in the Vidarbha Region of the State and applies to all industries falling within the State sphere except (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. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, applies to all industries in the Marathwada area of the State.

(XII) CONCILIATION

(1) *Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946*.—Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, 756 cases including 247 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliation during the period from 1st January 1964 to 30th November 1964. Of these 756 cases, 388 were disposed of during the period under review and 368 cases were pending on the 30th November 1964.

(2) *Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.*—Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. 271 cases including 46 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliation during the period from 1st January 1964 to 30th November 1964. of these 271 cases, 152 were disposed of during the period under review and 119 cases were pending on the 30th November 1964.

(3) *Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*—Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 3456 cases including 637 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliation during the period from 1st January 1964 to 30th November 1964. Of these 3456 cases, 2467 were disposed of during the period under review and 989 were pending on the 30th November 1964.

(xiii) *Wage Boards.*—(1) During the year 1964 the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry received six references in addition to 11 references pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 17 references, the Board disposed of 14 references during the year 1964 and three references were pending at the end of the year 1964.

(2) The Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry received eight references during the year 1964 in addition to eight references pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these 16 references, the Board disposed of six references and 10 references were pending at the end of the year 1964.

(3) The Wage Board for the Sugar Industry received three references during the year 1964 in addition to four references pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these seven references, the Board disposed of three references and four references were pending at the end of the year 1964.

(xiv) *Industrial Court and Industrial Tribunals.*—(4) The Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry in the Vidarbha Region had no references pending at the beginning of the year, nor any references were received by it during the year under report.

COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

The Industrial Court has been set up at Bombay under section 10 of the B.I.R. Act. It consists of 1 President, and 3 Members. The Industrial Court has (1) original Jurisdiction, (2) appellate jurisdiction, (3) criminal jurisdiction and (4) special jurisdiction.

The President and Members of the Industrial Court are also appointed as Industrial Tribunals under section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act for deciding disputes in the Industries to which the B.I.R. Act and the C.P. and B.I.D.S. Act do not apply.

As required under the provisions of section 22 of the C.P. and B.I.D.S. Act, 1947, a State Industrial Court has been constituted at Nagpur for deciding disputes from industries in Vidarbha region to which the Act applies. This Court is analogous to the Industrial Court under the B.I.R. Act.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the B.I.R. Act, 3 Labour Courts have been set up—two in Bombay and one at Poona. These Courts mostly deal with applications relating to individual grievances, references regarding legality or otherwise of a strike/lockout or a change relating to industrial matter. These Courts have also been notified as Labour Courts under the Industrial Disputes Act for certain matters falling under Schedule II to the Act.

A full-time District Industrial Court has been set up at Nagpur under section 23 of the C.P. and B.I.D.S. Act. This Court has been notified as Labour Court for purposes of Industrial Disputes Act.

The position about the work done by the above-mentioned Courts during 1964 is indicated below :—

	Industrial Courts and Industrial Tribunals	State Industrial Courts	Labour Courts (including District Industrial Courts.)
(i) Pending at the beginning of 1964.	845	346	15,084
(ii) Filed during 1964 ..	1,656	520	21,727
(iii) Disposed of during 1964 ..	1,706	422	15,190
(iv) Pending at the end of 1964	796	444	21,621

(xv) *Enquiries.*—A socio-economic enquiry into employment and wages of workers in the Plastic Industry including Fountainpen concerns and in other plastic concerns such as manufacturing bangles etc. has been undertaken and the report of the enquiry will be available during the course of the year.

(XIV) LEGISLATION

The question of having a uniform law for certain specified industries throughout the State relating to the regulation of relations of employers and employees and settlement of industrial disputes, was engaging the attention of Government for some time past. During its past session at Nagpur, the State Legislature has passed the Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1964. The Bill seeks to extend the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, which is a law on the subject in force in Bombay area of Maharashtra, to other parts of the State and repeal the corresponding Central Provinces and Beral Industrial Disputes Settlement Act which is in force in the Vidarbha area. Important feature of the C. P. Act have been incorporated in this law by way of unification. The Bill is awaiting President's assent.

2. By the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 1946, section 3 of the Principal Act [viz. Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958] has been amended. This amendment empowers the State Government to declare an industrial undertaking to be a relief undertaking for a maximum period of ten years. (previously this period was five years).

3. "Employment in Paper and Paper Board Manufactory" and "Employment in Cinema Exhibition Industry" have been added to the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 with effect from the 5th April 1964 and the 1st November 1964 respectively.

4. With a view to providing maternity protection to women worker in the country, on a uniform basis, the Government of India had passed the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 which extends to the whole of India. The Government of India had urged upon the State Governments to bring the Central Act into force by repealing the existing State Maternity Benefit Acts. As the Central Act is more comprehensive, the Bombay Maternity, Hyderabad Maternity Benefit and Central Provinces and Berar Maternity Benefit (Repeal) Act, 1964 was enacted by the State Legislature.

(xvii) *Norms Committee*.—On 1st September 1964, the Government of Maharashtra has set up a Tripartite Committee, called the "Norms Committee" under the Chairmanship of Shri B. S. Kalelkar, M.A., LL.B., for the purposes of evolving norms in respect of various matters, which form the subject matter of Intiarudls disputes between employers and workmen, in the following industries, viz., (1) Engineering, (2) Silk Textile (3) Iron and Steel, (4) Chemicals, (5) Paints and Varnishes, (6) Powerloom Industry, (7) Pharmaceuticals, (8) Natch, (9) Oils, (10) Soaps, (11) Transport, (12) Hospitals, (13) Printing Presses, (14) Rubber (15) Paper, (16) Local Authorities, (17) Hotels and Restaurants (18) Leather and Tanneries, (19) Bidi, (20) Cigarette, (21) Cotton Ginning and Pressing, (22) Salt, (23) Wood and Furniture, (24) Glass, (25) Stone Breaking, and Crushing, (26) film and (27) Shops and Commerical Eastablishments. The Committee has alread commenced its work and has issued Circular Letters and questionnaires to all principal organisations of employers and labour in this State, with a view to eliciting information and material form them in regard to its work.

(xviii) *Norms Committee for employees engaged in Co-operative Supervising Unions and other Co-operative Institution/Societies*.—Similarly on 24th March 1964, the Government of Maharashtra constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Rege, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to evolve norms in respect of conditions of service of Secretaries and othre employees engaged in Co-operative Supervising Unions and other Co-operative Institutions/Societies.

The Committee has so far held three meetings, one in June and two in September 1964. In the first meeting the Committee outlined the general line of its programme and method of work. In the latter two meetings, the questionnaire was finalised by the Committee.

(xix) *Mathadi Labour Enquiry Committee*.—The Government of Maharashtra has set up on 22nd October 1963, this Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. R. Powar, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, for studying the working conditions of Mathadi Labour in Greater Bombay and for making recommendations for amelioration thereof. The Committee was also required to examine the quantum and system of remuneration and to make recommendations for giving relief to Mathadi Labour. The Committee submitted its Report to Government on 12th January 1965. The Report is under consideration of Government.

On 20th June 1964, the Government of Maharashtra had requested the Committee to study the working conditions of Palawomen workers in Greater Bombay and to make recommendations, if necessary, for amelioration thereof and also to examine the quantum and system of remuneration and to recommend whether there was a case for giving relief to palawomen workers. The Committee has gone into the matter in detail and it is expected that it would be submitting its Report to Government shortly.

(xx) On 30th December 1964, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed, pending enactment of the proposed Central Legislation for regulation of conditions of work in the Bidi Industry, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D. G. Kale, Commission of Labour, for suggesting to the State Government the contents of a separate legislation for the Bidi Industry.

(XXI) *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class*.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor D. T. Lakdawala appointed to examine the necessity of re-adjusting the existing series of Consumers Price Index Number for Industrial Workers in Bombay, adjustments were made in the Consumers Price Index Numbers series at the various centres in this State.

Certain additional points regarding the proportion of consumption of Government and free market rice, changes in the mode of purchase of food articles by the workmen : and substitution of suitable equivalent items of cloth in place of present items for facilitating retail price collection were referred back to the Committee.

The Committee submitted its further report to Government on the 14th August 1964. The further recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by Government and Government has directed that the index number for Greater Bombay for the month of January onwards, in the current series should be published in accordance with these recommendations.

It is proposed to introduce new index series at Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Nanded and Poona during the year 1965-66. In the first six centres, there are already index series, the base years of which vary from 1933-34 to 1943-44. In the year 1958-59, the Government of India conducted fresh Family Budget Enquiries at Bombay, Nagpur and Sholapur and the State Government conducted similar enquiries at Jalgaon, Nanded Aurangabad and Poona. The index figures based on these new family budget

enquiries are being complied by the Office of Commissioner of Labour, It will be seen that in the case of all centres except Poona this will mean substitution of new series in places of the current series, whereas in the case of Poona it will mean introduction of a new series for the first time.

(xxii) The Statement below indicates the provisions for the year 1965-66 for both non-plan and plan activities.

All the plan schemes are continuing schemes. A provision for Rs. 10,000 made under A-59 (1) is intended to sanction grant-in-aid, if asked for, by the ' Non-official Council for Industrial Health and Hygiene etc. ' As stated earlier under paragraph (iv) the scheme of Personnel Management Advisory Service is becoming more and more useful and popular. The scheme aims to increase industrial potentiality and stability in the State through the propagation of peaceful and cordial relations between employers and employees. Certain threatened strikes and lock-outs could be averted by timely intervention of officers in charge of this scheme. A full-time Deputy Commissioner of Labour assisted by two gazetted officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Labour specially sanctioned for this scheme, is in charge of this scheme. A provision for Rs. 33,000 is being claimed for this scheme under " A-59(3) ".

A Productivity Unit has been started in 1962-63. This Unit assists the State-owned State-managed industrial organisations in making some effective use of labour material, equipment, plant, etc. with a view to maximise production. The provision for Rs. 18,000 made under ' A-59 (3) (a) ' is for continuance of this Unit.

For the scheme " Expansion of Socio-Economic Enquiries " a provision for Rs. 68,000 has been made under " A-59 (4) ". The object of the Scheme is to conduct enquiries in certain aspect of Socio-Economic conditions of industrial workers. The provision made for 1965-66 is intended to cover expenditure on Family Living Surveys at Kamptee, Dhulia and Akola. These surveys were started in November 1964 and are of one year's duration. The work of these surveys is expected to continue for the whole of the next financial year.

The provision of Rs. 31,800 made under " A-59 (5) " is intended for continuance of (1) Trade Union courses for industrial workers and (2) Training Government Officers in certain specialised subjects at the Bombay Labour Institute.

Under the Scheme " Establishment of Industrial Workshops ", one workshop each at Nagpur and Nanded is proposed to be set up. Certain preliminary work is being started during 1964-65 and the provision of Rs. 1,07,000 made under ' A-59 (21) ' is intended to complete the setting up of these workshops. These workshops are being established with a view to imparting training to industrial workers and their dependents in certain trades so that they could find alternate means of livelihood in case of involuntary unemployment.

The Labour Welfare Activities are conducted by the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board. The provision for Rs. 1.75 lakhs made under "Q-Loans etc.-(16) Loans to Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board" is intended to sanction loan to this Board during 1965-66 for financing its Welfare Activities in that year.

Statement showing sub-headwise provision proposed for the year 1965-66 under the head

" 39, Labour and Employment

Sub-head	Provision Proposed
	Rs.
<i>Non-Plan Schemes</i>	
A-1 Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment.	12,56,600
A-1 (a) Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration).	3,21,700
A-4 Court of Industrial Arbitration	2,68,500
A-7 (a) Labour Courts	1,58,700
A-8 Charges in connection with Workmen's Compensation Act.	1,98,000
A-8 (a) Charges in connection with Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.	8,800
A-11 Wage Boards	59,400
A-12 Special Committees for Enquiry	8,800
A-15 Workers Education Scheme	13,700
A-21 Bombay Labour Institute	1,04,400
A-22 Research into Industrial diseases and Hazardous occupations.	44,500
A-24 Government Industrial Training Workshop at Bombay, Sholapur.	1,77,800
A-37 Constitution of Machinery for conducting Social-Economic Enquiries.	1,89,200

Sub-head.	Provision Proposed Rs.
<i>Plan Schemes :</i>	
A-59 (1) Appointment of no-official council for Industrial Health Hygiene and Safety.	10,000
A-59 (3) Personal Management Advisory Service ..	33,000
A-59 (3) (a) Productivity Unit	18,000
A-59 (4) Expansion of Socio-Economic Enquiries . . .	68,000
A-59 (5) Trade Union Course in Bombay Labour Institute and training of Officers in specialised subject.	31,800
A-59 (21) Establishment of Industrial Workshops at Nagpur and Nanded.	1,07,000
Q— Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Governments. Miscellaneous Loans and Advances—Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan. (16) Loans to Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board.	1,75,000

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

As a result of all round increase in the activities of Government, the scope of the Printing and Stationery Department in regard to printing, supply of stationery and sale of Government publications, etc. has, of late, increased considerably. The scope of service of this Department may be detailed as under :—

- (a) Printing of Government publications, standard, special and ordinary forms, nationalized text-books for Education Department, maps and charts for the Settlement Commissioner and Consulting Surveyor to Government.
- (b) Supply of stationery and drawing items, office equipment, such as Typewriters, Duplicators, Clothing to Class IV servants, etc.
- (c) Sale of Government and Cultural publications to the public with a view to disseminating knowledge and acquainting them with the various activities and policies of Government.

Printing.—With a view to achieving efficiency, but simultaneously keeping an eye on economy, the work of printing has been classified and distributed among the six presses as under :—

Government Central Press, Bombay Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur.	All book work of the Government Departments, Periodicals including Gazettes.
Yervada Prison Press, Poona and Central Jail Press, Nagpur.	Printing and supply of standard and special forms to Western and Eastern Maharashtra.
Government Press, Kolhapur	.. Special forms which is a spillover work from the above two presses (Y. P. Press, Poona and C. J. Press, Nagpur.)
Government Photozinco Press, Poona	Printing of charts and maps for the Settlement Commissioner and Consulting Surveyor to Government ; nationalized text-books to the tune of 96 lakhs for the Director of Education.

2. The Directorate of Printing and Stationery has modernised printing machinery by new additions, and has also introduced scientific methods in management, such as, planning, co-ordination and standardization. Despite this, it has been noticed that Government Presses cannot as yet execute the printing work of all Department as expeditiously as desired. Currently, the turn-over and short-fall in the capacity is are indicated below :—

	Composing Std. pages	Printing F'cap Imps.	Binding Std. Man-hours
Anticipated Workload ..	5,00,000	1,00,00,00,000	20,00,000
Present Capacity ..	3,74,429	32,39,74,825	13,37,487
Shortfall ..	1,25,571	17,60,25,175	6,62,513

3. Government have now decided to expand the Government Central Press by adding a new building in the vicinity which, apart from augmenting the employment potential by 50 per cent. will also in a significant way eliminate the shortfall so far as printing of publications is concerned, especially in respect of the work emanating from the Sachivalaya

4. To meet the Divisional needs at Aurangabad, Government has already directed the construction of a building for a New Press Unit. The work in this respect has started.

5. Expansion of Government Press, Kolhapur, to meet the needs of the Southern region is also being undertaken.

6. The Central Jail Press, Nagpur, which has been taken over by the Printing and Stationery Department in April 1962, in further mechanized to explore the possibilities of utilizing the prison labour economically.

7. The text-books printing which was previously attached to the Government Photozinc Press, Poona, in 1950 has been reoriented to meet the expanding needs of the Education Department. Since this activity needs special attention, it is proposed to have a separate Press in Poona furnished with faster and fully mechanized machines to produce as many as 50,000 books per day. The scheme has been accepted in principle, and the Press is expected to go into production in the next two years.

Supply of Stationery.—Supply of stationery to all Government Departments at reasonable prices is another important activity of this Department. Due to the co-operation received from the C. S. P. O. the system of purchase and storage of stationery items has been working satisfactorily inasmuch as difficulties experienced by Departments owing to non-supply of certain items, inspite of the running out of stock, frequently, are gradually disappearing. Currently, we have Stationery Depots located in Bombay, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Kolhapur. In order to economise transport and effect expeditious supply, a provisional Depot has been opened at Poona, which has eased the intensified activity at the Bombay Depot considerably.

8. Stationery indents handled during 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as under :—

Name of Depot	1962-63			1963-64		
	Annual	Supple- mentary	Others	Annual	Supple- mentary	Others
Bombay ..	1,269	4,506	2,840	822	2,507	2,071
Kolhapur ..	492	348	450	502	400	441
Nagpur ..	500	1,007	525	678	722	1,240
Aurangabad ..	392	1,103	500	604	1,292	606

9. *Supply of typewriters, duplicators, etc.*—Periodicals servicing of typewriters and duplicators, cycles, etc. in Government offices has not been quite satisfactory, as hitherto this work has been entrusted to private agencies. To enhance the working life of typewriters by means of effective preventive maintenance, workshop servicing has been augmented in Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur, and it is proposed to start additional Workshops at Kolhapur, Poona and Jalgaon, so that Printing and Stationery Department could take over the entire preventive maintenance of typewriters and other office equipment throughout Maharashtra, to develop a sense of economy in repairs, which has been relegated to the background because of the local monopoly of private agencies who exploit the position by charging exorbitant rates.

Sales of Government publications.—The third activity of the Printing and Stationery Department is sales of Government and Cultural publications. For this, 5 Sales Depots at each Divisional headquarter namely, Bombay (2), Nagpur, Aurangabad and Poona, are already in operation. To offer additional facilities to people in the districts agencies have been created all over Maharashtra and it is now decided that books should be sold to them on sale or return basis. The sale proceeds of each of these Depots during 1962-63 and 1963-64 are as under :—

	1962-63	1963-64
Bombay (Charni Road and Fort) ..	3,50,373	3,81,800
Nagpur	26,993	28,494
Poona	40,153	35,815
Aurangabad	47,728	32,529
Kolhapur	487	291
Grand Total ..	<u>4,65,734</u>	<u>4,78,929</u>

10. To improve the sales and eliminate infructuous printing. Government has been pleased to create a post of Manager, of Publications to attend to the following :—

- (i) Disposal of accumulated publications by better publicity and encouraging terms of discount,
- (ii) Scrutinizing all requisitions of the sponsoring department in regard to print order given by them so that copies of publications required for sale to the public are printed after correct appraisal,
- (iii) Periodical inspection of the Book depots to improve stocking of these publications to obviate destruction by vermin or white ants.

Since the creation of this post the following economies have been possible in terms of money.

	Total Savings
	Rs.
By reduction in number of copies meant for sale ..	12,140

It is hoped that during 1965-66 the Department will be able to improve upon this performance by effecting better sales.

Trend.—Printing processes have been currently developing with scientific bias. Advances made in the Printing Technology have been so far that it has become imperative for this Department to give inplant training to staff to

minimize break downs, to reduce the work-content of jobs, and also to improve the quality of printing. Presently, we have the following schemes for technical training :

- (i) Training of officers under Colombo Plan or other schemes ;
- (ii) Training of Apprentices recruited under National Apprenticeship Scheme ;
- (iii) Refresher Courses to junior supervisors and other operatives in the Presses, at the Institute of Printing Technology, Bombay.

These will be further augmented by extending training facilities even to the new recruits. With this end in view, a proposal to start In-plant Training Schools in every Government Press to meet its expansion and replacement personnel needs, is under consideration of Government.

11. The Printing and Stationery Department currently employs 3,945 persons. It is also alive to the welfare of the workers. There are Welfare Officers appointed at all major Government Presses, who look to the needs and amenities, apart from giving special attention to the Canteen affairs.

12. To provide medical aid to workers and their families, dispensaries are available at present at the Government Press, Nagpur, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona, which have been suitably augmented, and a new Dispensary has also been opened at the Government Central Press with part-time Medical Officer.

13. Government has also considered a proposal to build every year 100 tenements for the employees of the Government Central Press, Bombay, upto 800 tenements through the Housing Board. This scheme is going to be started early this year.

14. In conclusion, efforts made by the Printing and Stationery Department for training its staff and officers have been yielding fruitful results, inasmuch as during 1964-65 this Department has received several commendatory letters from public and Government Departments for excellent prestige publications brought out from time to time.

15. In order to maintain efficiency and to discharge its responsibilities adequately, this Department has asked for budget grants of Rs. 2,77 lakhs during 1965-66.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 aims at rationalisation of production and supply of electricity and its development. Under the Act, the State Electricity Board is expected to develop its areas of supply and evolve new schemes, develop efficient and extensive grid system and thus promote a co-ordinated development of generation, supply and distribution within the State and with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being adequately served by any licensee.

Scheme in Third Five Year Plan.—The schemes in the Third Five Year Plan for generation of thermal power and transmission are entrusted to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Their brief description and progress are as follows :—

Pow-1. Investigation and Survey of Power Projects.—The scheme envisages investigation and survey of sites for thermal power stations to be undertaken by the Board.

Pow-7. Western Maharashtra Extension.—The scheme relates to the transmission system and sub-stations that are proposed to be established as an extension to the Second Five Year Plan. Koyna-Sholapur Scheme for further utilisation of power from the Koyna Hydro Electric Project. Following transmission lines have been completed :—

Koyna—Karad	..	..	..	220 KV
Karad—Vishrambaug	..	..	..	110 KV
Karad—Satara Road	..	..	..	110 KV
Karad—Pandharpur-Sholapur	..	..	..	110 KV

Major Transmission lines under construction are :—

Kandalgaon—Poona	..	..	..	220 KV
Igatpuri—Nasik	..	..	..	132 KV
Nasik Road—Manmad	..	..	..	132 KV
Poona—Ahmednagar	..	..	..	132 KV
Ahmednagar—Srirampur	..	..	..	132 KV
Pandharpur—Barsi	..	..	..	110 KV
Satara Road—Walchandnagar	..	..	..	110 KV
Karad—Kolhapur	..	..	..	110 KV

Pow-8. Vidasbha Grid Extension.—The scheme envisages extension of the Khaperkheda Power Station by installation of two 30 MW sets, laying of 132 and 66 KV transmission lines and construction of sub-stations.

Extension of the Khaperkheda Power Station has been completed recently.

The construction of Khaperkheda-Madgi 66 KV line has been completed. The Construction of following major transmission lines is in progress :—

Paras—Khaperkheda	..	..	..	132 KV
Pulgaon—Yeotmal	..	..	..	66 KV
Khaperkheda—Nagpur-Umrer	..	..	..	66 KV
Saoner-Katol-Warud	..	..	..	66 KV

Pow-9. Khandesh-Marathwada Electrification Scheme.—Under this scheme it is proposed to supply power to the area comprising Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik of Bombay District and all Districts of Aurangabad Division. It also provides for supply of power to the Central Railway for electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval line.

The scheme envisages establishment of new power station of Bhusaval with an installed capacity of 60 MW and installation of an additional set of 60 MW at Paras.

The major transmission lines included in the programme are :—

Elaras—Edari	..	132 KV	..	} Work completed.
Eldari—Parbhani	..	132 KV	..	
Paras—Ehusawal	..	132 KV	..	
Bhusawal—Pachora	..	132 KV	..	
Pachora—Chalisgaon	..	132 KV	..	
				} Tower erection completed excepting a 10 miles portion. Stringing work going on. Work expected to be completed by June 1965.
Chalisgaon—Dhulia	..	132 KV	..	Work nearly completed.
Chalisgaon—Manmad	..	132 KV	..	Work in progress. Line expected to be completed by December 1965/January 1966.
Eldari—Jalna	..	66 KV	..	} Work completed.
Jalna—Aurangabad	..	66 KV	..	
Parbhani—Nanded	..	66 KV	..	

The extension of Paras Power Station and construction of new power station at Bhusaval is in progress.

Pow-10. Rural Electrification.—The scheme envisages supply of electricity to villages and agricultural pumps. By the end of September 1964, 2,580 villages electrified and 19,137 agricultural pumps were connected in the various regions of the State. The following table sets out number of villages electrified and No. of pumps connected :—

Region	Number of Villages					Total
	Upto 31st March 1961	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1st April 1964 to 1st September 1964	
Western Maharashtra ...	205	216	271	280	85	1,057
Vidarbha ..	627	96	178	361	98	1,360
Marathwada ..	21	26	32	59	25	163
Total ..	853	338	481	700	208	2,580

Region	Number of pumps.					Total
	Upto 31st March 1961	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1st April 1964 to 1st Septem- ber 1964	
Western Maharashtra ..	300	134	757	3,501	716	5,408
Vidarbha ..	6,381	1,593	1,368	2,209	1,322	12,873
Marathwada ..	14	23	20	397	402	856
Total ..	6,695	1,750	2,145	6,107	2,440	19,137

During 1965-66 about 550 villages and 3,500 pumps are expected to be electrified.

Pow-12. Inter-State Link.—The scheme covers the installation of a switching yard and transmission line for taking power from Nuclear Power Station at Tarapore to Bombay area.

The tenders for the sub-station equipment at Tarapore and Borivli have been received in January and are under scrutiny of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

The specification for the transmission line and towers are ready and will be issued shortly.

The capacity of the Nuclear Power Station of the Government of India will be of the order of 380 MW of which the share of Maharashtra will be 190 MW.

Pow-A-5. Supply to Defence Projects.—The Board has been entrusted with the work for supply of power to the five new Defence factories being set up at various places in Maharashtra. Grid supply was given to Warangaon factory in August 1964. Other works are in progress.

Pow-A-6. Chandni Bhusawal.—This is an inter-State link interconnecting the grid system of this State with that of Madhya Pradesh through a 132 KV tie line between Bhusawal and Chandni. The scheme report is being prepared by the Board.

3. Apart from the administration the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the functions of Industries and Labour Department relating to the electricity control and regulation are exercised with reference to the provisions of the following statutes :—

- (1) Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) Act, 1946.
- (2) Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- (3) Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958.
- (4) Maharashtra Tax on sale of Electricity Act, 1963.

4. Bombay Electricity (Special) Powers Act, 1946, gives Government powers to control the supply, consumption, distribution and use of electrical energy. In the vitally important Bombay-Poona region and also in the Vidarbha and Kolhapur-Sangli regions there are at present various degrees of control on motive power supply.

5. 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 accounts of the Electrical Undertakings.

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 interests of the consumer. The conditions 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.

6. The Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1956, levies duty on consumption of electrical energy in accordance with the schedule which classifies consumption on the basis of premises and purposes. Concessions rates are prescribed for electro-chemical and electro-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 Act also gives exemption to new industries in certain undeveloped areas outside the Bombay Thana limits for a period of five years.

7. The Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity Act, 1963, levies a tax at the rate of a quarter paise per unit on bulk sale of electricity (bulk sale is defined as the sale of electrical energy amounting to not less than 5 million units in a year to a distributing licensee or 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.

8. The total programme of "electricity" during the Third Five-Year Plan by the Board is Rs. 5,350.94 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 1,812 lakhs will be spent during the year 1965-66. This is made up of Rs. 1,047 lakhs to be advanced by Government as loans to the Board, the balance being found from the Board's internal resources including market loan.

Q—Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Government.
(Rs. in lakhs).

Advances under Special loans—

Loans to Maharashtra State Electricity Board. 1,047.00

(C.C.P.) L-A H 4213-17 (805-2-65)

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
13—Other Taxes and Duties—	
B—Charges under Electricity Act. ..	9.48
101—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—	
B—Thermo Electric Scheme ..	6.00
45—Electricity Schemes—	
B—Thermo Electric Schemes ..	31.36

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. *Community Development-1.*—The Community Development Programme was launched in the State in 1952 with the inauguration of a few Community Projects in some of the districts. Since then the programme has undergone changes both as regards the types of blocks and the number of blocks. At present, there are three types of blocks, viz. Stage I, Stage II and Post Stage II blocks, each having a different schematic budget. The schematic budget of Stage I and Stage II Blocks is Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively for a period of five years, while an amount of Rs. 1 lakh per year (non-plan) is provided to each post stage II block. Funds for Stage I and Stage II blocks are provided by the Centre and State Government in the ratio of 75: 25 and 50: 50 for non-recurring and recurring expenditure respectively. On this basis, the Government of India contribute Rs. 9.10 lakhs and Rs. 3.73 lakhs and State Government contributes Rs. 2.90 lakhs and Rs. 1.27 lakhs to the schematic budgets of Stage I and Stage II blocks respectively. However, the entire expenditure on Post Stage II Blocks is borne by the State Government. As regards the number of these blocks, on the basis of the allotment of these blocks made by the Government of India, these blocks were being inaugurated in the State twice every year on 1st of April and 2nd of October. The entire State thus got covered by the intensive phase of Community Development Programme in October 1963. The State today has different types of blocks as under :—

Type of Block	No. of Block
1. Community Development (Stage I)	160½
2. Community Development (Stage II)	162
3. Tribal Development (Stage I)	19
4. Tribal Development (Stage II)	21
5. Post Stage II	66½
6. Multipurpose Development Projects (Stage II)	4

2. The Community Development Programme has a large amplitude in as much as it affects every walk of rural life. Activities taken up under this programme relate to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Reclamation, Health, Sanitation, Education, Social Education, Communications, Rural Arts Crafts and Industries, and Housing. The aim of this programme is to inculcate in the masses a sense of self help and self reliance. The programme has caught the imagination of the people and is meeting with growing popularity.

3. On the basis of the schematic budgets mentioned in para. 1 above, a demand of Rs. 825.55 lakhs is being presented to the legislature for the year 1965-66 for Stage I, Stage II and Post Stage II blocks. This includes a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for Tribal Blocks.

4. *Community Development-2 and Community Development-3 and WS-4, WS-6.*—In order to solve the problem of inadequacy of drinking water in rural areas as expeditiously as possible, substantial concessions have been announced by Government from time to time. No popular contribution is now required in scarcity or flood affected areas and areas which are predominantly inhabited by tribal population for simple measures, like wells, etc. In respect of piped water supply schemes in areas where the problem can be solved only by such schemes, Government grant-in-aid has now been increased to 90 per cent, with the result that the beneficiaries are required to contribute only to the extent of 10 per cent. of the cost of the scheme.

5. The abovementioned concessions have brought about good results. 4,354 works constituting simple measures are at present in progress and 2,567 more works are expected to be taken up by the Zilla Parishads before the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan period. These simple measures are all taken up under the Local Development Works Programme which is a centrally sponsored programme (Plan Schemes CD-2 and CD-3).

6. Special measures like piped water supply schemes are financed under the Health Programme (Plan Scheme WS-4 and WS-6) as well as the Local Development Works Programme (Plan Schemes CD-2 and CD-3). Out of the 20 spill-over schemes of the 2nd Five-Year Plan taken up under the Health Programme 14 have been completed and 6 are still in progress. 21 new schemes taken up under the Health Programme during the Third Plan have so far been completed and 31 others are in various stages of preparation. Out of 98 piped water supply schemes under the Health Local Development Works Programme sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, for their administrative and technical clearance, six have been finally approved by them and 14 have been declared as simple

measures. All piped water supply schemes are now taken up under the Local Development Works Programme.

7. In hilly, difficult or saline areas, where it is impracticable to have separate piped water supply schemes for individual villages, schemes are taken up to cover groups of villages. Three such regional schemes (Daryapur, Chendkapur and Bhayander), estimated to cost Rs. 53.69 lakhs and intended to benefit 62,000 people in 74 villages, are under implementation; three other (Mulshi Akot, Bordinala) estimated to cost Rs. 157.43 lakhs and intended to benefit 1,04,920 people in 151 villages, have been sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Health for their administrative and technical approval. Ten more schemes estimated to cost Rs. 354.37 lakhs are intended to benefit 3,63,283 people in 390 villages, are under various stages of preparation. All these schemes will be taken up under the Local Development Works Programme.

Grants asked for the year 1965-66 are as follows:—

Budget Head "37-Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.

Local Development Works Programme.—(Simple as well as Special Measure) (Rs. in lakhs) :

	Local Sector		State Sector		Total
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plan Scheme CD-2	145.72	Nil	30.56	Nil	176.28
Plan Scheme CD-3	38.00	Nil	20.02	2.00	60.02
Total ..	183.72	Nil	50.58	2.00	236.30
Plan Scheme WS-4 (Regional Schemes). ..				0.05	
Plan Scheme WS-6 (Schemes individual villages). ..				24.95	
Total ..				25.00	

8. *Rural Works Programme.*—The Rural Works Programme was initiated by the Planning Commission for providing employment to underemployed and unemployed landless agricultural workers during the agricultural off season and also to create remunerative assets for the Rural Local bodies. Till the year 1963-64, 68 Pilot Projects were started in all the districts of the State. During 1964-65, 60 additional Projects have been started, raising the number of total projects in operation in this State to 128.

Generally, small schemes not involving much technical skill and which can be implemented by the Village Panchayats are taken up under this Programme. Similarly Market Roads and other works conducive to extra agricultural production and which are labour intensive are taken up under this programme. The total expenditure incurred till the end of September 1964 under this Programme is of the order of Rs. 1,56,54,838 and the employment generated comes to 71,95,210 Mandays. Some of the achievements on major items by the end September 1964 are as below :—

	Area benefited
(1) Irrigation wells 72 wells	561 Acres.
(2) Horticulture	3440 Acres.
(3) Land Reclamation	7285 Acres.
(4) Bandhars—187 completed	2842 Acres.
35 in progress	4347 Acres.
(5) Market Roads 427	1300.6 miles.
(6) Field channels	4000 Acres.

The Government of India have indicated that no new pilot Projects would be allotted to this State during the year 1965-66. Thus in 1965-66 only 128 Pilot Projects will be in operation in this State. A provision of Rs. 195 lakhs has since been proposed for the next year on the following basis viz.

	Total provision Rs.
(1) 68 Projects of 1st 2nd and 3rd series (Rs. 1 lakh per Project)	68,00,000
(2) 60 Projects of 2nd series (Rs. 2 lakh per Project)	1,20,00,000
(3) Staff	7,00,000
Total	1,95,00,000

Out of this provision an amount of Rs. 97,50,000 is under Grant and the remaining amount viz. Rs. 97,50,000 is under loan.

9. *Tribal Development Blocks*.—As per norms laid down by the Government of India. i.e.

(1) Total population	25,000
(2) Tribal population	66 2/3 per cent. total population.
(3) Area	150 to 200 square miles.

30 Tribal Development Blocks have so far been started in this state as indicated below :-

Serial No.	Year	Date of start	Number of Tribal Development Blocks started
1	1961-62	.. 2nd October 1961	.. 2
•2	1962-63	.. 1st April 1962	.. (Sindkhed T. D. B. since closed).
3	1963-64	.. 1st April 1963	.. 4
		2nd October 1963	.. 10 (Kinwat Tribal Development Blocks since closed).
4	1964-65	.. 1st April 1964	.. 14
			32-2-30

10 more Tribal Development Blocks are proposed to be started next year with effect from 1st April 1965 after getting the approval of the Government of India. This will result in the covering of almost all the tribal areas in the State having more than 66 per cent. of tribal population.

A provision of Rs. 75,00,000 has been proposed for 1965-66 for this programme.

10. *C.D.-8-Public Participation Programme.*—The Lok Karya Kshetra Scheme was formulated by the Government of India for implementation in the States through Non-official agencies like the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The basic concept of the scheme implies bringing together, in a co-operative endeavour, the people in an area with a view to harnessing their enthusiasm and energy in a fruitful and constructive manner through established democratic institutions towards realisation of the goals set by the National Development Plan. The programme aims at optimum utilisation of the idea manpower through provision of remunerative avenues of public employment and in the process to build up and develop local leadership and initiative so vital for the effective function of the democratic way of life. Augmentation of resources, initiation of projects leading to expansion of production, especially food, and creation of an atmosphere conducive institutions and panchayats are some of the objectives set by the programme.

The following schemes have been included in the programme for the year 1965-66 :-

(1) *Lok Karya Kshetra.*—15 Lok Karya Kshetras have already been started and 5 more Lok Karya Kshetras are intended to be opened during 1965-66. For these 20 Lok Karya Kshetras for the year 1965-66 an amount Rs. 1 lakh will be needed. Out of this amount the State's share will be Rs. 0.40 lakh and the remaining amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh will be borne by the Government of India. A grant of Rs. 5,000 is given to the voluntary organisation sponsoring the programme.

(2) *Planning Forums*.—The forums are organised through the Universities and Colleges for discussions and seminars on different aspects and problems of planning. The expenditure on the scheme is shared between the State Government and the Government of India in the ratio of 40 : 60. It is proposed to establish 100 Planning forums during 1965-66 at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000.

(3) *Utilisation of Fund available from educational, charitable trust funds for research study*.—This scheme is implemented by the Law and Judiciary Department and the expenditure thereon is proposed to be met from the provision made for the main Scheme No. CD-8. An amount of Rs. 1.95 lakhs has been provided for this Scheme for 1965-66.

(4) *Nashabandi Lok Karya Kshetras Scheme*.—This scheme is implemented by the Home Department and expenditure on it is proposed to be met from the provision made for the main scheme. An amount of Rs. 30,000 is proposed for the year 1965-66 on account of this Scheme.

The total provision made for the various schemes under the Lok Karya Kshetras Programme for 1965-66 thus comes to Rs. 3.75 lakhs. Out of this amount, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs will fall to the share of the State Government and the remaining amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs will be borne by the Government of India.

11. *Continuance of the Gramsevak Training Centres, Gram sevika Training Centres and Workshop Wings during 1965-66—(i) Gramsevak Training Centres*.—There are in all 12 Gramsevak Training Centres in this State. On the basis of one year's condensed course, the training capacity of each centre is detailed below :—

1. Manjri	..	..	..	..	115
2. Jalgaon	..	..	..	..	120
3. Jalna	..	..	..	..	140
4. Parbhani	..	..	..	..	140
5. Tharsa	..	..	..	..	140
6. Buldana	..	..	..	..	140
7. Sindewahi	..	..	..	..	140
8. Sholapur	..	..	..	..	50
9. Kolhapur	..	..	..	..	60
10. Kosbad	..	..	..	..	140
11. Gargoti	..	..	..	..	140
12. Amravati	..	..	..	..	140

Total .. 1,465

Total training capacity of all these training centres is 1,465. The centres at Kosbad, Amravati and Gargoti are run by Non-Official agencies. All other centres are run departmentally. At these Centres, the Gram Sevaks/Assistant Gramsevaks are given training in development matters. The duration of each course is one year.

Three Gramsevak Training Centres at Manjri (District Poona), Parbhani and Amravati have been upgraded during the financial year 1964-65 to facilitate higher training to Gramsevaks in Agriculture. The entire expenditure will be reimbursed by the Government of India.

(ii) Gramsevika Training Centres.—There are two Gramsevika Training Centres, one at Manjri in Poona District and another at Sindewahi in Chandrapur District. The training capacity of the Centres at Manjri and Sindewahi is 25 and 40 respectively. At these Centres, the Gramsevikas are given one year's training in Home Science. At these centres, the courses for training of Associated women workers is also conducted. The training course is of one month's duration. In addition to this, the programme for training of Associate women workers is also conducted by the Mahila Ashram, Wardha.

(iii) Workshop Wings.—There are two Workshop Wings, one at Manjri and the other at Sindewahi. Training capacity of each wing is 20 per year. At these Wings, the Village artisans are imparted training.

12. Scheme No. CD II—

(i) Training of Sarpanchas/Up-Sarpanchas and Panchayat Samiti Members and Panchas in Panchayati Raj.

(ii) Training of Talathis and Village Panchayat Secretaries.

(i) Panchayati Raj Training Centres.—16 existing Panchayati Raj Training Centres will be continued during the year 1965-66, and the Government of India have agreed to allot 2 more Panchayati Raj Training Centres for the next year. The members of the Village Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis are being trained in Panchayati Raj, at these centres. During 1962-63 and 1963-64, we have been able to train about 14,000 trainees and about 10,000 in addition will be trained by the end of 1964-65. In the year 1965-66 it is expected that about 20,000 trainees will be completing their training in Panchayati Raj. It will, therefore, be necessary to continue these 16 centres in 1965-66.

(ii) Village Panchayat Secretaries and Talathis' Training.—The above two categories have now been designated as Assistant Gramsevaks.

About 1,300 trainees were remaining to be trained by the end of September 1964. It is expected that about 700 trainees will be trained by March, 1965, leaving a balance of 600 trainees. In the State only 3 Centres at Satara, Kamptee (Nagpur) and Khiroda (Jalgaon) are being run since January 1965. It may also be added that in addition to these trainees Gramsevaks and new Assistant Gramsevaks will have to be trained.

13. *Scheme No. HSG 4—Village Housing Project Scheme.*—The Village housing project scheme sponsored by the Government of India was introduced in the erstwhile Bombay State in 1958, for providing better houses to the Village. This is a scheme for construction of houses in villages on aided self help basis. Housing being an integral part of overall improvement of village, preparation of a master plan or layout for the village is considered as an essential pre-requisite under the scheme. A certain number of villages are selected from each district by the Zilla Parishad, priority being given to certain categories like flood affected villages etc. The villages in the selected villages desirous of constructing new houses are given loans up to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the estimated cost of the houses or Rs. 2,000 whichever is less. The loan is given in three instalments and is repayable in 15 equated annual instalments and bears interest at about 5 per cent. per annum. Loans up to Rs. 1,000 are also given for carrying out substantial improvements to existing houses. As a security for the repayment of loan, the borrower is required to mortgage the plot and the house to be constructed. The Rural Housing cell is giving all necessary technical help for the preparation of master plans and layout plans and the construction of houses etc.

14. 385 villages in all the 25 districts of the State have been selected for the implementation of the scheme as allotted to this State by the Government of India. The actual working of the scheme was started by the end of 1958 and up to the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the progress was as given below:—

	Rs.
1. Total amount of loan sanctioned ..	25,21,100
2. Total amount of loan actually disbursed ..	17,31,054
3. Number of villages in which the implemen- tation is started. ..	113
4. Number of houses for which loans have been given. ..	2,122
5. Number of houses completed ..	244
6. Number of houses under construction ..	1,700

In the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is made and the progress made so far is as given below :

Year.	Loan sanctioned.	Loan actually disbursed
1961-62 ..	24,00,000	19,53,473
1962-63 ..	7,87,000	7,27,034
1963-64 ..	27,47,582	26,45,615

15. The total expenditure incurred till the end of March 1964 is Rs. 53,26,122. Out of the provision of Rs. 2 crores an amount of about Rs. 4 lakhs is required for the establishment of the Rural Housing Cell. Thus, there is a balance of Rs. 1,42,73,878, which is required to be spent during the remaining two years of the plan. In this year i.e. 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 70,00,000 will be utilised. Out of this allotment, Rs. 5 lakhs are earmarked for the construction of streets and drains in selected villages.

16. During the year 1965-66, an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure on the following items :—

- (i) Loan for construction and Improvement of houses.
- (ii) Providing streets and drains in selected villages.
- (iii) Providing plots for landless labourers.

17. *MIN 7.*—Minor Irrigation Works, irrigating up to 250 acres have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 with effect from 1st May 1962. Besides, in Vidarbha, there are 3,607 ex-Malguzari tanks which are required to be renovated, for providing additional irrigation potential. Government is paying proper attention to the minor irrigation works with a view to increase agricultural production expeditiously.

18. A demand for Rs. 93,52,600 is being presented to the State Legislature in respect of repairs to the minor irrigation works during the year 1965-66. As regards taking up new minor irrigation works during the year, additional funds will be provided for as many new works as the Zilla Parishads are able to take up.

19. *Scheme No. T and C 12 Construction of Village Roads.*—The Plan allocation for the scheme has since been revised and the allocation for rural road programme under T. and C 12 stands at Rs. 197.54 lakhs. During the first and second Five-Year Plan the scheme was being implemented by District Local Bodies as the Government used to give grants to them.

20. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj in this State construction, maintenance of and repairs to rural roads including other District Roads and Major District Roads, bridges etc. have been transferred to Zilla Parishads with a view to helping these local bodies to discharge their duties and provide proper communication facilities in the rural areas. There is a great demand for the construction of the village roads from the Zilla Parishads. In order to fulfil their requirements, during the year 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

21. Target fixed for the construction of village Roads under the Plan period is 166 miles for each Zilla Parishad i.e. 4,150 miles in all the districts of the State.

The expenditure incurred during the last three years is shown below :-

			Rs.
1961-62	..	..	.. 15.09 lakhs.
1962-63	..	..	.. 10.08 lakhs.
1963-64	..	..	.. 20.22 lakhs.

Anticipated expenditure during the current year is Rs. 50 lakhs.

The following statement indicates the provisions made for the Development Programme for 1965-66 for various schemes in the State Plan and for centrally sponsored programme pertaining to the Rural Development Department

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme and head of Development	Provisions made for the year 1965-66 under the Major heads.									Total
		37 C.D.P. N.E.S. and L. D. Works.	44 Irrigation Navigation etc.	71 Misc.	76 Other MISC.	State Road Fund.	Q-Loans and Advances etc.	30 Public Health	31 Agriculture		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
										(Rs. in lakhs).	
1	CD-1. Community Development Project.	517.55	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	617.55
2	CD-2. Local Development Works Programme..	176.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176.28
3	CD-3. Financial Assistance to Rural Local Bodies.	58.02	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	60.02
4	CD-8. Public Participation Programme.	3.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.75
5	CD-9. Financial Assistance to Village Panchayats.	..	..	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
6	CD-11. Training of Panchas, Sarpanchas etc.	..	..	18.47	..	..	..	..	..	18.47
7	CD-12. Sammelans of Panchas and Sarpanchas etc.	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	0.20
8	Utilisation of Rural Man Power.	97.50	..	..	..	..	97.50	..	..	195.00
9	Integrated services of Child Welfare.	3.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.97
10	HSG. 4. Village Housing Project Scheme. Transport and communication.	..	..	..	..	..	70.00	..	..	70.00
11	Pi and C-12. Construction of Rural Roads. Welfare of Backward Classes.	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..	50.00

Provisions made for the year 1965-66 under the Major heads

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme and head of Development	37 C.D.P. N.E.S. and L.D. Works.	44 Irrigation, Navigation, etc.	71 M.I.S.	76 MISC.	State Road Fund.	Q-Loans and advances etc.	30- Public Health	3 Agriculture	Total
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	BCW-12. Tribal Development Blocks. Agriculture Programme and Minor Irrigation.	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 00
13	Min. 7. Minor Irrigation Works. Water Supply and Drainage.	..	93.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.53
14	WS-4-Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.05
15	WS-5-Village Water Supply Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	WS-6-Village Panchayat's Water Supply and Drainage scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	0.95	24.00	..	24.95
17	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Sholapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.52	0.52
18	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Kosbad, District Thana.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.97	0.97
19	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Gorgoti, District Kolhapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	1.25
	Total Plan	932.07	93.53	29.67	..	50.00	279.45	24.05	2.74	1402.51

(Rs. in lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme and head of Development	Provisions made for the year 1965-66 under the Major heads									Total
		37 C.D. P. N.E.S. and L.D. Works	44 Irrigation Navigation etc.	71 MIS	76 MISC	State Road Fund	Q-Loans and Advances Fund	30 Public Health etc.	31 Agriculture.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Non-Plan Schemes.</i>											
9A.	Post Stage II Blocks (Non Plan).	66.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.50
20	Committed expenditure on staff retained on N.E.S. Pattern.	166.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166.86
21	Repairs and maintainance of Minor Irrigation.	..	9.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.49
22	Protected Water Supply of Fairs in Vidarbha.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.43	..	0.43
23	Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Elections.	..	..	2.52	..	..	..	..	..	2.52
24	Various grants to Zilla Parishads i.e. Land Revenue, Equalisation Incentive and Local cess matching grants etc.	..	..	1072.46	20.62	..	..	..	..	1093.08
25	Various Grants to Village Panchayats.	..	..	319.87	..	..	..	..	..	319.87
26	Home science wing attached to Gram Sevak Training Centre, Manjri.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.73	1.73
27	Workshop wing attached to the extension training centre Manjri.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.31	0.31
28	Integrated Gram Sevak Training Centre Thasra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.31	1.31

(Rs. in lakhs)

Provisions made for the year 1965-66 under the Major heads.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme and head of Development	37	44	71	78	State	Q-Loans	30	31	Total
		C.D. P. N.E.S. and L.D. Works.	Irrigation Navigation etc.	MIS	MISC.	Road Fund	and Advances Fund	Public Health etc.	Agriculture.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	Extension Training Centre, Parbhani.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	1.40
30	Workshop wing at the Gram Sevak Training Centre, Sindewahi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.71	1.71
31	Home Science wing attached to the Extension Training Centre, Sindewahi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.42	0.42
32	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Kolhapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	1.40
33	Poultry Unit for basic Agriculture School and farm Dairy, Sindewahi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15
34	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Jalna.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.92	1.92
35	Training of Gramsevaks in organisation of village Youth activities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.21	0.21
36	Establishment of Gram Sevak Training Centre, Buldhana.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.31	1.31
37	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Jalgaon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.72	1.72
Total Non-Plan ..		233.36	9.49	1394.85	20.62	..	..	0.43	13.59	1672.34
Total Plan and non-Plan		1165.43	103.02	1424.52	20.62	50.00	270.45	24.48	16.33	3074.85