



Government of Bombay

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET MEMORANDUM
FOR 1949-50**



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1949

I. EDUCATION.

1. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The programme for the introduction of compulsory primary education in all villages with a population of not less than 1,000 is now in operation in all the districts of the Province. In the districts of Kolaba, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kanara, compulsion has been introduced for the age-group 7-8, while in the other districts it has been extended to the age-group 7-9. Out of 356,000 children liable for compulsion, 293,852 have been enrolled up to the end of November 1948. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 125·86 lakhs next year and a provision of Rs. 48·65 lakhs has been provided in next year's budget over and above the normal provision of Rs. 77·21 lakhs. In addition to the Training Colleges already sanctioned, Government has decided to open two more colleges for men and two for women (P. W. R. New Items Nos. 15 and 16). The former are specially meant for training teachers from State areas. For non-Government Primary Training Institutions, an additional provision of Rs. 1·75 lakhs, over and above the existing provision of Rs. 3·25 lakhs, has been made in next year's budget. It has been decided to provide additional funds for payment of grants to (i) local boards for expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis, (ii) mass literacy schools and (iii) schools in villages with a population of 400-700 and 700-1,000. Additional provisions of Rs. 6 lakhs, Rs. 93,000 and Rs. 35,000 respectively have been made next year over and above the usual provisions. In pursuance of the policy of Government to expand the facilities for primary education in backward areas, compulsion will be introduced in 1949-50 in all villages of the Umbergaon taluka of Thana District with a population of 500 and over at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 (P. W. R. New Item No. 14). In subsequent years, the scheme will be extended to other backward talukas of the district.

2. ADULT EDUCATION.

There are three Regional Committees for Adult Education, on a linguistic basis, under which it is proposed to appoint District and City Committees. There are already City Committees for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. For a more intensive drive in towns and villages, compact areas, eventually one in each taluka, are to be formed and each placed in charge of a special officer who is expected to arrange for 1,000 adults being made literate every year. There are 73 compact areas at present. In non-compact areas the work is entrusted to Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. The total provision for adult education made in next year's budget is Rs. 15·71 lakhs (Rs. 2·05 lakhs ordinary and Rs. 13·66 lakhs P. W. R.).

3. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Government has passed orders on all the recommendations of the Secondary Schools Committee. Among other things, Government has laid down certain minimum pay scales for teachers and has undertaken to pay grants at 33½ per cent. to schools in non-municipal areas and at 30 per cent. to schools in other

areas with effect from 1948-49. In addition to the existing budget provision of Rs. 39.28 lakhs (Rs. 25.28 lakhs ordinary and Rs. 14.00 lakhs P. W. R.) Rs. 19.35 lakhs are being provided in next year's ordinary budget. An additional amount of Rs. 1.59 lakhs has also been provided for equipment grants in pursuance of another recommendation of the Secondary Schools Committee.

4. INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Director of Technical Education has been appointed and entrusted with the task of maintenance and improvement of existing technical high schools, engineering colleges and technical institutions and the establishment of new institutions in places where there is a demand for technically qualified persons. In addition to the existing scholarships available at the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, and the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, Government has sanctioned scholarships for research or study at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore and the Government Tanning Institute and Leather Working School, Bandra. For expenditure on additional staff, etc., at the College of Engineering, Ahmedabad, an amount of Rs. 85,775 has been provided in next year's budget (P. W. R. New Item No. 20). Government has sanctioned this year an additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh to the College of Engineering at Sangli, and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Polytechnic at Hubli. The question of sanctioning recurring grants to these two institutions is under consideration.

5. UNIVERSITIES.

In accordance with the policy of decentralising University education, the Poona University has already been established and the Karnatak University is in the process of establishment. The reports submitted by the Gujarat University Committee and the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University Committee are under consideration. A total provision of Rs. 19.66 lakhs has been made for grants to universities in next year's budget. In addition to the normal provision of Rs. 1.91 lakhs, there is an additional P. W. R. provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs for the Bombay University (Rs. 2.5 lakhs non-recurrent and Rs. 1 lakh recurrent). The provision for other universities is Rs. 14.25 lakhs P. W. R. (Rs. 6.25 lakhs recurrent and Rs. 8 lakhs non-recurrent).

Apart from the grants to Universities, it is proposed to increase the existing grant-in-aid to non-Government Arts Colleges by Rs. 2½ lakhs on account of their increased liabilities (Ordinary New Item No. 51).

6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

A notable development is the organisation of the National Cadet Corps in schools and colleges, for which an allotment of Rs. 19 lakhs has been made in next year's budget.

7. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Primary, secondary and higher education has been made free to backward classes and freeships and scholarships amounting to about Rs. 11½ lakhs have already been provided. Government has also increased the grants-in-aid payable to backward class hostels conducted by voluntary agencies. A sum of Rs. 30,480 has been provided (Ordinary New Item No. 112) for a Backward Class Hostel at Hubli.

II. MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Five cottage hospitals sanctioned in 1943 to provide better medical facilities in rural areas will be continued on a permanent basis (P. W. R. New Item No. 24). In addition, two cottage hospitals have been opened in the current year and two more are proposed to be started next year. An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been provided next year for construction of three cottage hospitals. In addition, a recurrent provision of Rs. 36,000 has been made for the cottage hospital at Mansa (P. W. R. New item No. 25). One T. B. Hospital at Aundh is expected to be started in April 1949. It is proposed to sanction a recurring annual grant of Rs. 42,000 to the Wanless T. B. Sanatorium to meet the cost of maintenance of 50 free patients (Ordinary New Item No 66).

The recommendations of the Indian Systems of Medicine Enquiry Committee have been received and are under consideration. Pending decision on the recommendations, an increased provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been made for payment of non-recurring grants to Ayurvedic and Unani teaching institutions and hospitals (Ordinary New Item No. 64) against Rs. 1 lakh provided in 1947-48 and Rs. 2 lakhs in 1948-49.

Government has also decided to provide facilities for training in Homœopathy on systematic lines by starting a Homœopathic Hospital in Bombay with 30 beds with facilities for postgraduate training. Next year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 66,300 for this purpose.

In order to provide greater inducement to qualified medical practitioners to settle down in rural areas under the Subsidised Medical Practitioners Scheme, Government has sanctioned a substantial increase in their subsidies and allowances and the total cost provided for is Rs. 4.34 lakhs per annum.

A provision of Rs. 4½ lakhs has been made for the acquisition of land at Hubli for construction of an Allopathic Medical College and expansion of the Hospital.

A total provision of Rs. 6.92 lakhs has been made for malaria control measures in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Poona and Bijapur Districts (Ordinary New Items Nos. 88-91).

The village water supply scheme has been in progress. The number of wells completed under this scheme up to December 1948 was 534 and about 2,469 well works are in progress. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the budget for this scheme (P. W. R. New Item No. 28). An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for grant-in-aid to municipalities for water supply and drainage schemes (P. W. R. New Item No. 27).

III. AGRICULTURE.

1. GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

The following measures may be mentioned :—

(i) *Improved Seed Distribution.*—Under the several schemes for this purpose started in 1944-45, 34,200 tons of seed of improved varieties have been distributed up to the end of the kharif season of 1948 for sowing an area of 37,59,000 acres. Improved seed gives 10 to 15 per cent. more yield and the additional production of foodgrains from this area has therefore been estimated to be about 142,000 tons. The schemes will be continued in 1949-50.

(ii) *Reclamation of Cultivable Waste Lands.*—A scheme for the reclamation and colonisation of about 2,000 acres of paddy land at Indoor, Hillur and Rampur in Kanara District was taken up in 1948. About 728 acres have already been cleared and, in 420 acres of the area so cleared, the paddy yield is about 900 lbs. per acre. The next year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 54,000 for this scheme.

(iii) *Reclamation of Weed infested Land.*—A provision of Rs. 22.62 lakhs has been made in the 1949-50 budget for mechanical cultivation.

(iv) *Hot Weather Crops.*—The subsidy of Rs. 15 per acre offered to the producers of hot weather food crops is being continued in 1949-50. During 1946-47 to 1948-49 about 15,000 acres have been so subsidised.

(v) *Construction of small tanks and permanent bunds.*—Eight such works have been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,09,000. Thirty-six additional works are under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. These works are expected to be completed by the end of 1949-50 and to result in the production of about 5,750 tons of grain per year.

(vi) *Manure.*—The several schemes already in operation for the preparation and supply of manures are proposed to be continued next year. A scheme for the distribution of cattle dung manure going waste in Bombay Suburban area has been undertaken and a provision of Rs. 2.19 lakhs has been made in next year's budget. It is also proposed to prepare 15,000 tons of manure mixture and to subsidise its use for manuring foodcrops to the extent of Rs. 50 per ton of manure used. A provision of Rs. 34 lakhs has been made in the 1949-50 budget.

2. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

(i) *Mechanical cultivation, etc.*—The following provisions have been made in 1949-50 budget for mechanical cultivation, boring of wells, construction of new wells and repairs to old wells:—

| | Rs. (in lakhs) |
|--|-------------------|
| Mechanical cultivation | 22.62 |
| Boring of wells | 3.55 |
| Construction of new wells and improvement of existing wells: | |
| Loans | 138.00 |
| Subsidy | 40.00 |

(ii) *Lift Irrigation.*—It is proposed to set up 63 pumping stations for lifting water from rivers and perennial streams. Two have already been completed at a cost of Rs. 3.7 lakhs, irrigating an area of 3,400 acres. Another 14 are being erected at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.72 lakhs and plans for 47 are being prepared. The total area covered by these works will be about 2,15,000 acres yielding about 30,000 tons of foodgrains every year.

3. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

(1) The expansion of the Agricultural College at Poona is nearing completion and an amount of Rs. 1.98 lakhs has been entered in next year's budget. A provision of Rs. 4.69 lakhs has been made for the Agricultural College at Dharwar started in 1947. In regard to the Agricultural College at Anand conducted by the Institute of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Anand, Government is committed to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs towards the cost of buildings and equipment and an annual grant of Rs. 2.4 lakhs towards recurring expenditure.

(2) It is the intention of Government to establish at least one agricultural school in each district as early as possible. Thirteen schools have already been established at various centres and a provision of Rs. 12·52 lakhs has been made in next year's budget.

(3) A number of research schemes have been sanctioned by Government from time to time. Amongst these, the following schemes deserve mention :—

(a) *Scheme for research and extension work on rice.*—This scheme was sanctioned by Government in August 1947 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,94,042 spread over a period of five years. The scheme provides for the genetic improvement of the rice varieties in the various tracts for which experimental stations have been established. In order to ensure that the successful results of scientific research are widely and rapidly introduced in general cultivation, the scheme provides for the extension side of the work also.

(b) *Scheme for scientific research work on the improvement of cereal (other than rice, pulse and oil-seed crops).*—This scheme was sanctioned in December 1947 and is estimated to cost Rs. 8,37,047 spread over a period of five years. This scheme has been drawn more or less on the lines of the scheme mentioned above at (a), with the difference that it provides for research work on cereals other than rice, and on pulses and oil-seeds.

IV. VETERINARY SERVICES.

The scheme already in operation for the immunisation of cattle against disease is proposed to be continued in 1949-50 at a cost of Rs. 93,400 from Ordinary Revenue. A Post-War Reconstruction Scheme for further strengthening staff and for providing preventive measures on a large scale has also been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 1·77 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget. An amount of Rs. 70,400 is provided for the scheme of improvement of Amrit Mahal Cattle in the Karnatak. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs was made for the current year for loans to establish large-scale private dairy farms. There is a similar provision in the 1949-50 budget. Government has also sanctioned a five-year scheme for development of Goshalas and Panjrapoles at an estimated cost of Rs. 5·8 lakhs. The scheme aims at improving the breeds of cattle, thereby indirectly increasing the milk supply. The next year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 96,000 on this account. It is proposed to start a new scheme for the improvement of khillar cattle in the Sholapur District at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,926, spread over a period of 5 years (Ordinary New Item No. 94). Research and extension work in respect of sheep improvement is proceeding according to plan. It is proposed, in this connection, to open a new sub-station in conjunction with the Agricultural College, Dharwar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,362 for a period of one year (P. W. R. New item No. 32).

V. CO-OPERATION.

1. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Schemes for the grant of loans and subsidies to *bone fide* craftsmen and co-operative societies for the purchase of equipment have been continued. Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Manu Subedar for considering the question of promotion of cottage industries. As a result of the Committee's recommendations, Government has undertaken schemes for the establishment of a Village Industries Research Laboratory, for the utilisation of Sann hemp, and for the development of coir industry in the Kanara District and has sanctioned the opening of six Village Industries Centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,69,000. Four of the centres are for fibre industries and two for the manufacture of agricultural and other implements.

The Village Industries Committee has undertaken various schemes of cottage industries such as khadi self-sufficiency, bee-keeping, sisal fibre, hand-made paper and rope-making. A provision of Rs. 7,14,000 is made in next year's estimates for grants to the Committee. Several peripatetic schemes for training in cottage industries have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee, Government has agreed to contribute Rs. 75 lakhs to the share capital of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, in order to enable the Bank to finance creditworthy borrowers in rural areas. In order to ensure the development of co-operative societies along proper lines and to supervise their work, Government has appointed a Provincial Co-operative Council as an advisory body.

3. AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS' RELIEF ACT.

Additional posts of Civil Judges have been sanctioned to secure expeditious disposal of cases. Thirty-one additional posts of debt assistants are also being created.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

1. GENERAL.

Government has sanctioned the appointment of an Officer and field staff to consider several points in connection with the question of establishment of "trading" estates, such as (a) size of each estate, (b) total number of estates for this province, (c) location of each estate, etc.

Government has liberalised the policy of state aid to industries and sanctioned large amounts by way of loans to industries and in one case agreed to guarantee a minimum dividend of 3 per cent. to the shareholders for 5 years on certain conditions.

Steps are also being taken to establish an Industrial Credit Corporation for this Province.

2. FISHERIES.

Under the Post-War Reconstruction Programme, Government has sanctioned a number of schemes for the development of fisheries. The construction of the Taraporewala Aquarium, estimated to cost Rs. 6.86 lakhs to Government, is in progress. A scheme for granting subsidies and loans to fishermen for building fishing crafts has been sanctioned. A similar scheme has been approved for the establishment by fishermen's organisations of ice plants in Bombay and other suitable places on the coast. A provision of Rs. 3.2 lakhs has been made for the purpose. Scholarships have been sanctioned to two students of the fishing communities for advanced studies in the U. S. A.

VII. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

The provision made for Labour Welfare in next year's budget is Rs. 51.81 lakhs. Labour Welfare Centres have proved to be highly popular among the labour classes, as is shown by the figures of attendance. The average daily attendance at all the centres taken together has increased from 5,300 in December 1946, to 9,500 in December 1947 and to 25,300 in December 1948. It is proposed to increase the number of Labour Welfare Centres by opening new centres during the next year, one of A type, five of B type and thirty-three of C type at Bombay, Ahmedabad and other industrial places (P. W. R. New items Nos. 41 to 43).

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 to the Textile Technical School at Parel is proposed for imparting pre-employment and post-employment training to workers (P. W. R. New Item No. 44).

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act has been extended to the textile processing industry and the silk textile industry in the whole Province and to the generation and supply of electricity in Surat and Ahmedabad Districts. Wage Boards have been set up for deciding questions regarding standardisation of wages, rationalisation, efficiency, etc. A Standardisation Committee has been set up for the engineering industry.

VIII. HOUSING.

The revised programme involves an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 6 crores during this year and the next. This will be partly met by a loan of Rs. 2 crores from the Central Government. Of the remaining Rs. 4 crores part has already been allotted in the current year, and the balance is provided in the budget.

The Housing Board has been established under the Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948, with effect from 15th January 1949. All the assets of the Housing Organisation will shortly be transferred to the Board and will be treated as a loan to it from Government. The unspent balance out of the loan of 2 crores sanctioned by the Government of India and the provisions made in the budget will also be transferred to the Board as a loan.

IX. MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk Scheme has made further progress. On the distribution side, approximately one-third of the City's milk supply is now sold through Government's milk centres and a few authorised distributors. Home delivery of milk has also been started in a small way. A larger quantity of milk is now purchased and brought from Anand.

In order to provide good and wholesome milk to the poorer classes at a cheap rate, Government is encouraging the production of toned milk. The Government dairy has been recently expanded for the purpose and is already producing 350 maunds of toned milk per day. The cost price of the milk is 4 annas per lb. and it is supplied at this rate to about 28,000 families.

The Aarey Milk Scheme, which involves, among other things, the removal of the city's cattle which number about 16,000 to a well-planned milk colony about 20 miles north of Bombay, has made good progress. The colony will contain 32 units, each accommodating about 500 cattle. Seventeen of the units are under construction and provision is made for the construction of 12 more units during the next year at a cost of Rs. 48 lakhs (P. W. R. New Item No. 60). The scheme will not only improve sanitation in the city but, as the cattle will enjoy more natural conditions, the milk production will improve both in quality and quantity.

X. NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT.

Government has decided to nationalise all passenger services. This policy was approved by the Legislature in September 1947. An organisation called the State Transport has accordingly been set up, and a three-year programme of nationalisation has been prepared. The whole province has been divided into 14 divisions and

the programme is that Government should take over the services in 5 divisions in the first year, 5 in the second and 4 in the third. 800 vehicles are to be put on the road in the first year and 600 in each of the subsequent two years. The estimated capital expenditure for the 3 years is 2.66 crores, 2.27 crores and 3.07 crores respectively, making a total of 8 crores.

In the interest of rail-road co-ordination, it has been decided to allot 25 per cent. of the financial interest to the railways which will contribute one-fourth of the total capital. The remaining 6 crores will be provided by the Provincial Government.

The above details relate to the Province only, excluding the merged and integrated States. Extension of the scheme to these areas will involve additional expenditure. A statutory board is to be set up eventually for the administration of the scheme.

XI. CIVIL WORKS.

1. COMMUNICATIONS.

A total provision of about Rs. 172 lakhs has been made for original works. Out of this, Rs. 59 lakhs are for works in connection with national highways and will be paid by the Government of India. Rs. 9 lakhs will be met from this Government's share in the Central Road Fund and the balance of Rs. 104 lakhs are provided from the provincial revenues. In addition a sum of about Rs. 13 lakhs is provided from the Provincial Road Fund for the construction of certain urgent bridge works.

For repairs to existing roads, a provision of 62 lakhs has been made. This is exclusive of a provision of Rs. 27 lakhs for repairs to national highways, an item that will be financed by the Government of India.

2. BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY.

The total provision for buildings is about Rs. 213 lakhs. This includes Rs. 192 lakhs for various Post-War Reconstruction Schemes already in progress.

In order to effect a saving in labour charges it was decided to purchase modern and upto-date machinery from abroad. Orders were placed in 1946-47 for machinery worth Rs. 45 lakhs. Out of this, machinery worth Rs. 20 lakhs is expected to be delivered by the end of the current year and Rs. 25 lakhs are provided in next year's budget for the remaining machinery.

3. ELECTRIC GRID SCHEMES.

The Electric Grid Schemes have been formulated with a view to co-ordinate and develop the supply of electricity in the Province with particular reference to areas which are not covered by licenses at present, in co-operation with existing large undertakings such as the Tatas, the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, etc. The North Gujarat—and the South Gujarat—Electric Schemes have made further progress and supply of electricity is expected to commence in 1950 in the areas covered by these schemes. Similarly, supply of electricity is expected to commence between May and June 1949 in the towns of Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Malwan and Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District. During 1949-50 it is proposed to provide electricity in 18 towns which have been selected because they have cottage industries where electric power can be utilised. Similarly, it is proposed to purchase electricity from the Tatas and supply it to the rural areas between Yeravada and Talegaon Dabhade (P.W.R. New Items Nos. 57 and 58). Two large items which are being pursued are

(i) The Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Satara District.

(ii) Supply of electric power from Jog falls to the area round about Hubli. This has recently formed the subject of negotiations with the Mysore Government.

The original allocation of Rs. 846 lakhs for the electric grid schemes in the 5-year Post-War Reconstruction plan has been reduced to Rs. 675 lakhs. The total cost of the schemes already under execution and those provided in next year's budget estimates amounts to Rs. 611 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 205 lakhs has been made for next year.

According to the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, of the Central Legislature, a Provincial Electricity Board is to be set up, charged with the duty of promoting the development of electricity within the province. The establishment of such a Board is under consideration and, when it is established, the Electric Grid Scheme will be transferred to it.

4. WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

The Neersagar Water Supply Scheme has been undertaken to relieve the scarcity of water in the towns of Dharwar and Hubli. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.4 crores. All the preliminary work in connection with the project has been completed and work on the project has commenced. A provision of Rs. 25.70 lakhs is made for the work in next year's estimates.

5. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

The following major irrigation works are included in the current year's budget :— Meshwa Canal, Wardala Tank Project, Improvement to Nira Right Bank Canal, Gangapur Dam, Mahi Canal, Patadungri Tank, Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal and Watrak Canal.

Work is in progress on the first four projects. The remaining projects are under preparation.

The Ranand Tank Work in Satara District has been ordered to be taken up. Its estimated cost is Rs. 21½ lakhs and it will irrigate an area of 2,700 acres.

In addition to the works mentioned, the following are proposed to be taken up as new items during next year :—

| | Estimated Cost (Lakhs of rupees). |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Irrigation tank, etc., at Budhial in Sangola Taluka of Sholapur District (P. W. R. New Item No. 56) ... | 25.68 |
| Land Drainage Schemes in Deccan Canals Tract (Ordinary New Item No. 127) ... | 11.77 |

As the result of the Land Drainage Scheme an area of about 5,300 acres which is water-logged at present will be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The Budhial Tank will irrigate an area of about 9,000 acres.

Finally, three big projects which are being pursued are those pertaining to the Koyna (already mentioned in connection with Electric Grid Schemes), the Narmada and the Tapi.

XII. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.

The administration of the Refugee Camps in this Province was retransferred to this Government by the Government of India on 14th June 1948. Since the taking over of the camps, 3 additional camps, viz. Madh, Mashrul and Kolhapur, had to be opened to accommodate refugees who are coming over to this Province in great numbers. There are over 2,00,000 refugees who have been provided with shelter and food at 21 camps which have been opened in different parts of the Presidency.

An important facility which has been provided by Government, for the settlement of refugees in business, trade and professions, is the grant of loans. Two schemes for the grant of such loans have been approved. One is confined to cottage and small-scale industries, the amount of loan being limited to Rs. 5,000 in each case. The other is designed to aid the refugees in starting large-scale industries.

Under the first scheme, loans are free of interest in the first year, but 3 per cent. interest is chargeable for subsequent years. The loan is to be completely repaid within 4 years. For 50 small-scale industries, loans of Rs. 6,40,500 have so far been sanctioned. The other scheme for the grant of bigger loans is administered by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration which has been constituted by the Government of India.