

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**What Maharashtra Government  
Did & Said**

**MAY—DECEMBER 1960**



**1962**

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# General Administration 1

## MAHARASHTRA RAJYA MAHOTSAVA MUDRA

### Ready for sale to public

The Maharashtra Rajya Mahotsava Mudra, issued to commemorate the birth of the State of Maharashtra, will now be sold in gold and silver to the members of the public against orders. Mudras in copper are expected to be ready soon.

The mudra (medallion) which contains a drawing of the typical laman diva—oil lamp—which is perpetually kept burning in practically every home in Maharashtra and also a part of the inscription from the Gold Mohor issued by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at the time of his coronation, is designed by Prof V N Adarkar, Principal, Sir J J Institute of Applied Art.

Initially, only a few mudras were struck in gold, which were presented to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri H V Pataskar, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri N V Gadgil, Governor of Punjab, Shri B Ramkrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala, Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Y B Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and Shri V K K Menon, Union Minister for Defence.

A gold mudra is estimated to cost about Rs 625, exclusive of packing and postage charges, and a silver mudra about Rs 15, also exclusive of packing and postage charges. The silver mudra will weigh about four tolas and the gold mudra about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tolas, the diameter of the mudra being  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Those buying the mudras in gold or silver will be charged the actual cost price. However, the cost will depend on the rate of gold or silver prevalent at the time of purchase of gold or silver for preparation of the mudras. In addition to the cost of the mudras, the buyers will have to pay for deluxe boxes, which will contain the mudras, the price of the box for a silver mudra being Rs 1 75 and that for a gold mudra Rs 5 50. In addition to these charges, the buyer will be required to pay postal charges for sending the mudras to them at places outside Bombay City.

Those desirous of buying the mudras, either in gold or in silver, should place their orders with the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32, with an advance of Rs 15 for a silver mudra and Rs 625 for a gold mudra. The orders are to be booked before May 31, 1960

The buyers will be required to pay the entire cost price of the mudra at the time of taking delivery. The delivery will be made within ten days from the date of the order. Buyers from outside Bombay City should send the cost of the mudra by money order, together with the cost of the box and also the packing and postal charges for insured registered parcel, which will be Rs 1.75 for a silver mudra and Rs 3 for a gold mudra. [No P 69 of May 16, 1960]

### **SALE OF MAHARASHTRA RAJYA MAHOTSAVA MUDRA**

In response to the persistent requests from the members of the public, the last date for placing orders for the Maharashtra Rajya Mahotsava Mudras which are now being sold in gold and silver to the members of the public has been extended up to June 15, 1960

The mudra (medallion) contains a drawing of the typical laman diva — oil lamp — which is perpetually kept burning in practically every home in Maharashtra and also a part of the inscription from the Gold Mohor issued by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at the time of his coronation

A gold mudra is estimated to cost about Rs 625, exclusive of packing and postage charges, and a silver mudra about Rs 15, also exclusive of packing and postage charges. The silver mudra will weigh about four tolas and the gold mudra about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tolas, the diameter of the mudra being  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Those buying the mudras in gold or silver will be charged the actual cost price. However, the cost will depend on the rate of gold or silver prevalent at the time of purchase of gold or silver for the preparation of the mudras. In addition to the cost of the mudras, the buyers will have to pay for de luxe boxes, which will contain the mudras, the price of the box for a silver mudra being Rs 1.75 and that for a gold mudra Rs 5.50. In addition to these charges, the buyer will be required to pay postal charges for sending the mudras to them at places outside Bombay City.

Those desirous of buying the mudras, either in gold or in silver, should place their orders with the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32, with an advance of Rs 15 for a silver mudra and Rs 625 for a gold mudra, before June 15, 1960

The buyers will be required to pay the entire cost price of the mudra at the time of taking delivery. The delivery will be made within ten days from the date of the order. Buyers from outside Bombay City should send the cost of the mudra by money order (and not by cheque or postal order), together with the cost of the box and also the packing and postal charges for insured registered parcel, which will be Rs 1 75 for a silver mudra and Rs 3 for a gold mudra [No P 105 of May 27, 1960]

### **SALE OF MAHARASHTRA RAJYA MAHOTSAVA MUDRA**

In response to the persistent requests from the members of the public, the last date for placing orders for the Maharashtra Rajya Mahotsava Mudra in gold and silver has been extended up to June 15, 1960.

A gold mudra is estimated to cost about Rs 625, and a silver mudra about Rs 15, exclusive of packing and postage charges. The silver mudra will weigh about four tolas and the gold mudra about 4½ tolas. The buyers will be charged the actual cost price. Those desirous of buying the mudras, either in gold or in silver, should place their orders with the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32, with an advance of Rs 15 for a silver mudra and Rs 625 for a gold mudra, before June 15, 1960 [No P 118 of May 31, 1960]

### **GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND ADMINISTRATION**

#### **PREMATURE RETIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS**

With a view to mitigating the hardships that might have caused to Class III and Class IV Government servants owing to their transfers as a result of the formation of two new States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, Government has decided to allow premature retirement of such Government servants and framed rules for the purpose.

The rules apply to all Class III and Class IV Government servants of the former Bombay State who were not transferable throughout the State and who were essentially allocable to one of the new States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, but were allotted to the other.

Those who were on deputation to another Government or on foreign service on April 30, 1960 and so remained thereafter; those who reached or will reach the age of 55 years or in the case of Class IV servants, 60 years between May 1, 1960 and April 30, 1961 irrespective of whether or not they were granted an extension of service beyond the date on which the age of 55 or 60 years, as the case may be, is reached, those who are not entitled to a pension or gratuity under the rules applicable to them on April 30, 1960, because they are holding posts which are specifically declared to be non-pensionable, and those Government servants who were on leave preparatory to retirement on May 1, 1960 are not governed by these rules.

Applications for retirement under these rules are to be made to the head of the office or department before May 31, 1960. Applications received after that date will not be entertained. Those who will be permitted to retire under these rules will be relieved as early as possible but in any case by June 30, 1960 [No P 18 of May 5, 1960]

## **HEADS OF SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENTS IN MAHARASHTRA**

The following Secretaries have been appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to head the 12 newly created Secretariat Departments —

Shri N T Mone, ICS, Chief Secretary (General Administration Department), Shri B A Bambawale, ICS (Urban Development and Public Health), Shri D R Pradhan, ICS (Revenue), Shri G V Bedekar, ICS (Agriculture and Forests), Shri A L Dias, ICS (Home); Shri B B Paymaster, ICS (Law and Judiciary), Shri S G Barve, ICS (Irrigation and Power), Shri P J Chinmulgund, ICS (Education and Social Welfare), Shri M R Yardi, ICS (Finance), Shri D D Sathe, ICS (Co-operation and Rural Development), Shri P N Damry, IAS (Buildings and Communications), and Shri S E Sukthankar, IAS (Industries and Labour)

The following other officers have been appointed in the various Departments —

*General Administration Department* Shri J H Patwardhan, IAS, Shri N S Pardasani, IAS; and Shri Jasjit Singh, IAS, all Deputy Secretaries

*Urban Development and Public Health Department* Shri M W Desai, IAS, and Shri A K Majumdar, IAS, both Deputy Secretaries

*Revenue Department* Shri S M Kamruddin, IAS; and Shri P H Abhyankar, both Deputy Secretaries

*Agriculture and Forests Department* Shri B G Ghate, IAS; Shri S N Sapre, IAS, and Shri B S Sheshgiri, all Deputy Secretaries

*Home Department.* Shri J C Agarwal, IAS, Shri Y. S Kasbekar, IAS, and Shri J R Cabral, all Deputy Secretaries

*Law and Judiciary Department* Shri B P Dalal, ICS (Retired), Additional Secretary, Shri S B Palekar, Joint Secretary; and Shri V S Datar, Shrimati S R Potnis, and Shri S W Dhurandhar, all the three Deputy Secretaries

*Irrigation and Power Department.* Shri K C Nayar, IAS; and Shri J B D'Souza, IAS, both Deputy Secretaries

*Education and Social Welfare Department* · Shri D. B Kamble, I.A.S and Shri P. G. Gavai, I.A.S, both Deputy Secretaries.

*Finance Department* Shri P. D. Kasbekar, I.A.S ; Shri Rama Krishna Ayar, I.A. & A.S, Shri R. C. Lele ; Shri M. Misbah ; Shri P. K. Namjoshi ; and Shri S. G. Walawalkar, all Deputy Secretaries

*Co-operation and Rural Development Department* Shri S. V. Chavan, I.A.S and Shri B. C. Cariappa, I.A.S, both Deputy Secretaries

*Buildings and Communications Department* · Shri N. V. Sunderaraman I.A.S, Deputy Secretary.

*Industries and Labour Department* Shri K. V. Seshadri, I.A.S Deputy Secretary [No P 20 of May 5, 1960]

### **DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS AND COLLECTORS**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed the following officers as Commissioners of the four Divisions of the State

Shri V. M. Joshi, I.C.S., (Bombay Division), Shri S. P. Mohite, I.A.S, (Poona Division), Shri R. G. Salvi, I.A.S, (Aurangabad Division), and Shri A. U. Shakh, I.A.S, (Nagpur Division).

Shri B. N. Kunte, I.A.S, has been appointed as Additional Commissioner for Nagpur Division

The Collectors of the various districts of the Maharashtra State are

*Bombay Division* Shri N. G. Abhyankar, I.A.S, (Bombay and Bombay Suburban), Shri V. D. Gangal, I.A.S, (Thana), Shri S. S. Mone, I.A.S, (Kolaba), Shri J. H. Thacker, (Ratnagiri), Shri S. K. Bedekar, I.A.S, (Nasik), Shri M. A. Deshmukh, I.A.S, (West Khandesh), and Shri S. L. Ogale, I.A.S, (East Khandesh)

*Poona Division* Shri R. G. Shinde, I.A.S, (South Satara); Shri B. K. Shetye, I.A.S, (North Satara), Shri L. A. Savanur, (Kolhapur), Shri R. A. Zubary, I.A.S, (Sholapur), Shri S. B. Kulkarni, I.A.S, (Poona), and Shri S. B. Kazi, I.A.S, (Ahmednagar).

*Aurangabad Division* Shri M. N. Desai, I.A.S, (Aurangabad); Shri V. K. Choudhary, I.A.S, (Parbhani), Shri K. P. Khanna, I.A.S., (Nanded), Shri K. J. Save, I.A.S, (Osmanabad), and Shri L. S. Surdararajan, I.A.S, (Bhir)

*Nagpur Division* Shri S. N. Limaye, I.A.S, (Nagpur), Shri D. H. Deshmukh, I.A.S, (Akola), Shri A. W. Khan, I.A.S, (Amraoti), Shri S. S. Shukre, (Yeotmal), Shri S. G. Suradkar, I.A.S, (Wardha), Shri Q. M. A. Wahab, I.A.S, (Bhandara), Shri G. G. Desai, I.A.S, (Buldana), and Shri W. G. Pathak (Chanda).

Additional Collectors have been appointed for some districts They are Shri M G Sapre (Bombay and Bombay Suburban); Shri M B Panse (Thana), Shri S Ramkrishna Aiyar, IAS (Ratnagiri), Shri N R Lakhkar (Nasik), Shri D. T Ghatpande (Sholapur), Shri P M Shahane (Poona), Shri S G Salodkar (Aurangabad); and Shri M P. Pande (Nagpur) [No P 30 of May 6, 1960]

## **HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES**

The following are the heads of the various executive departments and offices of the Government of Maharashtra, the places given in bracket indicating their headquarters —

Chief Electoral Officer (Bombay) · Shri J H Patwardhan, IAS ,  
Director of Mining and Geology (Nagpur) Shri C N Charu ,  
Director of Agriculture (Poona) · Dr M B Ghatge ,  
Director of Industries (Bombay) Dr M. R. Mandlikar ,  
Director of Animal Husbandry (Poona) Shri G A Sharma,  
IAS ;  
Director of Education (Poona) Dr A G Powar ,  
Director of Technical Education (Bombay) Shri T N Tolani ,  
Director of Publicity (Bombay) Shri Binod Rao ;  
Surgeon General (Bombay) Dr A M DeQuadros ,  
Director of Fisheries (Bombay) Dr G V Kulkarni ,  
Inspector-General of Police (Bombay) Shri K J Nanavatty, IP ,  
Additional Inspector-General of Police and Commissioner of  
Police for (Bombay) Shri V G Kanetkar, IP ,  
Chief Conservator of Forests (Poona) . Shri R R Chowdhary ,  
Inspector-General of Prisons (Poona). Shri M. B. Salvi, IAS ,  
Director of Transport (Bombay) . Shri M S Palnitkar, IAS ,  
Director of Public Health (Poona) · Dr J. K. Adranvalla ;  
Architect to Government (Bombay) · Shri M K Jadhav ;  
Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Bombay)  
Shri M A Telang ,  
Commissioner of Sales Tax (Bombay) : Shri M N Heble, IAS ,  
Dairy Development Commissioner (Bombay): Shri D N  
Khurodhy ;  
Director, Bombay Milk Scheme (Bombay) · Shri A. J. Vaz ,  
Director of Employment (Bombay) · Shri T B. Patil, IAS. ,  
Director of Drugs Control Administration (Bombay) Shri M K  
Rangnekar ,  
Commissioner of Labour (Bombay) Shri D G Kale ,

Director of Prohibition and Excise (Bombay) Shri W G Subhedar, I A S ,

Director of Social Welfare (Poona) Shri M V Dev, I.A.S ;

Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Poona) Shri L N Bongirwar, I A S ,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (Poona) Shri Mohmed Abdulla, I.A S ;

Charity Commissioner (Bombay) Shri Chandrakantrao Godse ,

Director, Anti-corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau (Bombay) Shri E S Modak, IP ,

Director, Government Printing and Stationery (Bombay) Shri J W D'Souza ;

Consulting Surveyor to the Government (Poona) Shri V K Bakre ;

Inspector-General of Registration (Poona) Shri G R Raddi, I.A.S ;

Director of Archives and Historical Monuments (Bombay) Dr P. M Joshi,

Registrar of Firms (Bombay) Shri H K Rajadhyaksha ;

Director of Ayurveda (Bombay) Shri Hari Dutta Shastri ,

Principal Port Officer (Bombay) Shri D K. Tamhane ,

Chief Inspector of Factories (Bombay) Shri N L Gadkari ;

Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories (Bombay) : Shri J S Jacob ,

Examiner of Books and Publications (Bombay) Shri P. S Thorat ;

General Manager, State Transport Corporation (Bombay) Shri L S Lulla, I.A.S [No P 45 of May 18, 1960]

## **ALL SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENTS ARE NOW IN ONE BUILDING**

All the Secretariat Departments of the Government of Maharashtra are now housed in the Sachivalaya and its Annexe Their locations are as indicated below :—

General Administration Department (V Floor of Sachivalaya and Annexe) ;

Home Department (IV Floor of Sachivalaya) ;

Revenue Department (IV Floor of Sachivalaya and Annexe) ,

Finance Department (III Floor of Sachivalaya and Annexe) ;

Buildings and Communications Department (II Floor of Sachivalaya) ,

Irrigation and Power Department (II Floor of Sachivalaya and Annexe) ;

Urban Development and Public Health Department (I Floor of Sachivalaya) ;

Co-operation and Rural Development Department (I Floor of Sachivalaya) ;

Law and Judiciary Department (III Floor of Sachivalaya) ,

Education and Social Welfare Department (IV Floor of Sachivalaya Annexe) ;

Agriculture and Forests Department (V Floor of Sachivalaya Annexe) ,

Industries and Labour Department (I Floor of Sachivalaya Annexe) ;

The Passport Office is situated on the Ground Floor of Sachivalaya [No P 104 of May 27, 1960]

## **DISCRETIONARY RELIEF FUND**

### **Committee Reconstituted**

The committee administering the discretionary fund for granting relief to persons or families of persons who have served the country in various fields—political, social and philanthropic—has been reconstituted by the Government of Maharashtra. The Committee now consists of the Chief Minister, the Minister for Buildings and Communications, the Minister for Revenue and the Minister for Rural Development and Forests.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra is the controlling officer for the fund.

Rewards are also given from this fund to persons, both officials and non-officials, in recognition of deeds of outstanding valour and public good.

Persons or families seeking monetary relief from the fund may submit their applications, in the prescribed form, through the Collectors of the respective districts. Printed application forms are available at the Collectors' offices. [No P 129 of June 3, 1960]

## **SPECIFIC ATTENTION TO WELFARE WORK**

### **Districts allotted to Ministers**

The various districts in Maharashtra State have been allotted to the different Ministers and Deputy Ministers for their specific attention.

While allotting the districts to the various Ministers and Deputy Ministers, it has been ensured that all the Ministers and Deputy Ministers who used to reside in Greater Bombay will together



look after to the welfare work in Greater Bombay in addition to the districts allotted to them. The Deputy Ministers from Nagpur will look to the welfare work of the Nagpur City along with the Minister for Finance. The Minister for Urban Development and the Deputy Minister for Agriculture will look to the work of Akola Town in addition to the districts assigned to them.

The districts allotted to the various Ministers and Deputy Ministers are —

Shri M S Kannamwar, Minister for Buildings and Communications (Chanda), Shri Shantilal H Shah, Minister for Law, Judiciary and Labour (Greater Bombay), Shri Vasant Rao P. Naik, Minister for Revenue (Yeotmal), Shri Bagawantrao Ghade, Minister for Rural Development and Forests (Aurangabad and Ehr), Shri S K Wankhede, Minister for Finance (Nagpur); Shri D S Desai, Minister for Education (Poona and Kolhapur), Shri S G Kazi, Minister for Civil Supplies, Housing, Waqfs and Fisheries (Akola), Shri T S Bharde, Minister for Co-operation (Ahmednagar), Shri P K Savant, Minister for Agriculture (Ratnagiri and Greater Bombay), Dr T R Naravane, Minister for Prohibition and Social Welfare (Kolaba and Greater Bombay), Shri S B Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power (Nanded), Shri H. J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Public Health, Small Savings and Tourism (Nasik and Greater Bombay), Shri D Z Palaspar, Minister for Urban Development (Buldhana), Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel, Deputy Minister for Prohibition (Greater Bombay), Smt Nirmala Raje Bhosale, Deputy Minister for Education (Sholapur), Shri Devising V Chauhan, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications (Osmanabad), Shri S R Patil, Deputy Minister for Sarvodaya, Forest Labourers Societies and Khar Land Development (Thana), Shri G D Patil, Deputy Minister for Planning, Industries and Labour (South Satara), Dr N N Kailas, Deputy Minister for Co-operation (Greater Bombay), Shri M D Choudhari, Deputy Minister for Revenue (East Khandesh and West Khandesh), Shri Y J Mohite, Deputy Minister for Home (North Satara), Shri Madangopal J Agrawal, Deputy Minister for Public Health (Bhandara), Shri N U Deshmukh, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power (Amravati); Shri Narendra M Tidke, Deputy Minister for Rural Development (Wardha), and Shri Madhusudan A Vairale, Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Parbhani) [No P 152 of June 9, 1960]

## **REPRESENTATIONS OF ALLOCATED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS**

### **Committee reconstituted**

The Committee for considering representations from the allocated Government servants affected by the States Reorganisation of 1956, has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary

to the Government of Maharashtra The other members of the committee are Shri A L. Dias, I C S , Shri P. Setu Madhav Rao, I A S , Shri J H Patwardhan, I A S , and Shri N S Pardasani, I A S [No P 165 of June 14, 1960]

### **PORT ADVISORY BOARD FOR MAHARASHTRA**

The State Port Advisory Board has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Buildings and Communications The other members of the Board are the Deputy Minister, Buildings and Communications, the Secretary to Government, Buildings and Communications Department, the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Communications and Joint Secretary to Government, Buildings and Communications Department, the Principal Port Officer and Engineer, the Collector, Central Excise, Bombay, the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, and a representative each of the Directorate of Shipping, the State Legislative Assembly, the State Legislative Council, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Port Trust, the Maharashtra Road Transport Corporation, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, the Sailing Vessels Industries' Association and the Passenger Traffic Association, the Deputy Director of Light Houses and Light Ships and the Deputy Secretary to Government (Roads), Buildings and Communications Department (Secretary)

The Board will advise Government on legislation pertaining to intermediate and minor ports, levy of port dues and port charges and fire fighting arrangements, warehousing needs, port craft, port machinery and other requirements and efficient management of the ports.

The term of office of the Board is two years from September 1, 1960 [No P 440 of September 1, 1960]

### **PUBLIC HOLIDAYS DURING 1961**

The Government of Maharashtra has declared the following days to be public holidays during the year 1961

Indian Republic Day (January 26—Magha 6), Mahashivratri (February 13—Magha 24), Holi (2nd day) (March 3—Phalguna 12), Gudi Padva (March 17—Phalguna 26), Jamshedi Navroz (March 21—Phalguna 30), Ramnavmi (March 25—Chaitra 4), Mahavir Jayanti (March 30—Chaitra 9), Good Friday (March 31—Chaitra 10); Ambedkar Jayanti (April 14—Chaitra 24), Shivaji Jayanti (April 17—Chaitra 27), Maharashtra Din (May 1—Vaisakha 11), Bakri-Id (Id-ul-Azha) (May 26—Jyaistha 5), Muhurram (Ashura or 10th day) (June 24—Ashadh 3), Punyatithi of Lokmanya Tilak (August 1—Shravana 10), Independence Day (August 15—Shravana 24).

Id-e-Milad (August 24—Bhadra 2) ; Parsi New Year Day (August 31—Bhadra 9) , Gokul Ashtami (September 2—Bhadra 11) , Khordad Sal (September 5—Bhadra 14) , Ganesh Chaturthi (September 14—Bhadra 23) , Samvatsari (September 14—Bhadra 23) , Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday (October 2—Asvina 10) , Dassera (October 19—Asvina 27) , Divali (2 days i.e. Divali and New Year Day) (November 8 and 9—Kartika 17 and 18) , and Christmas (December 25—Pausa 4)

No days have been notified as holidays on account of New Year's Day (January 1—Pausa 11) and Ramzan-Id (March 19—Phalgun 28) , as these holidays fall on Sundays [No P 771 of December 8, 1960]

## **DEVELOPMENT OF MARATHI LANGUAGE**

### **Grants offered to Institutions**

The Government of Maharashtra, in collaboration with the Central Government, will pay grants to deserving institutions working for the development of Marathi during 1960-61.

The institutions engaged in the following items of work will be eligible for financial assistance (1) Preparation and publication of encyclopædia and books of knowledge as well as bilingual dictionaries of Indian languages, (2) English-Indian Language dictionaries wherever there is a need ; (3) publication of old manuscripts or rare books of catalogues and bibliographies ; (4) preparation and publication of popular books on science and culture, (5) preparation of scientific terminology and books on scientific subjects either as text books or for general use, (6) publication of outstanding books and editing of manuscripts, (7) preparation and publication of works that bring out similarities among different Indian languages in points of grammar, syntax or specialised vocabulary, (8) award of prizes for translation from one Indian language to another, (9) holding of literary conferences under the auspices of recognized institutions, etc ; (10) preparation and publication of books for acquainting persons having other mother-tongues to study the scripts, the grammar, etc, of different modern Indian languages, and (11) publication of the books of one language in the script of another language (Hindi included)

The institutions which are desirous of earning benefits of this scheme are to send their applications to the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Education Department, Bombay, together with all relevant information regarding net expenditure involved in any one or more projects they desire to undertake, the time required to complete them, the previous experience of undertaking such work and information about the work already done by the institutions. The last date for receiving such applications is June 25, 1960

Information regarding grant-in-aid already received or proposed to be received from the State Government, the Government of India, or from any other source, for the project to be undertaken is also to be clearly indicated. The applications and their accompaniments are to be sent in triplicate. In case the institution has earned any grants under this scheme from the Government of India during 1959-60, the progress of expenditure made in that behalf should also be clearly indicated. [No P 167 of June 14, 1960]

## **TRANSACTING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS IN MARATHI LANGUAGE**

### **Directorate set up**

The Government of Maharashtra is taking speedy steps to introduce Marathi language as the medium of administration. It has already established a Directorate of Language under the General Administration Department. Shri M. G. Mohani has been appointed as the first Director of Language.

The Directorate of Language will take up the preliminary work of compilation of dictionary, guide and reference books, training of stenographers and typists and such other basic work as would be required for making a start in the use of Marathi in the administration.

The Directorate is also to see that all official business in district and other subordinate offices is conducted in Marathi. The Directorate has in view a systematic programme for the training of stenographers and typists and has proposed suitable rewards to those trainees who may show sufficient ability and enthusiasm. It is realised that the transaction of Government business in Marathi will be difficult unless sufficiently large number of Marathi typists have trained and the required number of Marathi typewriters is secured.

It is expected that the period of transition in the proposed switch-over is likely to be about 1½ years to two years. Government would, however, welcome noting in Marathi by all concerned, even though their knowledge of Marathi may leave something to be desired. However, those who are unable to express their thoughts cogently in Marathi can use English until they have acquired the minimum proficiency in this respect.

During the above period the compilation of dictionary and administrative terms in Marathi is to be completed. The Directorate has asked the various Departments of Government to compile comprehensive list of words and various terms used in departmental work, at various levels. The Directorate will then scrutinize Marathi equivalents, classify them and finalise the choice of equivalents in consultation with the panel of advisors.

The Directorate also proposes to take up immediately the work of translating departmental manuals, rules and regulations [No P 365 of August 8, 1960]

#### **FOUR MEMBERS NOMINATED ON STATE COUNCIL**

The Governor of Maharashtra has nominated Shri Pandurang Dadasaheb Patil, Shri Shamrao Sakharam Kadam, Shri Rattanlal Mohanlal and Dr Rafiq Zakaria to the State Legislative Council in the vacancies caused by the retirement of four nominated member on the expiry of their term of office

These nominations have been made in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause (3) read with clause (5) of Article 171 of the Constitution of India, which provides for the nomination on the Council by the Governor of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters such as literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service

A distinguished social workers, Shri P D Patil is President of the Karad Municipality for the last several years He is the Chairman of Shri Shivaji Education Society's Science College

Shri S S Kadam, who is a reputed social worker of Marathwada, is the Vice-Chairman of the District Development Board, Nanded He is also the Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative Industrial Association, Nanded

Shri Rattanlal Mohanlal, a social worker, is actively connected with the work of the Bharat Sevak Samaj He is a sitting member of the Legislative Council

A Chancellor's Gold Medalist, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria is an advocate of the Bombay High Court and a noted journalist He is the author of the thesis submitted for his Ph D Degree to the London University entitled "Muslims In Indian Politics" He has also edited "A Study of Nehru", published on the occasion of Shri Nehru's 70th birthday [No P 218 of June 28, 1960]

#### **FREE TRAVEL CONCESSION FOR LEGISLATORS**

A member of the Maharashtra Legislature will in future be allowed to travel free in any part of the State by road transport service So far, he was entitled to free travel concession in the revenue division in which his constituency is situated or in which he ordinarily resides

A Bill to amend the Bombay Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 to this effect has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary*, of October 3

Opportunity has also been taken to amend another provision of the Act so as to sanction to a legislator undertaking journey on a free pass only the difference between the travelling allowance admissible to him under the relevant rules and the amount of actual fare which he would have paid for the journey had he not travelled on the free pass [No P 551 of October 8, 1960]

## **TAGORE BIRTHDAY CENTENARY**

### **Programme Sub-Committee Appointed**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a programme sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Education to chalk out a programme for celebration of the birthday centenary of Rabindranath Tagore, which is being celebrated next year

The other members of the sub-committee are the Minister for Social Welfare, Shri J C Jain, the Principal, Sir J J Institute of Applied Art, Bombay; Shri Sanjibon Bannerjee, Shri Pinakin Trivedi, Shri Gulabdas Broker; Dr D G Vyas, Shri Anant Kanekar, Madam Sophia Wadia, the Station Director, A I R, Bombay, the President, Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, the President, Vidarbha Sahitya Parishad, the President, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Shri Damu Jhaveri, Kum Seeta Jhaveri; Shri Hemanf Kumar, Smt Monabina Roy, Smt Chitra Barna, Shri D V Amonkar, Shri H R Mahajan, Shri Vasant Desai, Shri P R Behre; and the Secretary, Recreation Committee (Secretary) [No P 517 of September 26, 1960]

## **PRODUCTION OF TAGORE PLAYS**

### **Financial Aid to Dramatic Troupes**

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, will be giving financial assistance to the dramatic troupes producing plays of Rabindranath Tagore, during centenary year, next year.

Under the scheme, a grant of 7,500 will be given to theatre groups for the production of new plays. No groups will be given grants for the production of more than two plays during 1960-61. As far as possible, the grant will be distributed on a regional basis taking into account the productions in all Indian languages.

Only theatre groups registered under the Registration of Societies Act are eligible for grants. They should have produced at least three separate dramas during the last five years and staged not less than 100 shows during the calendar year 1959, the last mentioned condition be relaxable in special cases.

As 1961 marks the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore, at least one of the two plays for which a subsidy is given should be a Tagore play. Dance-dramas, ballet and operas will not be covered by the scheme.

Applications for grants with relevant details should reach the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Cultural Division) through the State Government, before November 15, next.

The applications should contain the following particulars —

(a) full name and address of the applicant, (b) date of registration, (c) memorandum of association and rules and regulations, (d) annual report and audited accounts for the previous year, and budget estimates for the current year; (e) the statement showing the members of the troupe, their qualifications and their remuneration, (f) full particulars of the play to be produced, (g) when and whether it is proposed to present the play, (h) number of plays produced so far, and (i) number of shows given during 1959 [No. P 608 of October 28, 1960]

## **COUPONS SUB-COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED**

### **Tagore Centenary Celebrations**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a Coupons Sub-Committee in connection with the Tagore Centenary Celebration under the chairmanship of Dr T R Naravane, Minister for Prohibition and Social Welfare. The Sub-Committee will devise ways and means for the sale of coupons in connection with the celebrations.

Other members of the Sub-Committee are the Education Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, the President, Greater Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association, the President Head Masters' Association, Shri V N Adarkar, Principal, J J Institute of Applied Art, Shri S L. Silam, the Secretary, City Social Education Committee, the Principal, Elphinstone College; the Principal, Ruparel College, Shri M V Donde, Shri Frank Moras; Shri Sanjibon Bannerjee; Smt. Surovi Bhattacharjee, Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik; the President, Ashramik Sangh; Smt Shushila D Joshi, Smt Kusumta Wankhede; Smt Brij Ratanlal, the President, North Bombay and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association; Smt Parvati Kailaspathy, Convenor, Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj; the Secretary, College Principals' Association, Shri M. B. Rao; Prof T K Tope; Smt Charushila Gupte, Shri Ishwarlal Parekh, Shri D M Chaudhary, Shri Damu Zaveri, General Secretary, Indian National Theatre, Shri Taher Tyebjee; Shri Sardar Laxman Singh, State Commissioner, Bharat Scouts and Guides; Shri Salebhoj Abdul Kadar, Shri G. C. Pani; Smt Shukla Ray;

Dr. D. B. Kulkarni, Shri T. H. Kataria, the President, Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, the President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association, Shri Chandra Bhaseen, Shri R. M. Bharucha, Shri C. G. Lolayekar, the President, Cine Artist's Association, Smt Maniben Desai, Smt Mangala Ranade, Dr R. N. Sawant, Shri P. L. Kawale, Shri K. V. Thakkar; Smt Tarabai Kher, Principal, Chabildas Girls High School, Bombay, the President of the Cine Music Directors' Association; Smt Shantabai Joshi, Shri R. R. Mehmane, Principal Mandvi High School, Dr B. N. Purandare, Dr P. V. Mandlik; Shri G. T. Madkholkar, Chairman, Nagpur Divisional Tagore Centenary Celebrations Committee, Shri Bhausaheb Vaishampayan, Chairman, Aurangabad Divisional Tagore Centenary Celebrations Committee, Shri R. P. Paranjape, Chairman, Poona Divisional Tagore Centenary Celebrations Committee, and Officer on Special Duty (Tagore Centenary Committee) [No P 662 of November 10, 1960]

### **PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO TAGORE IN MAHARASHTRA**

A sub-committee for a permanent memorial to Gurudeo Tagore in Maharashtra has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Shri G. T. Madkholkar, a noted Marathi writer

The other members of the Sub-Committee are Shri P. J. Chinmulgund, Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, Shri G. C. Bannerjee, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Shri Gulabdas Broker, Bombay; Shri V. N. Adarkar, Principal, Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay; Shri P. A. Dhond, Dean, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, Shri G. D. Parikh, Rector, University of Bombay, Shri Anant Kanekar, Bombay, Shri Binod Rao, Director of Publicity, Bombay, Dr D. G. Vyas, Bombay, Dr Moti Chandra, Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and Shri Y. D. Pendharkar, Sadashiv Peth, Poona [No P 806 of December 19, 1960]

### **TOURISTS' TRIP TO WORLD-FAMOUS CAVES**

#### **First Government Sponsored Tour**

The tourist party on week-end trip, conducted by the Tourist Wing of the Maharashtra State visited the famous Ellora Caves and the ancient fort at Daulatabad.

This is the first cheap week-end trip sponsored by the State Government to the World-renowned Ajanta and Ellora caves and the places of historical importance around Aurangabad. The party includes men and women from different walks of life such as trade, medical profession, education, employees of business concerns, etc. In spite of the blistering mid-summer heat the members of the party did not mind climbing up the hills



The tourists party, which arrived at Jalgaon on Saturday morning from Bombay, left for Ajanta by a special State Transport bus. In an ecstatic mood, the tourists went round the Ajanta caves witnessing the world-famous sculpture and the prescos for about three hours with the aid of a guide, whose services were specially employed for the purpose.

The party reached Aurangabad in the evening the same day and visited Bibika Mukbra aptly described as the Taj of the Deccan and the Panchakki, the engineering feat of the Mohamedan period.

On Sunday, the party was taken to the Ellora caves in the morning and to the Daulatabad fort in the afternoon. The tourists felt it an experience of life-time to climb up the once-invincible fort perched in the steep rock through the tricky subterranean passages.

The roads leading to Ajanta and Ellora are smooth-surfaced modernised roads giving a very comfortable ride throughout. Both at Ajanta and Ellora the party was lodged in spacious rest houses and an officer of the Tourist Wing looked after the comforts of the party. [No P 91 of May 23, 1960]

## **PROMOTING TOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA**

### **Advisory Board set up**

The Government of Maharashtra has set up a Board of Tourism under the Chairmanship of Shri Homi J H Taleyarkhan, Minister for Tourism, to advise and guide the Directorate of Tourism in its efforts for the promotion of tourism, which has come to occupy a place of considerable importance in the development of Maharashtra State. The Director of Tourism is the Secretary of the Board.

The following are the other members of the Board —

*Representatives of the State Government* — The Chief Secretary, the Secretary, Buildings and Communications Department; the Labour Welfare Commissioner, the Secretary, Recreation Committee, and the Superintendent, Parks and Gardens.

*Representatives of the Central Government* — The General Manager, Central Railways, the General Manager, Western Railways, the Regional Director of Tourism, the Government of India, Bombay, the Station Director, All India Radio, Bombay, the Controller, Films Division, Government of India.

*Representatives of Organisations* — The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the President, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, and a representative each of the Indian Airlines Corporation, the State Transport Corporation, the B E S T Undertaking, -the

Western India Automobile Association, the Travel Agents Association, the Hotel Owners' Association, and the Advertising Agencies Association of India

*Other Members*—Smt J R D Tata, Shri J C Jain, Shri S M Dahanukar, Shri Ishwarlal Parikh, M L A, Shri Adil Marzban, Shri V N Adarkar (all from Greater Bombay), Shri M B Lohia (Kolhapur), Shri Khimjibhai Bhujpuria (Vajreshwari), the President, Lonavala Municipality, the President, Matheran Municipality, the President, Mahabaleshwar Municipality, Shri Cowas Lord, Shri R M Deshmukh, M P (Amraoti), the Vice-President, West Khandesh District Development Board, Shri S K Jagtap (Aurangabad), Shri Gulabrao Barai (Nagpur), Shri Popatlal Shah (Poona), Shri Bapurao Gangalwar (Chanda), Shri P D Patil (Satara), Shri G R Rege, Divisional Controller, State Transport, Nasik, Shri R B Shirke (Ratnagiri), and the Rajasaheb of Sawantwadi (Sawantwadi) [No P 292 of July 18, 1960]

## **BASIC STATISTICS ABOUT MAHARASHTRA**

### **Handbook Published**

A Handbook of Basic Statistics giving information about Maharashtra State has been prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The handbook, priced at Rs 1 40 only gives extensive data supported by tables, about the area, population and climate of the State, and statistics about agriculture, livestock, forests, co-operation, banks, joint stock companies, medical services, education, electricity, transport and communications, industries and mining, employment, local bodies, five-year plan, and many other subjects. The book also contains a map of Maharashtra State.

Copies of the handbook are available for sale at the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Old Secretariat Annexe, Bombay-1, and Government Book Depots at the Charni Road and at the Institute of Science Building, Bombay [No P 75 of May 18, 1960]

## **EXAMINATION IN TYPEWRITING AT NAGPUR CENTRE**

The candidates who could not present themselves for the Government Commercial Certificate Examination in Typewriting at 30 words per minute, held at the Nagpur Centre, on May 6, 7, and 9, due to disturbed conditions and curfew in the city, will now be examined on Monday, May 30 from 10-00 a m to 5-30 p m at the Government Multi-purpose Patwardhan High School, Sitaburdi, Nagpur.

The examination on May 30 is strictly intended for the candidates who were already admitted and whose roll number were already declared at the centre for the examination and who could not attend the same for the sole reason of disturbances and the curfew in the city.

For further information, the proprietors and heads of institutes of the schools and the candidates concerned may approach Shri K A Kulkarni, senior supervisor, Nagpur Centre, at Government Multi-purpose High Secondary School, Sitaburdi, Nagpur [No P 89 of May 21, 1960]

## **MEETING THE STRIKE SITUATION**

### **Government Plans Measures**

The President of India has promulgated an Ordinance, entitled "The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960", to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community. The services covered by the Ordinance include Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Civil Aviation and Customs. Under the Ordinance, participation in or instigation or rendering monetary assistance to the strike is a punishable offence.

The strike, if it materialises, will confront the State with a grave emergency. To consider ways and means to meet the situation, a meeting was convened, on July 4, of representatives of Central Government Departments and the State Government, which was presided over by the Chief Minister. After a review of the problems which would have to be tackled, it was decided to set up an Emergency Liaison Committee, consisting of representatives of the essential services and Central Departments and the Defence Services, under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary. The committee has held four meetings so far at which, among other things, the question of maintaining the essential services, such as, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones, food supplies, guarding of vital installations at vulnerable points was considered in detail and suitable measures devised to meet the situation likely to arise. The Police will take all necessary steps to maintain law and order and prevent damage to public property as also to afford protection to loyal workers.

Government hopes that the public will assist the authorities entrusted with the maintenance of law and order and the essential services. The Deputy Secretary, General Administration Department (Shri M W Desai, IAS), has been appointed the Liaison Officer, who will co-ordinate offers of help from individuals and institutions.

With a view to meeting transport requirements of the public, Government has relaxed, for the duration of the strike, the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules in regard to the seating capacity of public service vehicles, such as buses and taxis, operating in the State. Government has also relaxed the conditions regarding the carriage of persons in goods vehicles, both public and private carriers. Such vehicles will be permitted to be used for the

purpose of transporting persons during the period of the strike. These relaxations will be in force with effect from July 12, until further orders [No P 256 of July, 9, 1960]

## **THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE**

### **Official Programme of Celebrations**

Flag hoisting ceremonies at the State, divisional district, prant, taluka and tehsil headquarters will mark the official celebrations to be held on August 15 to commemorate the thirteenth anniversary of India's Independence

The flag-hoisting at Bombay will be held at 8-30 a.m. at the Sachivalaya, when the Chief Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, will unfurl the flag

The flag-hoisting ceremonies at the divisional, district, prant and taluka headquarters will be held at the same time, i.e., at 8-30 a.m., throughout the State

Government desires that there should be no other official or semi-official function of flag-hoisting on that day between 8-00 a.m. and 9-00 a.m. so that as many persons as possible may be able to participate in the official celebrations. If any office in Greater Bombay desires to have its own flag-hoisting ceremony, it should hold it either before 8-00 a.m. or after 9-00 a.m. on August 15

The National Flag will be flown throughout the State on all important public and Government buildings, including those in villages, and on forts of historical importance such as Raigad, Sinhagad, Shivneri, Purandhar, Bassein, Pratapgad, Daulatabad, Sitaburdi, Chanda, etc

Special functions, including community singing of 'Jana Gana Mana' will be arranged in schools and colleges [No P 302 of July 20, 1960]

## **MAHARASHTRA STATE MAPS ON SALE**

Maps of Maharashtra State in colour are now available on sale at the Government Book Depots in Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad. A copy of the map is priced at 1" equal to 15 kilometres mounted (Rs 36), 1" equal to 15 kilometres unmounted in four pieces (Rs 11), 1" equal to 30 kilometres mounted (Rs 10), 1" equal to 30 kilometres unmounted (Rs 3), and 1" equal to 40 kilometres popular edition (Rs 1 25 nP) [No P 322 of July 26, 1960]

## **ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES ON INDEPENDENCE DAY**

### **Relaxation in time-limit**

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and District Magistrates have been authorised by the State Government to allow the use of loudspeakers and to permit places of public entertainments, including hotels, restaurants, etc., to remain open up to 2 a.m. on the nights of August 14/15 and 15/16 in view of the Independence Day celebrations.

Clubs, institutions, etc., may be allowed to hold dances and other entertainments up to 2-00 a.m. on these two nights.

The use of loudspeakers on these nights will be on the usual condition that it should not be a nuisance to neighbours.

So far as places of public amusements are concerned, necessary orders allowing extension of time-limit up to 4-00 a.m. in respect of performances staged on the occasion of Independence Day on the two nights have already been issued.

As regards the performances of classical music, dramatic performances and Indian classical dances, they may, in suitable cases, be allowed up to 4-00 a.m. on these nights, irrespective of the places where they are held, i.e., places of public amusement, hotels, restaurants, etc.

No cinema show will be allowed beyond 12 midnight on any occasion [No P 366 of August 8, 1960]

## **TAGORE BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE**

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the State Committee for Celebration of the Birthday Centenary of Rabindranath Tagore under the chairmanship of Chief Minister.

The other members of the reconstituted committee are the Minister for Education, the Minister for Social Welfare, the Deputy Minister for Education, the Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, the Director of Education, the Director of Publicity, the Dean, Sir J. J. School of Art, the Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, Shri Naval H. Tata, Shri J. C. Jain, Shri Frank Moraes, Shri Dharmasi Khatau, Shri V. D. Dhanawatay, Shri Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, Madam Sophia Wadia, Dr. K. M. Munshi, Smt. Sumati Morarjee, Dr. Moti Chandra, Smt. Surovi Bhattacharjee, Smt. Chitra Barua, Shri Sahin Chowdhari, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Shri B. V. Warkerkar, Chairman Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona, Secretary, Gujarat Sahitya Parishad (Bombay Branch), Principal Shri G. C. Bannerjee, Shri Dinkar Desai, Shri P. Setu Madhav Rao, Shri Kanu Desai, Shri Sanjibon

Bannerjee , Shri Pinakin Trivedi , Shri A. S. Keluskar , Smt Sushilaben Ashar , Shri Pullin Bihari Dutt ; Shri Vinayak Masoji ; Smt Leelawati Bhagwat , and the Deputy Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department (Secretary) [No P 385 of August 13, 1960]

### **SEMINAR ON DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION**

The Committee on Democratic Decentralisation, set up by the Government of Maharashtra, has decided to hold a seminar, on October 3 and 4 next, in order to enable all those interested in the subject to express their views fully. Those desirous of participating in the seminar may write to Shri P. G. Salvi, Deputy Development Commissioner and the Secretary, Committee on Democratic Decentralisation, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32, by September 20. The place and programme of the seminar will be intimated to the participants.

The participants will be supplied with the necessary literature by that Officer.

The participants in the seminar, other than special invitees, will bear their own expenses on travelling, lodging, boarding, etc.

The committee has been entrusted with an exhaustive study of the question concerning democratic decentralisation in all aspects. It has already received reply from the members of public to the questionnaire it had issued. The object of the proposed seminar is to elicit the opinions of those interested in the subject in still greater measure. [No P 448 of September 3, 1960]

### **IMPROPER USE OF STATE EMBLEMS AND NATIONAL FLAG**

The Government of Maharashtra has, in a press note, cautioned the members of the public and especially the trade, regarding the use of the State Emblem, the National Flag, the Ashok Chakra, the word 'State' and 'Republic', the names of Government Departments as well as other emblems and names mentioned in the Schedule to the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

The use of these emblems and expressions, without the previous permission of the Government of India, constitutes contravention of the provision of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and the persons concerned are liable to prosecution. It is possible that such improper use is made mostly through ignorance by members of the public, in fancy goods, presentation of articles, greeting cards, calendars, names of concerns, sign boards, letterheads, advertisements, and for similar purposes in trade and commerce. Where such use is not authorised, it should be discontinued forthwith. [No P 545 of October, 7, 1960]

## **SCHEDULED AREAS AND TRIBES COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRE**

The questionnaire issued by the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission is now available in Marathi. Those interested in having a Marathi copy of the questionnaire may write to the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Already the questionnaire is available in English and Hindi.  
[No P 546 of October 7, 1960]

## **P S C EXAMINATION AT AURANGABAD**

On a proposal made by the Government of Maharashtra, the Public Service Commission has decided to hold some of its competitive examinations for recruitment to posts under the State Government, at Aurangabad also, from the current year.

The examinations that will be held at Aurangabad are those for recruitment to the posts of Probationary Deputy Collectors, Probationary Mamlatdars and Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, the posts of Junior Assistants in the Departments of the Secretariat and Allied Offices, and the posts of clerks, clerk-typists, typists, steno-typists and stenographers in the offices of the State Government in Greater Bombay.

Already these examinations are being held in Bombay and Nagpur.

In this connection, it may be recalled that in the policy statement made by the Chief Minister on the floor of the State Legislature recently, an assurance was given that adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole, would be provided to the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada. The opening of an examination centre at Aurangabad is one of the steps taken in fulfilment of that promise. This will provide the candidates from the Marathwada region a centre of examinations near their homes.  
[No P 566 of October 12, 1960]

## **PASSAGES FOR HAJ PILGRIMAGE**

A provisional sailing programme for the next Haj Pilgrimage has been announced by the Mogul Line Limited.

To avoid disappointment, intending pilgrims are advised to book their passages well in advance as the Government does not take any liability for securing passages for them.

The tentative programme of sailing is March 23, 25, 29, April 8, 10, 16, 24, 26, May 4, 10 and 12.

Persons desirous of proceeding to Jeddah before Ramzan are advised to register their requirements by December 31st at the late

All non-Indian nationals requiring passages in a "pilgrimage" from Bombay to Jeddah must apply through the diplomatic representatives of their countries in India and must be in possession of international passports duly endorsed and visaed for Saudi Arabia

Intending pilgrims may note that inward passages from Jeddah to Bombay are allotted by the Indian Embassy in Jeddah in the order of their arrival in Jeddah

For further particulars, the Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, Bombay, may be contacted [No P 643 of November 7, 1960]

### **ENCOURAGEMENT TO MARATHI LITERATURE**

The last date for receipt of entries in connection with the scheme for the encouragement to literature in Marathi has been extended by the Government of Maharashtra to November 15, 1960

Entries are to be sent to the Curator of Libraries, Maharashtra State, Town Hall, Bombay 1

The competition is open to all authors and publishers in or outside the State of Maharashtra and books published during the period from October 1, 1959 to September 30, 1960 will be accepted for the competition. Manuscripts will also be accepted, provided they are neatly and legibly written [No P 611 of October 29, 1960]

### **TRANSLATION OF MAHATMA'S WORKS**

#### **State Committee to Appoint Collaborators**

Collaborators for translating the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi are to be appointed by the State Committee constituted for the purpose, according to a press note issued by the Government of Maharashtra

The collaborators will be paid remuneration at a rate not exceeding Rs 2 50 nP per page [No P 739 of November 30, 1960]





# Home

2

## REVIEW OF ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

### Forty-seven cases of corruption and bribery detected in February

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Bombay State detected 47 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 61 persons, and 75 prohibition cases, involving 103 persons, in February last. In 24 of the 47 cases of corruption, 31 public servants were caught red-handed while in 23 cases, involving 30 public servants, inquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 80 such cases—three cases of gambling, 76 motor vehicles cases and one case of criminal breach of trust.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in courts of law in 27 cases handled by the Bureau. Some of them were

*For Corruption* Gulabrao Dabholkar, patwari of Ichori (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment) and police head constable B A Bhintade, of Poona District (nine months' rigorous imprisonment)

*For Prohibition* Vishwambhardayal Kunjbharilal Rustogi (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment), D G Pawar of Poona (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment), Abdul Shakoor Abdul Gafoor (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment), Fazal Miradali (four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment), and Elamuddin Jalaluddin (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment)

For Misappropriation Khushalbai D Patel, Overseer, PWD (six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 100, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriation of Government money and misconduct amounting to corruption)

Police head constable Madhav Narayan, Mali, of Tamaswadi under Parela Police Station and, Chhotekhan, forest guard, Kurum, were dismissed from service following departmental action for corruption against them [No P 76 of May 18, 1960]

### **THIRTY-TWO CASES OF CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY DETECTED IN MARCH**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Bombay State detected 31 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 35 persons, one case of bribery, involving one person, and 55 prohibition cases involving 58 persons, in March last. In 23 of the 31 cases of corruption, 26 public servants were caught red-handed, while in 8 cases, involving 9 public servants, inquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 75 such cases—two cases of gambling and 73 motor vehicles cases.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in courts of law in 53 cases handled by the Bureau. Some of them were

*For Corruption* Police head constable Hasam Mamad of Jamnagar (one year's rigorous imprisonment), Madanmohan Ramchand Dham, parcel clerk, Western Railway, Junnagar (6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 150), Ambalal Motibhai Patel, sub-registrar, Borsad (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 300, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment), police head constable Jagannath Garbad of Sinkhed, district Nanded (one year's rigorous imprisonment), G B Mahendra, clerk, Employment Exchange, Buldana (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 200, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment), J M Dixit, road karkun, Project Office, Akranj, Dhadgaon, district West Khandesh (three months' rigorous imprisonment), V D Dake, sectional officer, Irrigation Division, Nasik (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500 and three months' rigorous imprisonment), K G Pardeshi, talathi of Lohner, district Nasik (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment), police constable S R Fakir Mohamad, of Ahmednagar District (one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, in default one month's rigorous

imprisonment) , and police constable V A. Keskar of Sholapur District (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 200 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment)

*For Prohibition* Babasaheb Bandu Dalvi of Jaysingpur, district Kolhapur (four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default one and a half months' rigorous imprisonment) , and Ganpat Gundo Kurle of Sangli (four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 600 in default one and half months' rigorous imprisonment)

The persons whose names are given below were either dismissed or removed from Government service following departmental inquiries against them

Police sub-inspector G J Jadeja of Anjar, Kutch District , police constable Bhanverlal Chhogalal of Chandrasan Outpost, Mehsana District , Police Constables Mohansing and Rangrao Narayan, both of Nanded , Police Constable Namdeo Gyanoba of Bhorkar P R Bade, Bailiff of the Nasik Civil Court , V S Khandare , talathi of North Satara District , B K Pandaya, forest beat guard, Sabarkantha District , Sitaram Omkar Kolate, head talathi of Kandari, East Khandesh District , Parappa Nandiappa, patwari of Kupti, Nanded District , and Krishna Channe, forest guard, Sihor, Bhandara District [No P 119 of June 1, 1960]

#### **FORTY-FIVE CASES DETECTED IN APRIL**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Bombay State detected 45 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 61 persons and 197 prohibition cases, involving 177 persons, in April last. In 24 of the 45 cases of corruption, 27 public servants were caught red-handed, while in 21 cases, involving 34 public servants, were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau also help the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 45 such cases—two cases of gambling, and 43 motor vehicles cases.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in courts of law in 19 cases handled by the Bureau. Some of them were

*For Corruption* P D Gandhi, vidi clerk of Pipartoda, in Lalpur Mahal of Jamnagar District (one and half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default four months' rigorous imprisonment) , Vasantao Nivrutti, patwari of Dabke, in Nanded

District (one year's rigorous imprisonment), and Bhimarao Baburao Mane, of Yedamachindra in South Satara District (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment).

*For Prohibition* Pralhad Narayan Agarwal of Sidheshwar Camp (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment)

The following persons were dismissed from Government service following departmental inquiries against them for corruption

Maniram Bhranhankar, patwari of Bhandara, Somaji Tidke, partwari of Khirbodi, S G Godbole, formerly of Rajur Police station, Ahmednagar District, W M Madkikar, oversser, Bhandari Municipality, Police Sub-Inspector B H Pardeshi, police constables Bala Vithal Phondekar, B M Saravde and D K Badekar, all of Greater Bombay, and police Head Constable Mahadev Ravji Jadhav and police constable D N Thorat, both of the Central Railway Police

Police Head Constable Ramchandra Vamanrao of Bhuj Police Headquarters and S M N Nasine, store-keeper, P W D, Bhandara were dismissed from Government service as a departmental action against them for misconduct. Police constable Syed Umar Hussein was dismissed from Government service for consumption of alcohol [No P 215 of June 28, 1960]

#### **SEVENTEEN CASES DETECTED IN MAY**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Maharashtra State detected 17 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 18 person, in May last. In 9 of the 17 cases of corruption, 10 public servants were caught red-handed, while in eight cases, involving as many public servants, inquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of the public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 131 such cases: 96 motor vehicles cases, 34 cases under the Bombay Prohibition Act and one case of unauthorised possession of foreign goods.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in courts of law in 20 cases handled by the Bureau. Some of them were:

*For Corruption* S D Naik, Circle Police Inspector, Nasik (18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment more), N P Patil, Talathi of

Desing, South Satara District (18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment more), T S Dandale, Member, Nyaya Panchayat, Pimpalner, Buldana District (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 200, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment more), V T Burange, Attendant, Medical College, Nagpur (one year's rigorous imprisonment), and D S Maniyal, Maintenance Surveyor, Kolhapur (three months' rigorous imprisonment more)

*For Prohibition* D B Sonavane, Poona (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 300, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment), Yellappa Narsappa, Bombay (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000 in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment more), and K M Bharucha, Bombay (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment more)

The following persons were dismissed or removed from service following departmental action against them

Omswami Guruswami, Sub-overseer, Wardha, Police Sub-Inspector W S Sawant, of Greater Bombay, AIP Dias, clerk in the office of the Assistant Registrar of Money Lenders, Bombay, Tajuddin Mir Sayed Abdul Latif, Excise Sub-Inspector, Aurangabad, Vasant-rao Patwari of Ekurka, Police Constable T T Kamble of Greater Bombay, R G Desai, Sales Tax Inspector, and Police Head Constables Vankat Ramji and Gurling Shiling, both of Sholapur [No P 240 of July 7, 1960]

## **TWENTY CASES OF CORRUPTION DETECTED IN JUNE**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Maharashtra State detected 20 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 21 persons, in June last. In 10 of the 20 cases of corruption 11 public servants were caught red-handed, while in 10 cases, involving 10 public servants, inquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 123 such cases—46 cases of prohibition, 3 cases of gambling and 74 motor vehicles cases.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in courts of law in 22 cases handled by the Bureau. Some of them were

*For Corruption* R D Jatkar, former Executive Officer, Aurangabad District Board, Kazi Kamaruddin Sayed Vaziruddin, Revenue Inspector, Kinwat, District Nanded, Sheikh Dault Samsuddin,

former forest guard, Nanded, and G S Kulkarni, Patwari of Hiparga (all were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment)

*For Prohibition* D B Sonavane of Poona (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 300, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment more) and Joseph Nicolo Fernandes of Bombay (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment more).

The following persons were either dismissed or removed from Government service as a result of the departmental enquiries made against them

Police Sub-Inspectors C S Gill, V S Raut and J G Bhagchandani, Police constables G B Pendarkar, H K Abhyankar, K K Mohobin and Yasin Patel, (all of the Greater Bombay Police) and Sheikh Akhtar Hussein Sheikh Razak, dresser in Police Hospital [No P 383 of August 13, 1960]

#### **TWENTY-FOUR CASES OF 'CORRUPTION DETECTED IN JULY**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Maharashtra State detected 24 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 32 persons, in July last. In 17 of the 24 cases of corruption, 19 public servants were caught in *flagrante delicto* while in seven cases, involving 13 public servants inquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 120 such cases—47 cases of prohibition, two cases of gambling, 70 motor vehicles cases and one case of misappropriation of Government money

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in courts of law in 19 cases handled by the Bureau. Important among them were

*For Corruption* Police Sub-Inspector A B Ashtekar, of Valsang, Sholapur District (eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment more), D B Joshi, Patwari of Deogaon-Kurhadi, Nanded District (one year's rigorous imprisonment), and S M Wanjale, Gram Panchayat Secretary, Devachi Uruli, Poona District (six months' rigorous imprisonment)

The following persons were either dismissed or removed from Government service following departmental action against them. Police Sub-Inspector M J Pandya, Excise Inspector K D Ganore, Police Head Constable M T Ambore, Police Constables B Z Wagh,

Changu Balu, Yusuf Rehman, Abdul Latif Yusuf and Abdul Latif Alisab (the last three peons in the Bombay Municipal Corporation), all of Bombay ; Police Head Constables J. T. Bansode, M. R. Gaikwad, Y. R. Deshpande, Police Constables T. K. Ghadge and G. B. Shinde, all from North Satara District Police ; Police Constables A. B. Pawar, G. R. Bhosale, S. M. Mahadik and L. S. Salvi, all from the Kolaba District Police ; S. S. Patne, Clerk in the Office of the Mamlatdar, Wai ; S. M. Dube, Patwari of Shendurjan, district Akola ; and Shaikh Ibrahim Shaikh Gafoor, Tahsil office peon, Nagpur. [No. P 437 of August 30, 1960]

### THIRTY-NINE CASES OF CORRUPTION DETECTED IN AUGUST

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of the Maharashtra State detected 39 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 54 persons, during the month of August last. In 23 of the 39 cases, 26 persons were caught red handed accepting illegal gratification, in two cases of bribery, two persons were caught in *flagrante delicto* offering bribes to public servants and in 14 cases of misconduct, involving 26 persons enquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 149 such cases—83 motor-vehicles cases, 62 cases of prohibition, two of gambling and one each of illegal export of ammonium sulphate and breach of the Customs Act.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in 23 cases handled by the Bureau. Important among them were :—

*For Corruption :* Police Sub-Inspector N. T. Ohatkar of Jamkhed, Ahmednagar District (one and half years' rigorous imprisonments and fine of Rs. 250, in default to undergo three months' rigorous more); Police Head Constable Datta Achutrao of Harangul, Parbhani District (one year's rigorous imprisonment); and B. N. Kulkarni, Talathi of Kurduwadi, Sholapur District (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment more).

The following persons were either removed or dismissed from Government service, as result of departmental enquiries made against them :—

V. S. Kulkarni, Patwari of Malkarjun, Osmanabad District ; B. D. Gadekar, Patwari of Akot, Akola District ; Police Head Constables Hari Gavas of Bassein and S. S. Sonar of Thana ; Police Constables B. D. Nalavade of Roha, Kolaba District and D. S. Pawar of Greater Bombay ; and D. T. Dudhal, Ward Boy, P. R. Hospital, Jat, South Satara District. [No. P 508 of September 23, 1960]

### **THIRTY-FOUR CASES DETECTED IN SEPTEMBER**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of the Maharashtra State detected 34 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 38 persons during the month of September last. In 26 of the 34 cases, 28 persons were caught red handed accepting illegal gratification, in seven cases of misconduct, involving nine persons, enquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action, and in one case of bribery, one person was caught in *flagrante delicto* offering bribe to a public servant.

The Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crime. During the month under report, it detected 161 such cases—89 motor vehicles cases, 52 cases of prohibition and 20 cases of gambling.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in 15 cases handed by the Bureau. Important among them were —

*For Corruption* Police Constable Babu Kollapa Mule (eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 200, in default to undergo a rigorous imprisonment of three months more)

*For Prohibition* Surajpratapsingh Bhagwansingh (six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000 in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment more)

The following persons were either dismissed or removed from Government service, as a result of departmental enquiries made against them on charges of corruption: K B Dhanak, Sales Tax Inspector, Bombay, D M. Meher, Clerk, D S P's Office, Nasik, V G Satoskar, Mamlatdar's Office, Bhudargad, and S S Jagtap, Police Head Constable, Poona City [No P 635 of November 4, 1960]

### **THIRTY-SEVEN CASES OF CORRUPTION DETECTED DURING OCTOBER**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Maharashtra State detected 37 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 47 persons, during the month of October last. In 29 of the 37 cases, 34 persons were caught in *flagrante delicto*, while in eight cases of misconduct, involving 13 persons, enquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crimes. During the month under report, it detected 100 such cases, 61 cases of prohibition, 36 motor vehicles cases, one case of gambling and two miscellaneous cases.



During the month under review, convictions were obtained in nine cases handled by the Bureau, Important among them were ;

*For Corruptions :* Shri Shivling Baburao Jakhare, Bench Clerk in the Court of Junior Magistrate, Jamkhed in Ahmednagar district (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 250, in default four months' rigorous imprisonment)

*For Prohibition Offences :* Shri Kisan Kalyandas of Bombay (four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 400 in default 4 weeks' rigorous imprisonment), Shri B S Shiwalkar of Ratnagiri (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, in default of 15 days rigorous imprisonment), Shri A. M Pawar of Pomardi in Ratnagiri district, (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100 in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment), Shri Ramchandra Soma Ghag of Bombay, (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 200, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment), and Shri Francis Rosario D'souza of Bombay, (three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment)

The following persons were either removed or dismissed from Government service as a result of departmental enquiries made against them. Shri C L Shukla, Sub-Inspector of Police, Greater Bombay, Shri Rajnikant Sadashiv Kothekar, Clerk, Office of the Mamlatdar, Kinwat in Nanded district, Shri D R Pisu, Police Head Constable, Deola in Nasik district, Shri S G Landge, Police constable, Shri Uddhav Shankar Gautam and Shri Ganubhai Punjabhai Rathod, Police Constable of Greater Bombay; and Shri Govind Bhate, Mukadam, 'N' ward, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Ghatkopar, Bombay [No P 795 of December 15, 1960]

## **TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF CORRUPTION AND MISCONDUCT DETECTED IN NOVEMBER**

### **Review of Anti-Corruption Drive**

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau of Maharashtra State detected 25 cases of corruption and misconduct, involving 27 persons, during the month of November last. In 19 of the 25 cases, 21 persons were caught red-handed accepting illegal gratification, while in six cases involving six persons, enquiries were made into criminal misconduct-cum-corruption on the part of the public servants, generally leading to departmental action.

The Bureau also helps the Police Department in detecting other types of crimes. During the month under report, it detected 29 cases of prohibition, 25 motor vehicles cases and one case of gambling.

During the month under review, convictions were obtained in 20 cases handled by the Bureau. Important among them were —

*For Corruption* Shri Laxmanrao Jeevanrao Deshpande, Patwari of Jambhrun in Nanded district and Shri Abdul Gani Daudsaheb Pande, talathi of Valsang in Sholapur District (one year's rigorous imprisonment each)

*For Prohibition* Shri Marshalkhan Tambakhan Pathan of Bombay, (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment more)

The following persons were either removed or dismissed or made to retire compulsorily from Government service as a result of departmental inquiries made against them

Shri S R Sohani, Sub-Inspector of Police, Greater Bombay, Shri Shamrao, police head constable, Tiwasa in Amravati District, and Tatyapa Bapujirao Shinde, police nayak, and Shri Shankarrao Mahadeo Dhage and Shri Keshav Bapu Samant, police constables all from Greater Bombay [No P 836 of December 27, 1960]

## **DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**

### **Progress Report**

During the last quarter of 1959, as many as 173 manufacturing and 3,353 selling premises were inspected by the officers of the Drugs Control Administration. Two hundred and fifty-four applications for selling licences were rejected and 98 selling licences and one manufacturing licence were cancelled during the quarters under report.

Drugs valued approximately at Rs 38,331 which were reported to be not of standard quality were destroyed.

Five hundred and ninety-eight samples of drugs were tested by the Government Analysts, of which 217 were reported to be not of standard quality during the quarter.

The work pertaining to the detection and investigation of cases of spurious drugs was as usual looked after by the Intelligence Branch of the Administration and seven prosecutions were launched for contravention of the provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940 and rules thereunder and three prosecutions were launched for manufacture and sale of spurious drugs during the period from October to December 1959.

Fourteen prosecution cases launched during the previous quarters were decided during the quarter under review. Of these 14 cases, 10 cases resulted in conviction and four in acquittal.

Three prosecutions were launched under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectional Advertisements) Act, 1954, during the quarter. One case has resulted in conviction and other two cases are pending in the Court. One case from the pending cases was also decided during this quarter and the same resulted in conviction.

During the quarter under report, 45,892 advertisements were scrutinised out of which 1,906 were found to contravene the provisions of the Act. Advice to modify the advertisements was given in 73 cases. Warnings were issued in nine cases and show cause notices in 49 cases. Ninety-five cases were reported to the Drugs Control Authorities of other States [No P 11 of May 4, 1960].

### **DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**

The Officers of the Drugs Control Administration of the erstwhile Bombay State inspected 168 manufacturing and 2802 selling premises during the first quarter of 1960. Fifty-three applications for selling licences and two for manufacturing licences were rejected. Ninety selling licences were cancelled during the quarter under report.

Eighty-nine manufacturing and 1,720 selling licences were issued in the State of Bombay during the quarter under report.

Drugs valued at about Rs 7,800 which were reported to be not of standard quality, were destroyed during the quarter. Six hundred and sixteen samples of drugs were tested by the Government Analysts, out of which 157 were reported to be not of standard quality and 90 samples were rejected for other reasons.

The work pertaining to the detection and investigation of cases of spurious drugs was as usual looked after by the Intelligence Branch of the Administration. Twenty-two prosecutions were launched for the contravention of the provisions of the Drugs Act, and the Rules thereunder, during the quarter under report. Out of these 22 cases, one case was decided and it resulted in conviction. Four prosecution cases, which were launched during the previous quarters, were decided during the current quarter. Of these four cases, two cases resulted in conviction and two in acquittal.

One prosecution was launched under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 during the quarter under report. The case was decided and resulted in conviction.

During the quarter under report, 41,618 advertisements of drugs were scrutinized out of which 305 were found to contravene the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Advice to modify the advertisements was

given in 49 cases, a warning was issued in one case, show cause notices were issued in 13 cases and 60 cases of contraventions were reported to the Drugs Control Authorities of other States [No P 306 of July 21, 1960]

## **ROAD OFFENCES IN BOMBAY**

### **Taxi drivers cautioned**

Ways and means to curb the growing tendency among taxi drivers to commit road offences were discussed by the Commissioner of Police at a recent meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Tax Owners' Association and the Greater Bombay Taxi Association

The meeting was attended by Shri O H Jhabwala, Shri Surjasingh Bhaler and Shri C S Kikanı, on behalf of the Bombay Taxi Owners' Association, and Shri Zainuddin Zalauddin, on behalf of the Greater Bombay Taxi Association

The various types of offences which taxi drivers are prone to commit are (a) overtaking on the left and then cutting in to the right (b) rash driving, (c) failing to keep to the extreme left of the carriageway when driving slowly, (d) failing to give signals when stopping or turning to the right or left or slowing down, (e) parking away from the kerb, (f) double parking, (g) charging extra and unauthorised fares from passengers, (h) parking on corners, (i) refusing to ply for hire, etc

The police authorities pointed out to the representatives of the taxi associations that with the growing volume of traffic in the city, there is no option for the police but to view all such offences seriously and to take action against the offenders either departmentally or in courts of law. No leniency will be shown hereafter to the offending drivers

The representatives of the taxi associations undertook to acquaint the taxi drivers with the discussions that took place at the meeting and to advise them that they should take maximum care to see that such offences are not committed [No P 37 of May 7, 1960]

## **REGULATION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC**

With a view to preventing danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public, the Commissioner of Police proposes to regulate vehicular traffic on Queen's Road and Girgaum Road

According to the draft notification issued in this respect Queen's Road from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Charni Road will be closed to north-bound vehicular traffic and Girgaum Road from its junction with Charni Road to its junction with Princess-

Street will be closed to south-bound vehicular traffic between 9 a.m. and 12 noon. Queen's Road from its junction with Charni Road to its junction with Princess Street will be closed to south-bound vehicular traffic and Girgaum Road from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Charni Road will be closed to north-bound vehicular traffic between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The objections or suggestions received in writing in regard to the draft notification by the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, up to May 24, 1960, will be considered before finalising the draft [No P 56 of May 16, 1960]

### **INCREASE IN LADEN WEIGHTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES**

The Government of Maharashtra has, with the approval of the Central Government, increased the maximum laden weight of vehicles manufactured in 1952 or earlier by 12½ per cent and in respect of vehicles manufactured in 1953 or later, by 25 per cent over the gross vehicles weight certified by the manufacturers.

In view of the enhancement of the maximum laden weight and axle weights assignable to transport vehicles in accordance with the Government Notification, Home Department, No MVA-4858/104162-XII, dated the 7th May 1960, the operators may approach the respective Registering Authorities with an application in form "BT", together with registration certificate of the vehicle and the additional tax to which the vehicle will be subject in view of the increase in its registered laden weight.

Government has also issued, under section 74 of the Motor vehicles Act, 1939, a notification raising the laden weights from 24,000 lb to 33,000 lb on the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik roads and from 19,000 lb to 24,000 lb on all other State and National Highways. The operators of transport vehicles whose weights do not exceed 33,000 lb or 24,000 lb can now ply on the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik roads or on all other State and National Highways, as the case may be [No P 90 of May 23, 1960]

### **MORE SMALL TAXIS ON ROAD IN GREATER BOMBAY**

The Government of Maharashtra, in consultation with the Government of India, has decided to make available every year 120 small cars to the taxi trade in Greater Bombay to facilitate the replacement of old vehicles as also putting new vehicles on road by obtaining fresh permits.

This step has been taken after it was found that there has been a shortage of small vehicles during the last two or three years affecting the replacement of old and ramsackle vehicles in the taxi

trade, which in turn affected the safety of passengers and increased the number of road accidents. According to the new policy, Government will make available, every quarter, 30 small cars to the taxi trade in Greater Bombay.

It has been the policy of the Government to restrict the taxi trade as far as possible to owner-drivers. In furtherance of this policy, Government would like to encourage formation of taxi drivers' co-operative societies and to reserve a portion of the cars to be allotted to the taxi trade for such co-operatives. Taxi drivers holding PS V badge with at least three years' standing desirous of obtaining fresh permits and vehicles are advised to form their co-operative societies so that a certain number of vehicles can be allotted to them out of the decided quota. Detailed rules and conditions for the formation of such co-operative societies as well as for the allotment of vehicles to them can be obtained from the office of the Director of Transport, Bombay.

In addition to making small vehicles available to the newly formed co-operative societies, Government will also consider genuine cases of taxi drivers who require new vehicles to replace old ones. However, the replacement facilities would be available only to those owners whose vehicles are in service for more than 10 years and also who are in a position to finance the purchase of new vehicles. Detailed rules and conditions for such allotment will be available with the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay or with the Director of Transport, Bombay. Applications for such allotment are, however, to be made to the Director of Transport, through the Regional Transport Officer. [No P 132 of June 3, 1960]

### **NEW TAXI FARES PROPOSED IN BOMBAY**

The Government of Maharashtra has published a draft notification today (Tuesday, June 7, 1960) embodying the directions that it proposes to issue to the State Transport Authority regarding the fixing of fares for taxi cabs big and small operating in Bombay City and Greater Bombay from August 1, 1960. The proposed rates take into consideration the demand of the taxi cab-operators for increase in rates as also the necessity for the gradual introduction of the metric system in road transport. The proposed new rates are as follows:

Small taxies will be permitted to charge 30 nP for every kilometre and 10 nP for every subsequent 1/3 kilometre or part thereof, with a minimum fare of 50 nP up to 1.61 kilometres, i.e. one mile. These rates work out to nearly 48 nP per mile as against the present 44 nP. This increase should substantially meet the demand of the taxi trade for higher rates, and at the same time, it will help the conversion of the existing system of mileage and fares into the metric system.

Big taxis will be permitted to charge 40 nP for every kilometre and 13 nP for the first 1/3 kilometre, 13 nP for the second, and 14 nP for the last 1/3 kilometre respectively or part thereof, with a minimum fare of 66 nP up to 1.61 kilometre, i.e. one mile. Thus, as in the case of the small taxis, the rates for big taxis have been fixed ensuring a minimum fare for a distance of one mile and an increase over the existing rates.

The proposed schedule also lays down the charges to be paid for detention of taxis, both big and small, which is at present two annas for every five minutes. The proposed rates will be 10 nP for every four minutes, which do not in any way affect the existing rates and will also help conversion into the metric system.

The rates for the carriage of luggage in taxis have, however, been rounded off to 10 nP per package carried in the luggage boot, which in effect would be 2 nP less than the existing rates. This loss of 2 nP is, however, expected to be compensated both by an increase in the rate and in the minimum fare.

The draft notification has also published the rates to be charged for luxury taxis at 65 nP for every kilometre or part thereof, with a minimum of Rs 30 for 50 kilometres, and for luxury station waggons a flat rate of 75 nP for every kilometre or part thereof, with a minimum fare of Rs 37.50.

Objections and suggestions received regarding the draft notification will be taken into consideration by the Government in consultation with State Transport Authority. A final notification will be issued in due course making effective the rates decided upon, from August 1, 1960.

The proposed rates will require the conversion of the existing taxi metres. This problem has also been examined by Government and it has been proposed that a period of one year should be allowed to the taxi cab operators to get their metres converted to the metric system and decimal coinage. During the interval the Government proposes to print tariff cards indicating the conversion of the fares recorded on the present metres into the metric system and decimal coinage at the proposed new rates [No P 142 of June 7, 1960].

## **OVERTAKING VEHICLES ON THE LEFT**

### **Motorists Warned**

Motorists are warned, in a press note issued by the Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, not to overtake other vehicles on the left as it is not only dangerous but also constitutes an illegal act punishable under section 112 of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939.

When there is more than one traffic lane, the press note says, the slow moving vehicles should keep to the extreme left of the carriage-way and not in the centre or right of the road. They should go to the centre or extreme right only for overtaking a vehicle in front but without infringing speed limits prescribed for motor vehicles in Bombay. The speed limit for motor vehicles (except heavy motor vehicle) is 30 miles per hour on all roads, except Netaji Subhash Road, Hornby Vellard and Dr Annie Besant Road, where the speed limit is 35 miles per hour. For buses, the speed limit is 25 miles and for lorries 20 and 15 miles per hour, depending on laden weight, throughout Greater Bombay.

The press note also draws the attention of motorists to the provision in the Act under which the driver of a motor vehicle may pass to the left of a motor vehicle, the driver of which having indicated intention to turn to the right has drawn to the centre of the road and may pass a tram-car or other vehicle running on fixed rails, whether travelling in the same direction as himself or otherwise, on either side provided that in no case he shall pass a tram-car at a time or in a manner likely to cause danger or inconvenience to other users or pass on the left hand side a tram-car, which in a motion will be travelling in the same direction as himself, while the tram-car is at rest for the purpose of setting down or taking up passengers [No P 214 of June 27, 1960]

## **FREE ISSUE OF TAXI PERMITS IN BOMBAY CITY**

### **Eligible Drivers to benefit**

The Regional Transport Authority, Bombay, has decided to issue taxi permits freely to all persons who are eligible to such permits. It is expected that this liberalisation of the issue of taxi permits in Bombay city will bring a large number of new vehicles in the taxi trade and help improve the transport situation. Government hopes that the taxi trade will take advantage of this new policy and improve its service to the travelling public.

At present about 4,000 taxis are plying in Greater Bombay but this number is found inadequate in view of the rising demand for quick transport and also in view of the overall development of the city.

There are about 12,000 drivers who have been licensed to drive taxis. A demand was also made on behalf of taxi drivers for liberalising the issue of taxi permits. At present, it is observed that some unsocial elements in the taxi trade are taking advantage of the rising demand from taxi users by following undesirable practices, especially by harassing passengers and demanding excess fares. Complaints of rude behaviour by taxi drivers have also been received from numerous persons.



Taking all these factors into consideration, it is felt that the present quota of taxi permits for plying taxis in Bombay City should be liberalised and the Regional Transport Authority has, therefore decided to grant fresh taxi permits liberally to such persons as are eligible taxi driver badge holders and who hold a clean record and are able to produce the vehicle for the issue of a permit. This free issue of permits will continue until further notice. [No P 226 of June 29, 1960]

## **OWNERS OF GOODS VEHICLES TO NOTE**

### **Laden weight limit**

The owners of goods vehicles in Maharashtra State operating their vehicles on inter-State routes between Maharashtra and Gujarat States are advised that the recently raised laden weight limit on all State roads from 19,000 lb to 24,000 lb applies only to the Maharashtra State and it is not applicable in the region comprising the Gujarat State

The limits prescribed by the Gujarat State will apply in the Gujarat State and the owners of goods vehicles should, therefore, ensure that their vehicles comply with the maximum laden weight limit restrictions imposed by the Gujarat State authorities when the vehicles are plied on inter-State routes between Maharashtra and Gujarat States. Any breach of the laden weight limit restrictions in the Gujarat State will render them liable for action by the authorities of that State. [No P 301 of July 20, 1960]

## **REVISED TAXI FARES FROM AUGUST 1**

### **New tariff cards supplied to operators**

The revised rates of taxi cab fares in Greater Bombay will come into effect from Monday, August 1. The new tariff will be based on the rate of 30 nP per km for a small taxi and 40 nP per km for a large taxi, with a minimum charge of 50 and 66 naye paise, respectively.

The taxi cab fares have been revised in view of the pressing demand from the taxi trade for their revision due to the rising cost of supplies, spare parts etc and also in view of the fact that the metric system is required to be introduced in this trade.

The present taxi cab metres will have to be re-calibrated to the new system within a period of one year and during the intervening period the taxi cab fares will be charged on the basis of the new tariff as indicated on a tariff card supplied to the taxi cab operators by the Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay.

A charge of carriage packages at 12 nP per package and a detention charge at the rate of 10 nP for every unit of four munits remain unchanged

The members of the public are advised to ask the taxi operators for a tariff card to satisfy themselves that a correct fare is being charged to them and in the case of any difficulty in this regard they may contact the Office of the Regional Transport Officer or the nearest police station [No P 338 of July 29, 1960]

### **PAYMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAX**

Owners of motor vehicles and persons in possession or control of motor vehicles, used or kept for use in the Bombay Region, are to pay before July 20 next the tax for the second and the subsequent quarters of the financial year 1960-61

The tax, accompanied by the declaration as prescribed in Form "AT" and certificates of registration and valid insurance, will be accepted at the following places

- (1) The Regional Transport Office, Body Guard Lines, Bombay 7 on any working day up to July 20, (2) Office of the Western - India Automobile Association, Veer Nariman Road, from July 1 to 20 (only for the members of the Association), and (3) Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector, opposite Borj Bunder Station, from July 14 to 20, in cash between 11-00 a m and 3 p m on week days and 11-00 a m, and 1-00 p m on Saturdays

If any owner or person in possession or control of a motor vehicle does not desire to use the motor vehicles after the expiry of the period for which tax is paid, he will have to intimate, before the expiry of such period, to the Regional Transport Officer concerned, in the prescribed form 'NT', stating therein the detailed address where the vehicle will be garaged while in non-use. The certificate of registration should accompany the intimation of non-use [No P 209 of June 25, 1960]

### **PAYMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE TAX**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to accept the payment of the motor vehicles tax for the current quarter up to July 30 without imposing any penalty. Necessary instructions have been issued to the taxation authorities all over the State [No P 320 of July 25, 1960]

### **MOTOR VEHICLES TAX**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to accept the motor vehicles tax for the current quarter up to October 24, without levy of any penalty [No P 591 of October 19, 1960]

## **PAYMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE TAX**

Owners or persons having possession or control of motor vehicles, used or kept for use in Bombay region, are advised to pay the tax prescribed under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act for the quarter ending March 31, 1961, up to January 20, if these taxes are paid by them at the quarterly rate

The payment of such taxes will be accepted between 11-00 a m and 3-00 p m on week days and 11-00 a m and 1-00 p m on Saturdays at (i) the Regional Transport Office, Body Guard Lines, Bombay 7, on working days, (ii) the Office of the Western India Automobile Association at Veer Nariman Road, from January 2 to 20 for members only, and (iii) the office of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Office, Opposite Borj Bunder, from January 14 to January 20

The amount is to be submitted together with the declaration in the prescribed form 'NT' and certificates of registration and valid insurance

Owners or persons in possession or control of motor vehicles, who are not desirous of using their vehicles after the expiry of the period for which the tax has been paid, should intimate to the Regional Transport Officer concerned to that effect in the prescribed form 'NT' before the expiry of the period. They should mention in the form the detailed address where the vehicle will be garaged while not in use. The vehicle shall not be removed from the said place of garage without obtaining prior permission in writing from the Regional Transport Officer concerned or prior payment of tax

The owner who fails to comply with this instruction will render himself liable for action under the provisions of the Act and rules [No P 832 of December 26, 1960]

## **MOTOR VEHICLES TAX FOR THIRD AND FOURTH QUARTERS**

### **Payment before October 22**

Owners of motor vehicles or persons in possession or control of motor vehicles used or kept for use in the Bombay Region are to pay the tax for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1960-61 by October 22

The amount of the tax will be accepted at the following places —

(1) the Regional Transport Office, Body Guard Lines, Bombay, on any working day, (2) the Office of the Western India Automobile Association at Veer Nariman Road, from October 1 to 22 (for the members of the W I A A), and (3) at the office of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Office, opposite Borj Bunder, from October 13 to 22

Cash will be accepted from 11-00 a m to 3-00 p m on week days and 11-00 a m to 1-00 p m on Saturdays, excluding Sundays, holidays and sectional holidays

If an owner or person in possession or control of a motor vehicle does not desire to use the motor vehicle after the expiry of the period for which the tax is paid, he should, before the expiry of such a period, intimate the Regional Transport Officer concerned in the prescribed form NT stating therein that the vehicle will not be used and the detailed address where the vehicle will be garaged while in non-use. The certificate of registration should accompany the intimation of non-use. The vehicle should not be removed from the notified place of garage without obtaining prior permission in writing from the Regional Transport Officer concerned or prior payment of tax, failing which the owner will render himself liable for action under the provisions of the Tax Act and Rules [No P 526 of September 29, 1960]

### **MAHARASHTRA STATE PROHIBITION BOARD**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a State Prohibition Board under the presidentship of the Minister for Prohibition. The Deputy Minister for Prohibition is the vice-president of the Board.

The Board will educate and organise public opinion on the problem of prohibition of alcohol and drugs and advise Government on methods of detecting and preventing offences against the Prohibition, Abkari, Opium and Molasses Acts. It will also provide counter-attractions, such as recreation and non-alcoholic drinks and assist the activities that will further the policy of prohibition and carry on social and welfare work.

The other members of the Board are the chairman of the prohibition sub-committees of the District Development Boards in the State, Shri R N Rao, Bombay, Dr R M Patel, Bombay; Shri Mohanlal Mehta, Bombay, Smt Leela Jog, Bombay, Shri S B Mahadeshwar, Bombay, Shri S N Surve, Ratnagiri, Smt Pushpa-ben Mehta, Bombay, Shri Shivabhai Patel, Jalna, Shri R W Kathade, Ward, the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Home Department, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Prohibition and Excise, the Director of Drugs Control Administration, the Director of Publicity, the Commissioner of Labour, the Director of Social Welfare, the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Agriculture and Forests Department and Development Commissioner; the Commandant General, Home Guards, Shri M N Memane, Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Poona Division, Shri J S Akarte, Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser,

Nagpur Division, V P Patil, Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Aurangabad Division; Shri R. M. Kabre, Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Bombay Division and Shri V. N. Adarkar, Principal, J J Institute of Applied Art [No P 93 of May 24, 1960]

### **DENATURANT COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED**

A Denaturant Committee has been constituted for the Maharashtra State under the chairmanship of the Director of the Institute of Science, Bombay. The other members of the committee are The Assistant Director of Industries (Chemicals), Bombay; the Professor of organic Chemistry, Institute of Science, Bombay, the Director, Forensic Science Laboratory and Chemical Analyser to the Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, the Assistant Director-in-Charge, Chemo-Therapy, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Shri B B Sardeshpande, Director, Corn Products Company (Private) Limited, Waudby Road, Bombay, and the Officer on Special Duty and Ex-Office Secretary, Maharashtra State Prohibition Board (Secretary)

The committee will investigate and recommend special and general denaturants for industrial processes and general use, their specifications and proportion, particularly with a view to preventing the abuse of alcoholic and spirituous preparations contrary to the aims and policy of prohibition [No P 237 of July 6, 1960]

### **NO TAPPING OF COCONUT TREES FOR SWEET MADI**

#### **Government policy explained**

Representations have been received from various gram panchayats in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba requesting Government to grant licences for tapping of coconut trees for sweet madi and for selling the same as also toddy, as that would give employment to a number of prohibition affected persons

The position is that the consumption, sale, etc, of toddy has been prohibited in the State and any relaxation in this respect would not be in consonance with Government's prohibition policy and in fact, would defeat its main objectives. As regards the drawing of sweet madi from cocoanut trees, Government has been advised that tapping of cocoanut trees results in injuries to such trees and is also uneconomical. The practice has, therefore, all along been to restrict tapping to palm trees which are unthrifty and have not been producing good crops [No P 261 of July 11, 1960]

### **MAHARASHTRA STATE PROHIBITION BOARD**

Smt Kusum Wankhede, Chairman of the Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board, has been appointed as a member of the Maharashtra State Prohibition Board. [No P 297 of July 19, 1960]

## 1 102 PROHIBITION CONVICTIONS DURING SEPTEMBER

One thousand one hundred and two persons were convicted in various courts of law in Greater Bombay for different prohibition offences during September last

Out of these convicted persons one was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, four to one year's rigorous imprisonment, 11 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, two to eight months' rigorous imprisonments, 37 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, three to five months' rigorous imprisonment, 21 to four months' rigorous imprisonment, 56 to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining 967 were given punishment of less than three months' rigorous imprisonment

The following are the names of those persons who were given punishment of six months' rigorous imprisonment or more

Two years—Divakar Laxman

Twelve months—Samel Kaloo, Ramchandra Padmakar, Ramchandra Jagannath and Dadapir Murtaja

Nine months—Shankar Laxman, Janabai Soma, Kisan Govind, Shankar Arjan, Raja Marry, Mohan Narsayya, Ramchandia Bogara Salim, Ashitkhan Samundar Khan, John Peter Fernandes, Chagan Premji and Hasmat Ali Dhuku

Eight months—Daulat Tukaram Bagde and J Fernandes

Six months—Shantabai Soma, Krishna Moorswami, Hirawalji Gija Mulji, Punja Hari, Aylawn Krishna, Gopal Mohanlal, Shankar Virpan Lawrence John D'Souza, Ganpat Pandurang, Mohammad Hussein, Sunjiva Kukara Pujari, Suraj Pratap Singh Bhagwan Singh, Mohammad Abdul Kadar, Natraj Gopal, Fredrik Rozario Aranha, Gabriel Baptist, Marcus Phillip D'Souza, Balraj Haroon, Dashrath Laxman, Parsuram Ramchandra, Shankar Laxminarayan, Babayya Sabayya, Raju Kottya, Janardan Pandurang Patil, Sambhaji Ramji, Aziz Shermohammad, Abdul Walid, John Joseph, Laxman Singh Mohan Singh, Jaffar Ahmed, Narayan Shankar, Krishna Vyankatesh, Madursab Shek Ali, Vyankat Raman, Premnath Charanjilal and Keru Laxman [No P 600 of October 26, 1960]

## 781 PROHIBITION CONVICTIONS DURING OCTOBER

Seven hundred and eighty-one persons were convicted for various prohibition offences in various courts of law of Greater Bombay during October last. Out of these, one was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, one to ten months' rigorous imprisonment, two to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, three to eight

months' rigorous imprisonment, 25 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, five to five months' rigorous imprisonment, 21 to four months' rigorous imprisonment, 37 to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining 686 were given punishment of less than three months [No P 766 of December 7, 1960]

## **WARNING AGAINST PUTPUTIAS**

### **A dangerous firework**

The members of the public are warned, in a Government Press Note, against putputias, which are also known as 'Tartary' 'Martinicas', 'Chitpals', etc, the manufacture, possession and sale of which are already banned by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Government of India

Putputias, which are most popular among children, are said to contain, as one of their ingredients, yellow phosphorus, a highly poisonous substance. A putputia, if accidentally swallowed by a child, may prove fatal

The Government of India have banned the import manufacture, possession and sale of this firework on the ground that it contains materials not included in the list of authorised explosives

The members of the public are requested that if any person is found manufacturing, possessing or selling the banned fireworks, immediate information may be given to the policemen on duty in the vicinity for necessary action being taken against the offenders [No P 520 of September 27, 1960]

## **BAN ON DANGEROUS FIRE WORKS**

The Commissioner of Police Greater Bombay, has issued an order prohibiting the letting off or throwing of any fire-work or the sending up of any rocket including a "Chiddi" in or upon any street in Greater Bombay during the period from October 10 to November 4. Breach of this order is punishable under the Bombay Police Act and police officers and men have been instructed to be vigilant and apprehend and prosecute persons acting in contravention of this order.

The attention of dealers in fire-work is drawn to the fact that the undermentioned fire-works are unauthorized

Tadtady (also called tartary, putputies, martinicas, chitapals, etc) It contains a mixture of chlorate with yellow (white) phosphorus, Throw Down (Apti Bai), Cork Amorges, Atom Bombs (i.e Crackers, commonly known as Atom Bombs containing explosives wrapped in papers and tied round with a string exceeding 3/4 ozs weight 1½" length and 3/4" diameter), and Ukhali Daru

The manufacture, possession or sale of the unauthorised explosives mentioned above constitute breach of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884

The sale of any fire-works authorized or unauthorized in hand-carts and wooden-traps in streets and public places is not permitted and hawkers will render themselves liable to prosecutions under the Bombay Police Act for causing obstruction and also for breach of the Indian Explosives Act and Rules

The Commissioner of Police desires all citizens and vendors of fire-works who may have in their possession any of these types of the aforesaid fire-works or crackers, to hand them over to the nearest police station; otherwise they leave themselves open to penal action

While the Police have no intention to otherwise mar this festive occasion, all ranks have been instructed to take a very serious view of breaches of these orders [No P 535 of October 4, 1960]

#### **STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a State Transport Authority under the chairmanship of Shri G V Bedekar, ICS, Secretary to the Government in the Agriculture and Forests Department. The other members of the Authority are the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Communications Department, the Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Shri A C Anklesaria, Professor of Automobile Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Shri Dhirajlal Maganlal (representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber), Shri Pravinchandra V Gandhi (representative of the Western India Automobile Association), Dr F P Antia (representative of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association), Shri Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh, MLA, Wardha, Shri Narubhau Limaye, Poona, and the Director of Transport (secretary and executive officer) [No P 25 of May 6, 1960]

#### **MOTOR VEHICLES OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS**

##### **Registration necessary**

The Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Communications, have issued a notification bringing into force the provisions of section 24-A of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, relating to the registration of motor vehicles of the Diplomatic or Consular Officers with effect from June 1, 1960. The Government of India have also framed rules under that section, entitled the Motor Vehicles (Diplomatic and Consular Officers' Vehicles) Registration Rules, 1960, which have also come into force from the same date



Under the provisions of these rules, which lay down the procedure for the registration of motor vehicles belonging to foreign Diplomatic and Consular Officers in India, every application for registration of a motor vehicle belonging to a Consular Officer stationed in Bombay should be made by the Head of the Mission or the Consular Office, as the case may be, in the prescribed form, and in quadruplicate, and addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, General Administration Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay-32

The rules further prescribe that all motor vehicles belonging to the Consular Offices and Consular Officers, which are already registered, should be re-registered in accordance with these rules within three months from the commencement of these rules [No P 207 of June 25, 1960]

## **AMALGAMATION OF TRANSPORT SERVICES**

### **Nagpur fears unfounded**

It appears that a misapprehension exists in the minds of some workers of the Provincial Transport Services, Nagpur that if their undertaking is amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation their seniority and prospects of promotion would be adversely affected. They also fear possible retrenchment of the workers of the undertaking

All these fears are without any foundation. Government is at present constructing a workshop at Nagpur, which will be much larger than the existing one of the Provincial Transport Services there. If anything, the operations in the workshop are likely to expand, though there may be a slight change in their nature due to the need for maximum utilisation of capacity for various types of works available in the State. The apprehension that this change in the functioning of the workshop would result in retrenchment of workers is baseless [No P 372 of August 10, 1960]

## **REVISED R. L. W. OF MOTOR VEHICLES**

### **Operators advised to get it reassigned on certificates**

Such of the permit holders and operators of transport vehicles in Maharashtra State as have not yet got the recently revised registered laden weights of their vehicles reassigned on their certificates of registration are advised to do so immediately

Recently, Government increased the maximum safe laden weights and the maximum safe axle weights of transport vehicles by 12½ per cent in respect of vehicles manufactured in 1952 and earlier and by 25 per cent in respect of vehicles manufactured in 1953 or later over the respective weights certified by the manufacturers. Transport operators are required to get the registered laden

weight of their vehicles reassigned after paying the relevant additional tax. For this purpose, they have to approach the respective registering authorities with an application in form 'BT', together with the registration certificate of the vehicle and the additional tax to which the vehicle will be subject in view of the increase in the registered laden weight.

Government has noticed that some transport operations have not yet got the registered laden weights of their vehicles reassigned on the certificates of registration and are carrying loads in excess of the registered laden weights. The carriage load exceeding registered laden weight specified in the certificate of registration is an offence under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and if any such infringements of the provisions of the Act are detected, the Police and the Motor Vehicles Departments will take stern action against the offenders according to the provisions of law. [No P 404 of August 22, 1960]

### **STATE TRANSPORT EXCURSION SERVICES**

The State Road Transport Corporation will continue its excursion services to places of scenic beauty and tourist interest around Bombay in December also.

Following is the programme for excursion services on Sundays and holidays during the month—December 4—Bombay-Vajreshwari and Bombay-Bhandardara Dam, December 11—Bombay-Vajreshwari and Bombay-Vaitarna Dam-Tansa Lake, December 18—Bombay-Vajreshwari and Bombay-Karla Caves-Walwan Dam, and December 25—Bombay-Vajreshwari and Bombay-Bhandardara Dam.

Further details regarding the timings, reservation, etc can be had from the Stand-in-Charge, State Transport Bus Stand, Bombay Central (Telephone No 74272), or the Deputy General Manager (Traffic), Control Office, State Road Transport Corporation, Worli, Bombay 18 (Telephone No 70081) [No P 741 of November 30, 1960]

### **RENEWAL OF FIRE ARMS LICENCES**

With a view to avoiding the rush of work during December and January, it has been decided to commence the work of renewal of fire arms licences from November 1, next. The renewal hours will be between 10-30 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on week days and between 10-30 a.m. and 12-00 noon on Saturdays.

The licence holders should either produce their arms in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, near Crawford Market, or they may, if they so desire, get the fire-arms inspected at the nearest police stations. In the latter case, however, they

shall have to produce the certificates issued to them by the Officers I/c of the Police Stations, regarding the inspection of their arms when they call at once Office of the Commissioner of Police for getting the licences renewed

The licence-holders are advised not to put off the renewal of their licences till the last day and thus avoid inconvenience to themselves and the Police Department [No P 589 of October 19, 1960]

## **EKADASHI FAIR AT PANDHARPUR**

### **Concessions to shops**

The Ekadashi Fair held within the limits of the municipal area of Pandharpur has been recognised by Government as a public fair for purposes of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Rules, 1949

Accordingly, the operation of the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 relating to the opening and closing hours of shops and hawking of goods in respect of shops and commercial establishments, restaurants and eating houses on the 10th, 11th and 12th of the first fortnight of every month of the year of the Hindu Shalivahana Shaka has been suspended on certain conditions

The establishments of the above categories will be allowed to open from 6-0 a m to 11-00 p m and the hawking of goods will be permit up to 11-00 p m on these three days every month If an employee is required to work in excess of the prescribed hours of work, he will have to be paid overtime wages Similarly, if an employee loses the prescribed weekly holidays, he should be granted a equal number of holidays in exchange after the 12th day of the first fortnight of the Marathi month or wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of overtime wages [No P 10 of May 4, 1960]

## **BAN ON NEW CINEMA HOUSES RELAXED**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to relax the present ban on the construction of new cinema houses and will permit, subject to the availability of adequate quantities of iron and steel, the construction of new cinemas in areas where there is an acute need for them

Applications for permission to construct new cinema houses may be addressed to the Licensing authorities concerned, viz, the Commissioner of Police in Greater Bombay and the District Magistrates concerned elsewhere [No P 107 of May 28, 1960]

## **IN EMERGENCY DIAL "100"**

The Police Emergency Telephone Number has been changed from "00" to "100" All emergency telephone calls in case of robbery, murder, rioting, or any other serious emergency may be made on the number

Members of the public are requested to co-operate with the police by making use of the emergency attendance service only in deserving cases which require immediate attention by the Police for the prevention and detection of offences

Telephone No 268111 will continue as the Police Exchange line for communications with individual police stations and other officers [No. P 138 of June 4, 1960]

## **USING POLICE UNIFORMS IN FILMS**

### **Government permission necessary**

Cine producers have been advised in a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, to obtain necessary permission of the Police Department before using police uniforms in films and also before shooting scenes in streets or public places

Government has noticed that characters in films taking parts prescribed for the Police Force The use of the police uniform of police officers or policemen appear in the uniforms without the prior permission of the Government or the Commissioner of Police Greater Bombay, constitutes an offence punishable under section 149A of the Bombay Police Act, 1951

It is also observed that scenes are shot in the streets of Greater Bombay often without the requisite permission of the Police Department Such shooting in streets and public places causes obstruction to the traffic and constitutes an offence [No P 156 of June 10, 1960]

## **ILLUSTRATION IN "HISTORY OF PERSIA" FORFEITED**

The Governor of Uttar Pradesh has, under section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, forfeited to Government, the illustration depicting Angel Gabriel and Prophet Mohammed of Islam, published facing page 512 of Volume I of the book entitled "History of Persia" All other documents containing copies or reprints of this particular illustration have also been forfeited

The order of forfeiture in regard to this illustration is operative throughout India [No P 175 of June-16, 1960]

## **MOHARRUM FESTIVAL IN GREATER BOMBAY**

### **Rules of conduct prescribed**

A written permission from the Commissioner of Police will be necessary to carry a taboot, panja or dholeeka panja in a procession during the coming Moharrum festival in Greater Bombay. The Festival commences on June 26 and ends on July 5.

According to rules made by the Commissioner of Police for the conduct of the Moharrum festival, the holders of the permits will be held responsible for the peaceful behaviour of the persons forming any assemblage or procession connected with the taboot, panja or dholeeka panja.

No music will be allowed to be played in any street or public place except under the authority of a licence issued by the Commissioner of Police. Such a licence will be granted only for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the festival. The licensee will have to deposit a sum of Rs 50 with the Commissioner of Police.

Taboot, Panja and Pethy processions will be permitted as usual provided that the number of persons accompanying a taboot, Panja or Pethy does not exceed thirty. However, the Commissioner of Police may permit more than 30 persons to take part in such a procession.

On the last day of the festival, no procession will be allowed to take place before 1-00 p.m. and the ceremony must be concluded by sunset.

The rules also prescribe the routes of various processions during the Moharrum festival.

The following streets will be entirely closed to all Moharrum celebrants during the festival.

Pakmodia Street, Dhabhu Street, Doctor Street, Chimna Butcher Street, Mutton Street, Khokha Bazar, Agra Road (Old and New), Pipe Road, and Beligram Road.

No Zool-Junnah or sacred horse procession will be permitted as also no matum or breast-beating will be allowed in the streets and public places.

The carrying of swords, spears, guns and other lethal weapons in any street or public place have also been prohibited during the festival. [No P 187 of June 20, 1960]

### **WARNING AGAINST QUACK EXPERTS**

The members of the public are cautioned, in a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Maharashtra State, against the activities of the persons posing as astrologers, palmists, psychopaths,

magicians, fortunetellers fortune-changers and doctors, advertising themselves as "experts", "doctors" and "professors"

Such persons, the press note says, swindle unsuspecting public by their sweet tongue. In many cases, they prescribe performance of "pujas" and "offerings" to deities and extract money from the victims. These persons generally board at different hotels in the city and abscond after collecting illgot money and valuables. They play on the sentiments and weak points of the victims and predict untold suffering, if their advise is not heeded. The victims are thus led to their ruin.

These so-called "professors" predict in races, cotton-futures, etc, and thrive on the fatalism of their victims. In the end the victims find it awkward to come forward openly against such quacks due to their prestige or due to similar other reasons.

In the case of doubt, the members of the public may approach the Inspector of Police, General Branch, Crime Branch, C I D, Head Police Office, Annexe No 1, Bombay (Telephone No 268111 extension 393) [P 252 of July 9, 1960]

## **CASH REWARDS FOR POLICE OFFICERS**

### **Smt Laxmibai Karve Murder Case**

Eighteen officers and men of the Police Department have been granted cash rewards in recognition of the services rendered by them in connection with the investigation of the Smt Laxmibai Karve Murder Case, in which Dr A C Lagu, of Poona, was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, Poona. The sentence was later confirmed by the High Court in appeal.

The eighteen officers and men who have been granted cash rewards are -

Shri G L Apte, Senior Police Prosecutor, Poona (Rs 500), Shri H A Kedari, Deputy Inspector, CID (Crime) Maharashtra State, Poona (Rs 400), Shri S A Pawar, Police Inspector, Vishrambag, Poona City and Shri R S Rane, DSI, CID (Crime), Poona (Rs 150 each), Shri R B Nalawade, Deputy Inspector, CID (Crime), Poona (Rs 100), Shri B D Gaikwad, Attendant, Dissection Hall, Anatomy Department, Grant Medical College, Bombay and Shri C M Kalbhor, Municipal Corporator, Poona (Rs 75 each), Shri G S Latke, Police Sub-Inspector, Vishrambag, Poona City, Shri I T Karlekar, Police Sub-Inspector, Coroner's Court, Bombay, and Shri V R Kantak, Police Sub-Inspector, Esplanade, Bombay (Rs 25 each), Shri Y T Barge, Head Constable, Vishrambag, Poona, Shri K R Bhosale, Police Constable, Vishrambag, Poona, Shri V M Baratakke, Senior General Clerk, CID, Poona, and Shri Y G Divekar, Junior

General Clerk, CID, Poona (Rs 20 each), Shri D K Jadhav, Police Constable, Vishrambag, Poona, C K Pashi, Police Constable, Vishrambag, Poona, Shri J B Barabate, Police Constable, Vishrambag, Poona, and Shri S L Jadhav, Police Photographer, CID, Bombay (Rs 15 each)

The Government also placed on record its appreciation of the excellent work done by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, CID, Poona, Shri D B Dhande in the investigation of the case. No cash reward should be granted to him as high officials above the rank of inspectors are not entitled to such grants under the provisions of the Police Manual. A letter of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him leading to the successful detection of the crime has also been issued to Dr H S Mehta, Retired Police Surgeon.

It may be recalled that the Smt Laxmibai Karve Murder Case was one of the most sensational and outstanding cases handled by the Police Department. The investigation into this case actually started from scratch as the matter had come to the CID after a lapse of 16 months [No P 253 of July 9, 1960]

### **BUSES, TAXIS TO CARRY MORE PASSENGERS**

With a view to meeting the transport requirements of the public, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to suspend, for the duration of the strike of Central Government employees, the enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules limiting of the seating capacity in public service vehicles, i.e., buses and taxis, and laying down the requirements for service as drivers and conductors of such vehicles. Public service vehicles will be allowed to carry as many passengers as they can reasonably accommodate, with due regard to safety and comfort.

Government has also relaxed the conditions regarding the carriage of persons in goods vehicles, both public and private carriers. Such vehicles will be permitted to be used for the purpose of transporting persons during the period of the strike. These relaxations will be in force, with effect from July 12 until further orders [No P 259 of July 11, 1960]

### **APPEAL TO MOTORISTS FOR LIFTS**

The Government of Maharashtra has already announced relaxation of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules in order to permit the carriage of passengers in public and private carrier vehicles. In the event of a dislocation of the road transport services, Government would appreciate if owners of public and private carriers in Bombay City passengers in their vehicles in order to keep traffic moving [No P 276 of July 13, 1960]

## **RELIEF TO POLITICAL AND SOCIAL WORKERS**

The Government of Maharashtra has issued instructions to the jail authorities in the State to issue certificates regarding the duration of stay in the prisons to the political and social workers intending to apply for relief from the Chief Minister's Discretionary Fund.

Those desirous of obtaining such certificate may apply to the jail authorities concerned [No P 462 of September 12, 1960]

## **RESTRICTIONS ON SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS**

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has prohibited for three days from September 29, the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks, he-buffaloes, she-buffaloes, heifers or calves at any public or private place in Greater Bombay, except in a slaughter house, and of other animals on or within sight of and in such manner as to be seen from a street or a public place in Greater Bombay. Those precautions have been taken in view of the forthcoming Dassara Festival [No P 495 of September 20, 1960]

## **HINDI BOOKLET FORFEITED**

The booklet in Hindi entitled 'Jagat Gitanjali', written and published by Sri Jagat Narayan Arya and printed at the Abadi Press, Shyamganj, Bareilly, has been forfeited by the Government of Maharashtra under section 295-A of the Indian Penal Code

All other documents containing copies, reprints and translations of, or extracts from this booklet have also been forfeited to Government [No P 629 of November 2, 1960]

## **USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS**

### **Restrictions partially relaxed**

Villages and towns with a population of not more than 10,000 will now be freely permitted to make use of loudspeakers, according to a circular issued by the Government of Maharashtra. All restrictions imposed in that regard have been removed forthwith.

The rules regarding the licensing of the use of loudspeakers in the districts are suitably to be amended so as to exempt such villages and towns from their operation.

The existing restrictions on the use of loudspeakers in towns and in cities having a population of more than 10,000 will, however, continue [No P 711 of November 23, 1960]



## **ACCOUNTS OF PUBLIC TRUSTS**

The trustees of public trusts, registered under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, are advised in a Government press note, to see that the accounts of the public trusts of which they are trustees, are filed in the Public Trusts Registration Offices where the trusts have been registered, *within six month from the date of the accounts are balanced for the previous year*

Sections 32 and 33(1) of the Act cast a duty on the trustees to maintain regular accounts and to balance the same each year on March 31 or such other day as may be fixed by the Charity Commissioner. The other dates fixed by the Charity Commissioner for the purposes are (i) June 30, (ii) December 31 and (iii) Aso Vad Amas (Diwali)

The accounts are required to be filed with the Deputy Assistant Charity Commissioner of the region in which a public trust is registered within six months from the date of balancing the trust accounts. The trustees of the public trusts having gross annual income of Rs 300 or less have been exempted from filing the accounts on and after April 1, 1959

Contravention of these provisions is an offence punishable with a fine and the trustees committing a default in filing the accounts render themselves liable to prosecution [No P 720 of November 25, 1960]

## **CLOSING HOURS OF HOTELS, CINEMAS EXTENDED**

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the closing hours of cinema theatres, places of public amusement, hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc., as follows —

Cinema and other public amusement ( up to 12 30 a m )

Restaurants and cafes, including the so-called 'Iranī' shops (up to 12 midnight)

Residential hotels, including restaurants and cafes attached to them (1 a m) [No P 847 of December 29, 1960]



# Revenue

3

## **TENANCY ACT TO BE AMENDED**

### **Bill published**

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958 has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of November 9

According to the statement of objects and reasons the Bill, in the course of the implementation of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958, certain administrative difficulties have been experienced which cannot be removed without amending the Act. Certain lacunae have also been noticed, and they also need to be removed.

The opportunity has been taken to include certain provisions in the Act in order to bring it in line with the Bombay Tenancy Law so as to have uniformity. It has been brought to the notice of Government that certain exemptions given under the Act have been misused and they need to be modified. The Bill seeks to achieve these objects [No P 684 of November 16, 1960]

## **AMENDMENT TO 1948 TENANCY ACT**

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1960, has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary, of November 9

According to the statement of objects and reasons, as a result of certain judgments of the High Court, it has become necessary to amend certain provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, either for making the intention of the Legislature clearer in respect of these provisions, or to remove lacunae which remain in the Act.

It is also felt that small landlords need some relief in the matter of resumption of land for cultivating it personally and that for encouraging agriculturists to join the armed forces of the Union.

the members of such forces should, on release, be given more concession in the matter of resumption of land for personal cultivation. The Bill seeks to achieve this object [No P 690 of November 17, 1960]

### **HYDERABAD TENANCY ACT TO BE AMENDED**

A Bill further to amend the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of November 10

According to the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, as a result of the interpretation of certain provisions of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, by the High Court in certain recent judgments, a large number of tenants will be deprived of certain important rights which were intended to be conferred on them by the Legislature. To protect these tenants it is necessary to amend the relevant sections of the Act.

It is also considered necessary to give more concessions to the members of the armed forces in the matter of resumption of land from their tenants for personal cultivation after they cease to be members of such forces.

Besides this, the Act does not contain certain provisions which are contained in the tenancy laws in force in Vidarbha and Western Maharashtra. The relevant provisions of the Hyderabad Tenancy Act are, therefore, proposed to be amended for securing uniformity in all the three Tenancy Acts. The Bill seeks to carry out these amendments [No P 688 of November 17, 1960]

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

#### **MAHARASHTRA REVENUE TRIBUNAL**

##### **Land, Forests and Agriculture**

A Revenue Tribunal for Maharashtra has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri J R Dhurandhar. The other members of the Tribunal are the Commissioners of the four Divisions, Shri Kalhimullah Quadri, Shri S B Jathar, Shri K S Gupte, Shri S T More, Shri T M Chaudhary, Shri B A. Patil, Shri S H Maholkar, Shri M R Joshi, Shri P D Deshmukh, Shri V R Deshpande, Shri Babasaheb A Bhonsale, Shri U M Mirchandani and Shri P J Majmundar. [No P 348 of August 3, 1960]

#### **MORE ALLOWANCES FOR PATELS IN VIDARBHA**

The Government of Maharashtra has issued orders sanctioning the payment of Potgi and Chowri (contingent) allowances, special remuneration and dearness allowance to the patels in the Vidarbha area, bringing their emoluments on par with those of the patels in Western Maharashtra.

The amounts of the Potgi and Chowri allowances are to be determined under Rule 5 of the Rules given in Appendix 4(B) of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol II, and those of the special remuneration in accordance with Rule 6 of the same Rules. The dearness allowance is to be paid at 50 per cent of the total emoluments, including the Potgi and Chowri allowances and the special pay.

Hitherto, the payment of remuneration to the patels in the Vidarbha area was regulated by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue (Village Patels) Rules, 1957. It depended on the gross land revenue of the village and was equal to 3 per cent of the first one thousand rupees of the land revenue, 2 per cent of the next one thousand rupees and 1 per cent of the rest. But these rules did not provide for the payment of Potgi and Chowri allowance and special remuneration, which the Patels in Western Maharashtra are getting. They were also not getting any dearness allowances. [No P 438 of August 30, 1960]

## **PREVENTING EVICTIONS FROM LAND**

### **Governor issues Ordinance**

The Governor of Maharashtra has issued an ordinance amending the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, so as to prevent evictions of the persons from lands which would have taken place as a result of a recent decision of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal. The Act is operative in the Marathwada area of Maharashtra State. The ordinance has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of October 18.

In a recent decision, the Bombay Revenue Tribunal held that a person who has been cultivating land belonging to another, but from whom he did not hold a lease in conformity with any of the provisions of sections 6 to 10 (both inclusive) of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, as those sections stood immediately before the coming into force of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1957, cannot be deemed to be a tenant within the meaning of section 5 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950. Consequently, he was not entitled to the protection and benefits given to a tenant by the Act. As a result of this decision, a large number of persons whose leases do not conform to any of the aforesaid old sections 6 to 10, are now liable to be evicted. To prevent large scale eviction of these persons it is thought necessary to provide for their immediate protection by making them tenants, provided of course that they are in possession on the date of the commencement of this ordinance. Provision is also made ex-majore cautela that in pending proceedings such persons are treated as tenants.

As the Legislature of the State of Maharashtra is not in session and it is necessary to take immediate action in the circumstances stated above, the Governor has issued the ordinance [No P 593 of October 22, 1960]

## **GOVERNMENT WASTE LANDS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES**

### **Priorities in Distribution**

The Government of Maharashtra has assigned specific priorities in respect of distribution of Government waste lands between the members of the backward classes. Accordingly, Government waste lands will hereafter be distributed, in order of priority, to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Neo-Buddhists, Vimochit Jatis and Nomadic Tribes, and other backward classes [P 754 of December 3, 1960]

## **TERRITORIAL LIMITS TO BE ALTERED**

### **Tahsil in Amravati District**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to alter the limits of the Amravati and Daryapur tahsils in Amravati district from February 3, 1961. The areas contained in survey numbers 277, 315 to 384 and 392, which form part of the village Kholapur of Amravati tahsil, will hereafter be included in the village of Matargaon of Daryapur tahsil.

Objections or suggestions, if any, in that regard will be received by the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Revenue Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32, up to February 2, 1961 [No P 770 of December 8, 1960]

## **PUNJAB MONGRA RICE IS AVAILABLE**

A sufficient stock of a new variety of rice known as Punjab Mongra rice is being made available at the authorised fair price shops, shortly, for sale to the household and establishment card-holders in Greater Bombay, along with the other two varieties under issue at present, viz, Basmati and M P II. The retail rate of the new variety will be 48 nP per seer. The card-holders can buy whichever variety they prefer in any proportion so long as the total quantity does not exceed that available on their cards. [No P 17 of May 4, 1960]

## **RICE QUANTUM**

The quantum of rice to be issued on household and establishment foodgrains cards in Greater Bombay during the period of five weeks commencing from Sunday, May 29, till Saturday, July 2 will be the same as at present, viz six chhataks per unit per week. [No P 85 of May 21, 1960]

## **RICE CURB LIFTED FOR JUNE 6**

The Government of Maharashtra has temporarily suspended the operation of the Bombay Rice (Service at Functions) Restriction Order, 1957, for 6th June. There will, therefore, be no restrictions on that day, on the number of persons to be entertained at parties and functions where rice or its preparations are served.

The necessary notification has been published in Part IV-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of May 30 [No P 111 of May 30, 1960]

## **FIXING JOWAR PRICE**

### **Authority Named**

The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the Agricultural and Forests Department has been authorised to determine the average market rate of jowar for purposes of implementation of the Government of India's order, of May 27, applying section 3 (3A) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, whereby payment for the jowar requisitioned by Government or the Collectors would be made at the average market price for the past three months.

The Maharashtra Government as well as the Collectors of the Districts have already powers to requisition foodgrains, including jowar, from stockists, traders and others. However, in order to control the rise in prices and prevent the hoarding of jowar in Maharashtra State, the Union Government issued the order referred to above. The order is being republished in Part IV-C of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary* [No P 159 of June 10, 1960]

### **STOCKS OF BASMUTI RICE EXHAUSTED**

The Government godowns will discontinue issuing Basmati rice to authorised fair price shops in Greater Bombay from June 18 as the stocks have been exhausted. In future, only M P Coarse rice will be issued to the A F P shops.

The retail rate of M P Coarse rice is 43 nP per seer and it will be issued to card-holders after the present stocks of M P Medium II rice at the authorised fair price shops are exhausted. [No P 176 of June 16, 1960]

### **WHEAT PRICE REDUCED**

The selling price of the indigenous wheat that is at present being distributed in Greater Bombay through fair price shops has been reduced from 57 nP to 52 nP per seer, with effect from June 19.

A second quality indigenous wheat will also be issued through fair price shops shortly and its selling price will be 47 nP per seer. [No P 181 of June 17, 1960]

### **FOODGRAINS CARD-HOLDERS TO NOTE**

On account of the strike of the workers in docks and the Government godowns, which has been now called off, some of the authorised fair price shops in Greater Bombay have run short of foodgrains and it is likely that some card-holders may not have been able to get their quota of foodgrains for the fortnight ending June 18. Such card-holders will be allowed to draw the foodgrains due to them for the period from June 5 to 18 in the next fortnight, i.e., from June 19 to July 2. [No P 185 of June 18, 1960]

### **COLOURING MATTERS MIXED UP WITH WHEAT**

#### **Samples under Investigation**

A case in which the chapatis prepared out of the wheat received from a fair price shop in Byculla showed green colour was brought to the notice of the Government's Food Officers on June 19. The authorities took immediate steps to withdraw the wheat issued from the particular bag to all other consumers. It was also ascertained that no other bags issued from that or any other shop contained similarly affected grains.

Samples of the grain, flour and bread have been sent to the Forensic Laboratory to ascertain the cause of the green matter in the chapati, and though the final results of the analysis are still awaited, it appears that the substance which might have got mixed up with some of the grains in the bag was probably a colouring matter, which was not poisonous. Further enquiries in the matter are in progress.

No other complaints of the kind have, however, been reported from the city [No P 194 of June 21, 1960]

### **COLOURING MATTER MIXED WITH WHEAT**

The chemical analysis of the samples of chapatis, flour and wheat which were sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory to ascertain the cause of the green matter in the chapatis following an incident in the Byculla area early this week has shown that they contained only extraneous bluish green colour freely soluble in water.

It may be recalled that early this week, a case was brought to the notice of the food officers of the Government in which the chapatis prepared out of the wheat received from a fair price shop in Byculla showed green colour. The authorities took immediate steps to withdraw the wheat issued from that particular bag to all other consumers.

The samples of the grains, flour and bread concerned were sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory to ascertain the cause of the green matter in the chapatis and the analysis has shown that they contained only extraneous bluish green colour freely soluble in water [No P 210 of June 25, 1960]

### **AMERICAN RICE AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS**

The Regional Director (Food), Bombay, will issue American rice (long grain), a superior variety, from his godowns to the authorised fair price shops. This rice will be issued from the authorised fair price shops after the stocks of Basmati rice, if any, at the shops are exhausted. The retail rate of the new variety of rice will be 58 nP for one seer, 115 nP for two seers, 173 nP for three seers, 230 nP for four seers and so on.

The supply of M P course rice will continue as at present [No P 224 of June 29, 1960]

### **MORE M P. WHEAT**

The quantum of M P wheat being issued from the authorised fair price shops against foodgrain cards in Greater Bombay has been raised from one seer per unit per week to four seers per unit per week, with effect from July 17 [No P 274 of July 13, 1960]



## **EGYPTIAN RICE FOR CARD-HOLDERS**

As the stocks of M P coarse rice has been exhausted at the Central Government godowns, Egyptian rice will be issued in its place with immediate effect. The retail rate of Egyptian rice will be 43 nP per seer. The Approved Fair Price Shops in Greater Bombay will issue this new variety to the card-holders after their stocks of M P rice are exhausted.

The issue of the superior, i.e., American rice will continue as at present [No P 282 of July 14, 1960]

## **MORE M P WHEAT**

With effect from July 24, Grade III and Grade IV qualities of Madhya Pradesh wheat will be released for sale to the consumers in Greater Bombay on their cards through the authorised fair price shops. The quantum of each of these grades of wheat is four seers per unit per week. For example, a family possessing a card of four units can, if it so desires, purchase 16 seers of Grade III wheat and another 16 seers of Grade IV wheat. The retail price of Grade III wheat is 44 nP per seer and that of Grade IV 41 nP per seer.

These two qualities of wheat are available in addition to the superior quality of Madhya Pradesh wheat already on sale to the card-holders at the rate of 52 nP per seer at the quantum of four seers per unit per week [No P 308 of July 21, 1960]

## **QUANTUM OF RICE**

The quantum of rice to be issued on household and establishment foodgrains cards in Greater Bombay during the period of four weeks commencing from July 31, till August 27 will be six chataks per unit per week [No P 326 of July 27, 1960]

## **NO RICE CURB ON AUGUST 1, 6 AND 15**

The Government of Maharashtra has temporarily suspended the operation of the Bombay Rice (Service at Functions) Restriction Order, 1957, for August 1, 6 and 15 next. There will, therefore, be no restrictions on those days on the number of persons to be entertained at parties and functions where rice or its preparation are served.

The requisite notification has been published in Part IV-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of July 28 [No P 331 of July 28, 1960]

## **U P RICE AVAILABLE AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to issue Grade III rice imported from Uttar Pradesh to the Bombay public on their foodgrains cards from August 14 through the fair price shops as part

of the quantum of rice which is 6 chataks per unit per week at present. Two other varieties of rice, namely, Egyptian rice and American rice, are at present available and these will continue to be drawn, so that a card-holder can take any one or more of the three varieties within the quantum available on his card.

The retail selling price of Grade III U P rice will be 53 naye paise per seer as against 43 and 58 naye paise for Egyptian and American rice, respectively [No P 357 of August 4, 1960]

### **SUGAR AVAILABLE TO MEET FULL REQUIREMENTS**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to make sugar available to all consumers in Greater Bombay, requiring it for industrial purposes, including factories manufacturing biscuits, sweets etc, hotels, mithaiwalas, bakeries and sugar candy manufacturers, to the full extent of their requirements during the current month and also in the next month. This decision has been taken in view of the satisfactory supply position of sugar and the current festival season.

All these consumers at present hold a card issued either by their own associations or by the wholesalers or by Government. That card will remain current, but the holder can ask for any quantity he requires for the current and the next months and have the quantity sold entered on the card.

As for domestic requirements of the citizens, a liberal quantum is being supplied on foodgrains and sugar cards, and sugar is also available without cards in quantities not exceeding five seers at a time from all the 1,600 authorised retail sugar shops in Greater Bombay [No P 394 of August 18, 1960]

### **RICE QUANTUM**

The quantum of rice to be issued on foodgrains cards in Greater Bombay during the period of six weeks from August 28 to October 2 will be six chataks per unit per week, the same as at present [No P 446 of September 2, 1960]

### **REQUISITIONED STOCKS OF JOWAR**

The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the Agriculture and Forests Department has been authorised to determine the average market rate of jowar that will be requisitioned by the Government or the District Collectors.

The Government of Maharashtra as well as the Collectors of Districts has already powers to requisition foodgrains, including jowar, from stockists, traders and others.

For controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of jowar in the State of Maharashtra, the Government of India have issued an order on August 27, 1960, applying section 3(3-A) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 up to October 31, 1960, whereby payment for the jowar requisitioned by Government or the Collectors would be made at the average market price for the past three months. The order required the State Government to appoint an Officer for purposes of determining the market rate of jowar [No P 463 of September 12, 1960]

### **IMPORT OF PUNJAB RICE BY PRIVATE DEALERS**

In consultation with the Government of India, the Punjab Government has permitted the export of about 5,000 tons of Tota and Kani rice and 3,000 tons of 'Mongra' rice to the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Bihar. The stock-holders in the Punjab State will settle deals with their counterparts in Maharashtra State and other recipient States. The traders are expected to sell this broken rice at reasonable prices. The dealers in the Maharashtra State interested in importing rice from the Punjab State may contact the stock-holders in that State and settle the transactions. After the deals are notified to the Maharashtra Government, the Punjab Government will issue the necessary export permits. Booking will be done in the name of the District Collector in Maharashtra State and the Deputy Director of Civil Supplies, Old Secretariat Building, Bombay in the case of Greater Bombay. On receipt, the Collector or Deputy Director of Civil Supplies, as the case may be, will endorse the railway receipt in favour of the trader concerned [No P 467 of September 13, 1960]

### **RICE CURB LIFTED FOR THREE DAYS**

The Government of Maharashtra has temporarily suspended the operation of the Bombay Rice (Service at Functions) Restriction Order, 1957 for September 22 and 30 and October 2. There will, therefore, be no restrictions on these on the number of persons to be entertained at parties and functions where rice or its preparation are served.

The necessary notification has been published in Part IV-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of September 15 [No P 477 of September 15, 1960]

### **FOOD PRICES IN NAGPUR**

#### **Criticism Unfounded**

Comments have appeared in a section of the Press about the numerically higher consumer price indices of Nagpur City as compared to most other cities including Greater Bombay. Complaints have also been made that there is a disparity in the prices

of foodgrains issued through fair price shops in Nagpur City and in Bombay City

As regards the consumer price index numbers, it is not correct to compare the numerical figures for one place with those of another. The indices essentially measure the change in the cost of living at one place over a period of time, on the assumption that the basic composition of consumption of different items at that place does not change. The indices in different cities have different basic years and this also vitiates comparison. Further, the indices in two places may be based on different family budget enquiries conducted at different times. Thus, the Nagpur index is the only index where the weighting pattern is based on the monthly consumption per family in terms of quantity, while in the other cities indices are based on the average budget of expenditure. For all these reasons, the figures of two cities are not comparable. However, if expressed with reference to the year 1949 as the common base, the index for Bombay City would have gone up by 34 points and that for Nagpur City by 32 points. The index numbers have been used for calculating the dearness allowance payable to certain classes of industrial workers.

The actual prices of important commodities prevailing in Bombay and Nagpur cities have been compared and it has been noticed that the Bombay prices are generally higher. It is incorrect to say that Nagpur is the costliest city in India.

The present series of consumer price indices at various centres are based on family budget enquiries conducted some two decades ago. They cannot be changed administratively unless fresh enquiries are conducted. Fresh family budget surveys have been conducted by the Government of India and after the data is collected the construction of fresh indices will be taken up.

Regarding the prices of foodgrains issued through fair price shops, it may be stated that the price of overseas wheat is the same in both Nagpur and Bombay Cities as well as in all other parts of the Maharashtra State. As regards M P wheat, one common price of Rs 22.80 per maund was fixed for both Grades I and II in Bombay City, while for Nagpur City the selling prices were fixed at Rs 22.80 nP for Grade I and Rs 22 for Grade II. Subsequently, the prices were reduced and a common price for the mixture of Grade I and Grade II or individual grades has been fixed at Rs 20.80 nP in both the cities. At present the prices of all the grades of Madhya Pradesh wheat in Bombay and Nagpur cities are uniform. In regard to rice, the position of Bombay City is somewhat different from other parts of the State. Rice is supplied directly by the Government of India to the fair price shops in Bombay City, while in the other parts of the State, including

Nagpur City, rice is taken over by the State Government and then sold through fair price shops. In the latter case, therefore, the selling price of rice is Rs 1 40 per maund higher than in Bombay City. Overseas wheat also is issued in Bombay City, by the Government of India directly to the fair price shops. The retail price in Bombay City, however, happens to correspond with the retail price in Nagpur and other parts of Maharashtra where wheat is taken over by the State Government and then distributed through fair price shops. This is due to the subsidy on overseas wheat sold in places other than Bombay City. [No P 484 of September 17, 1960]

#### **CARRIAGE OF SUGAR BY SHIPS RESTRICTIONS RELAXED**

The Bombay Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959 and the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959 have been amended suitably to exempt the movement of sugar out of Greater Bombay and Maharashtra State, respectively, as part of store of a ship for *bona fide* consumption during voyage. No permits would henceforth be necessary for carrying sugar as part of stores of ships intended for *bona fide* consumption during voyage for the ships going out of any place in Maharashtra State. Hitherto such a permit was necessary for carriage of sugar by ships even if the sugar was meant for *bona fide* consumption during voyage. [No P 485 of September 1960]

#### **PRICE OF MADHYA PRADESH WHEAT REDUCED**

With effect from September 25, the price of Madhya Pradesh wheat Grade IV available in authorised fair price shops in Greater Bombay will be reduced from 41 nP to 38 nP per seer. For 2 seers the price will be 75 nP for 3 seers Rs 1 12 nP and for 4 seers Rs 1 50 nP and so on. There will be no change in the price of the other three superior varieties of Madhya Pradesh wheat.

Government has also decided to offer Madhya Pradesh Grade IV wheat sale to foodgrains traders. Traders holding foodgrains dealers licences can take 100 maunds or more, while those not holding such licences will be given only so much as would not exceed their 100 maund stock.

The ex-godown price for these sales will be Rs 14 60 nP per maund net, with free gunny bag. The stock of wheat can be inspected at the 'R' shed godown of the Bombay Port Trust at Sewree by contacting the Supply Inspector posted there.

Prospective traders may contract the Controller of Foodgrains Distribution, Fifth Floor, Royal Insurance Building, 14, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-1, with the foodgrains dealers licence held by them and a letter stating their name and address and the quantity required. [No P 515 of September 24, 1960]

## **EXEMPTION FROM SUGAR DEALERS LICENSING ORDER.**

The Government of Maharashtra has exempted the hypothecatee banks from the purview of the Bombay Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959. As a result, if it becomes necessary for a bank with which a sugar dealer may have pledged his stocks to sell the pledged sugar it will not be required to obtain a licence under that order. However, it will have to sell such sugar in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the hypothecatee.

Government has also exempted from the purview of the order the sale or storage for sale or purchase of sugar on Government account [No P 516 of September 26, 1960]

## **FREE SUPPLY OF SUGAR DURING OCTOBER**

In view of festivals and continued easy supply position, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to make sugar available to all users in Greater Bombay requiring it for industrial purposes, i.e., for factories preparing biscuits, sweets, etc., hotels, mithaiwalas, bakeries and sugar candy manufacturers, to the full extent of their requirements during the month of October next. Such free supply of sugar was also made to them during the months of August and September. All these categories of consumers at present hold cards issued either by their own associations or by the wholesalers or by Government. Those cards will remain current and the holders can ask for any quantities they require on their production, whatever the quantities entered on the cards.

Cards for the purchase of sugar for domestic consumption have already been abrogated and sugar for household consumption can be had from all authorised shops without cards in quantities not exceeding 5 seers at a time [No P 518 of September 27, 1960]

## **PRICE OF M P. GRADE III WHEAT REDUCED**

The Government of Maharashtra has reduced the price of M P wheat Grade III available in the authorised fair price shops in Greater Bombay to 44 nP per Kilogram (i.e. 41 nP per seer from 44 nP per seer) from October 6. Government has also decided to offer this quality of wheat for sale to foodgrains traders. Those holding foodgrains dealers licences can take 100 maunds or more and others only so much as they require, so that their total stock does not exceed 10 maunds.

The ex-godown price for these sales will be Rs 21.46 nP per 50 kilogram (i.e. Rs 16 per maund) net, with free gunny bag. The prospective purchasers may contact the Controller of Foodgrains Distribution, 5th floor, Royal Insurance Building, 14, Jamshedji

Tata Road, Bombay-1, with the foodgrains dealers licence held by them and a letter stating their name and address and the quantity required. The stock of the wheat can be inspected at the 'R' shed godown of the Bombay Port Trust at Sewree by contacting the Supply Inspector posted there [No P 539 of October 5, 1960]

### **STATE SUGARCANE COMMITTEE RECONSTITUTED**

The State Sugarcane Committee for Maharashtra has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture. The Sugarcane Specialist, Sugarcane Research Station, Padegaon, is the secretary of the committee. The other members of the committee are the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle (Irrigation), Poona, the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Sugar), the Director of Agriculture, Meteorology, Indian Meteorological Department, Poona, a representative of the small sugarcane growers from each of the four revenue divisions, a representative each of co-operative sugar factories in Pravara and Nira Canal areas, a representative of the Gur Trade, a representative of the co-operative sugar factories in Kolhapur area and the representatives of the Deccan Sugar Factories Association and the Bombay Sugar Merchants Association on the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

The committee will, *inter alia*, chalk out sugarcane development programme for different zones and fix targets for various items of development activities. It will review from time to time the progress in the field of research and development of sugarcane and advise Government in any matter connected with the development of the sugar and gur industry [No P 550 of October 8, 1960]

### **FULL SUGAR QUOTA DURING NOVEMBER**

With continued satisfactory supply position, sugar will be available to all users in Greater Bombay requiring it for industrial purposes, including factories preparing biscuits, sweet, etc, hotels, mithaiwalas, bakeries and sugar candy manufacturers, to the full extent of their requirements during the month of November, as was done during the months of August, September and October. All these categories of consumers at present hold cards issued either by their own associations or by the wholesalers or by Government. Those cards will remain current and the holders can ask for any quantities they require on their production, whatever the quantities entered on the cards.

Cards for purchase of sugar for domestic consumption have already been abrogated. Sugar for household consumption can be had from authorised fair price shops and approved retail sugar shops, without presentation of cards, in quantities not exceeding 10 seers at a time, during the month of November [No P 605 of October 27, 1960]

## **SURPLUS WHEAT AND RICE FROM MADHYA PRADESH**

### **Export allowed through Licensed Dealers**

Exports of surplus wheat and rice from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra will, hereafter, be allowed through the agency of specially licensed traders Under the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Licence) Order, 1960 issued by that State Government, export licence will be issued by the District Collectors in Madhya Pradesh and only those dealers who hold valid licences under the Bombay Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958, will be eligible provided they also take another foodgrains dealers licence under the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains Licensing Order, 1958, and have a place of business in Madhya Pradesh

Applications have to be made in the prescribed form, available from the Collectors in Madhya Pradesh, and should be accompanied by the true copies of the foodgrains licence already held The applicants must also arrange for the production of the original of the foodgrains licence for comparison with the copy The fee for issue of the foodgrains licence in Madhya Pradesh and the export licence is Rs 5 for each

One of the conditions of export will be that the prices for wheat and rice, if purchased from producers, will be paid at not less than the prices notified by the Madhya Pradesh Government Another condition of the export of rice (paddy will not be allowed to be exported) is that a levy of 25 per cent will be taken by the Government of India in respect of stocks of rice in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Shahdol and Balaghat Wheat purchases and exports can be effected from all districts without a levy [No P 737 of November 29, 1960]

## **SUPPLY OF SUGAR FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES**

### **Requirements to be met in full**

The Government of Maharashtra will continue to supply sugar to all consumers in Greater Bombay, who may require it for industrial purposes in the month of December also Factories manufacturing biscuits, sweets, etc, hotels, mithaiwalas, bakeries and sugar candy manufacturers will, therefore, get their sugar quota to the full extent of their requirements during the month Already, sugar has been supplied to consumers to the fullest extent of their requirements since last four months because of the satisfactory position of sugar in the State

All these consumers at present hold cards issued either by their own associations or by the wholesalers or by Government These cards will remain current The consumers can ask for any quantity of sugar they require on production of their cards irrespective of the quantities specified on them .



Cards for purchase of sugar for domestic consumption have already been abrogated. Sugar for household consumption can be had from all authorised fair price shops and approved retail sugar shops, without presentation of card, in quantities not exceeding 10 kilograms at a time during the month [No P 738 of November 30, 1960]

### **METAL CARDS FOR MILK CONSUMERS**

The card-holders under the Bombay Milk Scheme will be given metal cards in place of the existing plastic ones very shortly. The metal cards will bear the number of the centres, the name of the customer, the quantity in whole milk and toned milk separately and whether it is for morning or evening. These cards will be issued at 25 nP per cards.

In order to enable the authorities to emboss these details on the cards, forms in which they are required to be entered by the card-holders will be issued from the milk centres. The card-holders should fill up these forms correctly and return them to the respective milk centres within two days. If this is not done there is a possibility of delay in the issue of metal cards and consequent inconvenience to the card-holders.

As soon as the metal cards are ready for issue, intimation will be given to the card-holders for taking delivery of their cards from the milk centres on payment of 25 nP per card.

When the Bombay Milk Scheme was first started in 1947, the consumers were issued milk cards which were printed on paper. These had to be renewed every six months because of constant wear and tear. In 1954, paper cards were replaced by plastic cards. Though they were an improvement over paper-cards, experience has shown that in the day-to-day handling for nearly six years, they broke or the details got effaced. For this the names of the customers cannot be marked on them and there is a great deal of abuse on this score and hence the introduction of metal cards [No P 312 of July 22, 1960]

### **MILK YIELD COMPETITION**

#### **Entries by September 20**

The All-India Milk Yield Competition, being organised by the Central Council of Gosamvardhan, New Delhi this season, is confined to the Gir and Hariana breeds of cows and buffaloes of any class so far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned. The minimum milk yield per day for admissibility of cows and buffaloes for the competition is as follows: Gir cow (25 lb), Hariana Cow (20 lb), and buffalo (30 lb).

The Council will award two prizes—the first prize of Rs 2,000 and the second of Rs 500—and a merit certificate for each of the three categories of entries after completion of both the seasons of this year's competition. The first two-month commenced this month and the second season will be in February-March next.

Entries from Maharashtra State for the competition in the first season should reach the Cattle Development Officer, Maharashtra State, Poona 5, through the District Animal Husbandry Officers concerned by September 20. Entry forms are available with the District Animal Husbandry Officers.

Such milk yield competitions on all-India basis are being organised by the Central Council of Gosamvardhan since 1956-57 with a view to providing proper incentive and encouragement to the development of high milk yield strains among the Indian breeds of cattle. [No P 459 of September 9, 1960]

### **SUPPLY OF SKIM MILK POWDER**

With effect from October 17, skim milk powder will be supplied from the Government Skim Milk Powder Depot, Rayan Gram Market, Bombay 9, on the various types of permits and authorisations, on the following basis —

(1) The cut of 50 per cent which was imposed in the quota issued to hotels, pharmaceutical firms, ice-cream manufacturers, etc., will be restored.

(2) The sale of skim milk powder to casual buyers at the rate of 1 kg per person at a time will be resumed.

The above quotas are subject to revision from time to time in the light of the stock position.

Applications for domestic permits, which have been kept on the waiting list, will now be taken up for consideration. Applications from hotels and institutions for issue of fresh permits and for increase in the quota on the existing permits, which have been kept on the waiting list, will also be taken up for consideration by the Director, Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, Bombay. [No P 560 of October 11, 1960]

### **PILOT MILK SCHEME FOR AKOLA**

A Pilot Milk Scheme has been sanctioned for Akola town at a total estimated cost of Rs 2.50 lakhs. Besides this, an expenditure of Rs 5.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for carrying on transactions such as purchase of milk, skim milk powder, etc. under the scheme.

The object of the scheme is to supply quality milk at a reasonable price to needy public and to encourage cultivators in neighbouring areas to take up dairying as a subsidiary industry to agriculture.

The Pilot Scheme will be integrated with a full-fledged scheme which is proposed to be undertaken for this town at a subsequent date [No P 683 of November 16, 1960]

### **FARM DEMONSTRATION CENTRES**

Eight new agricultural demonstration centres in the Block areas of the Shahapur Taluka of Thana District have been sanctioned by Government. The centres will be opened at Shahapur, Veheloli, Bhatsai, Atgaon, Nevare, Umbrai, Kinholi and Kothere (Sindpada) [No P 44 of May 10, 1960]

### **AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION CENTRE**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned the establishment of an agricultural demonstration centre for the village Deheri in Umbergaon taluka of Thana District [No P 186 of June 20, 1960]

### **FARM DEMONSTRATION CENTRES**

The Government of Maharashtra has accorded sanction to the opening of 12 new agricultural demonstration centres in Thana District. They are to be located at Shelvali, and Vihugaon in Shahapur Taluka, Walvad, Shirgaon, Dhimse-Kakriya, Pali-Karambi, Umbergaon, Nargol and Phansa in Umbergaon Taluka and Shirgaon, Maharal and Powali in Kalyan Taluka [No P 245 of July 8, 1960]

### **IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

#### **Financial Assistance**

The scheme under which financial assistance is given to cultivators in Maharashtra State for the improvement of agricultural implements or invention of better substitutes has been continued up to March 31, 1961. Those desirous of taking advantage of the scheme are advised to approach the Director of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona 1 [No P 163 of June 13, 1960]

### **LANDS IN DESERTED VILLAGES FOR CULTIVATION**

On a recommendation of the High Power Committee the Government of Maharashtra has directed that the Government lands in the deserted villages transferred to the Forest Department should be granted for cultivation after earmarking adequate areas for gaothans, grasslands and village woodlands. However, such a grant will be made only after the District Forest Officer and the District Agricultural Officer have certified to the effect that the land is economically cultivable [No P 188 of June 20, 1960]

## **IMPROVED SEED DRILL**

### **Kolhapur farmer gets prize**

A consolation prize of Rs 200 has been awarded to Shri Mahadev Govind Patil a cultivator from Ardal in Kolhapur District, for a seed drill he has prepared for automatic sowing

Shri Patil's seed drill incorporates major improvements over the implements in common use

As an encouragement for improving agricultural implements and inventions of better implements, the Government was to award four prizes of Rs 500 each from the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund during the year 1959-60. The prizes were to be awarded to the best entries in seed drills, inter-culturing implements, threshing machines and dibbling machines or groundnut diggers or groundnut pod separators. However the committee constituted to recommend prizes could not consider any of these implements entered in the competition satisfying all the specific conditions and so no prize could be awarded. However, the seed drill prepared by Shri Patil was considered by the committee as a major improvement over the seed drills in common use and so he was awarded the consolation prize of Rs 200 [No P 230 of July 1, 1960]

## **INTENSIVE DRIVE FOR TREE-PLANTING**

### **Vana Mahotsava in Maharashtra State**

An intensive drive for tree-planting will be launched when the Maharashtra State celebrates Vana Mahotsava during the current monsoon

As in the former Bombay State, the respective District Development Boards will select a suitable week during the monsoon for celebrations of Vana Mahotsava having regard to local conditions. However, tree-planting will not be confined to the "week" only but carried on throughout the monsoon

### **Three prizes in each district**

Three villages in each district, which will plant small and rear the largest number of trees, will be awarded prizes, the first prize being of Rs 200, the second of Rs 100 and the third of Rs 50

It has been stipulated that for becoming eligible for a prize, a village must plant and rear minimum number of 100 trees. A committee consisting of the Collector and Chairman of the District Development Board, the Honorary Secretary of the District Development Board, the District Agricultural Officer and the Forest Officer would receive applications from villages for the award of prizes in each district and would also arrange for inspection of the work done in the

various villages All trees planted within the precincts of a village, whether planted by the village people as a whole or by individual cultivators and whether on private lands or on the village common grounds, would be taken into consideration for the purpose of assessing the efforts of the village in tree-planting

The Chief Conservator of Forests would supply to the various District Development Boards seeds and seedlings for planting during Vana Mahotsava

### **Species recommended for planting**

While selecting species for planting, preference will be given, having regard to other factors, to species which can be used as fuel, so as to reduce the pressure on cow-dung, which is very useful as an organic manure and which is presently being used as fuel on a large scale Special emphasis will be given on planting babul trees as it is one of the most valuable species in the country It grows on different varieties of soil and is easily raised by sowing its seed It yields thorns for fencing purposes, leaves and fruit for fodder purposes and also gum tannin, fuel and timber The tree does not require any protection as its thorns form its own protection Babul trees would, therefore, be raised on waste lands, banks of the *nalas*, roads and railway sides, grazing grounds and in the ravines and undulating broken lands unfit for cultivation There is a great scope for planting the babul, especially in the areas having an annual rainfall of less than 40"

### **Other trees**

Bamboo is another useful species recommended for planting The bamboo easily replaces the obnoxious weeds that are rampant on the banks of canals and on marshy lands Anjan trees will also be planted where these can be grown The leaves of these trees constitute good fodder Tamarind, *vilayati* babul, mahrukh and mulberry are the other species that have been recommended for planting

The District Development Boards have been asked to ensure that the seeds and seedlings are planted in proper places where the soil is suitable and where water will be available for the plants, particularly in hot weather, so that the seedlings do not die and are not wasted.

### **Sanads for private planters**

The persons who plant trees in lands set apart for the common use of village in Government unassessed waste and in reserved forests in charge of the Revenue Department, or in Forests Department areas, or on road-side lands belonging to the Buildings and Communications Department will be given sanads giving them the usufruct of the trees planted by them

### **After-care to be ensured**

The District Development Boards have been asked to pay particular attention to the after-care of the young plants, which would be entrusted to the local villagers, to the local school teachers and the gram panchayats

The Buildings and Communications Department has been asked to organise local villagers to plant trees on a large scale on both the sides of the major canals, roads, etc. Instructions are being given to local bodies like Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, District Local Boards, Village Panchayats, etc., to arrange for the celebration of Vana Mahotsava and to undertake tree-planting, particularly by primary schools

In order to make the younger generation tree-minded and forest-minded, efforts will be made to plant trees on the grounds of all schools and colleges. All educational institutions are being requested to take part in the Vana Mahotsava programme. The services of the Home Guards, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and similar other organisations will also be availed of, wherever possible. [No P 235 of July 6, 1960]

### **FOREST LABOURERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

#### **Committee for Development**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee for planning the development of forest labourers' co-operative societies under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Sarvodaya, Forest Labourers' Societies and Khar Land Development, Shri Shamrao R. Patil

The other members of the committee are Dr N N Kailas, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, Shri D N Wandrekar, Bombay, Acharya S R Bhise, Bordi, Thana District, Dr J N Korpe, MLC, Akot, Akola District, Shri D M Bidkar, Satana, Nasik District, the Chairman, Bombay State Co-operative Bank Limited or his nominee, the Chairman, Bombay State Co-operative Union, or his nominee, the Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Forests Department, or his nominee, the Secretary to Government Co-operation and Rural Development Department, or his nominee, the Chief Conservator of Forests, Poona, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona, the Director of Social Welfare, Poona, the Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, and the Special Forest Officer for Forest Labourers' Societies (Secretary)

The tenure of the committee is two years [No. P 247 of July 8, 1960]

## **ALL-PARTY FOOD CONSULTATION COMMITTEE**

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the All-Party Food Consultative Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister

The other members of the committee are the Minister for Civil Supplies (Vice-Chairman), the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Labour, the Minister for Agriculture, Shri R D Bhandare, M.L.A., Bombay, Shri S H Birla, M.L.A., Erandol, Shri Datta A Deshmukh, M.L.A., Sangamner, Shri V D Deshpande, M.L.A., Nanded, Shri Venkatrao Jadhav, M.L.A., Paithan, Shri S M Joshi, M.L.A., Poona, Shri P. G. Kher, M.L.A., Greater Bombay, Shri W A Nayak, M.L.A., Jintur, Shri V S Page, the Chairman, State Legislative Council, Shri Ishwarlal P Parikh, M.L.A., Greater Bombay, Shri Uddhavarao S Patil, M.L.C., Osmanabad, Shri Deoji Rattensey, M.L.C., Greater Bombay, Shri M T Thakre, M.L.A., Wardha, Shri R C Salve, M.L.A., Washim (District Akola), and Shri Vinaykumar Ramlal Parashar, M.L.C., Akola

The tenure of the committee will be up to March 31, 1961 [No P 298 of July 19, 1960]

## **CONTROL OF ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**

### **Unification of Laws sought**

Following the receipt of assent of the Governor, the Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1948 has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of September 3.

The Amendment Act extends the Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) Act to whole of the Maharashtra State. The Act provides for the prevention and control of contagious diseases affecting animals. It was in force in the pre-Reorganisation Bombay area of the Maharashtra State. There was no corresponding law in Marathwada. In Vidarbha, the Central Provinces and Berar Cattle Diseases Act, 1934 was in force. However, some of the essential provisions were not found in the Act.

The Amendment Act repeals the corresponding law in force in the Vidarbha area [No P 470 of September 14, 1960]

## **CASTRATION OF SCRUB BULLS**

### **Two-week campaign**

A two-week campaign for castration of scrub bulls will be launched in Maharashtra State from October 21 to November 4 next. During the campaign, efforts will be made to castrate as many scrub bulls of breedable age as possible.

Castration of undesirable young bulls is one of the most feasible means of effecting reduction in the number of unproductive cattle and controlling their multiplication. Since the excessive population of unproductive animals places an undue strain on the feed resources and results in starvation of productive animals as well, it is extremely important, in the national interest, to eliminate as many scrub bulls from breeding as possible by castration.

Grampanchayats, co-operative bodies, rural institutions and village elders would render an extremely useful service in making this campaign a success. Similarly, the Block Development Officers and the village level workers will make intensive efforts during the campaign, for the success of which all, including the owners of non-descript bull calves and bulls, are expected to co-operate.

The village which will eliminate all scrub bulls and undesirable male calves by castration will be helped in serving desirable bull for breeding village cows under one of the several cattle breeding schemes, such as the District Premium Bull Scheme.

The present is the most optimum season for the castration of bulls. The method adopted is very simple and the bull need not be kept confined after castration. Bulls of the ages of 18 months and above can be got castrated without any appreciable effect on their growth or efficiency as bullocks. Those farmers who would like to castrate their bulls at an earlier age may also do so. But young bulls should be castrated before they start fruitful service.

The officers of the Animal Husbandry Department, including veterinary officers and stockmen at the dispensaries, branch dispensaries and outlying veterinary aid centres, etc, have been instructed to attend to this work and extend all the necessary help to the villagers during the campaign. [No P 475 of September 15, 1960]

### **RECLAMATION OF KHAR LANDS**

Over 2,000 acres of khar land have so far been reclaimed in Ratnagiri District, at 16 places, at a cost of Rs 1.85 lakhs.

This information was given at a meeting held here yesterday to review the progress of the khar land development work in the district. Shri S R Patil, Deputy Minister for Sarvodaya, was present. Among others who attended the meeting were Shri J H Thakkar, Collector of Ratnagiri, and Shri Shamrao Peje, Vice-Chairman, District Development Board.

Sixteen more reclamation schemes in the district are to be investigated. [No N 774 of October 14, 1960]



## **REGULATIONS UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET ACT**

The Commissioner, Bombay Division has, under the provisions of the Bombay Agriculture Produce Market Act, 1939, regulated the purchase and sale of cattle, sheep and goats in Raver taluka of Jalgaon district. Already, the purchase and sale of cotton (ginned and unginced), groundnut (shelled and unshelled), jawar, udid, mug, tur, chillies (wet and dry) and gul has been regulated to that area. Objections and suggestions, if any, with regard to these regulations will be received by the Commissioner up to December 31, 1960 [No P 733 of November 29, 1960]

## **RENEWAL OF FOODGRAIN AND SUGAR LICENCES**

The tenure of licences held by persons under the Bombay Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958 and the Bombay Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959 in Greater Bombay, is due to expire on December 31 next. Dealers intending to renew their licences for the coming calendar years are advised to forward their applications to the Zonal Offices concerned before January 31 next.

Applications for renewal are to be made in the prescribed form available at the Foodgrains Zonal Offices. They should be submitted along with the licenses and the renewal fee of Rs 2.

A person, engaging himself without a valid licence in the business of purchase sale or storage for sale of any one or more of the scheduled foodgrains in quantity of one hundred maunds or more and in the case of sugar in quantity exceeding 137 B Mds, at any one time, renders himself liable for action [No P 736 of November 1960]

## **VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW IN MARCH**

The annual Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Show will be held at Raj Bhavan, Bombay, from March 3 to 5. Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra, will inaugurate the show.

The show, which is being organised by the Friends of the Trees, will have on display flowers specially flown to Bombay from different parts of the world and also vegetables and fruits from all parts of India.

A garden competition is another popular item of the annual event which will be open to garden of all sizes and categories in Greater Bombay.

A special feature of the Show will be arrangement of flowers in different styles.

A large number of prizes will be given away at the conclusion of the three-day Show [No P 828 of December 24, 1960]



**FREESHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS**

**THREE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS AT SHIVAJI MILITARY SCHOOL**

A competitive examination is held in the first week of May every year for the award of three scholarships of the Government of Maharashtra of the value of Rs 1,000 each, per annum, at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona. One of the scholarships is reserved for a suitable candidate from the Backward Class community. If a suitable candidate is not available from that community, all the three scholarships will be awarded by open competition.

Particulars regarding the examination and scholarships can be obtained from the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona [No P 122 of June 2, 1960]

**SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH WORK IN TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY**

The Government of Maharashtra will award, during 1960-61, two scholarships of the value of Rs 80 per month each for research work in technical chemistry. Applications for the scholarships are to reach the Director of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School Building, Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1, by June 20.

Candidates for these scholarships should have passed the BSc Examination from any of the statutory universities in Maharashtra State, with chemistry as principal subject and physics as subsidiary subject. They should also have passed the ISc Examination with Mathematics.

The family of the candidate should ordinarily be the resident of Maharashtra State.

Further particulars about the scholarships, together with the prescribed form of application, may be obtained from the Director of Technical Education. [No P 160 of June 11, 1960]

## **FREESHIPS AT SIR C. E. M. DENTAL COLLEGE**

Full freeships up to 10 per cent and partial freeships up to 15 per cent of the total number of students on the rolls have been instituted at the Sir C E M Dental College and Hospital, Bombay. The freeships which are in addition to and separate from the freeships available to the students of the backward classes, will be awarded every year by the Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra on the recommendation of the Principal of the college.

Applications for these freeships, in the prescribed form, are to be made to the Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra by July 10 every year. Forms of application are available with the Principal of the College.

The freeships will ordinarily be tenable for four years, and the Students getting them will be required to serve the Government, if called upon to do so, for a minimum period of five years after graduation. [No P 174 of June 16, 1960]

## **TURKISH GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP**

The Government of Turkey has offered one scholarship for study of Turkish language in Turkey, for 18 months, during the current academic year.

Candidates possessing a good university degree and who are not more than 25 years of age on July 4, 1960, may send their applications in the prescribed form to the Ministry of Education, Scholarships Division, Section S-9, Government of India, New Delhi, so as to reach by July 4.

Application must be accompanied by a crossed postal order of Rs 5 (Rs 125 in the case of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class candidates who must attach a certificate to the effect that they belong to one of these classes) addressed to the Ministry of Education, Government of India. [No P 203 of June 24, 1960]

## **SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

The scheme for the award of scholarships to Indian nationals for specialisation in certain foreign languages abroad has been continued by the Government of India for the current year.

The scholarships are offered for the study of Arabic, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Russian, Rumanian and Swahili.

The candidates applying for the foreign languages scholarships should have a University degree and should not be more than 40 years of age on October 1, 1960. They must have studied the

foreign language concerned and have acquired proficiency up to the standard for which facilities for instruction in that language are available in India.

The purpose of the scheme is, besides strengthening the contacts between India and the countries to which the selected scholars will be sent, to train the teachers employed in the universities and other institutions teaching foreign languages with a view to providing better facilities of teaching in these institutions and meet the needs of certain services which require an increasing number of Indians proficient in foreign languages

The application in the prescribed form accompanied by a crossed postal order of Rs 5 (Rs 125 nP in the case of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward class candidates) should reach the Ministry of Education (Scholarships Division), Government of India, New Delhi, by August 1, 1960 [No P 232 of July 2, 1960]

### **POST-S S C. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN**

The Government of India is to award some merit scholarships for post-S S C studies in India during 1960-61 to the "children of workers" A worker for the purpose of this scheme is defined as a person who is working in a factory or an industrial establishment or a Government organisation governed by the Factory Act

The children of workers who have obtained a first class at the higher secondary or high school certificate examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona, or by the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur, held in 1960 may apply for these scholarships in the prescribed form, to the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, by July 10 Full details of the scholarships and copies of the form of application are available with the same officer

Eligible candidates should indicate, if possible, their position in the merit list of the examination concerned [No P 238 of July 6, 1960]

### **SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY OF HINDI**

Seventeen scholarships have been allotted to the Maharashtra State for the year 1960-61 under the Government of India's scheme of awarding scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking areas who have passed the High School /I A /B A or equivalent examination, with Hindi as a compulsory subject of study Out of these seventeen scholarships, which will be awarded to deserving candidates, nine are for Intermediate or for pre-University course and 4 each for B A or for 3-year degree course and M A-course

The value of the scholarships is Rs 50/75/100 per month for study in I A /B A./M A, respectively, if the studies are pursued in a non-Hindi speaking State and Rs 80/105/125, respectively, if a student wishes to study in a Hindi-speaking State

The applicants must not be more than 20/22/25 years of age on July 1, 1960 for the scholarships for study in the I A./B A /M A, respectively

The last date of submission of applications to the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, is July 21, 1960 Details of the scholarships and application forms are available with the same officer [No P 241 of July 7, 1960]

### **SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

Three Scholarships, one by the Government of Spain for the study of the Spanish language, and the other two, by the Government of Bulgaria for the study of Slav Literature and language, have been offered to Indian students during the current year The duration of each scholarship is one year commencing from September, 1960

The candidates wishing to apply for these scholarships should have a good university degree They must have studied these languages and have acquired proficiency up to the standard for which facilities for instruction in these languages are available in India

They should not be more than 40 years old on July 23, 1960

Applications, complete in all respect, should reach the Ministry of Education (Scholarship Division, Section S-1), Government of India, New Delhi, by July 23 [No P 271 of July 13, 1960]

### **SCHOLARSHIPS TO TEACHERS OF DEAF PERSONS**

The Commonwealth Society for the Deaf proposes to offer six scholarships a year to teachers of deaf persons for studies at the University of Manchester The value of each scholarship will be £ 500 a year which is considered to be sufficient to cover the expenses of tuition, board, and lodging together with travel inside the U K and may even leave a small amount towards the cost of travel from India to U. K. The offer however does not include the passage cost from India to U K and back

The candidates or their employer will have to bear this cost

In case of selected candidates the employers will have to furnish bond that on return their services will be utilised for a minimum period of five years

The duration of the course is one year

The candidates should have a Degree of a recognised University, a recognised diploma of the education of the deaf and 10 years' teaching experience

Applications on prescribed forms are to reach the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, through the State Governments, by July 20 [No P 273 of July 13, 1960]

### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS**

The Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, has placed suitable amounts at the disposal of the various educational institutions for making *ad-hoc* payments to the eligible Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students of the Maharashtra State under the post-S S C scholarships scheme of the Government of India. The students are, therefore, advised to approach the heads of their colleges or institutions in the matter. [No P 299 of July 20, 1960]

### **SCHOLARSHIP FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING DIPLOMA COURSE**

An open merit scholarship of the value of Rs 35 per month for the third year diploma course in civil engineering at the M H Saboo Siddick Technical Institute, Bombay, has been instituted by the State Government from the current year

The institution of this scholarship is in pursuance of the Government's policy of giving scholarships for training in technical education to deserving students [No P 429 of August 29, 1960]

### **SCOPE FOR QUALIFIED CANDIDATES**

#### **Scholarships in Extra-State Institutions**

The Government of Maharashtra has instituted seven scholarships of the value of Rs 120 per month each, during the year 1960-61, to the Maharashtra domiciled students studying in institutions outside Maharashtra State. The scholarship for a period of four years for the associateship course in mines and geology at the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, two scholarships for a period of two years for associate course at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, one scholarship for a period of one year for the M E course in Aeronautical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, one scholarship for a period of one year for power engineering (post graduate course) in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, one scholarship for a period of one year for B Sc (Silicate engineering) in the College of Technology,

Banaras and Hindu University, Banaras; and one scholarship for a period of one year for naval architecture in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

If no suitable candidates are available for award of the scholarships in any of the above subjects, the vacant scholarships may be awarded for the following courses in the stated order of preference Architecture and Town Planning at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Agricultural Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and Research work in (i) electrical engineering, (ii) aeronautical engineering, (iii) internal combustion engineering and (iv) metallurgy at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The family of the candidate should ordinarily be resident in Maharashtra State and the candidate should have passed the qualifying examination prescribed for admission to the courses from any of the statutory universities in Maharashtra State

Applications for the scholarships in the prescribed form are to be submitted to the Director of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School Building, Cruickshank Road, Bombay through the head of institution before November 15

Enquiries regarding the standard of admission prospectus etc of the courses may be addressed to the heads of the institutions concerned direct. [No P 633 of November 3, 1960]

## **FREESHIPS TO ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS**

### **Rules liberalised**

The Government of Maharashtra has liberalised the rules governing the grant of freeships to students belonging to the new class of other Backward Class, that is, those whose parents' or guardians' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs 1,200

This decision has been taken in view of the recent reintroduction of English from Class V onwards in the primary and secondary schools in the State on a voluntary basis. As this reintroduction is not compulsory, all the public primary schools have not yet started such classes and the students, desirous of studying English, have either to forgo the freeship and join the private secondary schools providing such study where no freeships are available under the freeship rules, or forgo the study of English

As a result, the economically backward class students those studying in the Classes V, VI and VII in private secondary schools are also now entitled for the award of freeship provided they have been unsuccessful in their attempt to secure admission to

such of the existing schools as have the facilities of teaching English or when public primary schools in their areas do not teach English

As the decision takes effect from the current academic year, the last date for submission of applications for freeships from such students has been extended up to December 31 [No P 681 of November 15, 1960]

### **EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED**

Orthopaedically handicapped persons, whose parents' income is not more than Rs 3,600, are eligible for scholarships of different denominations under a scheme formulated by the Government of Maharashtra. The scholarships are of the value of Rs 30 per month per student for primary school students up to standard VII, and Rs 35 per month per student for secondary schools students. For technical courses, scholarships of the value of Rs 30 per month per student are to be awarded to students below the age 16, Rs 35 per month per student to those between the ages of 16 and 21, Rs 50 per month per student to those above the ages of 21 and up to 30 years and taking a regular diploma course in post S S C, engineering, music or technology or any similar specialised course, and Rs 60 per month per student for post S S C education or such highly advanced and specialised education as is open only to post-S S C sighted persons

Prescribed forms of application along with relevant rules and detailed information in this regard are available from the office of the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, 352, Somwar Peth, Poona 2 [No P 719 of November 24, 1960]

### **FREE STUDENTSHIPS AT KARAD POLYTECHNIC**

Fifteen per cent of the students on roll on July 1, 1960 are being provided with free studentships for the degree courses in civil, mechanical and chemical engineering at the Government Polytechnic at Karad, from the current academic year

The free studentships are to be given on the basis of merit to those students whose parents' or guardians' income does not exceed Rs 4,000 per year. These freeships will be given every year

In suitable cases, the Principal of the Polytechnic has been authorised to split these free studentships into half-free studentships, so as to give relief to a large number of students

One open merit scholarship of the value of Rs. 40 per month for each class in the degree courses has also been sanctioned [No P 743 of December 1, 1960]



## **NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GUJARATI STUDENTS**

### **Distribution of Freeships made according to Rules**

A report appearing in a section of the Press states that Gujarati students have been adversely affected by the States Reorganization since their freeships have been stopped by the Maharashtra Government. No such orders for stoppage of freeships of only Gujarati students as alleged have been issued. The award of freeships to students whose parents' income does not exceed Rs 1,200 per annum was and is still made strictly as per existing rules.

According to these rules, freeships are admissible only to those pupils who are "ordinarily resident" in this State. 'Ordinary residence' means such kind of residence as is part of the regular order of the man's life adopted voluntarily and for settled purposes. It is, therefore, usual to take into account the parents' permanent residence for the purpose. The concessions might have been refused and refused rightly to those students from Gujarat and other States who have only come down to Bombay for receiving education. The concerned students will logically and naturally have to receive the freeships from their parent States. Consequently, students from Maharashtra State pursuing a course of instruction in institutions outside Maharashtra whether in Gujarat or elsewhere will receive admissible concessions from this State.

The matter is thus clear and simple. The education concessions are awarded on State-basis and not on language or caste basis. The misunderstanding hitherto created by these press reports will, by this explanation, it is hoped, be removed. [No P 780 of December 13, 1960]

## **NAMING PRIMARY SCHOOLS AFTER DONORS**

### **Principles laid down**

A general policy in regard to the naming of Government and non-Government primary school buildings after donors has been laid down by the State Government.

Accordingly, a primary school building may be named after a person named by the donor if he pays 50 per cent of the cost of the building. Further, only a name-plate showing individual donation of Rs 1,000 or more would be put up if the donor agrees to bear the expenses on the plate. [No P 58 of May 12, 1960]

## **RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION INTEGRATION COMMITTEE**

The Marathi translation of the Summary of the Recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education contained in Chapter 20 of the Committee's Report is now available for sale.

Copies can be obtained from the Government Publications Sales Depot, Institute of Science Building, Bombay (for purchasers in Bombay City) and from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay-4, and Government Book Depot, Nagpur (for orders from the mofussil) [No P 92 of May 24, 1960]

### **MARATHWADA PRIMARY TEACHERS**

Following the introduction of the revised pay scales of primary school teachers, the Government of Maharashtra has laid down a procedure for the award of selection grades to the primary school teachers in the Marathwada region

All trained teachers in all the scales will form a cadre of trained teachers. Fifteen per cent of this cadre will be the selection grade posts

Only those teachers who have opted for the revised pay scales or those who elect to retain the scale 30—42½ and 42—54 will be promoted to the available selection grade posts [No P 376 of August 11, 1960]

### **POLYTECHNIC AT JALGAON**

A polytechnic will be started at Jalgaon, in East Khandesh District, from June this year. This is in pursuance of the Government's policy to have a polytechnic in each district

The polytechnic at Jalgaon will have an intake capacity of 120 students, 60 of them for a diploma course in civil engineering and 30 each for diploma courses in mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. However, during the academic year 1960-61, only 60 students in civil engineering will be admitted. Admission to the diploma courses in mechanical and electrical engineering would be made from the academic year 1961-62 and onwards as and when necessary provision of buildings and equipment is made

Pending the construction of its own building, the polytechnic will be housed in the local Government Technical High School [No P 56 of May 12, 1960]

### **ADMISSIONS TO ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL COLLEGES**

#### **Domicile certificate not necessary**

From the reports and comments appearing in a section of the Press it appears that there has been some misunderstanding in certain quarters regarding the requirement of domicile certificates for admissions to the Engineering and Medical Colleges in Maharashtra State

As regards Engineering Colleges, it may be stated that all students passing the qualifying examination from any of the Science Colleges affiliated to any University in the State are eligible for admission. No domicile certificate is required to be produced by them. However, there are 30 seats reserved at the V J Technical Institute, Bombay, for students outside Maharashtra State and the students desiring admission against these reserved seats are required to produce domicile certificates of their respective States.

For admissions to the Medical Colleges too, there is no need for producing domicile certificates. The eligible students must have passed the qualifying examination from any of the colleges affiliated to any university in the State and they should produce a certificate of Indian citizenship along with other necessary documents. Such certificates of Indian citizenship are issued, in Greater Bombay, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and, in the districts, by the District Magistrate concerned.

It appears that some confusion has arisen because of the mixing up of Indian citizenship certificates with domicile certificates in the matter of admission to Medical Colleges. The students are advised to clearly state in their applications to be made in the prescribed form) to the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, that they want Indian citizenship certificates only. [No P 101 of May 26, 1960]

### **BOMBAY TO HAVE A POLYTECHNIC**

A Government Polytechnic will be established in Greater Bombay from this year. It will have an intake capacity of 180 students for the diploma course in civil engineering and 60 each for the courses in mechanical and electrical engineering. Initially, however, only 60 students in Civil Engineering will be admitted to the diploma courses this year. The admission to the diploma courses in the other two subjects will be made from the academic year 1961-62 and onwards as and when necessary arrangements for buildings and equipment are made.

The Bombay Polytechnic is one of the two to be established in the Maharashtra State under the Centrally sponsored scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan, from this year, the other one being at Jalgaon.

Already, there is one polytechnic functioning at each of the following places in the State, with intake capacity shown in brackets.

Poona (320), Sholapur (60), Karad (120), Aurangabad (60), Amravati (60) and Nagpur (210) [No P 123 of June 2, 1960]

## **TWO MORE ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN MAHARASHTRA**

Educational facilities for degree courses in engineering are being expanded in Maharashtra State this year. While a new engineering college is to function at Aurangabad, degree courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering are being introduced at the Government Polytechnic at Karad

The annual intake capacity of the engineering college at Aurangabad will be 120 (60 in civil engineering and 30 each in mechanical and electrical engineering) However, during the current academic year, the college will admit only 60 students for the degree course in civil engineering Admissions to the degree courses in mechanical and electrical engineering will be made later when the necessary facilities like buildings, equipments, etc, become available

Pending the construction of its own building, the college will be functioning in the building of the local Government Polytechnic

The annual intake capacity of the degree courses at the Government Polytechnic, at Karad, will also be 120 (60 in civil engineering and 30 each in mechanical and electrical engineering)

Simultaneously, the existing Government Engineering College at Nagpur has been converted into the Centrally sponsored Engineering College from this year

With the establishment of an engineering college at Aurangabad and introduction of degree courses in engineering at the Government Polytechnic at Karad, there are now facilities for degree courses in engineering at five places in Maharashtra State — at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Karad, the total intake capacity being 732 seats [No P 164 of June 13, 1960]

## **MINING COURSE IN MADHYA PRADESH INSTITUTES**

### **Seats reserved for Maharashtra students**

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has reserved two seats each for the Mining Course at the Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur (a degree course) and the Mining Polytechnic, Chhindwara (for a diploma course) for the students of Maharashtra State

Intending candidates may obtain from the principals of the respective institutes direct the application form, prospectus etc, and apply for the seats through the Director of Technical Education, Bombay The candidates selected for admission will be informed by the Director of Technical Education, Bombay [No P 204 of June 24, 1960]

## **FOUR MORE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES**

Four more industrial training institutes will be opened in Maharashtra State from August next. They will be located at Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon. The four institutes will admit in all 300 students and train them for various crafts.

With the opening of the four new institutes, Maharashtra State will have 19 such institutes training 4,576 students in different crafts. The existing institutes are located at Bombay, Aundh, Poona, Kolhapur, Ulhasnagar, Satara, Ratnagiri, Dhulia, Karad, Nagpur, Akola, Amraoti (2), Nanded and Aurangabad [No P 313 of July 22, 1960]

## **SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **Applications for admission by August 31**

Applications for admission to the School of Archaeology for the next diploma course in archaeology are to be made to the Director, School of Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, Janpath, New Delhi, by August 31, 1960. Forms of application and prospectus of the course are available with that officer.

Candidates should have obtained a Master's or equivalent Honour's degree of a recognised university in Indian History or Sanskrit or Pali or the Prakrits or Persian or Arabic or Archaeology. However, these qualifications are relaxable in the case of candidates already in archaeological service.

The course, consisting essentially of practical training in various branches of archaeology, will commence in October 1960 and be of fifteen months' duration. Ten stipends, each of Rs 150 per month, will be given to students who may not be drawing any salary from any source. Students not drawing their travelling allowance from any source will be eligible to draw third class railway fare or bus fare as the case may be when they go out of Delhi in the course of their training. For being eligible to draw the stipend and travelling allowance, the students will be required to execute a bond. Students will have to make their own arrangements for board and lodging [No P 409 of August 22, 1960]

## **DEGREE COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE IN NAGPUR**

The diploma course in architecture conducted at the Government Polytechnic, Nagpur, has been converted into a degree course from the current academic year. Nagpur is the second place in Maharashtra State to have facilities for instruction in a degree course in Architecture. Already there are such facilities at the J J College of Architecture in Bombay [No P 414 of August 24, 1960]

## **SCHOOL OF PRINTING TECHNOLOGY**

### **Advisory Committee formed**

The Advisory Committee for the School of Printing Technology, Bombay, has been reconstituted by the Government of Maharashtra. The members of the committee are the Director of Technical Education or his nominee, the Principal, Sir J J Institute of Applied Art, Bombay, the Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, Shri R S Bhandarkar, Deputy Educational Advisor to the Government of India, Shri K C Raman, Production Manager, the Times of India (representing the All-India Council for Technical Education), Shri V V Bambardekar, Partner, India Printing Press, Bombay, Shri S Ramu, General Manager, the Commercial Printing Press, Bombay, and the Principal, School of Printing Technology (Secretary)

The committee will advise the State Government on all matters pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of the Printing School in Bombay [No P 561 of October 11, 1960]

## **ADMISSION TO DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE**

### **Fee concession extended**

The Government of India has extended the concession of paying the regular annual fee at the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, at a reduced rate of Rs 750 per cadet, as against Rs 3,200, to one more Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe cadet every term. This has been done in order to provide further incentive to the members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to join the College.

Already such concessions are being given to two Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes cadets in the College, every term [No P 734 of November 29, 1960]

## **ADMISSION TO DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE**

The examination for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College (formerly Sainik School) Dehra Dun, will be held at Poona on February 16 and 17 next. The examination will consist of both written and *viva voce* tests.

Candidates desirous of appearing for the examination, should send their applications in duplicate on prescribed forms together with a certificate of age in duplicate from the school records or municipal birth registers. The applications should reach the Director of Education, Maharashtra State Central Buildings, Poona 1 up to January 15 next.

Candidates seeking admission to the College should not be less than 11 years of age but must not have attained the age of 12 years on July 1, 1961. The age limits will not be relaxed.

Candidates, who qualify in the test, will be required to undergo a medical examination at the selected Military Hospital and only those found medically fit will be considered for selection.

Full particulars regarding the course of training, specimen question papers, and application forms can be obtained from the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Central Buildings, Poona 1, or the Principal, Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun [No P 781 of December 13, 1960]

## **ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE STATE**

### **Condition relaxed**

The condition of the production of a certificate by the student that he is a citizen of India has been modified by the Government of Maharashtra for purposes of admissions to medical college. This condition has been relaxed in the case of students of Indian origin from abroad who could prove, to the satisfaction of the head of the institution to which they sought admission, that they were of Indian origin and that their parents or forefathers belonged to Bombay State before migration.

In view of the bifurcation of the State, this concession will now have to be restricted to students who are of Indian origin and whose parents or forefathers belonged to Maharashtra State before migration overseas.

The State Government has, however, decided that for a period of one year, i.e., for the purpose of admissions to medical colleges in June, 1961, the concession should be extended to students of Indian origin whose parents or forefathers belonged to any part of Bombay State as it existed prior to May, 1960. This concession in any case will not be extended beyond this period and from the year 1962 onwards, the concession will be limited to those students whose parents or forefathers belonged to Maharashtra State [No P 790 of December 14, 1960]

## **GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL DIPLOMA EXAMINATION**

The Government Commercial Diploma Examination, which was to be held on April 30, will now be held on Thursday, May 19, at the usual timings at the following examination centres: Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Surat, Dhulia, Nasik, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Poona, Matunga (Bombay), Bombay and Jalgaon.

The examination on April 30 was postponed as that day was declared as a public holiday [No P 13 of May 4, 1960]

## **S. S. C EXAMINATION BOARD FOR MAHARASHTRA**

A Secondary School Certificate Examination Board for Maharashtra State has been constituted by Government under the chairmanship of Dr N G Shabde. Dr Shabde was chairman of the S S C Examination Board of the bilingual Bombay State.

The other members of the Board are *Ex-officio*—Shri C D Deshpande, Deputy Director of Education, Shri T N Tolani, Director of Technical Education, Shri P N Driver, Principal, College of Agriculture, Poona, Shri N S Pradhan, Inspector of Commercial Schools, Shri B P. Save, Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay, and Kumari S S Boyce, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Poona.

*Representatives of Universities*—Shri C B Joshi, Principal, Parle College, Bombay and Shri A S Sthalekar, Children's Academy, Bombay (Bombay University), Shri M. N Bhat, Principal, MES College, Poona and Shri M Y Vaidya, Principal, S S V P Samstha's Art and Science College, Dhulia (Poona University), Smt Tarunica Dehejia, Bombay (S N D T. Women's University); and Shri M N Wankhede, Principal, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad (Marathwada University).

Shri M V Deshpande has been appointed a Secretary of the Board. Shri Deshpande was Secretary of the S S C Examination Board in the bilingual Bombay State also [No P 16 of May 4, 1960]

## **HINDI EXAMINATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS**

The tenth Higher, Lower and Colloquial Standard Examinations of the *Ad Hoc* Hindi Board for the Government Employees of Maharashtra and Gujarat States, will be held from September 24 to 28, 25 to 28 and 19 to 23 next, respectively. These examinations will be held at the headquarters of all the districts of Maharashtra and Gujarat, except in the case of the Kaira District, where Nadiad will be the centre of examination.

The examinations will be conducted in the same manner as the previous examinations held in November last.

The following is the schedule of the examinations —

*The Higher Standard Examination*—Paper I on September 24 from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., Paper II on September 25 from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., Paper III on September 25 from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., and Oral Part on September 26, September 27 and September 28 (if necessary).

*The Lower Standard Examination*—Paper I on September 25 from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., Paper II on September 25 from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. and Oral Part on September 26, September 27 and September 28 (if necessary).



Particulars regarding the candidates intending to appear for these examination are to be forwarded to the District Collectors concerned by August 22, in the case of the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations and by August 27, in the case of the Colloquial Standard Examination [No. P 294 of July 19, 1960]

## **COMMERCIAL DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS**

### **Applications for admission by September 9**

The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations will be held at 32 different centres in Maharashtra State from October 11 to November 6 next. The 32 centres are Bombay City, Matunga (Greater Bombay), Kolhapur, Nasik and Poona for diploma and certificate examinations, Aurangabad, Dhulia and Sholapur for diploma and certificate examinations in all subjects, except in English, Marathi and Hindi typewriting and shorthand, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Barsi, Bhur, Bhusaval, Buldhana, Chanda, Dadar (Greater Bombay), Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kalyan, Khangaon, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Thana and Wardha (for certificate examination only).

Applications for admission to these examinations are to be made, in the prescribed form, and are to be forwarded with the prescribed fees, i.e., Rs 15 for diploma examination, Rs 5 for certificate examination, excepting typewriting at 60 words per minute, for which a fee of Rs 7 is charged, to the Inspector of Commercial Schools, Maharashtra State Bombay C/o Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Churchgate, Bombay 1, by September 9. The fees will be received only by a crossed postal order. They will not be accepted in cash or by money order in any case.

The heads of recognised commercial institutions may obtain, along with application forms an equal number of certificates of identity in Form B, which the candidates are required to produce at the time of the examination. Private candidates will have to produce identity certificates in Form C.

A detailed time-table of the examinations and rules and regulations governing the conduct of the examinations is available with the Inspector of Commercial Schools, Maharashtra State, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay 1 [No P 416 of August 24, 1960]

## **SUPPLEMENTARY DIPLOMA EXAMINATION**

A supplementary examination in the final years of the diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and the licentiate course in civil engineering will be held in October/November 1960. The candidates from institutions in the Maharashtra State who are eligible and desire to appear for this examination

as ex-students may approach the heads of their institutions for application forms, etc. The last date for receipt of applications by the Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay, through the heads of institutions, is September 20 [No P 450 of September 6, 1960]

### **P. T. C. EXAMINATION**

The examinations for the junior and senior certificate in teaching for 1961 will be held from April 10 to 20 next

With a view to enabling trained teachers in service to appear for the P T C Examination externally, it is proposed to hold the Senior Certificate Examination at all places where the Junior Certificate Examination is held at present

Applications for admission to the examinations should reach the conductors by January 2

The students studying at colleges should apply, in the prescribed form, to the Conductor through the principals of the colleges in which they are studying and repeaters, through the colleges through which they appeared last

Trained teachers in service should send their applications through the Administrative Officer of the District or through the District Inspector of Schools where there are no Administrative Officers [No P 540 of October 6, 1960]

### **BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN EXAMINATIONS**

The Purva Madhyama and Uttar Madhyama Examinations of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, have been recognised by the Government of Maharashtra as equivalent to the Secondary School Certificate and Intermediate Arts Examinations, respectively, for the purpose of employment of teachers to teach Sanskrit in Government and non-Government secondary schools and for purposes of pay scales, etc [No P 599 of October 26, 1960]

### **PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR S. S. C. EXAMINATION**

**Scrutiny Fee also payable from October 1961**

All private candidates wishing to appear for the S S C Board's Examination will have to pay, with effect from the S S C Examination of October 1961 a non-refundable scrutiny fee of Rs 5 in addition to the forwarding fee of Re 1 and the enrolment fee of Rs 10 which was being paid so far. This is in pursuance of a recent amendment to the Bombay S S C Examination Regulations.

The scrutiny fee and the forwarding fee are to be paid along with the application for permission to appear as a private candidate and the enrolment fee is to be paid immediately only after the candidate is permitted to appear for the examination

The Board's office, after scrutinizing the applications received through schools, will intimate to the schools concerned the names of eligible candidates and the schools shall collect immediately thereafter from such eligible candidates only the enrolment fee of Rs 10 per candidate and forward the same to the Board's office

Candidates should, therefore, remain in touch with the schools through which they forward their applications so that they can pay the fees within the dates prescribed [No P 663 of November 11, 1960]

## **S S C. CANDIDATES FROM OUTSIDE STATE**

### **Grant of Special Concession**

Students who are attending or have already attended Standard XI of recognized High Schools in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar for a hundred days in the current school year, are allowed to appear in the S S C Examination of March 1961. This concession is also applicable to ex-students and private candidates from these districts who are already granted permission to appear for the Examination. The S S C Examination Board, Maharashtra State, Poona, has granted this concession as a special case under Regulation 26 (3) of the Bombay S S C Examination Regulations

Candidates intending to appear for the examination should forward their applications directly to the Board's Office in Poona (15, Connaught Road, Poona 1), not later than January 17, 1961, in the prescribed form directly obtainable from the Board's Office, free of cost, on written requests

While applying for a blank form of application, the applicant should state whether he is a regular student or an ex-student or a private candidate. The applications should be completed by the candidates in their own handwriting (except for the portion to be filled by the head of the school which should be left blank) and forwarded to the Board's Office with a declaration to be made by the parent, guardian in the form accompanying the form of application, a photograph of the candidate duly attested and affixed to the form of the fee receipt which will be supplied with the application form, the examination fee as prescribed under revised scale, details of which will be furnished with the application form, and advice note giving particulars of remittance of the examination fee. Full

particulars in this regard will be supplied with the form application

The convenient centres of examination at which the candidate can appear are Sawantwadi, Vengurla, Malvan, Kolhapur, Sangli Miraj, Gadhinglaj or Sholapur. The candidates can, however, choose any other examination centre already fixed by the Board for the March 1961 examination. Candidates offering Technical, Agricultural and Commercial subjects, if any, should select centres after referring to page 2 of the programme of the examination [No. P 680 of November 15, 1960]

### **S. S. C. EXAMINATION FEE**

#### **Increased from March 1961**

The Maharashtra Secondary Schools Certificate Examination Board has, with effect from the examination of March 1961, increased the entrance fee for the S S C Examination from Rs 15 to Rs 20 per candidate offering not more than seven subjects, and additional fee of Rs 3, chargeable for each subject offered over and above seven subjects. However, candidates sent up from recognised commercial, technical and agricultural high schools will not be charged any additional fee over and above Rs 20 for offering the subjects prescribed for the particular type of high school. It has further been decided to enhance the fee payable by candidates appearing in isolated subjects from Rs 5 to Rs 6 per subject.

The decision has been taken in view of the steadily growing expenditure of the Board during the last few years and the consequent need to maintain satisfactory budgetary position. Besides, the Board has decided to open for the March 1961 examination and subsequent examinations, seven additional centres of examination, specially in rural area, with a view to saving the expenditure which the examinees have to undertake on journeys involving long travel. These new centres are at Chalisgaon, Manmad, Kopergaon, Mahad, Dapoli, Dahanu and Bassein. Subject to the availability of the usual essential pre-requisites such as adequate arrangements for accommodating candidates, satisfactory facilities for confidential printing of question papers, etc, examination centres will be provided as far as possible at every place where at least 300 candidates could be forthcoming at the March examination and at least 200 at the October Examination as against 500 and 300, respectively, as hitherto [No P 718 of November 24, 1960]

### **H. S. C. AND H. S. (M. P.) S. C. RESULTS ON DECEMBER 23**

The results of the H S C Examination and the H S (Madhya Pradesh) S C Examination (Marathwada) of October 1960, will be announced on December 23

The results of all the three centres of H S C Examination and of the one centre of H S (M.P) S C. Examination will be displayed at the Board's office, Poona, at 6 a m on that day

The results of all the centres of both the examinations will also be displayed on the same day and at the same time at the Government Multipurpose High School, Aurangabad and the Government Multipurpose High School, Nanded

A copy of the results will be posted so as to reach the heads of all recognised High Schools, in Marathwada, the registrars of Statutory Universities and the heads of Colleges in the State, the Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad, the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad, the Secretary to Government, Education and Social Welfare Department and the Director of Education, Poona, on December 23 or thereabout

Individual statements of marks of all the candidates, both successful and unsuccessful, at the H S C and H S (M P) S C Examinations will be supplied to the heads of schools concerned soon after the publication of the results and candidates can obtain them from the heads of their schools on payment of the prescribed fee of Rs 3 per statement. Candidates should not send money orders to the Board's office as no statement will be issued from the Board's office. They should contact the head of the school concerned. The individual statements issued on payment of the fee of Rs 3 will show marks in each subject i.e English, Mathematics etc. Marks in individual sections of a paper are not supplied [No P 783 of December 14, 1960]

### **S S C. EXAMINATION RESULTS ON DECEMBER 23**

#### **Arrangements for Supply of Statements of Marks**

The results of the S S C Examination of October 1960 will be announced on Friday, December 23. The results of all the centres will be displayed at the Board's office in Poona, at 6-00 a m on that day

A copy of the results will be posted to the heads of all recognised high schools, the heads of colleges and the registrars of the statutory universities in the State, so as to reach them by the first postal delivery on December 23

Besides the Board's office in Poona, the results will also be displayed at 6-00 a m on December 23 at the following places —

*Results of all the Centres—Secondary Training College  
Elphinstone Technical High School Building, Cruickshank Road,  
Bombay 1*

*Results of Bombay Centre only*—Robert Money High School, Grant Road, Bombay 7, and A E Society's High School, Bombay 4.

*Results of Dadar and Andheri Centres only*—King George English School, Dadar, Bombay 14 and Antonio D'Silva High School, Dadar, Bombay 28

*Results of Poona City and Poona Camp Centres only*—S P College, Poona 2

*Results of Ahmednagar Centre only*—A E Society's High School, Ahmednagar.

*Results of Alibag Centre only*—K E S Industrial High School, Alibag

*Results of Dhulia Centre, only*—S S V P S's Arts and Science College, Dhulia

*Results of Jalgaon Centre only*—R R Vidyalaya, Jalgaon

*Results of Kalyan City Centre only*—G E I's New High School, Kalyan City

*Results of Kolhapur Centre only*—Rajaram College, Kolhapur

*Results of Nasik Centre only*—J S Rungta High School, Nasik

*Results of Ratnagiri Centre only*—R P Gogate College, Ratnagiri

*Results of Sangli Centre only.*—Willingdon College, Sangli, and City High School, Sangli

*Results of Satara Centre only*—New English School, Satara

*Results of Sholapur Centre only*—Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur

*Results of Thana Centre only*—M H High School, Thana

*Results of Ulhasnagar Centre only*—New Era High School, Kalyan Camp 3

Individual statements of marks of all candidates, both successful and unsuccessful, will be supplied to the heads of schools concerned soon after the publication of the results and candidates can obtain them from the heads of their schools on payment of the prescribed fee of Rs 2 per statement. These statements are expected to reach all heads of schools on or about the December 27. Candidates should not send money orders to the Board's office as no statement will be issued from the Board's office. They should contact the head of the school concerned. The individual statements issued on payment of the fee of Rs 2 will show marks in each subject, e.g. Social Studies, General Science, Elementary Mathematics, Algebra-Geometry, etc. Marks in individual sections of a paper are not supplied [No P 784 of December 14, 1960]

## **PUBLICATION OF S S C. AND H S C. EXAMINATION RESULTS**

The results of the S S C Examination of October 1960 will be released to the newspapers on the usual conditions at 5-00 p m on Thursday, December 22, at the centres and places mentioned below

Bombay Press Conference Room, Sachivalaya, Bombay, Poona Office of the S S C Examination Board, Poona 1, Ahmednagar A E Society's High School, Ahmednagar, Alibag K E S Industrial High School, Alibag, Dhulia S S V P S's Arts and Science College, Dhulia, Jalgaon R R Vidyalaya, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Nasik J S Rungta High School, Nasik, Ratnagiri R P Gogate College, Ratnagiri, Sangli Willingdon College, Sangli, Satara New English School, Satara, Sawantwadi R P D High School, Sawantwadi, Sholapur Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur, Thana : M H High School, Thana, Ulhasnagar New Era High School, Kalyan Camp 3, Belgaum Lingraj College, Belgaum, Aurangabad Government Multipurpose High School, Aurangabad, and Nanded Government Multipurpose High School, Nanded

The results of the H S C as well as the H S (M P) S S C examinations will be released to newspapers at the Government Multipurpose High School, Aurangabad and the Government Multipurpose High School, Nanded [No P 796 of December 15, 1960]

## **VERIFICATION OF OCTOBER S S C. EXAMINATION MARKS**

### **Applications by January 27**

Candidates desirous of getting verified the marks obtained by them at the S S C Examination held in October last have to apply to the S S C Examination Board. Their applications and the requisite fee should reach the Board's office in Poona by January 27 next. Applications received after that date will not be entertained by the Board.

Under Regulation 43 of the S S C Examination Regulations, an application for verification of marks has to be made by the candidate through the head of the school presenting him for the examination within five weeks of the declaration of the results. Such an application must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10 for each subject (and not for each head of passing) payable in cash in the Board's office or by money order, stating in the money order coupon the seat number, centre and subject of verification and the language in which the paper has been answered. In the absence of those details, it will not be possible for the Board's office to comply with requests for verification and unnecessary delay is likely to be caused.

Applications for verifications of marks must be made in the prescribed form. Applications not received in the prescribed form and through the head of the school concerned are liable to be

summarily rejected. In this connection, it may also be noted that under the S. S. C Examination Regulations, there is no provision for re-examination of an answer-book. The candidates are advised that verification does not include re-examination [No P 840 of December 28, 1960]

### **FREE STUDENTSHIPS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

The Government of Maharashtra has allowed the secondary schools in the State to reduce the number of free-studentships provided by them below the previous year's level but not below 5 per cent. under any circumstances if they want to become eligible for additional 35 per cent free-studentships at Government cost.

Hitherto, non-Government secondary schools which provided free-studentships at their own cost to the extent of 5 per cent or to the extent of free-studentships awarded by them during the previous year, whichever was more, were eligible to 35 per cent free-studentships at Government cost. However, in view of the prevailing financial circumstances, it is thought that the schools might not be able to maintain higher percentages for free-studentships and, therefore, they have been allowed to reduce the percentages below previous year's level but not below 5 per cent [No, P 67 of May 16, 1960]

### **ONLY SMALL INCREASE IN SCHOOL FEES IN VIDARBHA**

#### **Comparative figures**

In view of the reports appearing in a section of the press regarding the impending increase in the rates of fees in non-Government secondary schools in the Nagpur Division, the correct position in that respect is explained below

On the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education, Government raised the pay-scales of secondary teachers and the rate of grant-in-aid to the schools (40 per cent in urban areas and 50 per cent in rural areas) and also the rates of fees in order to meet the increased expenditure consequent on increased pay-scales of teachers. However, the increase in tuition fees sanctioned by Government was much less than proposed by the committee

The increased fee rates recommended by the committee were <sup>fact</sup> ✓

*Greater Bombay*—Rs 6 for boys and Rs 5 for girls in the bottom class, and Rs 9 for boys and Rs 8 for girls in the top class ;

*Other cities where there are Municipal Corporations*—Rs 5 for boys and Rs 4 for girls in the bottom class and Rs 8 for boys and Rs 7 for girls in the top class ,



*Borough Municipal Towns*—Rs 4 for boys and Rs 3½ for girls in the bottom class and Rs 7 for boys and Rs 6½ for girls in top class,

*In other areas*—Rs 3 for boys and Rs. 2½ for girls in the bottom class and Rs 6 for boys and Rs 5½ for girls in the top class

The Committee had also recommended that the schools should be allowed, in deserving cases, to charge fee at the rates higher than the prescribed ones after the cases for such increase were fully justified

It also recommended a term fee to meet expenditure on incidental and extra items equal to one month's fee for standard V per term for Standards V-VII and one month's fee for Standard VIII per term for Standards VIII to XI. However, monthly tuition fees actually decided upon by the Government in all the regions of the State from June 1, 1960 are

*Greater Bombay*—Rs 5 for the lowest class and Rs 8 for the highest class,

*Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Sholapur*—Rs 4 for the lowest class and Rs 7 for the highest class,

*Other areas*—Rs 3 for the lowest class and Rs 6 for the highest class

The schools were also allowed to charge a consolidated term fee equal to one month's fee for Standard V per term for all classes to meet the expenses on incidental and extra items. However, if the schools find it difficult to balance their budgets due to the additional liability of payment of salaries of the teachers at the revised rates, they are allowed to raise the above rates of fees by 50 per cent with a notice to the parents and guardians at least three months prior to the commencement of the academic year

The rates of fees charged at present in Government and non-Government secondary schools in the Vidarbha area are as follows .

*Indian English Middle Schools (Classes V-VIII)*—Rs 24 per annum for boys of non-agriculturists, Rs 24 per annum for boys of agriculturists, and Rs 6 per annum for girls

*High School (Classes IX-XI)*—Rs 60 per annum for boys of non-agriculturists; Rs 54 for boys for agriculturists. and Rs 24 per annum for girls

The non-Government secondary schools for girls have the option to charge fees at the rates prescribed for Government boys' schools. The schools also charge a monthly amalgamated fund fees at the

rate of 5 annas to 7 annas per month in standards V to VIII and 7 annas to 9 annas in standards IX to XI. The schools were also allowed to charge an additional fee of Re 1 per month over and above the prescribed rates to meet the expenditure on account of the revised pay-scales sanctioned by the former Madhya Pradesh Government in 1956. Thus, it will be seen that the fees in the Vidarbha secondary schools come to about Rs 3 per month in standards V to VIII and Rs 6 per month for higher standards IX to XI in addition to the amalgamated fund fees as stated above. On the whole, the proposed rise in fees will be very small.

Besides, Government has decided to continue in the Nagpur Division the existing educational concessions, such as (i) free education to the children of the age group 6-14, (ii) educational concessions to the children of agriculturists having less than 20 acres of land, (iii) educational concession to the children of landless labourers, and (iv) grant of loss of fee, income on account of school fees to sons and daughters of low-paid employees (Government servants and Local Body employees). Hence, there will be no handicap to a vast number of pupils attending secondary schools in the Division. The estimated number of such beneficiaries in 1960-61 is about 2,17,000 [No P 84 of May 21, 1960].

### **SMALL FEE RISE IN SOME SCHOOLS INEVITABLE**

#### **Government will not allow Profiteering**

From the reports published in a section of the Press it appears that there is a general impression among the people that the Government of Maharashtra has allowed the secondary schools to raise their tuition fees by 50 per cent. This impression is not correct.

Simultaneously with the revision of pay-scales of the secondary teachers on the recommendations of the Integration Committee for the Secondary Education, the Government raised the rates of grants-in-aid to secondary schools by 45 per cent in the urban areas and 50 per cent in the rural areas and made it obligatory on the non-Government secondary schools to introduce the revised rates of pay-scales for their teaching staff from November 1, 1959.

The cost to the Government on account of the enhanced rate of grant-in-aid in 1959-60 and 1960-61 is expected to be over Rs 1 crore.

The Government also prescribed tuition fees which should be charged by the secondary schools to their pupils with effect from June 1, 1960. The rates of fees are

Greater Bombay—Rs 5 for the lowest class and Rs 8 for the highest class, Poona, Sholapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad — Rs 4 for the lowest class and Rs 7 for the highest class, and other areas — Rs 3 for the lowest class and Rs 6 for the highest class.

The schools were also allowed to charge a consolidated term fee equal to one month's fee in the lowest class for all classes to meet the expenses on incidental and extra items

These rates of tuition fees are the same as those prevailing in the pre-1956 reorganisation Maharashtra, which were .

Greater Bombay—Rs 5 for lower classes and Rs 8 for higher classes, Poona and Sholapur—Rs 4 for lower classes and Rs 7 for higher classes, and other areas—Rs 3 for lower classes and Rs 6 for higher classes

Certain schools were also allowed to charge  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the prescribed limit with the permission of the Director of Education

Further, if a school finds it difficult to balance its budget due to the additional liability of payment of salaries to its teachers at the revised rates, it was allowed to raise the rates of fees up to 50 per cent with the previous notice of at least three months to the parents and guardians and also with prior permission of the Education authorities. It will thus be seen that the rise is admissible only in the cases of schools that might be faced with the problem of deficit. The schools are expected to see that there is proper balance between the fee rates, the Government grant and the enhanced pay-scales of teachers

The prescribed rates of tuition fees are substantially lower than those recommended by the Integration Committee for Secondary Education. The fees recommended by the Committee were

*Greater Bombay* Rs 6 for boys and Rs 5 for girls in the bottom class and Rs 9 for boys and Rs 8 for girls in the top class

*Other Corporations, Cities, such as Nagpur, etc* Rs 5 for boys and Rs 4 for girls in the bottom class and Rs 8 for boys and Rs 7 for girls in the top class

*Borough Municipal Towns* Rs 4 for boys and Rs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  for girls in the bottom class and Rs 7 for boys and Rs  $6\frac{1}{2}$  for girls in the top class

*Other Areas* Rs 3 for boys and Rs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  for girls in the bottom class and Rs 6 for boys and Rs  $5\frac{1}{2}$  for girls in the top class

The Committee had also recommended that the schools should be allowed, in deserving cases, to charge fee rates higher than the prescribed cases, if such increase were fully justified. The Committee also recommended a term fee (to meet expenses on incidental and extra items) equal to one month's fee for standard V per term for standards V-VII and one month's fee for standard VIII per term for Standards VIII-XI

Eventhough the schools were allowed to raise the fee rates up to 50 per cent in order to balance their budgets with the previous approval of the Educational authorities, all of them have not done so. Only some schools have applied for the increase, but all the applications were not automatically granted. For instance, in Greater Bombay, so far only about 180 schools have been permitted to increase their tuition fees over those charged by them during the previous year, while about 15 applications are pending consideration. At least 213 schools either did not increase their fee rates or have at least not approached the Educational authorities for any increase. Further, the increase in the fee rates sanctioned ranged between 10 to 15 per cent to 20 schools, 15 to 25 per cent to 110 schools, 25 to 30 per cent to 30 schools, 30 to 35 per cent to 15 schools and 35 to 40 per cent to 5 schools.

Incidentally, it may be stated that with the Government's decision to extend the scheme of free education at all stages to the income-group up to Rs 1,200 per annum, the fees of a number of students in secondary schools will be paid by the Government.

The Government has also taken a decision to continue all the educational concessions existing in the different regions of the State.

The Government is anxious to see that no hardship is caused to the poor students. However, in view of the increased cost of secondary education and of the Government's obligation towards primary education, a fee rise in certain case is inevitable. It is hoped that the managements of the schools will not raise the fee rates unless it is absolutely necessary to do so. Government will watch the situation and see to it that the rise is not unreasonable and that is no profiteering on this account [No P 211 of June 25, 1960].

## **FEE RISE WITHDRAWN**

### **Government Policy explained**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided not to allow the increase in fee rates earlier permitted to the secondary schools following the revision of pay-scales of their teachers. In other words, no non-Government secondary school in the State will be allowed to charge fees at the rates higher than those charged in the year 1959-60.

Explaining the Government's policy in this regard, a press note says

The Government of the former Bombay State had decided in January 1960 that the teachers in non-Government secondary schools in all areas of the State should be paid according to the

revised scales Simultaneously, it had laid down that the rates of monthly tuition fees in non-Government secondary schools in all the regions of the State from June 1, 1960 should be the same as those operated in the Bombay State prior to November 1956 It had also laid down that if the schools find it difficult to manage their budget as a result of the additional liability of the payment of salaries of their teachers according to the revised scales, they should be allowed to raise the fees by 50 per cent with the previous notice of at least three months prior to the commencement of the academic year to the parents and guardians Those schools, which had already been allowed by the Director of Education to charge the fee rates at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the scheduled rates, were permitted to raise them up to twice the scheduled rates with the previous permission of the Educational Inspector of the district concerned.

Maharashtra Government has recently decided to extend the concession of exemption from fees to children of parents or guardians having income of Rs 1,200 or less per year When the Government took that decision, the question of fee increase mentioned above was also being examined by the Government It is the policy of the Government that secondary education should not be costly so as to be beyond the means of common man and as far as possible no child should be denied this education on the grounds of economic backwardness In pursuance of this policy, Government has now decided that the increase in the fee rates permitted earlier should not be allowed In other words, no non-Government secondary school in the State will be allowed to charge fees at the rates higher than those charged in the year 1959-60 [No P 217 of June 28, 1960]

## LITERATURE AND CULTURE

### COMPETITION IN DRAMA BOOKS

#### Entries by November 1

As an encouragement to the dramatic art, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to give prizes to the best written dramas in Marathi this year also

Under the scheme, a set of prizes of Rs 2,000, Rs 1,500 and Rs 1,000 will be awarded to the three best written dramas for adults and another set of prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs 500 and Rs 250 to the best written dramas for children

Entries to the competition are to be sent to the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, by November 1, next The dramas should have been published during the period between April 1, 1959 and March 31, 1960 Only the first edition of a drama book, and not translations and adaptations, will be held eligible for the competition and two copies of the drama books should be supplied to the Director of Education

The competition is open to any play-wright or publisher in or outside the Maharashtra State [No P 569 of October 14, 1960]

## ENCOURAGEMENT TO MARATHI LITERATURE

### Best books to be given prizes

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a scheme for the encouragement to literature in Marathi during the year 1960-61. Under the scheme, two prizes of the value of Rs 2,000 and Rs 1,000 will be awarded to the best written Marathi books meant for adults, in each of the following categories

(i) Novels, (ii) short stories, (iii) poetry, (iv) biography, autobiography, memories, (v) essays, personal essays, travel books, (vi) philosophy, history, social sciences, (vii) literary criticism, language, grammar, and (viii) physical sciences

Two prizes of the value of Rs 2,000 and Rs 1,000 will also be given to the best written Marathi books meant for children, in each of the following categories

(i) Poetry, nursery rhymes, etc., (ii) short stories, fairy tales, folk tales, (iii) biography, and (iv) general knowledge, hobbies, sciences

The amount of prizes in the case of children's books will depend on the size and quality of the book

In order to be eligible for prizes, the books must have been published during the period from October 1, 1959 to September 30, 1960. Manuscripts will be accepted for the competition provided they are neatly and legibly written. However, prizes to books in manuscripts will be given if the books earning such prizes are got published within one calendar year of the date of the award of prizes

The competition will be open to all authors and publishers in or outside the State of Maharashtra. Entries for the competition should be sent to the Curator of Libraries, Maharashtra State, Town Hall, Bombay-1, by October 30, 1960. There is no entry fee for the competition, nor is there any prescribed form for application. However, information on the following points should be given by the competitors: (a) name of the book/manuscript, (b) category of subject for which it is submitted, (c) whether the book is meant for adults or children, (d) name of the author (including his pen name) and his permanent address, (e) name of the publisher and his postal address, (f) the date of publication in case of published books, (g) the date of writing in case of manuscripts, and (h) the author must certify in clear terms that the book is original and independent.

Only the first edition of the published book will be held eligible for a prize. Translations, or adaptations will not be accepted. So also the books in which sections are included from the books which have earlier awarded prizes will not be held eligible [No P 575 of October 15, 1960]

### **STATE BOARD FOR LITERATURE AND CULTURE CONSTITUTED**

A State Board for Literature and Culture has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Tarkateerth Shri Laxmanshastri Joshi

The other members of the Board are . Dr A M Ghatge, Poona, Principal D D Karve, Poona, Prof G D Parikh, Bombay, Dr P M. Joshi, Bombay, Prof N R Phatak, Bombay, Prof W L Kulkarni, Aurangabad, the Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, Bombay, and the Secretary and Editor, Board for Gazetteers (Revision), Bombay (Member-Secretary)

The Board will initiate, assist or undertake the implementation of projects or schemes of research in the field of language, culture and history of Maharashtra State and publication of the results of such research in Marathi. It will also initiate, assist or undertake publication in Marathi of independent and erudite papers, monographs, books and journals on the related subjects, reference literature, such as bibliographies, encyclopaedic dictionaries, etc. Preparation and publication of translations of classical or any other literary work of an outstanding nature from different Indian and foreign languages in Marathi will also be undertaken. While translating such works into Marathi, preference will be given to such classics and literature whose Marathi translations are not contemplated by the Sahitya Akademi.

The Board will also undertake editing, translation and publication in Marathi of relevant important published or unpublished source material having direct or indirect bearing on the history and culture of Maharashtra. Publication of socio-political, cultural and literary history of Maharashtra will also be undertaken by the Board.

The Board will also find out and examine the new avenues of carrying out research in any field of knowledge that will help enhance the development of Marathi literature. It will keep Government informed from time to time of the latest achievements in the field of work undertaken by the Board and also other private aided institutions and scholars. It will assist Government in formulating the policies in the matter of historical research and development of literature [No P 713 of November 23, 1960]

## **PRIZE COMPETITION IN CHILDREN LITERATURE**

### **Three Marathi Authors among winners**

The results of the sixth Prize Competition for Children's Literature organised under the Government of India's scheme for the encouragement of literature for children have been announced

Four prizes of Rs 1,000 each and 21 prizes of Rs 500 each have been awarded to the authors of 25 books/manuscripts in different languages of the country Besides, these, five additional prizes Rs 500 each have been given to the authors of five books who were awarded a prize of Rs 500 each in the fifth Prize Competition

The books in Marathi language which have been awarded the prizes are . Pankharanchi Shala by Shri G H Patil (Rs 1,000), and Rangaonchi Aggagadi by Smt Sumatibai Paygaonkar and Pachuchen Bet by Shri Leeladhar Hegade (Rs 500 each)

These prize competitions are organised in order to encourage the production of suitable literature for children under the Government of India's scheme for the encouragement of literature for children

This year there were 502 entries excluding the Bengali books which are expected to be about 100 [No P 820 of December 23, 1960]

## **AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS**

The Government of Maharashtra has recognised the Fellowship qualification of the American College of Surgeons as equivalent to a post-graduate Degree in Surgery of Indian universities for purposes of recruitment to non-teaching posts under it [No P 821 of December 23, 1960]

## **MONUMENTS, MUSICIANS AND HISTORICAL RECORDS (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)**

### **STATE BOARD FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS**

#### **Appointment of Members**

A Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the Government, Education and Social Welfare Department The other members of the Board are Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, Government of India, South Western Circle, Aurangabad, Assistant Director of Archaeology, Government of Maharashtra, Aurangabad, Dr H D Sankalia, Director of the Deccan College, Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, 6 ; Dr Moti Chandra, Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay-4, Professor A K Priyolkar Director, Marathi Samshodhana Mandal, Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Bombay ; Prof D V Potdar, 'Lok Kalyan'



77, Shanwar Peth, Poona-2, Prof V V Mirashi, 'Vishnu Sadan', Dharampeth, Nagpur, Dr G M. Moraes, 9 Marine Lines, Bombay-1, Shri V A Kanole, Director, Hyderabad Historical Research Institute, Nanded and the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Government of Maharashtra (Secretary)

Shri V S Kamat, Research Assistant in the office of the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments will work as *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary of the Board in the absence of the Historical Archivist

### **Functions of the Board**

The functions of the Board are (i) to guide and co-ordinate research activities of the record offices and research institutes in the State, to undertake research in manuscript records, including old maps and pictures, to consider the acquisition of records relating to the history of the State and to suggest ways and means for their preservation and publication, whenever necessary, (ii) to advise the Government in the matter of nominating representatives from institutions in the State to the Indian Historical Records Commission, its sub-committees and such other bodies and (iii) to look after historical monuments and sites other than those looked after by the Archæological Department of the Government of India, to suggest ways and means for their conservation and to advise on the working and establishment of the existing and new historical and archæological museums in the State of Maharashtra [No P 193 of June 21, 1960]

### **MUSEUMS COMMITTEE FOR MAHARASHTRA**

A Museums Committee has been constituted for the State of Maharashtra under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to the Government, Education and Social Welfare Department. The other members of the Committee are the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Maharashtra State, Bombay, Dr Moti Chandra, Director, the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, Dr H D Sankalia, Director of the Deccan College, Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona-6, Shri D G Kelkar, Poona, Historical Archivist to Government of Maharashtra (Secretary). Shri V S Kamat, Research Assistant in the office of the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Maharashtra State, Bombay (who will work as *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Museums Committee in the absence of Dr V G Dighe, Historical Archivist to Government, who is on deputation to the Government of India)

### **Functions of the Committee**

The Committee will visit and inspect museums in the State and indicate classification of the exhibits with a view to their proper exhibition either in the Central or a museum in the State

It will suggest ways and means for labelling and cataloguing or listing or preparing card-indexes of exhibits. It will also report on the methods of preservation adopted in the museums and suggest ways and means to improve them, wherever necessary, and consider the photographing of all important exhibits in the museums of the State, and look to proper utilisation of museums as instruments of education. The Committee will also generally assess the needs of museums in the light of the terms of reference given to the committee and make recommendations for adequate museum service in each institution [No P 202 of June 23, 1960]

## **PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS**

### **Maharashtra Bill published**

A Bill to make better provision for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and records and archæological sites and remains (other than those declared to be of national importance) in the State of Maharashtra has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of July 30

At present, in the Marathwada area there is a special Act, namely the Hyderabad Act VIII of 1337 Fasli in respect of the monuments not declared to be of national importance. In the rest of the State, the subject of "ancient and historical monuments, archæological sites and remains" is governed by the Central Act of 1904, by which all executive power is vested in the Central Government

Under the Constitution of India this subject has been distributed in all the three lists in the seventh Schedule. Article 49 gives constitutional directive to the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historical interest declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export

It is obviously desirable now to have a self-contained Act in respect of those matters which relates to the ancient and historical monument, archæological sites and remains not covered by the Central field and also to unify the existing laws on the subject in the State. The present bill is intended to achieve this purpose [No P 356 of August 4, 1960]

## **MAINTENANCE OF MONUMENTS**

### **Grants to Private Bodies**

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs of the Government of India will be giving grants to the needy institutions which are looking after the monuments or sites having historical, cultural, scientific, æsthetic or sentimental appeal. The grants

will be given in respect of such monuments and sites as do not come within the purview of the Department of Archæology, i.e., those which are not over 100 years old.

This year financial assistance to registered societies, doing this kind of work will be restricted to works of essential repairs only and not major and costly projects

The conditions for the grant are the usual ones relating to the submission of utilization certificates backed by audited accounts and the accounts being open to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at his discretion. The repairs undertaken will have to be under the supervision of the Government in order to ensure that repairs will be carried out in consonance with archæological principles so that character of the monument is not changed drastically

Applications for grants from institutions in Maharashtra State should be made in the prescribed form to the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Elphinstone College Building, Bombay, by September 15, 1960. Forms of application are available from the same officer [No P 412 of August 23, 1960]

### **SCHOOL RECOGNITION WITHDRAWN**

Owing to the general unsatisfactory condition of the school and the failure of the management to carry out the suggestions made by the Education Department, the recognition granted to the Lokmanya Tilak Vidyalyaya, Poona, has been withdrawn with effect from June, 1960 [No P 15 of May 4, 1960]

### **INSPECTION OF SANSKRIT INSTITUTIONS**

#### **Standing Committee constituted**

A four-member Standing Sanskrit Committee has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra

The Committee, which will inspect Sanskrit institutions in the State and make recommendations to the Education Department regarding grants or continuance of recognition for the purpose of grant-in-aid, will consist of Dr K R Potdar, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Shri Laxman Shastri Joshi, Wai, Shri Patankar Shastri, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Dr V W Karambelkar, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur. It will also make recommendations to the Government regarding equivalence and standard of Sanskrit examinations conducted by recognised Sanskrit institutions and also regarding equivalence of Sanskrit examinations of the institutions outside the State [No P 50 of May 11, 1960]

## **MAHARASHTRA STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**

The Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Shrimati Kusum Wankhede

Other members of the Board are Smt A Wahabuddin Ahmed, Smt Meenakshi Bakhle, Smt Prabha Gajabhiye, Smt Yamunai Kirloskar, Smt Shanta Kotecha, Smt Kamalabai Lele, Smt P Maneckji, Smt Shashikala Mane, Smt Sumantai Pradhan, Smt Kamalabai Sathe, Smt Hirabai Shinde, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Education and Social Welfare Department and the Development Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra [No P 51 of May 11, 1960]

## **HELPING THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED**

### **Committee for Directions for Work and Orientation Centres**

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the Committee of direction for work and orientation centres for the educated unemployed in the State under the chairmanship of the Director of Technical Education. The other members of the committee are the Director of Training (representative of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi), the Director of Industries or his nominee, the Director, Small Scale Industries Service Institute (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India), the Director of Cottage Industries and Additional Registrar for Industrial Co-operative, Poona, the Director of Employment, Bombay, or his nominee, three enthusiastic industrialists and the Deputy Director of Training, Bombay (Secretary)

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a work and orientation centre, with an intake capacity of 100, was started at the Industrial Training Institute at Aundh Camp, Poona. One more such centre is to be started during the current year in the premises of the Industrial Training Institute at Nagpur.

The work and orientation centres are to assist educated unemployed persons to equip themselves properly to seek avenues of employment other than white collar jobs. Apart from a sense of dignity of manual labour which these centres will inculcate, they will, broadly speaking, be of value mainly in three directions to offer vocational counselling and training in and give guidance and instructions regarding self-employment as small entrepreneurs.

The Committee of Direction will select the trades in which training is to be imparted at the centres, select trainees for admission to the centres, keep close watch on the working of the centres and render advice and assistance wherever necessary [No P 79 of May 19, 1960]

## **UNIVERSITY PLANNING FORUMS**

### **Executive Committee set up**

An executive committee for co-ordinating the work of the Planning Forums in the various universities and colleges in the State has been set up by the Government of Maharashtra, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri Y B Chavan

The other members of the committee are . Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Bombay, Nagpur and Marathwada , Vice-Chancellor of S N D T Women's University, Bombay , Dr R N Dandekar, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Poona (representative of the Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona) , Shri M V Khambadkone, Research Student, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Shri V N Gogte, VI Year Student, College of Science, Nagpur, Shri M H Wasvani, Jai Hind College, Bombay and Dr Shrimati C A Hate, Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakars Women's University, Bombay (all the four in their capacity as members of the Central Executive Committee from Maharashtra State) , Shri Giridhar Kalyankar, Student, Government College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad , the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Finance Department , the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra (Planning), Finance Department ; the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Poona , and the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona (Secretary)

The term of the committee is up to September 8, 1961 [No P 81 of May 19, 1960]

### **WORKERS' EDUCATION SCHEME**

The next session of three months' duration of the Bombay City Workers' Education Scheme, being conducted by the State Government, will commence from July 4, next

The classes will be held at the Labour Welfare Institute, Naigaum, Bombay, from 5-45 p m to 7-30 p m on three days in a week

A nominal fee of Rs 2 per trainee will be charged for the full course

The special features of the new session are that for each of the batches there will be four special lectures on the subjects of special interest to the workers, which will be suggested by them, and provision for discussion on current topics.

The Workers' Education Scheme is open to all factory workers duly certified as such. Preference will, however, be given to those falling in the age group of 18 to 35 years and to those who have attained the Primary School Certificate Standard, though no formal

certificate will be insisted upon. In fact it is Government's intention to admit even illiterate workers, if they are found fit to take advantage of the course. The medium of instruction will be Hindi/Marathi.

On successful completion of the course, trainees will be awarded the "Bombay Workers' Education" Certificates.

Applications for admission to the course in the prescribed form, available at the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Dhobi Talao, or the Welfare Commissioner, Jambori Maidan, Worli, or the various Labour Welfare Centres or the Labour Welfare Institute, Naigaum, should be made to the Director of the Institute, before June 10.

The objectives of the scheme are to enable the workers to be good and efficient workers and useful citizens as members of the Indian Society, to promote better industrial relations, to enable the workers to understand modern economic and other trends, and to discipline the mind of workers and develop their thinking power and latent potentialities.

The course of instruction is devised in such a way that the subjects selected are of immediate interest to, and have a direct bearing on, a worker's day-to-day activities. Further the curriculum will be covered at a very elementary level so as to bring it within easy reach of every worker enrolled. Special efforts will be made to correlate the course with his work and way of life.

The course consists of 40 periods of lecture-discussions, each of 50 minutes, eight observation visits, three role-playing items, two group discussions, case conference, seminar and symposium. The theoretical instruction will be on the following ten subjects: Indian History, Geography, Economics and Statistics, Civics and Ethics, Sociology, Co-operation, Trade Unionism, Labour Laws, Health and Hygiene and Labour Welfare.

Provision is also made for giving instruction in two special papers for women workers, one each on Home Science and Child Welfare [No P 109 of May 30, 1960].

## **PROMOTION OF SPORTS IN MAHARASHTRA**

### **State Council set up**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a State Sports Council under the presidentship of the Minister for Education. The Deputy Minister for Education is Vice-President of the Council.

The other members of the Council are Shri Vijay Merchant (Bombay), Shri M G Nageshkar (Kolhapur), Shri M P Major (Nagpur), Shri S H Mehta (Bombay), Shri Sushil R. Rana

(Bombay) ; Smt Mumtaz K Lotwala (Bombay), Dr K S Mhaskar (Bombay), Shri Jal D Pardiwala (Bombay), Shri M B Chitnis (Aurangabad), Shri Marotirao D Dhanavatay (Nagpur), the Secretary, Education Department, the State Inspector for Physical Education (Secretary), and the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education (Joint Secretary)

The Council will advise Government in all matters concerning sports and games and assist sports activities in educational institutions through their respective sports boards and sports and games association, particularly in the rural areas. It will also act as liaison between the State Sports Federations and Association and the Government and grant recognition to such State sports organisations as it may deem worthy of recognition and recommended to the State Government grant of assistance to the sports organisations recognised by it [No P 127 of June 3, 1960]

### **STUDENTS BELONGING TO ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES**

#### **No prior payment of fees**

The managements of schools and colleges have been asked by the Government not to insist upon prior payment of fees by the students claiming to belong to the economically backward classes, i.e., those whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs 1,200. It is open to the managements themselves to grant freeships to the concerned students and prefer the bills and get reimbursement from the District Social Welfare Officer. If the claim of a particular student that he belongs to the economically backward classes is later found to be false, the student is required to pay double the fees concessions and the recovery is to be made from the students, their parents or guardians and not from the managements. Further, in the case of students who discontinue their studies in the middle of the academic year, the loss to institutions owing to freeships is also borne by the Government. It is, therefore, clear that there is practically no element of risk for the educational institutions if they admit the students without prior payment of fees. [No P 179 of June 17, 1960]

### **PAY SCALES OF SPECIAL TEACHERS REVISED**

The Government of Maharashtra has revised the pay-scales of full-time special teachers in the employ of Local Authorities with retrospective effect from April 1, 1958. The revised pay-scales are Hindi teachers — qualified untrained teachers — Rs 40 per month and trained teachers Rs 50—1½—65—2½—70—S G—2½—90 (Selection grade will be awarded to 15 per cent of the cadre after 15 years of service)

All other special teachers, namely, Drawing, Music and Sewing teachers Rs 40—1—45—E.B.—1½—60—2½—65.

In addition to these scales, the teachers will be held eligible for dearness allowance, house rent allowance and compensatory local allowance at the rates sanctioned for the Government servants in the locality

\* The pay-scales of primary school teachers in the State have already been revised [No P 199 of June 23, 1960]

## **EDUCATION CONCESSIONS IN VIDARBHA**

The following are the various educational concessions which have been continued in the Vidarbha area for the year 1960-61.

Concessions to the children of agriculturists having less than 20 acres of land, educational concessions to sons and daughters of political sufferers, free education to the children of territorial army personnel, free education to the sons and daughters of police personnel who lost their lives while performing their duties; free education to the children of age group 6 to 14; grants for loss of income on account of remission of school fees to sons and daughters of low paid employees, educational concessions to children of landless labourers, exemption from payment of tuition fees to students of orphanage, and educational concessions to the children of teachers

These concessions are estimated to cost the Government to the tune of about Rs 51.5 lakhs

These concessions are in addition to those which are available to the students throughout the Maharashtra State such as free education to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to the economically backward classes, that is, those whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs 1,200 [No P 208 of June 25, 1960]

## **MAHARASHTRA STATE SANGEET MAHOTSAVA**

### **Advisory Committee set up**

A 21-member committee has been appointed by the Government of Maharashtra, under the chairmanship of Dr T R Naravane, Minister for Social Welfare, to advise it on the organisation of the State Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava to be held this year and also on matters pertaining to the encouragement of the arts of music and dance in the State

The other members of the committee are the Minister for Education; the Deputy Minister for Education, the Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department; the Director of Publicity



the Station Director, All India Radio, Bombay, Dr D G Vyas, Shri Brij Narain, Shri G N Joshi, Shri Abasahed Muzumdar, Shri Vasant Desai, Shri Wamanrao H Deshpande, Shri Ramkrishna Bakre, Shri Bhaskarrao Buti, Shrimant L S *alias* Baburaoji Deshmukh, Smt Sushilabai Byramjee, Shri Shankarrao Sapre, Shri Annasaheb Gunjkar; Smt Lila Naravane Khadkeswar, Shri Gopalrao Keni, and Chief Officer for Cultural Activities and Secretary, Recreation Committee (Secretary). [No P 349 of August 3, 1960]

## **FREE EDUCATION SCHEME**

### **, Applications by August 16**

Applications for free studentships during the current academic year by the students belonging to the economically backward classes are to be made to the heads of the institutions in which they are studying by August 16 next.

The heads of educational institutions may approach the Social Welfare Officers of their districts for further particulars of the scheme under which the students, whose parents' or guardians' annual income from all sources did not exceed Rs 1,200 during the previous year, are eligible for free studentships at all stages of education [No P 304 of July 20, 1960]

## **GRANT-IN-AID TO SOCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES**

### **Uniform system for entire Maharashtra State**

A uniform system of grant-in-aid to social education classes, which is at present in vogue in the Vidarbha region, is being extended to the entire Maharashtra State

Under this system, which is known as the "Class Grant-in-Aid System," a social education worker will be paid a monthly remuneration of Rs 10 and a contingent and equipment grant of Rs 5 per month for 10 months in a year.

The social education worker will have to run his activities in consultation with a local advisory committee.

A social education centre is expected to undertake the following types of activities: (1) Community recreation programmes of a cultural nature, such as dramatics, folk dramas, bhajans, trips, excursion, film shows, etc, (2) An adult education class for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, general information, etc to illiterates, neo-literates, semi-literates and other literate persons in the locality; (3) Running a village library, where possible, containing suitable literature for village people. The library will also function as

a reading club and an Information Centre and (4) Organisation of group activities, where possible, by forming youth clubs, scout troops, mahila mandals, etc.

Such Social Education Centres will be started by teachers or other non-official social workers with the permission of District Inspector of Schools concerned

In order to ensure proper working of, and supervision over, the centres, Government has prepared rules prescribing the manner of selection of social education workers and their qualifications, construction of advisory bodies, handling of the funds and maintenance of records and registers [No P 315 of July 23, 1960]

### **CHILDREN'S FILMS COMMITTEE FOR MAHARASHTRA**

The State Committee for the Children's Films for Maharashtra has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Governor, Shri Sri Prakasa. The Minister for Social Welfare is the vice-chairman of the committee

The other members of the committee are the Deputy Minister for Education, the Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, the Secretary, Home Department, the Director of Education, the Director of Publicity, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Smt Savitri Bajaj, Smt Bantwal, Smt Zarina Currimbhoy, Shri David Abraham, Smt Babiben Dayal, Shri Mehtabchand Golcha, Shri J C Jain; Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Shri R R Melmane, Shri S S Pillay, Smt Brij Ratanlal, the General Secretary, Children's Film Society, the the President, Cinematograph Exhibitors Association, the President, Bombay State Women's Council, the Controller, Films Division, Bombay, the President, Bombay Head Masters' Association, and the Deputy Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department (secretary) [No P 346 of August 3, 1960]

### **DELAY IN FILING APPLICATIONS FOR COMPENSATION**

#### **No condonation after August 31**

The displaced persons concerned are advised that applications for condonation of delay in filing either compensation applications on the basis of verified claims or applications for rehabilitation grant or for the inclusion of any claim omitted in the compensation applications already filed will not be entertained after August 31, 1960. However, in the case of claimants whose claims are still being revised under the Claims (Supplementaries) Act, 1954, compensation applications will continue to be accepted, if they are filed within a period of three months from the date of announcement of the claim verification order or the revision order, as the case may be

The Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation had invited applications for compensation from displaced persons with verified claims in June 1955. The last date for filing such applications was September 26, 1955. This date was extended from time to time and was finally fixed as July 1, 1958.

In accordance with the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, applications filed after a period of three months from the issue of the notification inviting applications for the payment of compensation, could be accepted only if the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the applications in time. Hitherto, the Settlement Organisation has been generally condoning the delay. As the Ministry of Rehabilitation is desirous of completing its work early, it would not be possible to allow condonations indefinitely. [No P 384 of August 13, 1960]

### **SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD**

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the State Social Welfare Advisory Board under the chairmanship of Smt Kusum Wankhede. The other members of the Board are Dr Smt Charu-sheela Gupte, Smt Prabha Gajabhiye, Dr Kum Sarojini Babar; Smt Shanta Kotecha, Smt Kamalabai Lele, Smt P. Manekji, Smt Shashikala Mane, Smt Sumantai Pradhan, Smt Kamalabai Sathe, Smt Hirabai Shinde, Smt Kusum Korpe, Smt Yamutai Kirloskar, Smt Sushila Joshi, the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Education and Social Welfare Department, and the Development Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra.

The term of the reconstituted Board will be up to August 31, 1962. [No P 395 of August 19, 1960]

### **TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL TRADES**

#### **State Council reconstituted**

The State Council for training in vocational trades has been reconstituted by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Education Department.

The other members of the Council are the Director of Technical Education, the Commissioner of Labour, the Director of Industries, the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Communications, the Director of Employment, the Director of Training, Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Shri V R Hoshing and Dr S L Kashikar (representatives of workers' organisation), Shri Pranlal Patel and Shri P B Advani (representatives of employers' organisation), Shri M P More and Shri J M Small (representatives of professional and learned bodies), Shri D V Kelkar, Western Railway, Shri M G Bhat (Technical Expert of BEST), and Shri R A Patil.

The State Council, which will be affiliated to the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, will advise Government on implementation of the training policy laid down, by the National Council and co-ordinate the vocational programmes throughout the State. The Council has been empowered to establish a board of examinations in vocational trades and also to arrange for periodical inspection of the training institutes in the State with a view to ensuring that the standards prescribed by the National Council are followed [No P 431 of August 29, 1960]

### **MAHARASHTRA STATE EDUCATION COUNCIL**

An Education Council, a consultative body, has been set up by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of the Minister for Education. The Deputy Minister for Education is the vice-chairman of the Council and the Secretary to the Government in the Education and Social Welfare Department its secretary.

The other members of the Council are the Director of Education, the Director of Technical Education; the Chairman, Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, the Chairmen of the State Boards, of Primary Education and Secondary Education, the Chairman, State Council for Technical Education, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Bombay and Poona, the President, State Federation of Head Masters Association, Shri B H Khardekar, Principal, Gokhale College, Kolhapur, Shri B M. Deshmukh, Amravati Camp, Shri Manubhai Vaidya, Principal, V C Gurukul High School, Ghatkopar (Greater Bombay), Shri G S Gokhale, Superintendent, C P and Berar Education Society High School, Nagpur, Shri P D Patil (Karad), Shri R P Patil, Sangli, Shri Venkatrao Jadhav, Aurangabad, Shri S G Sarvade, Momina-bad, and Shri V D Ghate, Poona

The Council will advise Government on various educational questions and co-ordinate the work of the Boards of Education in the State represented on the Council. It will also collect information on matters pertaining to the work of the Council and suggest improvements in any branches of education.

The tenure of the Council is three years [No P 454 of September 8, 1960]

### **TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL**

The Government of Maharashtra has framed rules for constituting a Tribes Advisory Council for the State.

According to these rules, the Council will consist of the Minister for Social Welfare (chairman), the Director of Social Welfare (secretary), the Secretary to Government in the Education and

Social Welfare Department, 14 members who are representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly, two members to be nominated by the Governor from among the persons who in his opinion possess special knowledge and experience of the needs of the Scheduled Tribes or scheduled areas in the State, and one member to be nominated by the Governor from among the Scheduled Tribes

The rules prescribe a procedure for filling up of the vacancies on the Council and for holding meetings of the council and conduct of the business of the Council and specify the functions of the chairman [No P 471 of September 14, 1960]

## **PUBLICATION OF CATALOGUES OF MANUSCRIPTS**

### **Grants-in-aid to Libraries and Institutions**

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, will give grants-in-aid to institutions and libraries, other than those maintained by or affiliated to universities, undertaking compilation and publication of catalogues of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian languages, in their possession

Only those institutions which are maintained by Government or quasi-Government organisations or those which are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, are eligible to apply for grant

The institutions in Maharashtra State should apply through either the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, or the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Bombay, in the prescribed form, before October 10 Further particulars regarding the scheme, the form of application and instructions as how it should be filled in, will be available with the above officers [No P 481 of September 17, 1960]

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONS WORKING FOR PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT**

### **Last date for application extended**

The last date for receiving applications by the Government of India for financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations, institutions and Pathshalas doing work for the promotion of Sanskrit has been extended up to September 30

Under this aid scheme, Government of India considers requests for non-recurring grants to wellknown institutions for important and specified purposes relating to the expansion and development of Sanskrit No grants are given for maintenance of the institutions

The institutions in Maharashtra State desiring to apply for grants under the scheme should submit their applications in quadruplicate to the State Government through the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, before September 27. The prescribed form of application is available with the Director of Education [No P 483 of September 17, 1960]

## **NEW FEATURE OF GRAM SUDHAR SAPTAHA**

### **Programme chalked out**

A new feature will be added to the Gram Sudhar Saptaha celebrations this year. The first day of the Saptaha, which will be celebrated from October 2, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, to October 11, will be observed as "National Cleanliness Day" with the object of inculcating a spirit of public co-operation in creating a condition of better cleanliness. On that day, the people belonging to the various strata of society will devote at least a couple of hours towards the cleaning of public places.

A special place will be given to local development works in the observance of the Saptaha, this year. While some of the sanctioned local development works will be started during the Saptaha, work on those which are already in progress will be intensified. The Saptaha will be inaugurated by holding public meetings in towns and villages on October 2. Flag salutations will also be arranged at the public meetings, at which the programme of work of the saptaha will be explained.

### **Programme of Work**

During the saptaha, the programme will consist of the following items of work, stress being laid in each local area on such items as the Agricultural and Rural Development Sub-Committee of the District Development Board may decide —

(1) digging of compost pits and filling them, (2) cleaning of villages and using the refuse for composting, (3) collecting refuse and other green matter which is abundant in this season in villages and in nearby forests and depositing them in compost pits, (4) explaining to the villagers the proper methods of utilising night soil for manurial purposes, (5) construction of trench latrines and pits to be used in urinals, (6) after-care of trees planted during the Vana Mahotsava, (7) digging silo pits and filling them where plenty of green grass is available; (8) propaganda for forest conservation and protection, (9) plantation of trees on the foreshores of tanks, (10) repairs to field bunds, (11) construction of katcha bandharas for irrigating rabi crops, (12) construction of village and approach roads and repairs to them with special reference to maintenance of roads constructed

during previous saptahas , (13) prohibition propagana , (14) popularisation of Five-Year Plans , (15) removal of illiteracy , (16) first aid and health measures to be explained by the Medical and Public Health Department , (17) demonstration of some of the labour saving devices by use of improved tools and equipments in manufacturing cottage industries products , (18) publicity for cottage industries , (19) removal of social disabilities of scheduled castes by throwing open temples and wells to the Harijans and having common programmes wherein Harijans and non-Harijans would take part , (20) repairs to village tanks , (21) popularisation of the co-operative movement , (22) publicity for small savings scheme , and (23) eradication of leprosy

One day in the saptaha will be reserved for the celebration of the village panchayat day when new gram panchayats will be inaugurated

The responsibility for successfully organising the observance of the saptaha in each district is mainly that of the District Development Boards concerned

Government officers will co-operate with District Development Boards, the Taluka Development Boards, etc, in the observance of the saptaha. The co-operation of non-officials will also be enlisted by the Boards on the widest possible scale.

In villages, patils and talathis will help the villagers to organise themselves properly for the observance of the saptaha

The work done by each village during the saptaha will be taken into consideration at the time of assessing the work of the various villages for the award of village improvement prizes and prizes for producing the highest yields per acre [No P 523 of September 28, 1960]

## **SEPARATION OF EVACUEE INTERESTS FROM COMPOSITE PROPERTIES**

### **Governor promulgates ordinance**

The Governor of Maharashtra has promulgated an ordinance further to supplement certain provisions of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 in its application to the State of Maharashtra

The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 a Central Act provides for separation of interests of evacuees from those of others in composite properties, and for matters connected therewith. Although the Act has been in force for about nine years, applications for the separation of evacuee interests from composite properties are still being filed, and in the absence of provision in the Act of fixing a time limit, applications may continue to be filed, with the

result that the work under the Act cannot be completed in the near future. To put an end to this state of affairs, Parliament has enacted the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Act, 1960 and it is proposed to bring the Act into force shortly.

It is possible that some of the claims relate to matters in the State List, and in order that the amendments made by the Central Amendment Act of 1960 be effective in this State in so far as they relate to any matters in the State List, it is necessary to take immediate action to enact supplementary State legislation as proposed herein.

As the State Legislature is not in session, it is considered necessary to promulgate an ordinance [No P 534 of October 4, 1960]

### **S. C. AND S. T. HOSTELS**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to reserve 10 per cent of the seats in the recognised Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Hostels for the economically backward class pupils who are Caste Hindus. Economically backward class pupils mean those whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs 1,200 [No P 541 of October 6, 1960]

### **GRANT TO SCOUTS AND GUIDES**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a grant of Rs 4,000 to the State Bharat Scouts and Guides towards the expense on account of the deputation of 200 scouts and 100 guides to the fourth All-India Scout and Guide Jamboree to be held in Bangalore in the last week of December next.

The grant will be given to the Scouts and Guides on the condition that the scouts and guides will be selected according to their proficiency in scouting and that they belong to the district and rural area as far as possible. Further their parents should be unable to bear the financial burden on their wards being sent to Jamboree. [No P 542 of October 6, 1960]

### **CONCESSIONS TO NEO-BUDDHISTS**

#### **Certificate of former castes necessary**

The Scheduled Castes converts to Buddhism (popularly known as Neo-Buddhists) will have to produce certificates from a competent authority showing their former castes in order to be eligible for the concessions recently extended to them by the Government of Maharashtra. Such a certificate should show that the Neo-Buddhist claiming the concessions originally belonged to a community listed as Scheduled Caste and subsequently embraced Buddhism. The actual Community to which he belonged before conversion should necessarily be mentioned in the certificate.



Recently Government issued orders that the Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism should be treated as eligible for all the concessions and facilities available to the Scheduled Castes, except statutory concessions under the constitution and concessions admissible under certain special schemes for the removal of untouchability. [No P 565 of October 12, 1960]

## **ALL-OUT DRIVE FOR ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY**

**Week to be observed from December 25 to 31**

An Asprushyata Nivaran Week will be observed throughout Maharashtra State from December 25 to 31 next, when an all-out drive will be launched to bring home to the people, and particularly the rural population, the evil of untouchability and impress upon them the need for eradicating it within the shortest possible time

Emphasis will be laid on ensuring that the public places such as temples, wells, dharmashalas, hotels, etc, which have not yet already been thrown open to the Harijans, are thrown open to them and that they enjoy continuous and unhampered access to all such public places. Attempts will also be made to throw open to Harijans as many private temples and wells as possible.

### **The Programme**

A model programme for the Week has been drawn up, which includes items such as 'prabhat pheris' consisting necessarily of both Harijans and Caste Hindus and carrying posters and playcards denouncing untouchability and going round the cities, towns and villages and ending in Harijan localities, cleansing Harijan localities by processionists and others; programme like social melas, meetings in which social workers and local leaders will speak on the subject of the eradication of untouchability, bhajans, kirtans and entertainment programmes, haldikumkum programmes of Harijan and Caste Hindu women; training by caste Hindu women in child welfare, clean habits, etc. to the children in Harijan localities, sports, exhibitions, competitions among children etc, in Harijan localities; and inter-caste dinners, wherever possible

The participants in the prabhat pheris will visit as many public temples and public wells and tanks on the way as possible every day. Visiting public temples and drawing water from public wells and tanks in common will be a compulsory item in the programme to be observed on each day

Special emphasis will be placed on the areas where untouchability is known to be the most rampant. In such areas, more intensive drive will be launched. This year eight new districts have been selected for launching such a drive. They are Bhir, Ratnagiri,

Thana, Poona, Nasik, Kolhapur, Wardha and Akola. Already, this scheme is in operation in 12 other districts namely, Jalgaon, Sholapur, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Yeotmal, Chanda, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Bhandara, Amraoti, Nanded and Usmanabad. Under the schemes, each taluka of the district is divided into a number of pockets where untouchability is reported to be most rampant and for each such pocket a mandal samiti is constituted. Besides there are committees at district and taluka levels.

During the campaign, efforts will be made to ensure that notice boards are put up on all public dispensaries, dharmashalas, wells, tanks, etc., stating that they are open to all, including the Scheduled Castes, if such notice boards do not exist.

On the last day of the week, the names of the villages in the district judged to be the best in the matter of the removal of untouchability will be announced.

Local works, particularly construction of and repairs to, roads in or near Harijan localities, and construction of wells and houses in Harijan localities envisaged in the Five-Year Plan or emanating as a result of the local wishes will be inaugurated during this week on as wide a scale as possible.

The following are the compulsory items in the programme to be observed during the week: Shramadan in a form suitable to the locality, especially repairs to approach roads in Harijan localities and also those leading to Harijan localities, "Satya Narayan Pujas" to be performed both by Caste Hindu and Harijan couples and distribution of 'prasad' by Harijans, distribution of pamphlets and posters depicting the evils of untouchability, public meeting and drawing water by caste Hindus from wells in near Harijan localities and haldi-kumkum programmes.

The following are the optional items: Staging of suitable dramas and screening of films in big cities wherever possible, clean house competitions among Harijan women (the house which is adjudged to be the best will be given a prize or a certificate).

Additional measures included in the current years' programme of removal of untouchability are: Encouragement of marriages between Harijans and Caste Hindus, subsidies to Caste Hindu landlords for letting their houses to the Harijans and grant of free legal assistance to Scheduled Castes in civil and criminal proceedings.

Government has issued instruction to all its officials throughout the State to lend fullest possible co-operation in making the observance of the week a success. [No P 646 of November 7, 1960]

## **PRIMARY TEACHERS IN TRIBAL AREAS**

### **Uniform Pay-scales Introduced**

Uniform pay scales, which have recently been made applicable to teachers in the employ of primary schools run by the local bodies and Government, have now been extended to the primary schools run by the Social Welfare Department

The schools were started under the various tribal welfare schemes of Government in the areas of Marathwada and Vidarbha

The revised pay scale sanctioned to the teachers are : Rs 40 per mensem for untrained primary teachers, Rs 50—1½—65—2½—70 S G 2½—90 for junior trained teachers

The selection grade will be awarded to 15 per cent of the cadre after 15 years of service and this will apply for the present only to teachers under the School Boards in the old Bombay region, and Rs 56—1½—65—2½—70—S G—3—100 for senior trained teachers

The selection grade will be awarded to 20 per cent of the cadre after 10 years' service [No P 750 of December 2, 1960]

## **NEW SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEME IN STAGE I BLOCKS**

### **Women and Children to Benefit**

The Government of Maharashtra has introduced a co-ordinated programme of social welfare for women and children from the Pre-Extension Blocks which have since been converted into Stage I Blocks. The scheme, which is known as the Co-ordinated Programme of Social Welfare Extension Project for Women and Children, aims at an all-round development of women and children

A provision of Rs 40,000 per unit block for five years has been made by the State Government for the purpose. Of this, Rs 15,000 is to be spent on running balwadis (creches and primary schools), Rs 10,000 on social education activities and Rs 15,000 on training women in rural arts and crafts. Ten centres will carry out these various activities under the scheme in every project.

The blocks where the scheme has been introduced are . Vengurla in Ratnagiri district, Dahanu in Thana district, Nandurbar in Dhulia district; Khed in Poona district, Koregaon in Satara district, Jath in Sangli district, Gangakhed in Parbhani district, Gaora in Bhur district, Lonar in Buldana district, Ramtek in Nagpur district, and Rajura in Chanda district. [No P 747 of December 2 1960]

## **MAHARASHTRA NATYA MAHOTSAVA**

The drama "Vaidehi" staged by Maharashtraiya Kalopasak at Poona centre in the regional competition of the Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava has also been selected for the finals to be held at Rang

Bhavan, Bombay, from December 25 The name of "Vaidehi" was inadvertently deleted while creeding the official press note issued from Nagpur to Bombay [No P 774 of December 10, 1960]

## **CRITICAL EDITION OF BHAVARTHA RAMAYANA**

### **State Committee to undertake work**

A five member State Committee has been appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to bring out a critical and standaid edition of Shri Bhavartha Ramayana of Shri Eknath Maharaj Shri B G Ghate is the chairman of the Committee The other members of the Committee are Prof S V. Dandekar, Shri Dhoonda Maharaj Deglookar, Prof S. R. Kulkarni and Shri N S Pohnerkar (Member-Secretary)

The terms of reference of the Committee are (i) to take a survey of and examine all the texts of Shri Bhavartha Ramayana written by and published under the name of Shri Eknath Maharaj, (ii) to submit to Government a critical and standard text of the book, (iii) to suggest the manner of printing the edition, (iv) to make any suitable recommendations to Government, if necessary, for the preparation and publication of the work, and (v) to make such other suggestions as would be necessary to fulfil the above objects

The Committee, which will have its office at Shri Eknath Samshodhan Mandir, Aurangabad, will complete its work within three years [No P 777 of December 12, 1960]

## **MAHARASHTRA STATE DRAMA FESTIVAL**

### **Result of Gujarati competitions announced**

Out of eight Gujarati dramas staged at the Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava at Rang Bhavan, Bombay, three dramas have been awarded prizes The first prize goes to 'Mastaram' presented by Indian National Theatre, the second to 'Rupe Range Rani' presented by Rangmanch and the third to 'Kavi Dayaram' presented by Rangbhoomi

Directors' prizes have been awarded to Shri Chandravadan Bhatt for directing 'Mastaram' and to Dr. R K Shah for directing 'Rupe Range Rani', the first prize going to the former and second to the latter

Individual prizes for best acting have been awarded to Smt Vanalata Mehta who acted the role of Pratibha in 'Chhoru-Ka Chhoru', Smt Hansa Shah who acted the role of Hemangini in 'Rupe Rang Rani'; Shri Jayanti Patel who acted the role of Pransukh Parekh in 'Mastaram', and Shri Sumant Vyas who played the role of Kavi Dayaram (grown-up) in 'Kavi Dayaram'.

Author's second prize has been awarded to Shri Vishnukumar Vyas for 'Kavi Dayaram'. The first prize has not been awarded as the other prize-winning dramas were not original dramas.

A special prize for individual acting will be awarded to Smt Niharika Divetia for her role of Padma in 'Mastaram'. [No P 782 of December 13, 1960]

## **ANNUAL STATE ART EXHIBITION**

### **Central Committee appointed**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a Central Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Education to advise it on matters connected with the sixth Annual State Art Exhibition.

The other members of the Committee are the Deputy Minister for Education, the Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department; the Dean, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay; the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay (Secretary), Dr D G Vyas, the Principal, Sir J J College of Architecture, Bombay, the Principal, Sir J J Institute of Applied Art, Bombay, Shri V. R. Amberkar; Shri V V Oak, Shri N E Puram, Shri M. V Athwale, Shri S D Chavda, a representative of Marathwada University; the Director of Publicity, Bombay, and the Inspector of Visual Education, Bombay [No P 816 of December 22, 1961]



# *Urban Development And Public Health*

6

## MUNICIPALITIES

### CONSTRUCTION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

#### Financial assistance to local bodies

On a recommendation of the Slaughter Houses Inquiry Committee, the Government of Maharashtra has been giving financial assistance in the form of loans to the local bodies except the Municipal Corporations, for the construction of slaughter-houses in their areas. The loans which will be advanced will carry interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. It will have to be repaid in ten years.

Local bodies desirous of taking advantage of this scheme may send their applications to the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, the Bombay Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1923 and the Berar Local Authorities Loans Rules etc as the case may be. The applications may be sent through the Collector and the Commissioner concerned. [No P 147 of June 9, 1960]

### DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY LOCAL BODIES

#### Financial aid by Government

Local Bodies intending to undertake development schemes such as medical, public health and other miscellaneous schemes not included in the Second Five-Year Plan will be given financial assistance by the Maharashtra State Government by way of advancing them loans.

The Local Bodies interested in taking advantage of the loan scheme during the current financial year are advised to prepare detailed scheme before approaching Government for loans. The loan applications are to be submitted to the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act and Rules made thereunder or the Municipal Corporations Act, as the case may be. [No P 148 of June 9, 1960]

## **GRANT-IN-AID TO RAHIMATPUR MUNICIPALITY**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs 2,366 to the Rahimatpur Municipality, in North Satara District, for constructing aqua privies. The grant represents 25 per cent of the cost of the construction of the aqua privies. [No P 149 of June 9, 1960]

## **REHOUSING FLOOD VICTIMS**

### **Financial assistance to Municipalities**

Financial assistance is being given by the Government of Maharashtra to municipalities for building houses for rehousing the families rendered homeless by heavy rains and floods. The assistance consists of loans to the extent of 50 per cent and subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the approved cost of a project or its actual cost, whichever is less. For qualifying for financial assistance under the scheme, the maximum cost of a tenant, inclusive of the cost of the land, should be Rs 2,500.

Municipal bodies desirous of availing of this assistance may apply to the Secretary to Government, Urban Development and Public Health Department through the Collector of the district concerned. The scheme of assistance is not applicable to Greater Bombay [No. P 178 of June 17, 1960]

## **FINANCIAL AID TO POONA MUNICIPALITY**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 20 lakhs to the Poona Municipal Corporation for its filtered water supply scheme. The loan which carries interest at four per cent per annum, is repayable in 30 annual instalments. [No. P 223 of June 29, 1960]

## **LOAN FOR WARORA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME**

### **Warora Municipality to get Rs. 1 lakh**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 1,04,690 to the Municipal Committee of Warora, in Chanda District, for its water supply scheme. The loan, which carries interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum, is repayable in twenty annual instalments. [No. P 451 of September 6, 1960]

## **LOAN TO NAGPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

A loan of Rs 15 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra to the Nagpur Municipal Corporation for financing its Kanhan Water Supply Scheme. The loan, which bears interest at 4½ per cent per annum, is repayable in 30 annual instalments.

The State Government has already given to the Nagpur Municipal Corporation three other loans totalling Rs 40 lakhs for the same scheme, which has been approved by the Government of India under its National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for Corporations [No P 472 of September 14, 1960]

### **ULHASNAGAR GETS MUNICIPALITY**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted the Ulhasnagar Township in Thana District into a permanent municipal district with effect from October 1, 1960

It has also appointed 18 councillors of the municipality for a period of one year in the first instance or till the elected body takes over, whichever is earlier. The members are

Shri Nevandram V Gurbani, M L A (President), Dr (Miss) Sarla Khalsa (Vice President); Prof. Tarachand D Gajra, Shri A. N. Malik, Shri B. L. Shah, Shri Daryaldas Thawani, Smt Shakuntala G. Shahani, Shri Kashomal Badaldas; Shri Suraj Prakash, Shri M. C. Chaudhari, Shri Ransi Velji, Shri Manikraj S. Israni, Shri Tekchand Mirapuri, Shri Fatechand Gurbani, Shri Sadharam D. Jumrani, Shri Shobhraj Khemani, Shri Udharam Ahuja, Advocate, and Prant Officer, Thana Prant (ex-officio member) [No P 511 of September 23, 1960]

### **GRANT-IN-AID TO LOCAL BODIES**

#### **Construction of modern type latrines**

The Government of Maharashtra has made a provision of Rs 39,000 for payment of grants for the construction of modern type latrines to all the local bodies in the State, excepting municipal corporations, at certain specified rates

As a result, Borough Municipalities in old Bombay, Classes I, II and III Municipalities in Vidarbha and City Municipalities in Marathwada will be eligible for grants to the extent of 20 per cent of the estimated cost of construction of modern type latrines in their regions. District Municipalities in old Bombay and Classes IV, V and VI Municipalities in Marathwada and District Local Boards in old Bombay and Janpad Sabhas in Vidarbha region and District Boards in Marathwada region will be entitled to receive 25 per cent. of the estimated cost of construction of such latrines as grants-in-aid. The village panchayats will be given grants to the extent of 30 per cent of estimated cost of such constructions

Acqua privies and flush latrines would be considered as modern sanitary conveniences eligible for grant. In the case of towns and villages with a population of 10,000 or less, gopuri latrines also



would be considered as modern sanitary conveniences eligible for grant. So far as all municipal towns are concerned, urnals of modern type would also be eligible for grant-in-aid.

Local bodies, wishing to take advantage of this grant-in-aid scheme, should get their schemes of modern sanitary conveniences prepared and submit them to Government through the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Public Health Circle, Nagpur or the Superintending Engineer, Western Public Health Circle, Poona as the case may be, for submitting to the Board of Health for approval if the scheme is estimated to cost Rs 10,000 or above or to sanction grant-in-aid if the scheme is estimated to cost up to Rs 10,000.

The committee appointed by Government for enquiring into the living conditions of scavengers had laid great stress on provision of modern type latrines in its report. In order to give an incentive to local bodies for providing modern sanitary conveniences to their citizens, the Government proposed to subsidise the construction of modern type latrines and made a provision of Rs 3,37,600 in the Second Five-Year Plan for the purpose [No P 669 of November 12, 1960]

#### **GRANT-IN-AID TO AKKALKOT MUNICIPALITY**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs 1,192 50 to the Akkalkot Municipality, in Sholapur district, for the construction of one block of four seated aqua privies in its ward. The grant-in-aid forms 25 per cent of the estimated cost of construction [No P 715 of November 24, 1960]

#### **LOAN TO DHAMANGAON MUNICIPALITY**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 68,639 to the Municipal Committee of Dhamangaon, in Ratnagiri district, for the construction of roads within its municipal limits

The loan, which carries interest at 5½ per cent. interest per annum, is repayable in 20 equal annual instalments. [No P 740 of November 30, 1960]

#### **GRANT-IN-AID TO AKKALKOT MUNICIPALITY**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs 1,192 50 to the Akkalkot Municipality for the construction of one block of four-seated aqua privies in Ward No 3. A similar grant-in-aid has been sanctioned to the Municipality Ward No 2 also. These grants-in-aid form 25 per cent of the estimated cost of the construction of the proposed aqua privies. [No P 818 of December 22, 1960]

## **LOAN FOR WATER SUPPLY SCHEME AT KATOL**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 6,42,500 to the Katol Municipal Committee, in Nagpur district, for its water supply scheme. The loan is to be repaid in equal annual instalments in 20 years and will bear an interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum.

The water supply scheme forms part of schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan and is expected to augment supply of drinking water to the local population [No P 792 of December 15, 1960]

## **HOUSING**

### **HOUSING BOARD FOR MAHARASHTRA**

A Housing Board for Maharashtra State has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri H G Vartak, who was chairman of the Housing Board in the bilingual Bombay State.

The other members of the Board are Shri L S Dabholkar, Shri Mohomed Haji Ahmed Agboatwala, Shri B D Mhatre and Shri Purushotam U Upadhyaya [No P 14 of May 4, 1960]

### **SYSTEM OF OWNERSHIP FLATS**

#### **Committee to enquire into conditions**

A committee has been set up by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Shri B B Paymaster, ICS, to enquire into the system of construction of flats on ownership basis.

Due to shortage of accommodation in Bombay, many persons take advantage of the system of 'ownership basis flats'. The prospective owners have to pay large sums of money towards the purchase of such flats, often in advance. In many cases possession is not given in time and there is no clear title to the land. A number of such irregularities and malpractices have come to light. The committee now appointed will suggest measures to check and remove these malpractices and irregularities and ensure some measure of security for buyers of "ownership" flats.

The other members of the committee are Shri Hotchand G Advani, Bombay; Shri J S Menon, the Housing Commissioner, Bombay, a representative each of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Bombay, and the Bombay Tenants' Association, Bombay, Shri M V Phadnis, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Housing), Poona, and the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra (Urban Development), Urban Development and Public Health Department (Secretary) [No P 96 of May 25, 1960]

## **HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE SET UP**

A Housing Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of the Minister for Housing. The other members of the committee are the Minister for Labour, the Minister for Co-operation, the Minister for Urban Development; the Deputy Minister for Industries, the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Urban Development and Public Health Department, The Chairman, Maharashtra Housing Board, the Commissioner of Labour, Dr (Smt) Anjanibai N Magar, M L A ; Shri Indravadan M Oza, M L A , Shri A K Mohiuddin Hafizka, M L A , Shri S M Joshi, M L A , Shri F M Pinto, M L A , , Shri Balasaheb Salunke, M P , Shri Ram Sahay Pandya , Smt Shehra Vajufdar , Shri A H Kulkarni , Shri Hansraj Mhugra , Shri S D Purank , Shri P V Kini (the last three being representatives of tenants) and the Housing Commissioner (Secretary)

The committee will advise on the matters relating to the housing activities undertaken by the Government through the Maharashtra Housing Board [No P 287 of July 15, 1960]

## **HOUSES FOR LOW-INCOME GROUP PEOPLE**

The Government of Maharashtra has drawn up a scheme under which public trusts which have vacant lands and enough funds lying idle will construct tenements for the use of low-income group people on a no-profit-no-loss basis

The tenements constructed by the public trusts will be purchased outright by the co-operative housing societies of low-income group people. In order to enable the societies to purchase the houses, Government will advance them the necessary loans. For this purpose, Government has set apart a sum of Rs 25 lakhs, in the first instance. Government has also framed rules governing the new scheme.

Applications for loans are to be made to the Collector of the district concerned through the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner concerned [No P 379 of August 12, 1960]

## **MAHARASHTRA CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING FINANCE SOCIETY**

### **Board of Directors Name**

The first Board of Directors of the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Rajaram R Patil, President of the District Local Board, South Satara. Shri Jayantilal R Mehta (Bombay), is Vice-Chairman of the Board.

The other members of the Board are Shri G. S. Page, Chairman, Vidarbha Premier Co-operative Housing Society, Nagpur, Shri Jawaharlal Darda, Yeotmal, Shri Vishwambhar Haralkar, M.L.A., Osmanabad district, Shri Sitaram Birla, M.L.A. (East Khandesh), Shri Kanhayalal R. Tiwari (Poona), Shri Laxmikant S Dabholkar (Bombay), Shri V. N. Sardesai (Bombay), Shri N M Mayekar, Chairman, Konkan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, Bombay, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Poona or his nominee, and the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Co-operation and Rural Development Department (Co-operation)

The tenure of the Board is three years [No P 468 of September 13, 1960]

## AYURVED AND UNANI

### GURUDEO SHUDDHA AYURVED COLLEGE

The Government of Maharashtra has given permission to the Shri Gurudeo Shuddha Ayurved College in Amraoti District, to construct a dissection hall for dissecting dead bodies, subject to the usual conditions

The Government has also declared the college as an "approved institution" for the purpose of section 2(1) of the Bombay Anatomy Act, 1949 and has permitted it to receive unclaimed dead bodies for anatomical dissection [No P 367 of August 8, 1960]

### VAIDYAS AND HAKIMS TO NOTE

#### Renewal of Registration

Vaidyas, Hakims and others registered or enlisted under the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 are advised that they are required to pay to the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine, Bombay Area, Maharashtra State, Esplanade Mansion, 144, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, a renewal fee of Rs 5 for the continuance of their names on the register or list, as the case may be, by December 31, 1960, irrespective of the date of registration or enlistment or payment of previous renewal fees. In case of default, the names of the medical practitioner shall be removed from the list or register, as the case may be

While sending the amount of the fee to the Board, the medical practitioner should communicate to the Board his full name, permanent address and registration or enlistment number

Those who wish to retain their names with the Board of Gujarat State should send their fees direct to the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Gujarat State, New Civil Hospital, Block G 2, Ahmedabad-16 [No. P 530 of October 1, 1960]

## **AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS**

### **Unified Law for Maharashtra State**

It is proposed to have a single law relating to the ayurvedic and unani practitioners for Maharashtra State. This law will also include provisions applicable to all medical practitioners, irrespective of the system of medicine they may be practising.

The requisite Bill has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of November 23.

At present, there are three different Acts relating to ayurvedic and unani practitioners operating in the State, namely—The Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 in western Maharashtra, the Central Provinces and Berar Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1947, in Vidarbha and the Medical Act, 1312 Fasl in Marathwada.

The present Bill has been drafted after taking into consideration the provisions of all the three Acts.

The following are some of the important provisions of the Bill.

The Board of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine and the Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine to be constituted under the proposed Act will consist of 15 members, including the president and the chairman, as the case may be. The members will have a term of five years which can be extended by Government from time to time by a further period not exceeding two years in aggregate. The members of the faculty will have a term which will expire on the expiry of the term of the members of the Board.

The Bill seeks to empower the Board to frame a code of ethics for regulating the professional conduct of the registered or enlisted practitioners. These statutory powers are expected to enable the Board to enforce the code more efficiently. The present Act does not specifically empower the Board to frame such powers.

The provisions in the present Act regarding the punishment of a registered or enlisted person for professional misconduct are not found to be adequate and hence they are proposed to be revised. It is now proposed to give the Board power (i) to give a warning to such practitioner or (ii) to remove his name for a specified period or (iii) to remove his name permanently.

It is also proposed to confer on the Board or the Committee which may be appointed by the Board to hold inquiry and report to it, the powers of a civil court for the purpose of holding the inquiry. [No P 731 of November 28, 1960].

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME**

With a view to ensuring proper implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Maharashtra State, a working committee known as the Maharashtra State Malaria Eradication Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Urban Development and Public Health Department.

The other members of the committee are the Deputy Secretary to Government, Urban Development and Public Health Department (vice-chairman), the Chief Engineer to Government (Irrigation), Irrigation and Power Department, or his representative, the Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Medical Officer of Central Railway, the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Armed Forces (Bombay Area) or his representative, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Seniormost Regional Malaria Officer, the Regional Deputy Director, Regional Co-ordination Organisation, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Bombay-Rajasthan Region, Baroda, and the Deputy Director of Public Health Services Malaria and Filaria (secretary).

The committee will lay down policies and give decisions on the various points that may crop up from time to time in connection with the successful implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Maharashtra State [No P 46 of May 10, 1960]

## **TOTAL EXTERMINATION OF MALARIA**

### **Surveillance programme throughout Maharashtra**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned an extensive programme of surveillance in connection with the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Eight hundred and fifty inspectors and 3,400 workers are being appointed to execute the programme at a total annual expenditure of Rs 35 lakhs.

Under the programme, which is being taken up immediately, every house in the Maharashtra State, be it in a village or a town, will be visited twice every month by these workers. It is their duty to search for individual cases of malaria and administer the approved drugs to give a complete cure. Such individual cases are now extremely rare as a result of the intensive programme of DDT spraying carried out during the last few years. When these are also cured, malaria will be exterminated from the country.

This gigantic programme can succeed only if there is complete co-operation from every individual in the State. All householders are, therefore, requested (a) to inform the worker of every case of fever occurring in the house, (b) to permit him to take a blood

smear for examination, for without a blood examination it is not possible to make a positive diagnosis, and (c) to take the drugs given free of cost in the presence of the worker.

Government expects every citizen to fully co-operate in this work of exterminating malaria, once and for all, from the country. [No P 538 of October 5, 1960]

## T B.

### **B. C G. AND T B ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR MAHARASHTRA**

A B C G Vaccination and T B Advisory Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra. The other members of the committee are the Director of Public Health, Dr B B Yodha, Dr M D Deshmukh, Dr R B Billimoria, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Medical Superintendent, Group of T B Hospitals, Bombay, the Administrative Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Bombay, the Chief Medical Officer T B Control and Training Centre, Medical College Hospital, Nagpur, the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Nagpur, the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Aurangabad, and the Assistant Director of Public Health incharge B C G. and T B (Secretary)

The committee may co-opt T B. specialists in the districts as additional members, after prior approval of the Government

The committee will study the special problems of B C G Vaccination and other research and technical aspects of the T B Control Programme and advise Government in the matter [No P 43 of May 10, 1960]

### **STATE ADVISORY BOARD FOR T B**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a State Advisory Board on tuberculosis under the chairmanship of Shri Homi J H Taleyarkhan, Minister for Public Health, Small Savings and Tourism.

The Board will scrutinise special problems and review the existing T B prevention, control and treatment measures, including B. C G Vaccination and make its recommendations to Government

Other members of the Board are Shri Madangopal Agrawal, the Deputy Minister for Public Health (Vice-Chairman), the Secretary to Government Urban Development and Public Health Department (or his representative), the Director of Public Health for Government of Maharashtra, Bombay (Secretary); the Surgeon General

with the Government of Maharashtra, Bombay; Dr F. J. Mendonca, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Poona Division, Poona, the Chief Medical Officer, T B Control and Training Centre, Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, the Superintendent, Hospital, for Diseases of the Chest, Camp Aundh, Poona; Dr M. D. Deshmukh, Honorary Specialist in T B, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, Dr B. R. Billimoria, Honorary Chest Surgeon, St George's Hospital, Bombay, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay, Dr M. D. D. Gilder, Bombay, Shri A. K. Hafizka, M.L.A., Bombay, Dr P. V. Mandlik, M.L.A., Bombay; Dr (Smt) Anjna N. Magar, M.L.A., Bombay; Dr. Minoo Kavarananna, Bombay; Dr B. B. Yodh, Honorary Secretary, Maharashtra State T B Association, Bombay, Shri Kotwal, Member, Maharashtra State T B Association, Bombay, Dr G. D. Bendale, Jalgaon; Shri R. N. Naik, Chairman, Kolaba Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, Alibag, Shri V. P. Bhandarkar, Secretary, Maharashtra T B Association, Nasik; Shri Shreekrishna V. Dhamankar, Vice-Chairman, District Development Board, Thana, Shri J. V. Joshi, Ratnagiri, Dr B. B. Kirtane, President, Indian Medical Association, Maharashtra Territorial Branch, Dhulia, Shri Daulatrao A. Nikam, Chairman, District School Board, Kolhapur, Dr K. D. Udangaonkar, Sangli, Shri M. K. Firodia, Ahmednagar, Shri Tulsidas Jadhav, Sholapur, Dr P. K. Kolhatkar, President Satara Borough Municipality, Satara; Shri Manoharbhai Patel, M.L.A. Gondia, District Bhandara, Shri Govinddas Bhatia, M.L.A., Khamgaon, District Buldhana, Dr R. N. Chaudhary, Akola; Shri V. T. Nagapura, Mul, District Chanda, Shri J. G. Kadam, Arvi, District Wardha, Shri R. P. Heda, Member, District T B Association, Amravati; Dr. V. R. Dharmadhikari, Honorary Secretary, Medical Association, Yeotmal; Dr D. Wasudeorao Durugkar, District Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj, and member, T B Association Nagpur, Shri Mukundrao Paidgaonkar, Member, District Development Board, Parbhani; Dr (Smt) Shantabai Kotecha, M.L.A., Shri S. N. Baria, Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, Nanded, and Dr M. V. Dharwadkar, Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Aurangabad.

Representatives from the Poona and Osmanabad Districts will be appointed shortly. [No P 678 of November 15, 1960].

## **FAMILY PLANNING**

### **FAMILY PLANNING BOARD FOR MAHARASHTRA**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a State Family Planning Board under the chairmanship of the Minister for Health. The Deputy Minister for Health is vice-chairman of the Board.

The other members of the Board are the Deputy Secretary (Health), Urban Development and Public Health Department; the Surgeon-General with the Government; the Director of Public Health;



Director of Ayurved, Smt Vimalabai V Bagal, M L A, Kolhapur, Smt Hirabai A Selao, M L A, Amravati, Shri Jagannath N Kopre, M L C, Akot, Smt. Dhanwanti Rama Rau, President All India Women's Council, Bombay, Smt Indirabai V Patil, Vice-President, Karad Municipality, Smt Dr S Balraj, Nagpur, Smt Vimalabai B Jakkal, Sholapur, Smt Dr V S Kalewar, Supervising Medical Officer (Maternity) Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay, Smt A B Wadia, Family Planning Association of India, Bombay, Dr M V Dharwadkar, Aurangabad, Shri S K Jagtap, Aurangabad, Dr Ashrani R Desai, Sangli, Shri Anandrao Kalamkar, Nagpur, Dr K L Sonak, Nagpur, Dr Kumari Sarlabai Merchant, Bombay, Smt Bhadra Desai, Bombay, Kumari Shakuntala Paranjape, Poona, and a representative of the Indian Medical Association Co-ordination Committee, Bombay

The State Family Planning Officer, Poona, is the secretary of the board

The State Family Planning Board will advise Government generally with a view to facilitating co-ordination and ensuring speedy implementation of the programme of family planning in the State and on such specific matters relating to the family planning as may be referred to it by Government

The tenure of the State Family Planning Board is up to February 28, 1961 [No P 36 of May 7, 1960]

### **MOBILE FAMILY PLANNING UNITS**

The Government of Maharashtra has established four mobile family planning units—one each at Nagpur, Bombay, Poona and Aurangabad. These units will operate in the respective divisions. They will not only do educative propaganda in respect of family planning but will also provide necessary sterilisation facilities by holding vasectomy camps

These mobile family planning units are the first of their kind in the Maharashtra State. Already there are 149 family planning centres in the State which are either run by Government or by social service institutions [No P 434 of August 30, 1960]

### **COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE FOR STERILISATION**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to pay a compensation of Rs 20 to every person, who gets himself sterilised, if his monthly income is less than Rs 150

It has also decided to pay Rs 5 per vasectomy to all local bodies and voluntary organisations organising the vasectomy camps on their own behalf without taking any financial assistance from Government.

Persons, voluntary organisations and local bodies, desirous of claiming the compensatory allowance, are advised to apply to the Officer-In-Charge, Family Planning, Connaught House, Poona-1 [No P 702 of November 19, 1960]

### **301 VASECTOMY OPERATIONS IN 2 DAYS**

#### **Sirur Unit sets State Record**

The vasectomy camp organised by the Health Unit at Sirur, in Poona district, on December 11 and 12 last, has set a State record in vasectomy operations. Three hundred and one vasectomy operations were performed during the two-day camp at the Unit. The camp was organised in connection with the observance of the month-long Family Planning Campaign. Besides the enthusiastic response from the local population, the camp received active co-operation of the local municipality and surgeons from Ahmednagar. [No P 794 of December 15, 1960]

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

#### **ERADICATION OF SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA FROM MAHARASHTRA**

##### **Expert Committee set up**

An expert committee to suggest ways and means, both on short-term and long-term basis for the control of the spread of smallpox and cholera in Maharashtra State as well as for their ultimate eradication has been appointed by the Government of Maharashtra. For this purpose, the committee will go into the question of epidemiology of smallpox and cholera in the State, taking into account the incidence of the diseases during the past few months and investigate the quality and potency of the vaccine produced in the State.

The committee, the term of which will be up to March 31, 1961, is headed by the Director of Public Health, the other members being the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Nagpur, the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Aurangabad, the Director of Vaccine and Public Health Institute, Nagpur, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay, the Deputy Director of Medical Services, in whose Division the meeting is held, as representative of the Medical Department, and the Assistant Director of Public Health in-charge of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, Poona.

The Chairman of the committee has been allowed to co-opt the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Poona, as members, whenever necessary.

The State committee will collaborate closely with the Expert Committee set up by the Indian Council of Medical Research. [No P 59 of May 12, 1960]

### **LEPROSY ADVISORY BOARD FOR MAHARASHTRA**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a Leprosy Advisory Board under the chairmanship of the Minister for Public Health

The Board will advise Government regarding the implementation of the State Leprosy Plan and the general policy to be followed in respect of grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies in the field of leprosy. The tenure of the Board is up to April 30, 1961

There are seven other officials and an equal number of non-officials on the Board. They are

**OFFICIALS** The Deputy Minister for Public Health (vice-chairman), the Secretary to Government, Urban Development and Public Health Department or his representatives, the Director of Public Health, the Surgeon General, the Director of Education or his representative, the Director of Social Welfare; and the Special Leprosy Officer (secretary)

**NON-OFFICIAL** Shri R V Wardekar, Secretary, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha, Dr S G Patwardhan, President, Vidarbha Maharogi Sewa Mandal, Amravati, Dr Y S Shukla, District Kusht Rog Nivaran Mandal, Nasik, the Honorary Secretary, Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, State Branch, Bombay, Dr V P Das, Medical Officer in-charge Mission Leprosy Hospital, Poladpur, Kolaba District, Shree Wasudeorao G Gundewar, Pradesh Convenor, Nagpur Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, Nagpur, and Smt K V Nimbkar, Bombay [No P 61 of May 13, 1960]

### **MAHARASHTRA BOARD OF HEALTH RECONSTITUTED**

Consequent upon formation of the Maharashtra State, the Board of Health has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Health. The other members of the Board are

**OFFICIAL** The Minister for Rural Development, the Minister for Urban Development; the Minister for Irrigation and Power, the Deputy Minister for Health, the Secretary, Urban Development and Public Health Department, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, the Commissioners of the four Divisions, the Director of Public Health, the Consulting Surveyor to Government, the Superintending Engineer, Southern Public Health Circle, the Senior-most Assistant Director of Public Health; the Executive and Under Secretary (Irrigation) and the Deputy Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department (secretary).

**NON-OFFICIAL** Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan, Gopuri (Ratnagiri District), Shri Mangaldas Shah (Bombay), Shri P B Patil (Poona), Dr S S Bilampali (Satara), Shri Baburao Joshi (Pandharpur), Shri Sahebrao Dadarao Patil, M L A (Tuljapur), Dr R. B Kotwal (Jalgaon), Shri Dwarkadas (President, Aurangabad Municipality), Dr S S Kulkarni (Nagpur), Shri W G Gundawar (Convenor, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nagpur), Shri Chandanprasad Pande, Gondia (Bhandara District), and Dr Y S Shukla, Nasik

Besides that there will be three non-officials from each of the four divisions, out of which one will be a medical practitioner interested in public health activities and two other persons also interested in the same

The Board will advise the State Government on all general questions of sanitary and public health policy and on large individual schemes of sanitary improvements and important measures for improving the health services of the State. Certain sanctioning powers have also been vested in the Board [No P 143 of June 8, 1960]

## **DIPLOMA COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH**

### **Admission to Nagpur Institute**

Applications for admission to the diploma course in public health to be started at the Public Health Institute, Nagpur, from August 16 next, are to reach the Principal of the Institute by July 15. Applications are to be made in the prescribed form, which is obtainable from the Principal of the Institute on payment of 75 nP and receipt of a big size separately stamped envelope

The number of admissions to the Institute is very limited for the present

Candidates must be medical graduates of the Nagpur University or of any other university recognised by the Nagpur University. However, they must have been engaged in the practice of medical profession for at least a year and a half at the time of the examination, which will include the period of training

Information regarding fees and hostel accommodation can be had from the principal of the Institute [No P 151 of June 9, 1960]

## **STRIKE OF RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF CALLED OFF**

### **Agreement reached**

The non-cooperation by the Resident Medical Staff of the Government Hospitals in Greater Bombay was called off on July 7, 1960 following settlement reached at the residence of the State Minister

for Health, Shri Homi J H Taleyarkhan, when the representatives of the staff called on him and agreed to a solution over the point of difference regarding the personnel of the committee to be appointed to go into the demands of the staff

The staff dropped their insistence on having both their representatives from outside their fold, while the Minister agreed to choose one of the representatives from a panel of names the staff would suggest

The committee would, therefore, now comprise the Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra (chairman), the Dean of the J J Group of Hospitals, the Dean of the Nair Hospital; one representative from the panel of names suggested by the Resident Medical Staff and one representative of the Resident Medical Staff.

This committee will consider the demands of the entire resident medical staff comprising of registrars, housemen, resident pathologists, resident radiologists, resident anaesthetists, casualty medical officers and internees

The committee is to report its recommendations to the Government within three months.

The Minister reiterated his earlier assurance that without waiting for the recommendations of the committee, Government would make such improvements as were possible in the living quarters and amenities and would also remove such disparities as existed in the stipends of the Registrars, Housemen and Internees of the Resident Medical Staff of the Government Hospitals and the Municipal Hospitals and stated that it would come into effect from July 1960

The Minister has also agreed to consider the conversion of non-stipendiary to stipendiary posts

Shri Y B Chavan, Chief Minister, who had been kept fully informed by the Minister of the developments in the situation, expressed his satisfaction at the news of the settlement.  
[No P 242 of July 7, 1960]

## **REGISTRATION OF PHARMACISTS**

The Pharmacy Act, 1948 has been recently amended so as to allow for registration of pharmacists who were eligible for registration under section 31 but failed to register earlier

The pharmacists (compounders) who carry on the business or profession of pharmacy in the old Bombay State as existed prior to November 1, 1956 and possess experience in dispensing of at least five years prior to September 30, 1951 or prior to this date in the

- case of those who have passed an examination recognised as adequate by the State Government for compounders or dispensers are eligible to apply

Application in the prescribed form should be made to the Registrar, Bombay State Pharmacy Council, Soorya Mahal, 5, Military Square Lane, Bombay Forms of application can be had from the Registrar [No P 410 of August 23, 1960]

## **AMENDMENT TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT**

The Government of Maharashtra proposes to amend section 403(5) of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949, on the lines of section 101 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951

The amending bill has been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of September 23

Under section 403(5), when an election of a returned candidate is declared void, it is obligatory on the part of the judge to declare the candidate in whose favour the next highest number of valid votes is recorded as having been elected Although this provision appears to advantageous inasmuch as it saves the Municipal Corporation the trouble and expense of holding a fresh election, it has been noticed that it sometimes leads to odd results, especially when the next candidate secures an insignificant number of votes Under section 101 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, however, when the election of a candidate is set aside, there is no such unconditional obligation on the Tribunal But if the Tribunal is of the opinion that in fact the petitioner or any other candidate received a majority of valid votes or that but for the votes obtained by the returned candidate by corrupt practices the petitioner or other candidate would have obtained a majority of valid votes, then only can the Tribunal declare the petitioner or other candidate, as the case may be, to be duly elected [No. P 519 of September 26, 1960]

## **BUILDING HOUSES FOR SWEEPERS**

### **Unified aid scheme**

Financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies is being given by the Government of Maharashtra for facilitating early construction of houses for sweepers in the employ of the local bodies in the State

The agencies eligible to avail of the financial assistance are : the local bodies, recognised social service agencies, co-operative housing societies of sweepers and individual sweepers

Under the scheme, two-thirds of the ceiling cost or the actual cost of construction, whichever is less, will be given as loan and the remaining one-third as subsidy to local bodies and social service agencies recognised by the Social Welfare Department as institutions working for the welfare of the backward classes

The ceiling cost per tenement, including the cost of land and its development, in different places is as follows In Bombay Rs 4,600 (single storeyed), Rs 4,800 (double storeyed) and Rs 5,800 (multi-storeyed), In other places with a population of more than three lakhs Rs 3,500 (single storeyed) and Rs 3,700 (double and multi-storeyed), and in other places Rs 3,300 (single storeyed) and Rs 3,500 (double and multi-storeyed)

While local bodies and recognised social service agencies will be aided on the above lines, co-operative housing societies of sweepers and individual sweepers will be given loans and subsidies for constructing houses on the terms and conditions laid down under the Backward Class Co-operative Housing Scheme, popularly known as the P W R. Scheme No 219, as amended from time to time

The concerned agencies should apply for financial assistance, under the scheme, to the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Poona, through the Social Welfare Officer of the district concerned along with the plans and estimates and a certificate that the lay out and plans conform to the building regulation of the concerned local body

For further information, those interested may contact the Director of Social Welfare [No P 603 of October 27, 1960]

### **MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT IN VIDARBHA**

The scheme for the maintenance of the Mobile Medical Unit for Vidarbha sanctioned under the programme for the welfare of scheduled tribes and development of scheduled areas has been transferred to the Director of Public Health, Maharashtra State, for implementation Until now, the scheme was being implemented by the Director of Social Welfare through his Regional Officer at Nagpur [No P 764 of December 7, 1960]

### **REGISTRATION OF NURSES**

#### **New rules published**

The nurses registered under the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act are to renew their names in the register maintained by the Bombay Nursing Council every fifth year according to rules and by-laws under the Act published recently All those so registered before December 31, 1956 are required to send the renewal fee before June 30, 1960

A registered nurse has also to give notice of her intension to practice to the Registrar of Bombay Nursing Council before she commences practice Those in private practice have also to maintain registers of the cases attended by them

Other important provisions made are the framing of the rules of conduct for registered persons, rules for running of a nursing establishment which provides nurses in patients' homes and preparation and publication of roll of all registered persons and list of experienced persons who can practise [No P 100 of May 26, 1960]





# Finance

7

## FIVE-YEAR PLAN

### **CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE THIRD PLAN**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a 26-member Consultative Committee on the Third Five-Year Plan under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister

The other members of the committee are Prof D R Gadgil ; Shri K T Mangalmurti, Swami Ramanand Tirth, Shri Tulsidas Jadhav, Vice-Chairman, Divisional Development Council, Poona Division, Shri G B Khedkar, MP, Vice-Chairman, Divisional Development Council, Nagpur Division, Shri Bhimrao Sawanekar, MLC, Vice-Chairman, Divisional Development Council, Aurangabad Division, Shri G L Mehta, Prof G D Parikh, Shri S M Joshi, MLA, Shri R D Bhandare, MLA, Shri Naval H Tata; Shri V N Patil, MLA, Shri A B Bardhan, MLA, Shri T, R, Deogirikar, MP, Shri M R Tokhi, Prof Y S Mahajan, Shri R M Deshmukh, MP, Shri S K Vaishampayan, Shri G D Ambekar; Shri M K Bagal, Shri Udhavrao Patil, MLA, Shri R G Saraiya; Shri Datta A. Deshmukh, MLA, Shri N T Mone, Chief Secretary to Government, and Shri M R Yardi, Secretary, Finance Department (Secretary)

The committee will advise Government in the preparation of a framework for the Third Five-Year Plan, keeping in view the needs of development of the various regions of the State and suggest measures for raising the necessary financial resources for the Plan and in particular for raising local resources with due regard to the efficient utilisation of the available manpower in the State. The committee will also determine priorities in the Plan, consistent with the stage of development already reached and the targets for the future growth of the economy [No P 264 of July 12, 1960]

## **MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT FLOATS Rs. 10 CRORE LOAN**

### **State's Financial and Budget Position Explained**

The Government of Maharashtra has announced the issue of a loan of Rs. 10 crores. The proceeds of the loan will be utilised for financing capital expenditure in connection with the development programme of the Government of Maharashtra, particularly on schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Subscriptions for the loan will be received from August 29, to September 3, next and will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions to the loan amount approximately to Rs. 10 crores and in any case not later than the close of the business of September 3. The subscriptions may be in the form of cash/cheques or securities of the 3 per cent Bombay State Development Loan, 1960, which can be converted into securities of the new loan at par.

The 4 per cent Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1960, which will be issued at Rs 100 will be redeemed at par on August 29, 1969.

The loan will be issued in the form of stock, or promissory notes. If no preference is stated by the applicants, the securities will be issued in the form of promissory notes which are transferable by endorsement.

Applications for the loan must be for Rs 100, or for a multiple of that sum and they will be received at (a) the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, Nagpur and Bangalore, (b) the branches of the State Bank of India within the State of Maharashtra, except at Bombay and Nagpur and at places mentioned in (c), (c) the branches and treasury pay offices of the State Bank of Hyderabad within the State of Maharashtra, or (d) Government treasuries and sub-treasuries in the State at places where there is no branch or the treasury pay office of the aforesaid banks.

Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the following forms —

(a) Cash or Cheque. Cheques tendered at offices of the Reserve Bank of India, or the State Bank of India, or the State Bank of Hyderabad, or at the treasuries should be drawn in favour of the Bank or the Treasury Officers concerned. When a cheque is tendered in payment of the application money, the security will not be issued until the amount of the cheque has been realised.

(b) 3 per cent Bombay State Development Loan, 1960. Applicants who tender securities in payment must transfer such securities to Government (i) in the case of stock certificates

signing the form of transfer deed on the reverse of the Certificate before a witness, (u) in the case of promissory notes, by endorsing them in the manner indicated below "Pay to the Governor of Maharashtra"

As a result of the reorganisation of the Bombay State with effect from May 1 last, the Maharashtra State has within its boundaries the Marathi-speaking areas consisting of twenty-six districts (including Greater Bombay) of the composite Bombay State, the remaining districts have now been included in the new State of Gujarat. The assets and liabilities of the former Bombay State will be apportioned between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in accordance with the provisions contained in Part VI of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. The outstanding liability of the composite Bombay State as on April 30, 1960 on account of open market loans was Rs 71 85 crores and that on account of loans from the Central Government and from the various autonomous bodies was Rs 207 23 crores. The public debt of the composite Bombay State is mainly divisible in proportion to the capital outlay in the territories of the respective States. As the allocation of the debt liability according to the provisions of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 will take some time, it is proposed to apportion the liability provisionally on an *ad-hoc* basis and the question has been taken up with the Central Government.

The investments in securities made from the cash balances of the former Bombay State stood at Rs 46 30 crores at the end of April, 1960, which exclude the investments pertaining to Princely Merged States of Rs 4 13 crores, the Primary School Teachers' Provident Fund taken over from the District School Boards of Rs 1 40 crores and the holdings under the Cash Balance Investment Account of the former Saurashtra Government of Rs 3 81 crores. In addition, the assets of the composite Bombay State in the form of loans and advances granted to Municipalities, Statutory Boards, Agriculturists etc and outstanding on April 30, 1960 amounted to Rs 117 28 crores. The amounts set apart every year for Sinking and Depreciation Funds constituted for amortising the open market loans floated from time to time are invested in securities. The balance representing the Sinking and Depreciation Fund Accounts of the earlier loans issued by the composite Bombay State stood at Rs 34 21 crores and the investments pertaining to the Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund stood at Rs 8 99 crores on that date.

As stated above, these assets along with the liabilities attributable to them will be apportioned between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in accordance with the provisions contained in the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960.

The Maharashtra State had an opening cash balance of Rs 9.20 crores as its share on population basis in the closing cash balance of Rs. 13.87 crores of the composite Bombay State

The figures of revenue receipts and expenditure for the current financial year as estimated in the revised budget estimates for 1960-61 laid before the Maharashtra Legislature on the 11th July 1960 are as follows :—

Revenue Receipts	Rs 100.97 crores
Revenue Expenditure	Rs 101.13 crores
Revenue Deficit	... Rs 0.16 crores

The deficit is mainly due to the reduction in Maharashtra State's share of Centrally collected taxes by Rs 6.02 crores by corresponding increase in that of Gujarat in accordance with the provisions of section 45(2) of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. This is a temporary arrangement for a period of two years only and the State of Maharashtra will receive its full share in Central taxes from 1962-63 onwards [No P 328 of July 28, 1960]

## FINANCING SECOND PLAN SCHEMES

The proceeds of the Rs 10 crore Maharashtra State Development Loan, subscriptions for which will be received from August 20 next, will be utilised for financing capital expenditure in connection with the development programme of the Government of Maharashtra, particularly on scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan

As a result of the reorganisation of the Bombay State with effect from May 1 last, the Maharashtra State has within its boundaries the Marathi-speaking areas consisting of twenty-six districts (including Greater Bombay) of the composite Bombay State, the remaining districts have now been included in the new State of Gujarat. The assets and liabilities of the former Bombay State will be apportioned between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in accordance with the provisions contained in Part VI of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. The outstanding liability of the composite Bombay State as on April 30, 1960 on account of open market loans was Rs 71.85 crores and that on account of loans from the Central Government and from the various autonomous bodies was Rs 207.23 crores. The public debt of the composite Bombay State is mainly divisible in proportion to the capital outlay in the territories of the respective States. As the allocation of debt liability according to the provisions of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 will take some time, it is proposed to apportion the liability provisionally on an *ad-hoc* basis and the question has been taken up with the Central Government.

The investments in securities made from the cash balances of the former Bombay State stood at Rs 46 30 crores at the end of April, 1960, which exclude the investments pertaining to Princely Merged States of Rs 4 13 crores, the Primary School Teachers' Provident Fund taken over from the District School Boards of Rs 1 40 crores and the holdings under the Cash Balance Investment Account of the former Saurashtra Government of Rs 3 81 crores. In addition, the assets of the composite Bombay State in the form of loans and advances granted to Municipalities Statutory Boards, Agriculturists etc., and outstanding on April 30, 1960 amounted to Rs 117 28 crores. The amounts set apart every year for Sinking and Depreciation Funds constituted for amortising the open market loans floated from time to time are invested in securities. The balance representing the Sinking and Depreciation Fund Accounts of the earlier loans issued by the composite Bombay State stood at Rs 34 21 crores and the investments pertaining to the Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund stood at Rs 8 99 crores on that date.

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Revenue Receipts	Rs 100 97 crores
Revenue Expenditure	Rs 101 13 crores
Revenue Deficit	Rs 0 16 crores

The deficit is mainly due to the reduction in Maharashtra State's share of Centrally collected taxes by Rs 6 02 crores by corresponding increase in that of Gujarat in accordance with the provisions of section 45(2) of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. This is a temporary arrangement for a period of two years only and the State of Maharashtra will receive its full share in Central taxes from 1962-63 onwards [No P 336 of July 29, 1960]

### THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

#### PLAN CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Seven more members have been appointed on the Consultative Committee on the Third Five-Year Plan of the Maharashtra State. They are Shri A R Bhat, M.L.C., Shri Deoji Rattansey, M.L.C.,

Shri Keshavrao Sonavane, M.L.A., Shri S. D. Gedam, M.L.A., Shri B. M. Gupte, Shri Bachraj Vyas, M.L.C., and Shri H. G. Vartak

The committee, which has now 33 members, will advise Government in the preparation of a framework of the Third Five-Year Plan for the State [No P 351 of August 4, 1960]

### **NO CEILING PLACED FOR THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

The report appearing in a section of the Press that the Planning Commission has fixed a ceiling of Rs 400 crores for the Third Five-Year Plan of Maharashtra State is not correct. No such ceiling has so far been fixed by the Planning Commission.

The outlay for the Third Five-Year Plan of Maharashtra State is being considered in the light of the requirements of the State and its implementing capacity. The final size of the Plan will be decided in consultation with the Planning Commission in October next [No P 378 of August 11, 1960]

### **EFFECTING ECONOMY IN BUILDING PROGRAMMES**

#### **Study team appointed**

With a view to finding out possibilities of economy in its building programmes, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed a three-member study team consisting of the Deputy Secretary (Planning), Finance Department, the Financial Adviser to Government, and the Deputy Secretary (Roads), Buildings and Communications Department.

This team will study some of the more important building programmes already undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan period with a view to ascertaining whether economy could have been made in them by means of (i) suitable phasing, (ii) revision in the standards of requirements of spaces for different purposes, (iii) modifications in the designs having regard to local conditions, (iv) modifications in the standards for fittings, such as tiles used in floors, bathrooms and latrines, doors, windows, etc., and (v) other devices.

The study team is expected to complete its work by the end of this year [No P 509 of September 23, 1960]

### **WORK ON BAGH PROJECT TO START SOON**

The Government of Maharashtra has approved the revised estimates amounting to Rs 5.84 crores for the construction of an earthen dam across Bagh River, two miles upstream of Sirpur Village, in Gondia Taluka of Bhandara District. The work on the project will start soon.

The proposed dam will impound 7,200 M cft of water to irrigate 60,000 acres of land in Bhandara District

The Bagh project, which was earlier administratively approved by the former Madhya Pradesh Government at an estimated cost of Rs 320 40 lakhs for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan had to be revised in accordance with the modern design and construction practices [No P 568 of October 13, 1960]

### **EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AT VILLAGE LEVEL**

Two employment information and assistance bureaux are being set up at the headquarters of the Satara Stage I Block and the Achalpur Stage I Block in Amravati District

These two bureaux are a precursor to the opening of more such bureaux under the Five-Year Plan. They are intended to check the exodus from rural areas of persons who lack the special skill required for industrial and other development and to keep the really employable persons in rural areas in constant touch with employment opportunities in urban areas [No P 583 of October 18, 1960]

### **THIRD PLAN SCHEMES**

#### **Position clarified**

The report published in a section of the press of a reply given by the Deputy Minister for Planning, Industries and Labour in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on November 21 gives an impression that only 250 schemes costing Rs 26 62 crores have been proposed for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan for the Vidarbha region. This impression is not correct. The figures that the Deputy Minister had given related only to the schemes recommended by the Nagpur Divisional Development Council. They are not the only schemes meant for the region.

The development schemes for a particular region are of three categories, State-level schemes, region-level schemes and district-level scheme. The State-level schemes are worked out by the State Government, the region-level schemes by the Divisional Development Council and the district level schemes by the District Development Boards and the final picture of the Plan is drawn up by combining the approved schemes of all these three categories. It is therefore not correct to say that the figures given in the Assembly regarding the schemes proposed by the Divisional Development Council are the only schemes that will be considered for implementation in the Third Plan.

The figures given by the Deputy Minister in respect of other divisions of the State also pertained only to the schemes recommended by the Divisional Development Council.

As the question pertained to the schemes proposed by the Divisional Development Council, the reply of the Deputy Minister was confined to those schemes only [No P 728 of November 28, 1960]

## **BUILDING GRANTS TO ART INSTITUTIONS**

The liberalised grants, which are at present being given to non-Government secondary schools in the Maharashtra region of the old Bombay State, will hereafter be made available to art schools and art institutions in the entire State. These grants are paid to various art schools and institutions towards meeting their expenditure on the construction of school and hostel buildings and purchase of equipment.

An amount of Rs 80 lakhs is being paid as grants for this purpose during the last two years of the Second Five-Year Plan. Of this, 45 lakhs have been earmarked during year 1960-61, which is the final year of the Second Plan. [No 763 of December 7, 1960]

## **WORK ON ITIADOH PROJECT TO START SOON**

A revised project to construct an earthen dam across Garhvi river, at Kundighat near Gothangaon village in Sakoli Taluka of Bhandara District has been approved by the Government of Maharashtra.

The Itiadoh Project will impound 17,105 M cft of water to irrigate an area of 74,500 acres of land. Construction on the project which is estimated to cost Rs 6.40 crores will start soon. This project had earlier been envisaged by the former Madhya Pradesh Government at an estimated cost of Rs 91 lakhs for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan. The revised project is based on fresh surveys and investigations in accordance with modern designs and practices. [No. P 369 of August 9, 1960]

## **SMALL SAVING AND PRIZE BONDS**

### **GOOD PERFORMANCE OF DISTRICTS IN SMALL SAVINGS Grants and trophies to be awarded**

The districts which have exceeded 145 per cent of their net targets in small savings will be given special grants in recognition of the great effort of their people, in addition to trophies which are awarded to all the districts which exceeded 100 per cent of the targets.

In Maharashtra State, six districts, namely, Bhir (with an achievement of 324 per cent), South Satara (with an achievement of 218 per cent), Prabhani (with an achievement of 187 per cent),



Ratnagiri (with an achievement of 166 per cent), North Satara (with an achievement of 148 per cent), and Ahmednagar (with an achievement of 145.5 per cent) have qualified themselves for the grants. While Bhir district will be given a grant of Rs 3 lakhs and South Satara Rs 2 lakhs, other districts, namely, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, North Satara and Ahmednagar, will be given a grant of Rs 1 lakh each.

The grant is meant to be utilised for any popular project in the district concerned, provided it is complete by itself and not a part of a continuing project.

Besides these six districts, 11 other districts of Maharashtra have also exceeded their small savings targets in 1959-60 and will be awarded trophies in recognition of their endeavour.

Bhir district will also be given a special shield for being the first district in Maharashtra in its performance of net collections in small savings. [No P 55 of May 11, 1960]

## **SECOND PRIZE BONDS DRAW**

### **Distinguished guests to attend**

The second draw for prizes in respect of five-year interest-free Prize Bonds, 1965 will be held in Bombay on Thursday, December 1, at 10-00 a.m. at three places, viz., the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, and the Dr Antonio da Silva Hall, Dadar. Shri Justice H. K. Chimanani, Chief Justice, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Public Health, Small Savings and Tourism and Shri V. N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay, will be the chief guests at these three places, respectively.

The series allotted to be drawn at these centres are: The denomination of Rs 100 of the prize bonds under Series V and of Rs 5 under series AQ at the Sir C. J. Hall; the denomination of Rs 100 under Series E and of Rs 5 under Series AC at the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, and the denomination of Rs 100 under Series H and of Rs 5 under Series AH at the Dr Antonio da Silva Hall, Dadar. [No P 726 of November 26, 1960]

## **SECOND PRIZE BONDS DRAW**

### **Keen enthusiasm among people**

The second draw of the Prize Bonds, which took place at three centres in Bombay, evoked an overwhelming enthusiasm among the people. The centres where the Prize Bonds were drawn were Worli, Dadar and Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The organisation of the event was left in the hands of the State Government.

To an overcrowded hall at the Worli Jamboree Maidan, Shri Homi J H Taleyarkhan, Minister for Public Health, Small Saving and Tourism, revealed that out of about Rs 10 crores realized from sale of Prize Bonds all over India, as much as an estimated Rs 3 25 crores worth of sales had taken place in Maharashtra alone, of which over Rs 2 45 crores were in Greater Bombay alone

The Minister disclosed that while in the entire country in the first month of the last quarter, namely, September, the sale of Prize Bonds had been a meagre Rs 23 lakhs, the sale of Prize Bonds in Greater Bombay alone was to the extent of Rs 21 20 lakhs or more than 90 per cent of all-India sales in that month

The Minister said that Maharashtra had recommended the idea of Prize Bonds to the Central Ministry which had been pleased to accept it and it had also accepted the State's suggestion that in order to provide an incentive to the States, each State should receive back a percentage of what it collects. Accordingly, it was decided to give the States 50 per cent of the total collections made by it month by month

While in Maharashtra, the response was admirable compared to the rest of the country, its poor response elsewhere was due to the fact that the scheme was as yet comparatively new

Pointing out that Prize Bonds were a part of the Small Savings Scheme, he revealed that in the sale of certificates and opening of accounts, Greater Bombay had exceeded Rs 10 25 crores net up to date, out of its net target of Rs 11 50 crores for the year. He was quite confident that Greater Bombay would reach the target before the new year was ushered in. In the rest of Maharashtra also the collections were nearing the targets. Besides Thana District, which last week became the first district to reach the target, others very near the mark were Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Wardha, Poona, Chanda, and except or a few districts like Dhulia and some in Aurangabad Division, all the rest were coming up very well and Maharashtra may rest assured of reaching its target of Rs 19 crores net before March 1961

Shri Taleyarkhan went round the various centres and inspected the arrangements which were being supervised by various committees. Everywhere, the public enthusiasm was evident. He accepted public suggestions that the lucky numbers should be written on boards, announcing the results as they were drawn. He also agreed to have examined the suggestion that the series sold in the State should be put up for draw in the State centres alone. He agreed to allow the numbers on the board to remain longer in order to give the members of the public a chance either to write them down or check with the number of the Prize Bonds they had

bought He stated that very soon after the draws, booklets would be printed and sold at nominal price giving all the lucky numbers all over the country. [No N 990 of December 1, 1960]

## COINS

### WHITE TWO-ANNA AND HALF-ANNA COINS

#### No legal tender from October 1

With the coming into effect of the demonetisation notification of the Government of India on October 1, 1960 all two-anna and half-anna coins of cupronickel composition (white in colour) will cease to be legal tender from that date

These coins will, however, continue to be accepted for the next six months, till March 31, 1961 at all offices of the Reserve Bank of India, at all agency banks of the Reserve Bank conducting Government business and all treasuries and sub-treasuries in payment of dues as well as for exchange

During this period, these coins will also be accepted at all railway and post and telegraph offices, but only in payment of dues, such as payment for railway tickets, booking of goods by railways, for postage stamps and other postal stationery, radio licence fee, etc. Thereafter, these coins will continue to be accepted at the seven offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, New Delhi, Bangalore and Nagpur [No P 461 of September 12, 1960]

#### PART WITH THESE COINS IMMEDIATELY

Members of the public are advised to part with two-anna and half-anna coins of cupronickel composition (white in colour) These coins will cease to be legal tender from October 1, 1960.

They will, however, continue to be accepted up to March 31, 1961 at all offices of the Reserve Bank of India, at all agency banks of the Reserve Bank conducting Government business and all treasuries and sub-treasuries in payment of dues as well as for exchange They will also be accepted at all railway and post and telegraph offices, but only in payment of dues, such as payment for railway tickets, booking of goods by railways, for postage stamps and other postal stationery, radio licence fee, etc Thereafter, these coins will be accepted at the seven offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, New Delhi, Bangalore and Nagpur [No P 492 of September 20, 1960]

## **SALES TAX**

### **SALES TAX COMMISSIONER**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri M. N. Heble, I A S, to be the Commissioner of Sales Tax of the Maharashtra State. Government has also appointed Deputy Commissioners of Sales Tax and Assistant Commissioners of Sales Tax and specified jurisdictions of the various Sales Tax Officers in the State.

The requisite notification has been published in Part II-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of May 2 [No P 22 of May 5, 1960]

### **ADMINISTRATION OF SALES TAX IN MAHARASHTRA**

#### **Advisory Committee appointed**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a Sales Tax Advisory Committee, with the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department as its Chairman.

The other members of the committee are Shri Gopalrao Khedkar, M.P., Shri A. R. Bhat, M.L.C., Shri Bacharaj S. Vyas, M.L.C., Shri S. G. Warty, M.L.A., Shri M. H. Hasham Premji, M.L.A., Shri G. V. Puranik, Shri Sangram Makhanikar; the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra State, and the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Finance Department (secretary).

The committee will make suggestions generally in regard to the removal of procedural defects and of inconvenience caused to trade and public in other ways and assist Government in devising suitable measures to prevent and minimise the evasion of tax. It may also be consulted by Government on any other matter relating to the administration of Sales Tax [No P 95 of May 25, 1960]

### **DEALERS HAVING BUSINESS PLACES BOTH IN MAHARASHTRA AND GUJARAT**

The procedure for obtaining fresh documents regarding licenses and permits, etc. under the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959, for the dealers who have places of business, both in Gujarat and Maharashtra, or those who have more than one place of business in Maharashtra has been explained in a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra.

Under Rules 11 and 13 of the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959, a dealer having more than one place of business is entitled to obtain only one licence/authorization/recognition or permit under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, for all the places of business. Copies of the licence or other documents are issued to him for the additional places of business if the dealer has more than one place of business. Dealers whose principal place

of business was located in the area now forming part of Gujarat State may have obtained such documents prior to May 1, 1960. In view of the reorganisation of the former Bombay State, it is considered necessary to make appropriate changes consequent on the formation of the new State of Maharashtra. All those dealers who have, prior to May 1, 1960, secured licence/authorization/recognition or permit from a Sales Tax Officer in the area now forming part of Gujarat State and who have one place of business in Maharashtra are advised to apply to the Sales Tax Officer, in whose jurisdiction such place of business is situated, to issue fresh documents to them in substitution of the copies of the documents for that place of business issued previously by the Sales Tax authority of a place now located in Gujarat State. Where such dealers have more than one place of business in Maharashtra, they are advised to designate one of these places of business as their chief place of business in this State and to submit their application for substitution of the documents to the Sales Tax Officer having jurisdiction over that place of business. All such applications accompanied by copies of the documents issued to them by the Sales Tax authorities of the former Bombay State and in their possession should be submitted to the Sales Tax Officer concerned on or before June 30, 1960. The applications should be in Form 4 prescribed under the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959. In all cases where the necessary applications are made to the appropriate authority on or before June 30, 1960, the new documents issued in substitution of the old ones would be made valid from May 1, 1960. Pending issue of the new documents to the dealers applying for them on or before June 30, the purchases made by those dealers on the strength of the old documents will be treated as having been validly made under the new documents. All dealers concerned are accordingly advised in their own interest to submit such applications not later than June 30, 1960.

It will be necessary for the dealers to file fresh declarations in Form 8(A) and Form 13 prescribed under the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959, within 15 days from the receipt of the fresh documents by them.

Where goods have been purchased by registered dealers in Maharashtra State from other registered dealers in the area now forming part of Gujarat State before May 1, 1960, in assessment of tax on the subsequent sale of these goods in Maharashtra State, the dealers will be entitled to the deductions permissible under sections 7(1)(u), 7(2)(u), 8(u), 9(u), 10(1)(u) and 10(2)(u) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.

Similarly in respect of goods purchased prior to May 1, 1960 by registered dealers on the issue of certificates in forms 15, 16 and 17 of the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959, and forms D, G, J, K, M, N

prescribed under Government Notification No STA. 1059(III), G-1 of December 28, 1959, subsequent sale of these goods anywhere in the limits of the former State of Bombay will not be deemed to be a contravention of the recitals in the respective certificates. However, when the sale in terms of the recital takes place in Maharashtra but is an inter-State sale (including a sale in the course of trade with Gujarat), the sale would attract the appropriate tax under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 [No P 114 of May 31, 1960]

### **SALES TAX CONCESSION**

The concessional rate of sales tax at one per cent in respect of iron and steel, sold or purchased by rerolling mills in Maharashtra State, has now been made applicable to the mills employing up to 50 persons. The Government notification No STA 1059-(III)-G-1 of December 28, issued under section 41 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, has accordingly been amended.

Hitherto, rerolling mills employing up to 20 persons were eligible for this concessional rate of tax. [No P 189 of June 20, 1960]

### **COMMITTEE UNDER SALES TAX ACT**

Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr M D D Gilder for examining applications for notification for sales tax concession in the *Official Gazette*, under entry 69 in Schedule 'C' to the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, of spirituous medicinal preparations, as being not capable of causing intoxication.

The other members of the committee are Dr B B Yodh (vice-chairman), Dr Sarosh R Wadia, Shri M. Y. Lele, Principal, R. A. Podar Ayurvedic College, Bombay, Dr N K Dutta, the Director, Drugs Control Administration, the Director of Prohibition and Excise, and the Commissioner of Sales Tax (Secretary).

The Dealers desirous of notification of any spirituous medicinal preparations under entry 69 are advised to forward their applications in this behalf to the Commissioner of Sales Tax.

The applications should be accompanied by a statement of particulars, in the prescribed form, which can be had from that officer. [No P 222 of June 29, 1960]

### **SALES TAX TRIBUNAL SESSION AT POONA**

The Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal, presided over by Shri R S Vaze, Retired District and Sessions Judge, will be in session at Poona from July 18 to 23. The other members of the Tribunal will be Shri A. C. Ramalingam and Shri B C Dutt, Retired Accountant General.

The venue of the session will be the Assembly Hall of the Poona Council Hall.

Shri S D Kulkarni and Shri K B Rao, Government Agents for the Sales Tax Department, will represent the State of Maharashtra in the cases fixed for hearing. [No P 263 of July 12, 1960]

### **SALES TAX TRIBUNAL SESSION AT NAGPUR**

The Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal, presided over by Shri R S Vaze, Retired District Judge, will be in session at Nagpur between August 16 and 24. The members of the tribunal are Shri A C Ramlingam and Shri B C Dutt, Retd Accountant General.

The venue of the session will be the Revenue Tribunal Hall in the High Court building.

Shri S D Kulkarni and Shri K Bhaskar Rao, Government Agents for the Sales Tax Department, will represent the Maharashtra State in all the cases fixed for hearing at Nagpur. [No P 368 of August 9, 1960]

### **SUPPLY OF SALES TAX FORMS**

The report that appeared in a section of the Press that sales tax return and challan forms in Marathi only are being supplied in Bombay City is not correct. In this connection, it may be stated that during the period from January to July last, 9,000 return forms in Marathi were supplied to the various sales tax offices in Bombay City as against 7,500 in Gujarati and 1,20,000 in English and 10,000 challan forms in Marathi as against 20,000 in Gujarati and 1,80,000 in English. However, during the period, from July 26 to August 2, the stock of forms in English was exhausted due to some delay in transit and pending receipt of new forms from the Government Press, Kolhapur. Such dealers as were willing to have Marathi forms were supplied with them while others were asked to come after a couple of days when English forms were expected to be received. Both these forms are now available in English, Marathi and Gujarathi. [No P 567 of October 12, 1960]



TRANSPORT

**REGIONAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES CONSTITUTED**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted Regional Transport Authorities for various regions as follows

Bombay Region (for Greater Bombay), The Divisional Commissioner, Bombay Division (Chairman), the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Bombay, the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle, Shri P G Kher, Shri A. K Hafizka, and the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay (Secretary and Executive Officer)

Thana Region (for West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts) the Divisional Commissioner, Bombay (Chairman), the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bombay Range, the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle, Shri N S Patil, Shri S L Peje, and the Regional Transport Officer, Thana (Secretary and Executive Officer)

Poona Region (for Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, North Satara, South Satara and Kolhapur Districts), the Divisional Commissioner, Poona (Chairman), the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Poona Range, the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, Poona, Shri B N Sanas, Shri A R Bhat, and the Regional Transport Officer, Poona (Secretary and Executive Officer)

Aurangabad Region (for Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Osmanabad and Nanded Districts) the Divisional Commissioner, Aurangabad (Chairman), the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Aurangabad Range, the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad (Roads and Buildings), Circle, Aurangabad, Shri Wamanrao Sawnekar, Dr L M Pansambal, and Regional Transport Officer, Aurangabad (Secretary and Executive Officer)

Nagpur Region [for Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, and Chanda, (including Rajua) District], the Divisional Commissioner, Nagpur (Chairman), the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nagpur Range, the Superintending Engineer, Nagpur (Roads and Buildings), Circle, Nagpur, Shri V S Umalkar, Shri Deorao Padole, and the Regional Transport Officer, Nagpur (Secretary and Executive Officer)

Bombay, Thana, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur and the respective headquarters of the divisions [No P 180 of June 17, 1960]



## MISCELLANEOUS

### **ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS' AND WIREMEN'S EXAMINATIONS**

The examination for electrical supervisors (certificate of competency) will be held at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur from November 7 and that for wiremen at these centres and at Aurangabad from November 16 next.

Applications for admission to the examinations are to reach the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, B and C Departments, opposite Central Telegraph Office, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay, by September 24. Forms of application can be had from the offices of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Bombay, the Electrical Inspectors at Poona and Nagpur and the Assistant Electrical Inspectors at Aurangabad, Nasik and Kolhapur.

The candidates will be examined in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu languages only.

The fees for admission to the supervisors examination are Rs 15 and for wiremen's examination Rs 10. The fees are to be paid in the Maharashtra State Government Treasury under the head "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments—State" and the receipted chalan, submitted with the application.

The service certificates in support of practical experience must necessarily be in Form 'K' as specified in the rules.

Those candidates who appeared and failed in any previous examination should send the receipted chalan and state his centre, roll number, month and year of the previous examination. An application in the prescribed form is not necessary in the case of a repeater. [No P 321 of July 26, 1960]

### **HOLIDAY CAMPS AT MAHABLESHWAR AND KARLA TO REOPEN FROM OCTOBER 1**

#### **- Reservation of Accommodation**

The Holiday Camps at Mahableshwar and Karla will reopen from October 1 and will remain open up to June 5 next.

In the camp at Mahableshwar, there are nine blocks in Class I units, 14 blocks in Class II units and 31 single rooms in Class III units. In addition, accommodation is available for about 100 students and teachers going for trips in groups.

The camp at Karla consists of 16 cottages.

Applications for quarters in both the camps are to be made, in the prescribed form, to the Executive Engineer, Poona Division, Poona. Forms of application can be obtained from the same officer.

Applications will be dealt with strictly in order of priority. Information regarding the inability to occupy the quarters should be communicated at least one week in advance. If the person for whom reservations have been made does not occupy the quarters within two days of the date from which reservation is valid, the reservation will automatically stand cancelled.

An application which does not give sufficient particulars will not be considered. The decision of the Executive Engineer, Poona Division, will be final and no correspondence in the matter will be entertained [No P 510 of September 23, 1960]

## **SAFETY ASPECT OF RAILWAY WORKING**

### **Committee of Engineers set up**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee consisting mostly of engineers, for railway affecting and other public works under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). The other members of the committee are the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Communications Department, the Deputy Secretary, Urban Development and Public Health Department, the Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Chief Engineer, Western Railway, the Chief Engineer, Central Railway, the Chief Engineer, South Eastern Railway, the Chief Engineer, Southern Railway, and the Deputy Secretary, Irrigation (secretary).

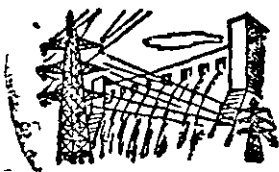
The committee will principally be concerned with the safety aspect of railway working and also the safety of other public works affected by railway track bridges, etc.

The committee will exchange information about the schemes envisaged by any one department and likely to affect the working or safety of assets of other departments and consequential safe guards to be adopted and keep up-to-date list of railway affecting works, etc. It will also evolve a procedure for obtaining and broadcasting by the departments concerned warnings or forecasts of heavy rains, floods, storms, etc, as well as the actual heavy rainfall recorded and expected floods downstream, to the officers concerned in the various departments and to induce public co-ordination in promptly conveying to the departments concerned any unusual occurrence, e g, breaches of tanks, etc. The committee will assess whether waterways, protection works, etc, provided by any departments in an area severely affected by floods have proved to

be inadequate and the improvements needed for future and co-ordinate related schemes of the various departments represented, [No. P 512 of September 24, 1960]

### **ISSUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS**

Such foreigners as were residents in the former Bombay State prior to August 12, 1943 were advised to obtain their residential permits from the Registration Officer concerned before February 29, 1960. However, quite a number of them have still continued to stay on without obtaining their permits. These foreigners are, therefore, advised to approach the Registration Officer concerned immediately and obtain their residential permits without any further delay and in any case not later than December 31, 1960. Should they fail to obtain their residential permit on or before that date, they will render themselves liable to prosecution for breach of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the orders and rules framed thereunder. [No. P 759 of December 5, 1960]



## MAXIMUM UTILISATION OF IRRIGATION WATER

### Construction of Water Courses

The legal provisions that will enable the cultivators to construct water-courses through the lands of neighbours, who might be unwilling to give permission to do so, have been explained in a Government Press Note

Stating that it is the general policy of the Government that the responsibility of the construction of water courses and their maintenance should normally be shouldered by the beneficiaries after the alignment of water courses is fixed by the Public Works Department, the Press Note says

Government wishes that the cultivators would construct the water courses speedily by co-operation amongst themselves in the interest of satisfactory utilisation of irrigation potential, which is absolutely necessary.

Many a time, however, the cultivators are unable to get the land of their neighbours for the construction of such water courses even though the land required would be small, and in such circumstances they can take recourse to the provisions of certain Acts as below

They can request the Mamlatdars of their area to acquire the land required for constructing a water course. However, as this takes rather considerable time, they can either take help of the provisions in the Bombay Irrigation Act or the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. Under section 17 to 20 of the Irrigation Act, they can approach the Canal Officers in charge of the work for constructing water course by Government for them. They will however, have to pay the cost of such water courses in advance. The quickest way, however, to obtain the land for construction of water course is to take help of sections 66A to 66D of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. If they—irrigators—are unable to get consent of any of the land-owners for constructing a water course, through their land, then these irrigators can apply, in the prescribed form, to the Mamlatdars of the area, under section 66A of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. The Mamlatdars, after making necessary inquiries, will give permission for constructing water courses through the neighbor's land. As these

provisions reduce many procedural formalities, the irrigators under various irrigation works are advised to get maximum advantage of these provisions and get the irrigation water to their lands in the quickest way [No P 54 of May 11, 1960]

### **IRRIGATION BOARD FOR MAHARASHTRA**

A Board of Irrigation for the State of Maharashtra has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Irrigation and Power

The other members of the Board are the Minister for Revenue; the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, the Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department, the Secretary, Finance Department, the Secretary, Co-operation and Rural Development Department and Development Commissioner, the Secretary, Agriculture and Forests Department, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation Project), the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), the Director of Agriculture; Shri S B Patil, M L A , Shri J N Korpe, M L A , Shri Waman Rao Sawnekar, M M , Shri Bapu Rao Deshmukh, M L C , Shri D S Wagh, M L A , Shri D A Deshmukh, M L A , Shri P B Salokhe, M L A , Shri Sitaram Birla, M L A , Shri Venkatrao Jadhav, M L A , Dr D R Gadgil, and Shri R G Sule, I S E (Retd)

The Deputy Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department (Irrigation Project) will act as the secretary of the Board

The Board will advise Government on the general questions of irrigation development Government will consult the Board on important individual schemes and also general policies regarding irrigation development and management The Board may also, on its own initiative, suggest new projects which may be investigated or suggest policies to be adopted in irrigation development. [No P 457 of September 19, 1960]

### **PROBLEMS OF IRRIGATION IN MAHARASHTRA**

#### **12-Man Commission to investigate**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a 12-Member Commission to investigate into and report on problems of irrigation and other aspects of development of water resources in the State. Shri S G Barve, Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department, is the Chairman of the Commission The other members of the Commission are Dr D R Gadgil, Shri M L Champhekar, Retired Chief Engineer of the former Bombay Government; Shri Annasaheb Shinde, Shri Datta Deshmukh, M L A ; Shri Yeshwant Rao Gurme, Shri K G Deshmukh, M P Amravati; Shri Sripat Rao Kadam, Bhir, Shri S P Mohite, Agricultural Commissioner, Shri G N Pandit, Chief Engineer (Irrigation Projects) and

**Joint Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department, Shri D. A. Gadkary, Director of Minor Irrigation (Member-Associate Secretary) and Shri S. K. Bedekar (Member-Secretary)**

The terms of reference of the Commission are (1) to assess the water resources of Maharashtra State and to consider their utilisation for all purposes, namely, hydro power, irrigation, industrial and domestic use, (2) to draw up an integrated programme assigning an appropriate place to each type of irrigation work, namely, major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, bandharas, wells, etc., having regard to the costs and benefits of each within the available water resources in different regions, (3) to consider connected problems of crop pattern and crop planning in irrigation commands, policy relating to supply of water to various consumers including sugar factories, industrial undertakings as well as individual farm holders, (4) to consider the simplification of procedures and other problems of irrigation management including decentralisation of management, possibly by co-operative of irrigators themselves, (5) to make recommendations with reference to all matters relating to agricultural prosperity in irrigated areas, such as extension activities of the Agriculture Department, supply of seed and fertilisers, the provision of rural credit and marketing, etc., and (6) to study the economics of irrigation including financial returns on irrigation schemes by means of betterment charges, water rates irrigation cess

The Commission will visit different areas of the State and take evidence from persons and institutions interested in the problems of irrigation before framing its recommendations. The Commission will complete its work within 12 months.

The last enquiry into irrigation problems in Bombay State was made by the Viswaswaraya Committee of 1938. Since then the context has vastly changed as a result of the country's embarkation on a series of plans designed to obtain optimum utilisation of water resources.

Maharashtra State has at present one of the lowest percentages of area under irrigation amongst the States of the Indian Union. In contrast to the alluvial plains of northern India or the deltaic regions in the east of the peninsula, the uneven terrain of Maharashtra presents special difficulties in providing irrigation benefits. The need for storage reservoirs, the limited extent of irrigation possible in the terrain of the country, and the relatively high cost of distribution works render the problem of irrigation in Maharashtra of special complexity while the low proportion of existent irrigation makes it specially significant to agricultural prosperity in the State. [No P 768 of December 7, 1960]

## **CHIEF ENGINEERS OF MAHARASHTRA STATE**

The following persons have been appointed Chief Engineers of the Maharashtra Government. Irrigation and Power Department, Shri D B Anand, I.S.E, Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Shri G N. Pandit, I S E, Chief Engineer (Irrigation-Projects).

Buildings and Communications Department—Shri A S Maydeo, Chief Engineer (Buildings and Communications)

The Chief Engineers will also hold the posts of Joint Secretaries to Government in their respective departments

Shri N G K. Murty, I S E, is the Chief Engineer, Koyna Hydro-Electric Project [No P 60 of May 12, 1960].



## **AMENDMENT TO TENANCY RULES**

Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Rules, 1959, will be received by the Government of Maharashtra up to July 1 next

The draft amendment has been published in Part IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary, of June 2

Objections and suggestions may be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the Revenue Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32 [No P 196 of June 22, 1960]

## **UNIFICATION OF LAWS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

### **Three Bills published**

In pursuance of the Government's policy of unification of laws, it is proposed to extend the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 to the entire Maharashtra State. The requisite bill has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of July 4

At present three different acts are in force in three areas of the State providing the regulation of the exhibition by means of cinematographs and licensing of places in which cinematograph films are exhibited. They are the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 in the Western Maharashtra, the Madhya Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1952 in Vidarbha area, the Hyderabad Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1952 in Marathwada

Another unification bill seeking to extend the Bombay Public Authorities Seals Act, 1883 to the entire Maharashtra State has also been published in the Extraordinary Gazette of July 4. This Act empowers the Government to prescribe the official seals of the Sessions Judges and Magistrates and other judicial officers or public authorities, whose official seals are not prescribed by or under any other law. At present, there is no corresponding law in Vidarbha and Marathwada areas

The third unification bill published in the same Gazette seeks to extend the Commercial Documents Evidence Act, 1939 to the entire Maharashtra State. At present this Act does not extend to the Marathwada area [No P 243 of July 7, 1960]



## **BONDS UNDER NON-AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT**

### **Exemption from Registration**

Section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, is proposed to be amended, extending the scope of the exemption granted under it so as to cover the bonds for the loans granted under the Bombay Non-Agriculturists Loans Act, 1908. The amending bill has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of July 4.

The Act, as it stands at present, provides for the exemption from registration of the bonds for the loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Act, 1834 only. In a number of cases, loans are granted under the Bombay Non-Agriculturists Loans Act to persons living in out-of-the-way places and registration of the bonds to be executed in respect of such loans causes considerable inconvenience and expenditure and also delay in receiving the amounts of loans. In view of this and on the analogy of the exemption granted in respect of the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act in similar circumstances, the Government considers it necessary to extend the scope of the exemption to cover the bonds for the loans granted under the Bombay Non-Agriculturists Loans Act [No P 250 of July 8, 1960].

### **BOMBAY BORSTAL SCHOOL ACT FOR ENTIRE MAHARASHTRA STATE**

A Bill to extend the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929 to the entire State of Maharashtra and to further amend the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Vidarbha Region, has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary, of July 6.

The Bombay Borstal Schools Act is at present in force in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. The corresponding Acts in force in the areas of Vidarbha and Hyderabad are the Central Provinces and Berar Borstal Act, 1928 and the Hyderabad Borstal Schools Act, 1956. The latter two Acts are proposed to be repealed [No P 254 of July 9, 1960].

### **AMENDMENT TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**

It is proposed to amend section 514 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, seeking to provide for recovery of the amount when a bond is forfeited by proceeding against the immovable property of the defaulter on the lines of section 386, which relates to the recovery of fines. At present this section provides for attachment and sale of moveable

property of the principal and his sureties, when a bond is forfeited. The High Court has brought to the notice of Government that sometimes when a warrant is issued, there is either no moveable property belonging to the defaulter, or such property is insufficient to cover the amount due. The provision in the same section giving power to commit the defaulter to a civil jail for a term not exceeding six months, has also been found inadequate.

The bill also seeks to amend Scheduled II to Code seeking to make the offence of voluntary causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, a non-bailable offence. It has been noticed that in such cases the witnesses are deterred from giving evidence by threats from accused persons leading to frequent acquittals.

The amending bill has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of July 7 [No P 255 of July 9, 1960]

#### **AMENDMENT TO BOMBAY COURT-FEES ACT**

A bill seeking to amend the Bombay Court-fees Act, 1959, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of July 9

Under article I in Schedule I to the Act, the applicant has to pay an *ad valorem* fee in proportion to the amount of his claim. It is considered desirable to prescribe, as under the old Act of 1870, a maximum *ad valorem* fee leviable, and that maximum is fixed at Rs 15,000

Under article 14 in Schedule I, an application to the Court under section 543 of the Companies Act, 1956 for misfeasance summons is chargeable with the fee leviable on a plaint in a suit for the same relief. It is proposed that no fee should be charged initially on such application, but if the applicant succeeds, the delinquent directors, etc., should be liable to pay the fee payable on a plaint in a suit for the relief ordered by the Court.

Under articles 16 and 17 in the same Schedule, an application or petition by an assessee to the High Court under section 66 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 or section 61 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, is chargeable with one-half of the *ad valorem* fee leviable on the amount in dispute (namely, the difference between the amount actually assessed and the amount admitted by the assessee as assessable), Subject to the minimum fee of fifty rupees. It has been noticed that doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the words in brackets whether the amount of

the income or turnover on which the tax is assessed should be the basis, or whether the difference between the tax levied and the tax admitted as leviable should be the basis of calculation. As the former interpretation would work a hardship, it is desirable that the position should be made clear and doubts set at rest that the court-fee is to be levied only on the difference between amount of tax levied the amount of tax admitted as property leviable. [No P 269 of July 13, 1960]

## **CONTROL OF ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**

### **Uniform Law for entire Maharashtra State**

A Bill seeking to extend the Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) Act, 1948 to the entire Maharashtra State and to amend it for some other purposes has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of July 8

The Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) Act provides for the prevention and control of contagious diseases affecting animals. It is in force in the pre-Reorganisation Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. There is no corresponding law in Marathwada. In Vidarbha, the Central Provinces and Berar Cattle Diseases Act, 1934 is in force. Some of the essential provisions are not found in the Central Provinces Act. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the Bombay Act to the rest of the State, to repeal the corresponding law in force in Vidarbha and to cover measures for eradication of animal diseases and to make certain other amendments found necessary for the proper enforcement of the Act.

The Government of India has recently informed the State Governments that an outbreak of what is strongly suspected to be the South African Horse Sickness has occurred amongst the Cavalary Units at Jaipur. This disease which is now to this country affects horses, mules and donkeys and the mortality is always very high. In order to save the valuable equine wealth from being devastated, the State Government has to take immediate action for preventing the outbreak and spread of this disease in this State. Under the Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) Act, the State Government has adequate powers to deal with such situation but the disease in question is not one of the diseases specified in the Schedule to which the Act applies. It is, therefore, proposed to include the name of this disease in the Schedule and also to take a general power of adding entries to the Schedule so that it may be necessary to amend the Act for adding every new name of animal diseases to which the Act should apply. [No P 272 of July 13, 1960]

## **AMENDMENT TO INDIAN FOREST ACT**

In pursuance of the Government's policy of unification of laws, it is proposed to extend the Indian Forest Act, 1927, as in force in the Western Maharashtra, to the rest of the State. The corresponding laws in force in the Vidarbha and Marathwada areas are to be repealed. The amending bill has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of July 25.

Opportunity has been taken to amend some of the provisions of that Act with a view to facilitating the protection and better preservation of the limited forest resources of the State [No P 333 of July 29, 1960]

## **AMENDMENT TO STAMP ACT**

Entry (f) of Article 5 and entry (c) of Article 43 in Schedule I to the Bombay Stamp Act, 1958 are proposed to be amended so as to prescribe a smaller unit of 25 khandies for the purpose of levy of stamp duty. The amending bill has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of July 27.

At present, a unit of 100 khandies or 35 tons in the case of cotton seed or 25 tons in the case of other oil seeds is prescribed as the smallest unit. It is, however, noticed that the unit of transaction for groundnut seeds in forward trade conducted by some of the recognised associations is 25 khandies. The Government, therefore, considers that a smaller unit of 25 khandies should also be prescribed for the convenience of such associations [No P 355 of August 4, 1960]

## **DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES IN MARATHWADA**

### **Act to be amended**

The Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, which is in operation in the Marathwada area of the Maharashtra State, is proposed to be amended so as to empower Government to remove from office a president or a vice-president of a municipality, who is guilty of misconduct, even if no-confidence motion is not passed by the municipality. The amending bill has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of August 5.

It has been experienced that the presidents of municipalities against whom no-confidence motions are proposed to be moved, put all sorts of obstacles (including refusal to call a meeting to discuss the motion) in the way of such resolutions being passed. It is also noticed that out-going presidents or vice-presidents at times refuse to hand over charge to their successors. It is, therefore, considered desirable to amend the Act so as to provide for penalty in the case of such a refusal.

It is also proposed to replace the existing Schedule D to the Act by a new one so as to enable the municipalities to levy octroi on a larger number of articles and thus augment income [No P 388 of August 16, 1960]

#### **AMENDMENT TO NAGPUR UNIVERSITY ACT**

The Nagpur University Act, 1923 is proposed to be amended, so as to enable the university to invest its funds in a scheduled bank of its choice or in such co-operative bank as may be approved by the State Government for the purpose. All other universities in the State are, at present, free to invest their funds this way, while the Nagpur University alone is required to invest its funds in a bank approved by the Government in that behalf.

The present bill, which has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of August 11 brings about uniformity in procedure as regards the deposits of money by the universities in the State [No P 390 of August 16 1960]

#### **AMENDMENT TO TOWN PLANNING ACT**

The Bombay Town Planning (Amendment and Proceedings Validation) Bill, 1960 has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of September 14.

The bill seeks to remove doubts in respect of the extent of the power of the State Government to extend the period within which the matters referred to in sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, shall be decided, and establish the validity of proceedings taken or continued in respect of certain draft schemes in connection with town planning [No P 505 of September 22, 1960]

#### **NAGPUR UNIVERSITY AMENDMENT ACT**

Following the receipt of assent of the Governor, the Nagpur University Amendment Act, 1960 has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of October 3.

The Amendment Act enables the university to invest its funds in a scheduled bank of its choice or in such co-operative bank as may be approved by the State Government for the purpose.

All other universities in the State are already free to invest their funds this way, while the Nagpur University alone was required to invest its funds in a bank approved by the Government in that behalf [No P 559 of October 11, 1960]

## **AID TO INDUSTRIES RULES**

Following the receipt of assent of the Governor, the Maharashtra Aid to Industries Act, 1960 has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of October 7

The Act regulates the grant of loans to small scale and cottage industries

There was no unified law in the State for granting assistance in the form of loans to small scale and cottage industries. In Vidarbha, loans were being given under the Central Provinces and Berar State Aid to Industries Act, 1933, and in Marathwada, under the Hyderabad State Aid to (Small Scale and Cottage) Industries Act, 1956. These two Acts have now been repealed in so far as they related to State aid given in the form of loans [No P 571 of October 14, 1960]

## **COTTON STATISTICS ACT**

A bill to extend the Bombay Cotton (Statistics) Act, 1946 to the entire Maharashtra State has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of October 11

At present, there is no unified law in the State for collecting statistics of stocks of Indian raw cotton. The Central Provinces and Berar Cotton (Statistics) Act, 1947 is in force in the Vidarbha area of the State and the Bombay Cotton (Statistics) Act, 1946 in Western Maharashtra

There is no such enactment in force in the Marathwada area of the State and hence the present bill [No. P 573 of October 15, 1960]

## **UNIFICATION OF LAWS**

A bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1889 and the Dourine Act, 1910 to the entire State of Maharashtra has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of October 13

The Acts, which provide for preventing the spread of glanders or farcy or any other dangerous disease notified by the State Government and the spread of dourine, respectively, among horses, extend to the Bombay and Vidarbha areas of the State. In pursuance of the Government's policy of unification of laws it is proposed to extend these laws to the Marathwada area of the State and to repeal the Hyderabad Surrah, Glanders, Farcy and Epizootic Lymphangitis Prevention Act. The bill is intended to secure this object [No P 585 of October 18, 1960]

## **AMENDMENT TO MUNICIPAL ACTS**

The Government of Maharashtra proposes to amend the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922, the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, the Hyderabad District Boards

Act, 1955 and the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, prescribing the maximum amount which may be accepted by way of composition of an office against the Acts. At present such maximum amount is laid down in the rules made under the Acts. The need for amending the Acts arose when the committee on subordinate legislation recommended that a substantive provision of law such as this should find place in the Acts themselves.

The amending bill, which has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of October 14, seeks to fix the maximum amount at Rs 50 and if the offence is punishable with fine the maximum amount of which is less than Rs 50, a sum not exceeding such maximum amount. [No P 588 of October 19, 1960]

#### **AMENDMENT TO COURT FEES ACT**

Following the receipt of assent of the Governor, the Bombay Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1960 has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of October 7.

The Amendment Act prescribes the maximum *ad valorem* fee leviable on the institution of suits at Rs 15,000. It also exempts from charging initially any fees for applications to the court under section 543 of the Companies Act, 1956 for misfeasance summons. However, if the applicant succeeds, the person, director, managing agents, etc, will be liable to pay the fee leviable on a plaint in a suit for the relief ordered by the court. [No P 594 of October 24, 1960]

#### **AMENDMENT TO MINIMUM WAGES ACT**

##### **Bill published**

The Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1960, which seeks to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in its application to the State of Maharashtra has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of October 18.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is a Central Act and applies uniformly throughout the Maharashtra State. Whereas the Act applies uniformly to the whole State, the Schedule is not uniformly applicable, because different employments have been added to it by the Governments of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, at different times. The main purpose of the Bill is two-fold, firstly, to take away certain limitations in respect of time which have been imposed by the Act, and secondly, to bring about uniformity in the Schedule of employments. [No P 596 of October 25, 1960]

#### **AMENDMENT TO BOMBAY VILLAGE POLICE ACT**

The Bombay Village Police (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960, which seeks to extend the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867, to the entire Maharashtra State and further to amend it for certain

purposes, has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part V, of October 18

The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867, applies at present to the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. There are no separate enactments in the Vidarbha and Marathwada areas of the State. With a view to have uniformity in the law relating to Village Police throughout the State, it is proposed to extend the Act as in force in the said Bombay area to the rest of the State of Maharashtra. Opportunity has also been taken to amend section 13 of the Act so as to empower a district magistrate to dismiss patels other than hereditary patels and take away the power given to a police patel to administer oaths [No P 597 of October 25, 1960]

### **BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS BILL PUBLISHED**

The Bombay Shops and Establishments (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960, which seeks to extend the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, to the entire Maharashtra State and repeal corresponding laws in force in any part thereof has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of October 18

There are at present different Acts in force regulating the conditions of work and employment in shops and commercial establishments in different parts of the State. The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 is in force in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. In the Vidarbha area, the Central Provinces and Berar Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 is in force, and in the Hyderabad area the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, 1951 is in force while in some parts thereof the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, is also in force

With a view to securing the uniformity in the law it is proposed to extend the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 as in force in the Bombay area of the State, to the Vidarbha and Hyderabad areas of the State and to repeal corresponding laws prevailing in any part thereof. The Bill also proposes to make some further amendments in the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 [No P 598 of October 25, 1960]

### **AMENDMENT TO PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT**

#### **Bill published in gazette**

The Payment of Wages (Maharashtra Provision for Uniform Application and Amendment) Bill, 1960 has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of October 18



The new Bill provides for uniformity in the provision of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, and further amends that Act as to be uniformly applied

According to the statement of objects and reasons of the Bills, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which is a Central Act, has not been amended in its application to the Vidarbha and Marathwada areas of the State. In the Bombay area of the State, however, the Act is amended by various State amendments passed in 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and again in 1959. The Government of India have also recently passed the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957, which has superseded some of the amendments made by the Bombay enactments in so far as they were repugnant to the Central provisions. It is now proposed to bring about uniformity in the law throughout the State, by extending the Bombay amendments which have survived, to the other two regions, and to amend the principal Act further, partly to restore those Bombay amendments which are impliedly repealed as being repugnant to the amendments made by the Central Amending Act of 1957 and also to introduce some modifications which have been found necessary [No P 602 of October 27, 1960]

#### **BOMBAY LOCAL FUND AUDIT ACT FOR ENTIRE STATE**

The Bombay Local Fund Audit (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960, which seeks to extend the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930 to the rest of Maharashtra State, except Greater Bombay, has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of October 22. The bill also seeks to repeal the Central Provinces and Berar Local Fund Audit Act, 1933 and make further amendments in the Bombay Act.

The audit of local bodies in the State is at present governed by different statutes in the various areas. The Central Provinces and Berar Local Fund Audit Act, 1933 is in force in Vidarbha. In the Marathwada area, there is no corresponding Act, but the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 and the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955 contain provisions enabling the State Government to make rules regarding the audit of local bodies. However, the audit of accounts of local authorities in Marathwada is at present undertaken under the Civil Service Regulations, Financial Rules and Treasury Rules of the former Hyderabad State. In the rest of the State (except Greater Bombay) the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930 operates. It is now proposed to have a uniform law for the audit of local bodies in the whole State of Maharashtra. Most of the provisions of the Bombay Act and C P and Berar Act are identical or similar, and it is proposed to apply the Bombay Act to the entire State and repeal the C P and Berar Act. [No P 606 of October 27, 1960]

## **WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS**

### **Unified Law for Maharashtra State**

In order to secure uniformity in the law relating to wild animals and wild birds throughout the State of Maharashtra, it is proposed to extend the Bombay Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1951, to the rest of the State of Maharashtra and to repeal corresponding laws. A bill in that regard has been published in part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of October 24. It is also proposed to amend that Act for certain other purposes.

The corresponding laws in force in the Vidarbha and Marathwada areas, which are proposed to be repealed are the Central Provinces and Berar Game Act, 1935, and the Wild Animals Protection Act, 1912, and the Game Regulations, 1354 Faslī, respectively [No P 607 of October 28, 1960]

### **COURT FEES AMENDMENT ACT**

The Bombay Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1960 will be brought into force from November 15, 1960.

The Amendment Act prescribes the maximum *ad valorem* fee leviable on the institution of a suit at Rs 15,000. It also exempts from charging initially any fees for applications to the court under section 543 of the Companies Act, 1956 for misfeasance summons. However, if the applicant succeeds, the person, director, managing agent, etc., will be liable to pay the fee leviable on a plaint in a suit for the relief ordered by the court [No P 618 of October 31, 1960]

### **AMENDMENT TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**

Following the receipt of assent of the President of India, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1960 has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of October 25.

The Amendment Act entrusts the work of recovery of arrears of taxes to executive magistrates.

The High Court held the view that it is not proper that judicial magistrates should be called upon to do the work of recovering taxes, etc., in view of the separation of the judiciary from the executive [No P 620 of November 1, 1960]

### **EVACUEE INTEREST SUPPLEMENTARY BILL PUBLISHED**

The Maharashtra Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Bill, 1960, has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of November 11.

According to the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951), Central Act, provides for separation of interests of evacuees from of others in composite properties, and for matters connected therewith. Although the Act has been in force for about nine years, applications or the separation of evacuee interests from composite properties are being still filed, and in the absence of a provision in the Act fixing a time limit, applications may continue to be filed, with the result that the work under the Act cannot be completed in the near future. To put an end to this state of affairs, Parliament has enacted the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Act, 1960 (XXVII of 1960) and the Central Government has brought the Act into force on October 15, 1960.

It is possible that some of the claims relate to matters in the State List, and in order that the amendments made by the Central Amendment Act of 1960 should be effective in this State in so far as they relate to matters in the State List, it was necessary to take immediate action to enact supplementary State legislation before the Central Act came into force. As the State Legislature was not in session, the Governor promulgated the Maharashtra Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Ordinance, 1960 (Maharashtra Ordinance No I of 1960), which was published in the Gazette of September 29, 1960.

The Bill is intended to replace the ordinance by an Act of the State Legislature [No P 701 of November 19, 1960]

## **HYDERABAD (ABOLITION OF CASH GRANTS) ACT**

### **Amending Bill published**

The Hyderabad (Abolition of Cash Grants) (Amendment) Bill, 1960 has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of November 17.

According to the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, the Hyderabad High Court has held that the provisions of section 3(1) of the Hyderabad (Abolition of Cash Grants) Act, 1952, are unconstitutional, because they provide for the abolition of certain categories of *Rusums* without the payment of any compensation to their holders. The provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act are also open to the same objection. It has, therefore, become necessary to amend these provisions and to provide for the payment of compensation to the holders of *Rusums* and Cash grants abolished under them. The present Bill seeks to achieve this object [No P 703 of November 22, 1960]

## **BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT TO BE AMENDED**

### **Bill published**

The Bombay Municipal Corporation Amendment Bill, 1960 has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary, of November 17.

The Bill seeks to amend the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act for enabling the Corporation to carry out its policy of slum clearance, speedy development of its estates and its housing programme [No P 712 of November 23, 1960]

## **EXTENSION OF SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT TO CIVIC AREAS**

With effect from November 25, all the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 have been made applicable to certain municipal areas of Maharashtra State where they were not in force until now. These are the local areas within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, the Municipal Boroughs of Thana, Ahmednagar, Karad, Jalgaon, Nasik, Malegaon and Dhulia, and the Municipalities of Mahad, Sangli, Miraj, Manmad and Sholapur [No P 751 of December 3, 1960]

## **BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT AMENDMENT**

Following the receipt of assent of the President, the Bombay Town Planning (Amendment and Proceeding Validation) Act, 1960, has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of November 28

The Act seeks, among other things, to establish the validity of proceedings taken or continued in respect of certain draft schemes in connection with town planning [No P 752 of December 3, 1960]

## **APPLICATIONS UNDER EVACUEES INTEREST ACT**

The Government of India has fixed October 15, 1961 as the final date for receipt of applications from claimants for separation of their interests from those of evacuees in composite properties under section 6 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as amended recently by Parliament. This time limit has been prescribed in order to expedite the completion of the work under the Act.

The Act of 1951 provided no time limit until the recent amendment. Claimants have already had the last several years to present their applications. The amendment allows an additional final period of one year for presenting applications. The powers conferred by the Act on Competent Officers to entertain claims even after the specified period of sixty days after issue of a general or special notice under section 6 have now been withdrawn.

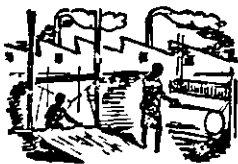
The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Act, 1960 introducing these amendments in Union Territories, has come into force with effect from October 15, 1960. State Governments have also promulgated corresponding enactments giving effect to these amendments in their respective territories [No P 809 of December 20, 1960]

## **BOMBAY SHOPS ACT FOR ENTIRE MAHARASHTRA STATE**

### **Views of public invited**

The Bill to extend the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, throughout the State of Maharashtra, to repeal corresponding laws in force in any part thereof, and for these and certain other purposes further to amend that Act has been referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of the Maharashtra Legislature, with instructions to report before February 5, 1961. It has been decided to call for the views of the members of the public interested in the subject matter of the bill.

All those who may be interested in offering their views in regard to this bill may do so in the form of memorandum and send it to the Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat, Council Hall, Fort, Bombay-1, so as to reach him not later than January 5, 1961 [No P 839 of December 27, 1960]



## **EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME**

### **Over Rs. 9 61 lakhs paid to workers in February \***

Total cash benefits amounting to over Rs 9 61 lakhs were paid to the industrial workers in the Greater Bombay and Vidarbha areas under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during February last. Of this amount, Rs 7,40,649 were paid as sickness benefit, Rs 39,929 as maternity benefit, Rs 87,924 as temporary disablement benefit, Rs 42,338 as permanent disablement benefit, Rs 18,152 as dependents' benefit and Rs 32,079 as extended sickness benefit.

According to the progress report of the scheme for the month, 9,051 workers were newly registered under the scheme, while the total number of insured workers entitled to medical care was 6,44,270 at the end of the month under report.

In Greater Bombay and four talukas of Thana District, 19,850 workers attended diagnostic centres, while X-Ray plates were taken in 1,995 cases and blood examination was made in 2 881 cases.

The persons admitted to hospitals numbered 981, while the total number of beds occupied during the month was 14,614.

Over Rs 2,54,861 were paid to chemists, during the month under review.

\* The medical inspectors inspected 98 dispensaries of insurance medical practitioners, 18 shops of chemists and 30 hospitals.

Convictions were obtained in 14 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the defaulters were fined.

One beneficiary was convicted for giving false declaration for obtaining cash benefits and tampering with the medical certificate for obtaining excess cash benefits.

Employers' special contribution was effected in 13 cases under section 73-D of the Act and an amount of Rs 11,383 was recovered, during the month. Employees' contribution was effected in three cases under section 75 of the Act, the amount recovered being Rs 915 [No P 87 of May 21 1960].

### **Over Rs. 9 29 lakhs paid to workers in March**

Total cash benefits amounting to over Rs 9 29 lakhs paid to the industrial workers in the Greater Bombay and Vidarbha areas under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during March last. Of this amount, Rs 7,15,597 were paid as sickness benefit, Rs 39,413 as maternity benefit, Rs 82,228 as temporary disablement benefit, Rs 47,107 as permanent disablement benefit, 13,993 as dependants' benefit and Rs 31,520 as extended sickness benefit.

According to the progress report of the scheme for the month, 9 964 workers were newly registered under the scheme while the total number of insured workers entitled to medical care was 6,54,536 at the end of the month under report.

In Greater Bombay and four talukas of Thana District, 17,329 workers attended diagnostic centres, while X-Ray plates were taken in 1,822 cases and blood examination was made in 2671 cases.

The persons admitted to hospitals numbered 879, while the total number of beds occupied during the month was 15,424.

Over Rs 5,42,746 were spent on medicines and other appliances, during the month under review.

The medical inspectors inspected 77 dispensaries of insurance medical practitioners, 27 shops of chemists and 38 hospitals.

Convictions were obtained in 21 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the defaulters were fined.

Two beneficiaries were convicted under section 84 of the Act for giving false declaration and tampering with the medical certificate for obtaining excess cash benefits [No P 145 of June 8, 1960].

### **Over Rs. 9 64 lakhs paid to workers in April**

Total cash benefits amounting to over Rs 9 64 lakhs were paid to the industrial workers in the Greater Bombay and Vidarbha areas under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during April last. Of this amount, Rs 7,58,530 were paid as sickness benefit, Rs 34,639 as maternity benefit, Rs 78,316 as temporary disablement benefit, Rs 42,353 as permanent disablement benefit Rs 16,126 as dependents' benefit and Rs 34,576 as extended sickness benefit.

According to the progress report of the scheme for the month, 10,461 workers were newly registered under the scheme, while the total number of insured workers entitled to medical care was 6,65,015 at the end of the month under report.

In Greater Bombay and four talukas of Thana District, 16 041 workers attended diagnostic centres, while X-Ray plates were taken in 1,890 cases and blood examination was made in 2 563 cases.

The persons admitted to hospitals numbered 867, while the total number of beds occupied during the month was 14,809

Over Rs 7 62 lakhs were spent on medicines and other appliances, during the month under review

The medical inspectors inspected 41 dispensaries of insurance medical practitioners, 23 shops of chemists and 38 hospitals

Convictions were obtained in 20 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the defaulters were fined

Four beneficiaries were convicted under section 84 of the Act for giving false declaration for obtaining excess cash benefits

Employers' special contribution was effected in 11 cases under section 73-D of the Act an amount of Rs 19,199 was recovered, during the month Employees' contribution was effected in one case under section 75 of the Act, the total amount recovered being Rs 4,02 630 [No P 220 of June 29, 1960]

#### **Over Rs 9 95 lakhs paid to workers in May**

Total cash benefits amounting to over Rs 9 95 lakhs were paid to the industrial workers in the Greater Bombay and Vidarbha areas the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during May last. Of this amount, Rs 7,97,192 were paid as sickness benefit, Rs 39,301 as maternity benefit, Rs 77,254 as temporary disablement benefit, Rs 40,767 as permanent disablement benefit, Rs 10,909 as dependents' benefits and Rs 29,815 as extended sickness benefit

According to the progress report of the scheme for the month, 13,629 workers were newly registered under the scheme while the total number of insured workers entitled to medical care was 6,79,821 at the end of the month under report

In Greater Bombay and four talukas of Thana District, 18,169 workers attended diagnostic centres, while X-Ray were taken in 1570 cases and blood examination was made in 2,708 cases

The persons admitted to hospitals numbered 861, while the total number of beds occupied during the month was 12,757.

Over Rs 1,63,591 were spent on medicines and other appliances, and an amount of Rs 3,69,080 were paid to insurance medical practitioners during the month under review

The medical inspectors inspected 88 dispensaries of insurance medical practitioners, 24 shops of chemists and 51 hospitals



Convictions were obtained in 20 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the defaulters were fined.

Two beneficiaries were convicted under section 84 of the Act for giving false declaration and tampering with the medical certificate for obtaining excess cash benefits

Employers' special contribution was effected in 16 cases under section 73-D of the Act and an amount of Rs 18,731 was recovered, during the month Employees' contribution was effected in six cases under section 75 of the Act, the total amount recovered being Rs 4,510 [No P 375 of August 11, 1960]

## **EXTENSION OF EMPLOYEES INSURANCE SCHEME**

### **Regional Body meets**

The second meeting of the Regional Board of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Maharashtra Region, was held at Sachivalaya, on August 25 Shri Shantilal S Shah, Minister for Law and Labour, Government of Maharashtra and Chairman of the Board, presided

Implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in new areas of the State, extension of medical benefits to the families of the insured persons, construction of hospitals and dispensaries, appointment of social guides in hospitals were among the subjects discussed at the meeting.

Shri Homi J H Taleyarkhan, Minister for Public Health, Small Savings and Tourism, and Vice-Chairman of the Board, told the members of the Board that construction work on the proposed 250-bedded hospital for ESIS patients at Worli would commence shortly. He said that there were 14 hospitals in which 750 beds were reserved for insured workers, including 250 for T B victims. Another 250 T B beds would be shortly added. He revealed that it was now planned to make the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital to have accommodation for 600 beds and provided with the most modern equipment. In addition, land was being acquired for two more ESIS hospitals, one at Chembur and the other at Mulund, with an aggregate of 700 beds. He added that the question of extending benefits to the family of insured workers was also under consideration. The Minister said that there were 6.34 lakhs insured workers. The care of their health was distributed among as many as 1,400 panel practitioners in the city. The cost insured on the operation of the scheme annually was over Rs. 1 crore. The Minister said that there were six diagnostic centres whose days of work might be increased and so also possibly their number. [No P 418 of August 25, 1960]

## **EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME**

### **Over Rs. 10 77 lakhs paid to workers in June**

Total cash benefits amounting to over Rs 10 77 lakhs were paid to the industrial workers in the Greater Bombay and Vidarbha areas under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during June last. Of this amount, Rs 8,65,292 were paid as sickness benefit, Rs 39,201 as maternity benefit, Rs 83,173 as temporary disablement benefit, Rs 42,584 as permanent disablement benefit, Rs 15,075 as dependants' benefit and Rs 31,800 as extended sickness benefit.

According to the progress report of the scheme for the month, 11,450 workers were newly registered under the scheme, while the total number of insured workers entitled to medical care was 6,78,174 at the end of the month under report.

In Greater Bombay and four talukas of Thana District, 18,476 workers attended diagnostic centres, while X-Ray plates were taken in 2,157 cases and blood examination was made in 2,759 cases.

The persons admitted to hospitals numbered 1,113, while the total number of beds occupied during the month was 15,965.

Over Rs 2,08,942 were spent on medicines and other appliances, and an amount of Rs 2,240 were paid to insurance medical practitioners during the month under review.

The medical inspectors inspected 55 dispensaries of insurance medical practitioners, 10 shops of chemists and 33 hospitals.

Convictioners were obtained in 11 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the defaulters were fined.

Two beneficiaries were convicted under section 84 of the Act for giving false declaration and tampering with the medical certificate for obtaining excess cash benefits.

Employers' special contribution was effected in nine cases under section 73-D of the Act and an amount of Rs 8,633 was recovered, during the month. Employees' contribution was effected in three cases under section 75 of the Act, the total amount recovered being Rs 1,22,731 [No P 424 of August 27, 1960].

### **Over Rs. 9 91 lakhs paid to workers in July**

Total cash benefits amounting to over Rs 9 91 lakhs were paid to the industrial workers in Greater Bombay and Vidharbha region under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during July last. Of this amount, 7,92,254 were paid as sickness benefit, Rs 44,445 as maternity benefit, Rs 80,526 as temporary disablement benefit, Rs. 35,816 as permanent disablement benefit, Rs 9,448 as dependants' benefit and Rs 29,442 as extended sickness benefit.

According to the progress report of the scheme for the month 9,326 workers were newly registered under the scheme, while the total number of insured workers entitled to medical care was 6,69,098 at the end of the month under report -

In Greater Bombay and four talukas of Thana District, 18,070 workers attended diagnostic centres, while X-Ray plates were taken in 2,004 cases and blood examination was made in 2,576 cases

The persons admitted to hospitals numbered 1,045, while the total number of beds occupied during the month was 16,886

Over Rs 2 52 lakhs were spent on medicines and other appliances and the payments made to insured medical practitioners amounted to over Rs 4 07 lakhs, during the month under review

The medical inspector inspected 81 dispensaries of insurance medical practitioners, 22 shops of chemists and 46 hospitals

Convictions were obtained in 18 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the defaulters were fined. Two beneficiaries were convicted under section 84 of the Act for giving a false declaration for obtaining excess cash benefits Employers' special contribution was effected in five cases under section 73-D of the Act and an amount of Rs 11,651 was recovered, Employees' contribution was effected in two cases under section 75 of the Act, the total amount recovered being Rs 2,462 [No 580 of October 17, 1960]

#### **Over Rs. 10 64 lakhs paid to workers in August**

Total cash benefits amounting over Rs 10 64 lakhs were paid to the industrial workers in the Greater Bombay and Vidarbha areas under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during August last. Of this amount Rs 8,52,895 were paid as sickness benefit, Rs 42,938 as maternity benefit, Rs. 83,283 as temporary disablement benefit, Rs 37,629 as permanent disablement benefit, Rs 15,233 as dependants' benefit, and Rs 32,212 as extended sickness benefit

According to the progress report of the scheme for the month, 8,047 workers were newly registered under the scheme while the total number of insured workers entitled to medical care was 6,59,955 at the end of the month under report

In Greater Bombay and four talukas of Thana District, 16,349 workers attended diagnostic centres, while X-Ray plates were taken in 1,894 cases and blood examination was made in 2,384 cases

The persons admitted to hospitals numbered 1,202 while the total number of beds occupied during the month was 17,644

Over Rs 1,71,643 were spent on medicines and other appliances, and an amount of Rs 4,00,458 was paid to insurance medical practitioners during the month under review

The medical inspectors inspected 38 dispensaries of insurance medical practitioner, 17 shops of chemists and 53 hospitals

Convictions were obtained in 42 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the defaulters were fined

Two beneficiaries were convicted under section 84 of the Act for tampering with the medical certificate for obtaining excess cash benefits

Employees' special contribution was effected in nine cases under section 73-D of the Act and an amount of Rs 12,553 was recovered, during the month Employees' contribution was effected in four cases under section 75 of the Act, the total amount recovered being Rs 75,938 [No P 647 of November 7, 1960]

## **WORKERS' COST OF LIVING**

During March, 1960, the consumer price index numbers for working class of Bombay (base year ended June 1934 equal to 100), Ahmedabad (base year ended July 1927 equal to 100), Sholapur (base year ended January 1928 equal to 100), Jalgaon and Nagpur (base August 1939 equal to 100), Nanded and Aurangabad (base year ended July 1944 equal to 100), decreased by 4, 7, 16, 8, 1, 8 and 4 points to 414, 287, 339, 479, 510, 243 and 206, respectively

The fall in the index number for Bombay was due to a fall in the food and the fuel and lighting groups, while a fall in the index number for Ahmedabad was due to a fall in the food and the miscellaneous groups. The fall in the index numbers for Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded and Aurangabad was due to a fall in the food group [No P 5 of May 2, 1960]

During April last, the consumer price index number for working class for Bombay (base year ended June 1934 equal to 100), Sholapur (base year ended January 1928 equal to 100), Jalgaon and Nagpur (base August 1939 equal to 100), and Nanded (base year ended July 1944 equal to 100), increased by 7, 7, 3, 1 and 5 points to 421, 346, 482, 511 and 248, whereas that for Aurangabad (base year ended 1944 equal to 100), decreased by 1 point to 205

The rise in the index number for Bombay was due to a rise in the food, the fuel and lighting and miscellaneous groups, while the rise in the index number for Sholapur was due to a rise in the food and

the miscellaneous groups The rise in the index number for Jalgaon was due to a rise in the miscellaneous group, whereas the rise in the index number of Nagpur was due to a rise in the fuel and lighting group The increase in the index number of Nanded was, however, due to rise in the food and the clothing groups The fall in the index number for Aurangabad was due to a fall in the food and the clothing groups [No P 120 of June 1, 1960]

During May last, the consumer price index number for working class for Jalgaon (base August 1939 equal to 100) and Aurangabad (base year ended July 1944 equal to 100) increased by four and one points to 486 and 206, respectively, while those for Sholapur (base year ended January 1928 equal to 100), Nagpur (base August 1939 equal 100), and Nanded (base year ended July 1944 equal to 100) decreased by two, one and one points to 344, 510 and 247, respectively The index number for Bombay (base year ended June 1934 equal to 100), however, remained steady at 421

The rise in the index numbers for Jalgaon and Aurangabad was due to a rise in the food and the miscellaneous groups, while the fall in the index number for Sholapur was due to a fall in the fuel and lighting group, whereas the fall in the index number for Nanded was due to a slight fall in the food group [No P 233 of July 2, 1960]

During June last, the consumer price index number for working class for Bombay (base year ended June 1934 equal to 100), Sholapur (base year ended January 1928 equal to 100), Jalgaon (base August 1939 equal to 100), Nanded and Aurangabad (base year ended July 1944 equal to 100), advanced by 1, 16, 4, 7 and 5 points to 422, 360, 490, 254 and 211, respectively, while that for Nagpur (base ; August 1939 equal to 100), remained steady at 510.

The rise in the index numbers for Bombay and Sholapur was due to a rise in the food and the fuel and lighting groups, while that for Jalgaon was due to a rise in the food group The increase in the index numbers for Nanded was due to a rise in the food and the miscellaneous groups, whereas in Aurangabad it was due to a rise in the food, the clothing and the miscellaneous groups [No P 358 of August 4, 1960]

During July last, the consumer price index number for working class for Bombay (base year ended June 1934 equal to 100), Sholapur (base : year ended January 1928 equal to 100), Jalgaon and Nagpur (base year ended August 1939 equal to 100) and Nanded and Aurangabad (base : year ended July 1944 equal to 100) advanced by 1, 2, 13, 5, 2 and 4 points to 423, 362, 503, 515, 256 and 215, respectively.

The rise in the index number for Bombay was due to a rise in the food, the fuel and lighting and the clothing groups, while at Sholapur it was due to a rise in the food and the miscellaneous groups. The increase in the index numbers at Jalgaon and Nanded was due to

a rise in the food group, while at Nagpur it was due to a rise in the food and the clothing groups. The increase in the index number at Aurangabad was, however, due to a rise in the food and the fuel and lighting groups [No P 445 of September 2, 1960]

During August last the consumer price index numbers for working class for Bombay (base year ended June 1934 equal to 100), Sholapur (base year ended January 1928 equal to 100), Jalgaon (base August 1939 equal to 100) and Nanded and Aurangabad (base year ended July 1944 equal to 100) decreased by 2, 3, 2, 1 and 7 points to 421, 359, 501, 255 and 208, respectively, while that for Nagpur (base August 1939 equal to 100) remained steady at 515

The fall in the index number for Bombay was due to a fall in the food and the fuel and lighting groups, while the fall in the index numbers for Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad was due to a fall in the food group only [No P 547 of October 7, 1960]

During October last, the consumer price index number for working class for Bombay (base : year ended June 1934=100), Sholapur (base year ended January 1928=100), Jalgaon (base August 1939=100), Nanded and Aurangabad (base year ended July 1944=100) advanced by 3, 1, 4, 9 and 1 points 421, 365, 505, 265 and 216, respectively, while that for Nagpur (base August 1939=100), receded by 3 points to 517.

The rise in the index number for Bombay was due to a rise in the food, the clothing and miscellaneous groups, while that for Sholapur was due to a rise in the food and the miscellaneous groups. The rise in the index number for Jalgaon was due to a rise in the food and the fuel and lighting groups, while that in the Nanded index was due to a rise in the food group. The rise in the index number for Aurangabad was due to a rise in the clothing and the miscellaneous groups. The fall in the index number for Nagpur was, however, due to a fall in the food and the fuel and lighting groups [No P 746 of December 2, 1960]

## **SUPPLY OF COAL AND COKE**

During the month of May, holders of coal and coke permits issued by the State Coal Controllers, Bombay, may draw the quantities of coal/coke as follows —

Holders of soft coke permits for quantities above five cwts may draw 100 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Consumers may purchase their requirements of soft coke up to five cwts without a permit in the case of domestic needs only

Holders of long term permits of steam coal may draw 100 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Domestic consumers may be allowed to purchase five cwts steam coal without permits in case such parties have availed of this facility in the last three months

Holders of bye product hard coke and bee hive hard coke permits issued under 'F' group may draw 100 per cent of the quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of 'hard coke' permits under 'F' group for 'cupola' may draw 50 per cent bye product hard coke and 25 per cent bee hive hard coke

Holders of 'hard coke' permits under 'F' group for 'pit furnaces' may draw 70 per cent bee hive hard coke and 30 per cent bye product hard coke

Holders of soft coke permits of 2 tons or more quantities under 'C' group may draw bee hive hard coke instead of soft coke

Nothing more than the full quantity should be allowed to be drawn on *ad hoc* permits issued from time to time. In case of *ad hoc* permits usual cut in quota made applicable from time to time should not be enforced [No P 3 of May 2, 1960]

## COAL AND COKE SUPPLY

During the month of June, holders of coal and coke permits issued by the State Coal Controller, Bombay, may draw the following quantities of coal and coke

Consumers may purchase their requirements of soft coke up to 5 cwts without a permit in the case of domestic needs only

Holders of long term permits of steam coal may draw 100 per cent. of quantities mentioned on their permits

Domestic consumers may be allowed to purchase 5 cwts of Steam Coal without permits in case such parties have availed of this facility in the last 3 months

Holders of soft coke permits for quantities above 5 cwts may draw 75 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of soft coke, steam coal permits under 'I' group may draw 100 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of bye product hard coke and bee hive hard coke permits issued under 'F' group may draw 100 per cent. of the quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of "hard coke" permits under 'F' group for "cupola" may draw 50 per cent. Bye Produce Hard Coke and 25 per cent bee hive hard coke

Holders of "hard coke" permits under 'F' group for 'pit furnaces' may draw 70 per cent bee hive hard coke and 30 per cent bye product hard coke

Holders of soft coke permits of 2 tons or more quantities under 'C' group may draw Bee Hive Hard Coke instead of soft coke

Nothing more than the full quantity should be allowed to be drawn on *ad hoc* permits issued from time to time. In the cases of *ad hoc* permits usual cut in quota made applicable from time to time will not be enforceable [No. P 121 of June 2, 1960]

### **COKE AND COAL DEALERS TO NOTE**

The holders of permits issued by the State Coal Controller, Bombay for coal coke in Greater Bombay are advised that it is not necessary for them to send monthly stock return to the State Coal Controller [No P 166 of June 14, 1960]

### **SUPPLY OF COAL AND COKE**

During the month of July, holders of coal and coke permits issued by the State Coal Controller, Bombay, may draw the quantities of coal and coke as follows

Consumers may purchase their requirements of soft coke up to 5 cwts without a permit in the case of domestic needs only.

Holders of long term permits of steam coal may draw 100 % of the quantities mentioned on their permits

Domestic consumers may be allowed to purchase 5 cwts. of steam coal without permits in case such parties have availed of this facility in the last 3 months.

Holders of soft coke permits for quantities above 5 cwts. may draw 75 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of soft coke, steam coal permits under 'I' group may draw 100 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of bye-product hard coke and bee hive hard coke permits issued under 'F' group may draw 100 per cent of the quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of "hard coke" permits under 'F' group for cupola may draw 50 per cent bye-product hard coke and 25 per cent bee hive hard coke.

Holders of hard coke permits under 'F' group for "pit furnaces" may draw 70 per cent bee hive hard coke and 30 per cent bye-product hard coke.

Holders of soft coke permits of two tons or more quantities under 'C' group may draw bee hive hard coke instead of soft coke



Nothing more than the full quantity will be allowed to be drawn on *ad hoc* permits issued from time to time. In case of *ad hoc* permits the usual cut in quota made applicable from time to time will not be enforced. [No P, 234 of July 4, 1960]

During the month of September, holders of coal and coke permits issued by the State Coal Controller, Bombay, may draw the quantities of coal and coke as follows

Holders of long term permits of steam coal may draw 100 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Domestic consumers may purchase five cwts of steam coal without permits in case such parties have availed of this facility in the past three months.

Holders of soft coke permits other than 'I' group may draw only 50 per cent of the quantities mentioned on their permits.

Holders of soft coke/steam coal permits under 'I' group may draw 100 per cent of the quantities mentioned on the permits

Holders of by-product hard coke issued under 'F' group may draw 100 per cent by-product hard coke

Holders of bee hive hard coke permits issued under 'F' group may draw 50 per cent bee hive hard coke on their permits and balance of 50 per cent by-product hard coke if they so desire

Holders of "hard coke" permits under 'F' group for cupola and pit furnaces may draw 100 per cent by-product hard coke

Nothing more than the full quantity will be allowed to be drawn on *ad-hoc* permits issued from time to time. In the case of *ad-hoc* permits the usual cut in quota made applicable from time to time will not be enforced

Consumers may purchase their requirements of soft coke up to 3 cwts without a permit in the case of domestic needs only. [No P 442 of September 1, 1960]

During the month of November, holders of coal and coke permits issued by the State Coal Controller, Bombay, may draw the quantities of coal and coke as follows.

Consumers may purchase their requirements of soft coke upto three quintals without a permit in the case of domestic needs only

Holders of soft coke permits other than 'I' group may draw 50 per cent of the quantities mentioned on the permits

Domestic consumers may purchase three quintals of steam coal without permits in case such parties have availed of this facility in the last three months

Holders of long term permits of steam coal may draw 100 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of soft coke and steam coal permits under 'I' group may draw 100 per cent of the quantities mentioned on the permits

Holders of bye-product hard coke and bee hive hard coke issued under 'F' group may draw 50 per cent bee hive hard coke

Holders of "hard coke" permits under 'F' group for cupola may draw 25 per cent bye-product hard coke and 25 per cent bee hive hard coke or 50 per cent bee hive hard coke

Nothing more than the full quantity will be allowed to be drawn on *ad hoc* permits issued from time to time. In the case of *ad hoc* permits usual cut in quota made applicable from time to time should *not be enforced* [No P 630 of November 3, 1960]

During the month of December 1960, holders of coal and coke permits issued by the State Coal Controller, Bombay, may draw the quantities of coal and coke as follows

Consumers may purchase their requirements of soft coke up to three quintals without a permits in the case of domestic needs

Holders of soft coke permits other than 'I' group may draw 50 per cent of the quantities mentioned on the permits

Domestic consumers may purchase three quintals of steam coal without permits in case such parties have availed of this facility in the last three months

Holders of long term permits of steam coal may draw 50 per cent of quantities mentioned on their permits

Holders of soft coke and steam coal permits under 'I' group may draw 100 per cent of the quantities mentioned on the permits

Holders of bye-product hard coke issued under 'F' group may draw 30 per cent bee hive hard coke and 20 per cent bye-product hard coke

Holders of bee hive hard coke permits issued under 'F' group may draw 50 per cent bee hive hard coke

Holders of "Hard coke" permits under 'F' group for cupola may draw 20 per cent bye-product hard coke and 30 per cent bee hive hard coke or 50 per cent bee hive hard coke

Nothing more than the full quantity should be allowed to be drawn on *ad-hoc* permits issued from time to time. In case of *ad-hoc* permits usual cut in quota made applicable from time to time should not be enforced [No P 749 of December 2, 1960]

## METRIC WEIGHTS

### COMPULSORY ENFORCEMENT OF METRIC WEIGHTS

The transitory period allowed for the continued use of the weights in the seer-lb series along with the metric weights in the areas of Maharashtra State where the metric system of weights has been introduced will not be extended. As such, from October 1, 1960 the weights other than the metric weights will be illegal in the following areas of the State: Municipal areas of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Wardha, Amravati and Yeotmal and the market areas, notified under the Agricultural Produce Market Act, of Nasik, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Pachora, Shrirampur, Jalgaon, Malegaon and Dondaicha.

The use and/or possession for use in trade of unauthorised or unverified or unstamped weights is punishable with a fine up to Rs 2,000. The trading public in the specified areas would, therefore, do well to change over to the metric system of weights as early as possible in order to avoid later inconvenience.

There is ample production capacity in respect of metric weights in Maharashtra State. Metric weights duly verified and stamped can be purchased from the licensed manufacturers of, and dealers in weights and measures located in the important towns of the State. Similarly, weighing machines can be conveniently obtained recalibrated so as to comply with the requirements under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958 from the licensed repairers of weights and measures in the State. Those wanting to know the names of licensed manufacturers, dealers and repairers of weights and measures may contact the office of the Deputy Director of Industries (Metric) and the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay 1, or the nearest Inspectors of Weights and Measures. [No P 432 of August 29, 1960]

### ONLY METRIC WEIGHTS FROM OCTOBER 1

#### Trading public to note

The weights other than the metric weights will be illegal in the following areas of the State from October 1: Municipal areas of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Wardha, Amravati and Yeotmal and the market areas, notified under the Agricultural Produce Market Act, of Nasik, Dhulia,

Ahmednagar, Pachora, Shrirampur, Jalgaon, Malegaon and Dondaicha. The trading public in the specified areas would, therefore, do well to change over to the metric system of weights as early as possible.

The use and/or possession for use in the trade of unauthorised or unverified or unstamped weights is punishable with a fine up to Rs 2,000.

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## **TRADING PUBLIC WARNED**

### **Compulsory Introduction of Metric Weights**

There is no ground for the belief that is being entertained in certain trading quarters that Government will be extending the date for compulsory introduction of metric weights and scales, says a Government Press Note.

The Press Note makes it clear that the weights other than the metric weights will be illegal in the following areas of the State from October 1: Municipal areas of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Wardha, Amravati and Yeotmal and the market areas, notified under the Agricultural Produce Market Act, of Nasik, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Pachora, Shrirampur, Jalgaon, Malegaon and Dondaicha. The trading public in the specified areas would, therefore, do well to change over to the metric system of weights immediately.

It will, therefore, be obligatory to use metric weights and scales in all transactions of sale and purchase of commodities with effect from October 1.

The trading public will do well to equip themselves with standard metric weights and duly calibrated weighing machines for transactions in the above mentioned areas from October 1. It would be illegal to use weights of seer and pound series in trade and transactions from that date [No P 521 of September 27, 1960].

## **COMPULSORY ENFORCEMENT OF METRIC WEIGHTS FROM OCTOBER 1**

From October 1, only metric weights will be legal weights in the following areas of the Maharashtra State Municipal areas of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Wardha, Amravati and Yeotmal and the market areas, notified under the Agricultural Produce Market Act, of Nasik, Dhulia, Lasalgaon, Sangli, Karad, Latur, Jalna, Nanded, Ahmednagar, Pachora, Shrirampur, Jalgaon, Malegaon and Dondaicha

It will, therefore, be obligatory to use metric weights and scales in all transactions of sale and purchase of commodities with effect from October 1

The trading public will do well to equip themselves with standard metric weights and duly calibrated weighing machines for transactions in the above mentioned areas from October 1. It would be illegal to use weights of seer and pound series in trade and transactions from that date.

The use and/or possession for use in trade of unauthorised or unverified or unstamped weights is punishable with a fine up to Rs 2,000 [No P 528 of September 29, 1960]

## **CONVICTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACT**

During the second quarter of the current calendar year, 26 occupiers, 23 managers and one contractor pertaining to 46 factories, in Greater Bombay and Thana and Kolaba district were convicted in 150 cases for various offences under the *Factories Act, 1948*

Thirty persons were fined for allowing workers to work beyond notified hours of work, 10 for not securely fencing machinery four for not giving a weekly holiday to the workers and eight for miscellaneous offences

Shri S. M. Wagle, Manager of New Jack Printing Works Private Limited, Bombay, was convicted for allowing workers to work overtime and was fined Rs 300

Shri Haji Tarmohmed Jamal, occupier and Shri Abdul Karim Rajabali Vejlani, Manager of the Quadri Tin Factory, Bombay, were fined Rs 100 each for not securely fencing the dangerous zone of machinery [No P 359 of August 5, 1960]

## **CONVICTION UNDER FACTORIES ACT**

Shri Abdul Aziz Ali Mohmed, Manager of the Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay 8, was recently convicted, in a court of law, for not securely fencing the dangerous parts of the transmission machinery of the factory and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 100, in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment

As the machinery was not securely fenced by safeguards of substantial construction as required under the provisions of the Act, a worker of the factory got entangled between the belt and countershaft, while trying to mount belt on a moving pulley

From the evidence, the learned magistrate concluded that the countershaft was accessible to workers which, according to law, required to be fenced for the purpose of safety. He further opined that safety provisions of law are intended to provide against all contingencies, irrespective of negligence, disobedience or otherwise on the part of the worker [No P 381 of August 12, 1960]

## **IMPORT LICENCES**

### **IMPORTS FOR ACTUAL USERS**

#### **Essentiality Certificate**

The Directorate of Industries has been rendering assistance to industrial units, other than those on the lists of the Central Government, such as issue of essentiality certificate for requirements of imported raw materials, machinery, machine tools, etc, supply of machinery and equipment on hire purchase basis, technical advice, financial assistance facilities for technical training of persons in foreign countries, etc

Actual users desirous of applying for an essentiality certificate for their requirements in the current six months (April-September 1960) may do so as early as possible but not later than June 15 on the form prescribed for the purpose. Revalidation of the essentiality certificates issued to small scale units in the earlier (October-March 1960) period is also allowed under certain conditions and can be availed of, if desired, before the above date. Provision for revalidation, however, does not apply to items licensed by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta or his Deputy at Bombay

Actual users are advised to contact the nearest Regional Office of the Department at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur for further details [No P 23 of May 5, 1960]

### **IMPORT LICENCES FOR ACTUAL USERS**

#### **Applications to be made immediately**

Applications for essentiality certificates from actual users, not borne on the registers of other sponsoring authorities and desirous of applying for import licence during the current, October-March period, are being entertained by the Director of Industries, Bombay, and his Regional Officers at Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad. Forms of application will be obtainable from these officers up to 2 p.m. on December 15, on payment of Re 1 per set of three forms

Applications duly completed in all respects, as per instructions accompanying the form, should reach the officers of the Directorate of Industries not later than 5 p.m. on December 15

Attention is invited to paragraph 49 of the Red Book for the October, 1960-March, 1961 period and actual users in receipt of essentiality certificates for preceding two periods i.e., October-March, 1960 and April-September, 1960 and desirous of utilising essentiality certificates issued to them for the last period are advised to apply for revalidation of the April-September, 1960 essentiality certificates by a letter to the Director of Industries, Bombay, and his Regional Officers as early as possible and in any case not later than the last date mentioned above for revalidation of the same. As these units are not expected to wait for issue of essentiality certificate, they are advised to submit applications immediately to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, or the licensing authorities concerned for issue of licence for October-March, 1961, provided they have not obtained the annual licence already.

Intending applicants are advised in their own interest, to apply very early in order to enable the Directorate of Industries to process the applications in time [No P 556 of October 8, 1960]

#### **APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT LICENCES**

All concerned are advised that applications for essentiality certificates from actual users, not borne on the registers of other sponsoring authorities and desirous of applying for import licence during the current October-March period, are to be made to the Director of Industries, Bombay and his Regional Officers at Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad. Forms of application are obtainable from these officers up to 2 p.m. on December 15 on payment of Re 1 per set of three forms. Applications duly completed in all respects, as per instructions accompanying the form, should reach the officers of the Directorate of Industries not later than 5 p.m. on December 15

Intending applicants are advised in their own interest to apply very early in order to enable the Directorate of Industries to process the applications in time [No P 590 of October 19, 1960]

#### **IMPORT LICENCES FOR ACTUAL USERS FOR IRON AND STEEL ITEMS**

Actual Users desiring to import iron and steel items may note that the procedure for revalidation and repeat licence prescribed in the General Licensing System is not applicable to items under the Iron and Steel Policy. As such actual users of these items should submit their applications in prescribed forms, so as to reach the Directorate of Industries or the Regional Officers at Bombay,

Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad on or before December 1, 1960, and not before December 15, as in case of other raw material items [No P 601 of October 26, 1960]

## **IMPORT LICENCES FOR ACTUAL USERS**

### **Procedure for application clarified**

The Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, has clarified the procedure governing the submission of applications for essentiality certificates by small scale actual users not borne on the registers of other sponsoring authorities and desirous of applying for import licences during the current October-March, 1961 period. Accordingly, such actual users who are already in receipt of essentiality certificates previously for two periods i.e. October/March, 1960 and April/September, 1960, are advised to obtain either revalidation of the previous essentiality certificates or fresh essentiality certificates for all the items that they desire to import during October/March, 1961 period. The attention of small scale actual users is drawn to Paragraph 49 of the Import Trade Control Policy Book for that period.

Revalidation of existing essentiality certificates in respect of some items and fresh certificates in respect of others will not be permitted to them, in the same period.

Forms for application for the essentiality certificates are obtainable from the Director of Industries, Bombay, and his Regional Officers, at Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad up to 2 p.m. on December 15, on payment of Re 1 per set of three forms.

Applications duly completed in all respects, as per instructions accompanying the form, should reach the officers of the Directorate of Industries not later than 5 p.m. on December 15.

Those who do not submit their applications upto the date specified above are advised to submit their applications immediately to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, or the licensing authorities concerned for issue of licence for October/March, 1961, provided they have not obtained the annual licence already [No P 673 of November 14, 1960]

## **INDUSTRIES**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRIES**

The Government of Maharashtra has in a circular letter addressed to its various officers, asked them to take steps to implement fully and speedily the State's policy of expansion of cottage and village industries. They have been acquainted with the Chief Minister's desire that every Government officer should take initiative



to sponsor and endeavour to render maximum help to the entrepreneurs in establishing small industries in various matters, such as land, water, power, finance, etc. The Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors of Districts are to co-ordinate this work suitably in their jurisdiction and keep Government in the concerned departments informed of the progress made in the different areas.

The circular states that the pace of industrial development has quickened appreciably in the Second Five-Year Plan, but this development has, however, been in the large industries sector. It is, therefore, necessary and urgent that small industries also play their part in the industrial development of the State. A special motion has been made of the establishment of an increasing number of industrial estates for small industries at various suitable places.

The Department of Industries has a separate organisation for the development of small scale industries, which renders financial assistance as well as technical advice and assistance to small scale industries. The State Financial Corporation, the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd, New Delhi, and the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay, of the Government of India, are the other organisations that render assistance in the various ways to small scale industries. [No P 68 of May 16, 1960]

## **INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN MAHARASHTRA**

### **Quarterly Bulletin to be issued**

In order to maintain a close liaison between itself and individuals and bodies connected directly or indirectly with industry, the Department of Industries has been issuing a quarterly bulletin, which contains articles on the progress and development of various industries in Maharashtra.

The first issue of the Bulletin was published in April last, before the bifurcation of Bombay State. It contained a number of articles on subjects like the Master Plan for industrialisation, Metric System of Weights and Measures, Statistical analysis of capital employed in some twelve major industries in Bombay State, Gas Supply in Bombay City, etc.

It is intended that the Bulletin, second issue of which will be out in July next, should deal with the factual data and salient features of various industries. One of the objectives of the Bulletin is to bring to the notice of interested entrepreneurs recent trends in industrial developments and to provide general guidance in procedures, etc., to enable them to implement schemes as expeditiously as feasible.

The Department will welcome contributions from individuals or organised bodies and publish them, if found suitable. Contributions may please be sent to Shri M V Pandit, Deputy Director of Industries, C I & I S, Kalam Kutir, 211-219, Frere Road, Bombay 1 [No P 117 of May 31, 1960]

### **SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AID**

The Government of Maharashtra has authorised the Mumbai Dakshin Vibhag Stree Sanstha Samyukta Samiti, 104, Charni Road, Bombay 4, for the purpose of recommending loans on personal surety up to Rs. 1,000 to lady applicants residing in Bombay and Bombay Suburban Districts for starting small scale industries. Applications for necessary sanction are to be made to the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries, Bombay, and the Deputy Director of Cottage Industries, Mulund [No P 130 of June 3, 1960]

### **FINANCIAL AID TO SMALL INDUSTRIES**

#### **Bill published**

A Bill to regulate the grant of loans to small scale and cottage industries in the State of Maharashtra has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of July 26

There was no unified law in the State for granting assistance in the form of loans to small scale and cottage industries. In Vidarbha, loans were given under the Central Provinces and Berar State Aid to Industries Act, 1933, and in Marathwada, under the Hyderabad State Aid to (Small Scale and Cottage) Industries Act, 1956. These two Acts have now been repealed in so far as they related to State aid given in the form of loans. The provisions of the State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1935, which are executive rules and which were in force in the Bombay State prior to the States Reorganisation on November 1, 1956, were extended to all the component parts of the State in July, 1958. But it is considered expedient to take statutory power to regulate the grant of loans to small scale and cottage industries, and hence the present Bill [No P 335 of July 29, 1960]

### **GUIDANCE TO INDUSTRIALISTS**

#### **Liaison Officer appointed**

A Liaison Officer has now been appointed in the Directorate of Industries of the Government of Maharashtra. The Liaison Officer will offer broad guidance to industrialists regarding procedural formalities policies of the State and the Central Governments, location of industries and the facilities which the State and the Central Governments are offering for the promotion of industries.

For setting up new industries—either small or large—certain formalities have to be complied with. Small entrepreneur often finds it difficult to collect information at one desk because several departments of the Government are concerned with the compliance to these formalities. Apart from the inconvenience to the industrialists is being directed from place to place for collection of essential information regarding the procedural matters, it tends to discourage the new entrant in the field of industry. Before deciding upon the choice of industry, certain facts relating to the policy of the State and Central Governments have also to be taken into account. For instance, the State and Central Governments do not encourage setting up of new power-looms (except in co-operative sector) and oil expellers. Certain lines requiring controlled raw material have been exclusively reserved for small scale sector. There are other lines both in small scale and large scale sectors, which the Government of India would not like to encourage since sufficient capacity has already been developed. As regards the location of industry, some local authorities have plans to earmark certain areas for industrial development.

It is not possible to collect all the relevant information at one source and hence the appointment of the Liaison Officer in the Industries Directorate.

The Directorate also publishes a quarterly bulletin covering very useful information and statistics regarding industries.

Interested persons may contact the Liaison Officer in the Office of the Director of Industries, Room No 208, Sachivalaya (Annexe), Bombay [No P 343 of July 30, 1960]

## **INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT REORGANISED**

### **Special Officer to look after Development of Small Industries**

The administrative organisation and functions of the Department of Industries of the Government of Maharashtra have been revised. The department, which has now been redesignated as "the Directorate of Industries" is divided into three wings, viz, the Development Wing, the Administrative Wing and the Executive Wing.

The Development Wing, which will be under the charge of the Director of Industries, will be responsible for planning schemes for industrial development, promotion of industries, licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, preparation of industries brochures and will render guidance and assistance to prospective entrepreneurs to start new industrial units or expand the existing units.

The Administrative Wing, which will be under the charge of the Joint Director of Industries (Administration) under the overall supervision of the Director of Industries, will confine itself to routine administrative matters like rendering assistance to parties for raw materials, stores purchase, weights and measures, etc

The Executive Wing will look after the development of industrial estates and small-scale and cottage industries. This wing will be under the charge of the Additional Industries Commissioner which is a newly created post. Shri M. W. Desai, IAS, has been appointed to this post.

Under the new set-up, the development of cottage industries is also the responsibility of the Directorate of Industries. But all matters concerning the establishment of industrial co-operatives as part of the policy of development of cottage industries and their supervision and control under the co-operative Societies Law will nevertheless continue to be the responsibility of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies [No P 443 of September 2, 1960]

## **CO-ORDINATING INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING IN MAHARASHTRA**

### **Board constituted**

A Board of Industrial Development, under the chairmanship of Shri S G Barve, has been set up by the Government of Maharashtra as a preliminary to proposed constitution of an independent co-operation, for which a special legislation is contemplated, to co-ordinate various industrial undertakings in the State the existing ones as well as those to be taken up in future. The Board will have substantial executive and organisational powers in order to enable it to take speedy decisions on different aspects of the question.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government has undertaken the construction of about a dozen industrial estates in order to encourage small-scale industries in mofussil areas. Disposal of industries has also been one of the objectives of the State for quite some time. Further, with the generation of power by the Koyna-Hydro-Electric Project in the near future, there will be further opportunities for establishing industrial estates at some other places in the Third Plan. The Government is also taking up a scheme for developing suitable areas for individual industrial undertakings [No P 548 of October 7, 1960]

## **STARTING INDUSTRIES IN JOINT SECTOR**

### **Study Group appointed**

A study group under the chairmanship of Shri R G Saraiya will examine the question of starting certain industries with a joint effort of Government and the private sector in Maharashtra State.

With a view to rapid industrialisation, a suggestion to this effect was made at the last meeting of the Consultative Committee on the Third Five-Year Plan

The Chief Minister, who is also the chairman of the Consultative Committee, has appointed the present study group from amongst the members of the committee in pursuance of that suggestion

The other members of the study group are Shri Naval H Tata, Shri S M Joshi, M.L.A., Shri A R Bhat, M.L.C., Shri R M. Deshmukh, Shri A B Bardhan, M.L.A., and the Secretary to Government Industries and Labour Department (Secretary)

The study group will assess the scope for joint sector enterprises for industrial development and suggest the industrial projects which could be taken up in the joint sector. It will also suggest the terms of partnership between the Government and the private sector in regard to their respective shares in capital investment, management and control of the industries in the joint sector

The study group is expected to submit its report by November 15 [No P 574 of October 15, 1960]

## **ONE AGENCY FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SCHEMES**

### **Committee set up**

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a new committee for khadi and village industries for the entire State under the chairmanship of Shri V S Page, Chairman of the State Legislative Council, Shri Ramanand Tirtha is vice-chairman of the committee

The committee will implement the khadi and village industries schemes which are at present being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board (Bombay, Poona and East Khandesh), and the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, Poona, in Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions

The other members of the committee are Sarvashri G N Desai, K R Wankhede, S L Page, Chaturbhuj Jesani, Nanji Kadam, W G Gundewar, Pande Guruj. K R Kanade, V G Tarodekar, M D Shreshthi, S G Shende, Shriram Chinchalikar, Baburao Jaju and a nominee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Executive Officer of the Khadi and Village Industries Board will act as the secretary of the committee [No P 648 of November 7, 1960]

## **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIES**

### **Labour Commissioner to aid and advise**

To improve employer-employee relations in industry which include industrial relations and in the interests of production and national economy, the Government of Maharashtra has set up

a Personnel Management Advisory Service in the office of the Labour Commissioner, Bombay.

The Labour Laws generally provide for intervention by Government officers whenever disputes occur. But it was felt that this alone was not sufficient and that something more should be done so as not only to avert industrial disputes but to improve human relations. Thus, the need was felt to start a scheme which would also meet the requirements of industrial concerns which could not afford to have specialised departments or specialised officers such as personnel officers.

As soon as the office of the Commissioner of Labour comes to know of any difficulty connected with personnel management, the matter is investigated. If necessary, the parties are contacted at the factory premises and union offices. After thorough investigations, in which co-operation of all the sides plays a vital role, advice is given to the parties in an objective way which will remove the causes of trouble. As stated earlier, all sorts of problems relating to personnel are investigated under this scheme and actions which may precipitate matters for aggravated troubles such as strikes, lock-out, closures, etc are discouraged.

The Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme, which has been in operation for a year, is now again brought to the notice of all concerned, so that full advantage may be taken of it. The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, will be willing to assist, guide and advise those who have any labour problems connected with any industry. [No P 714 of November 23, 1960]

### **COTTAGE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT BIFURCATED**

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to bifurcate the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives from December 1 and distribute the work of that department between the Directorate of Industries and the Co-operative Department.

The Directorate of Industries will deal with matters pertaining to training schools, production centres, research and experimentation in respect of various cottage industries, including financial assistance to cottage industries and those connected with the All-India Board for Cottage Industries.

The Co-operative Department will deal with matters pertaining to industrial co-operatives, forest labourers' co-operatives, labour contract societies, including financial assistance to such societies, handloom, powerlooms in the co-operative sector and marketing schemes.

All correspondence on subjects allotted to the Directorate of Industries may now be addressed to the Additional Industries Commissioner, Directorate of Industries, Sachivalaya Annexe,

Bombay The correspondence pertaining to the subject allotted to the Co-operative Department will be dealt with by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona [No P 742 of November 30, 1960]

## **INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN**

### **New Quarterly**

The quarterly issues of the Industrial Bulletin, published by the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, will now be available to the intending subscribers. The annual subscription is Rs 4 for four quarterly issues. Single copies will also be available at Re 1 each.

The Bulletin contains a number of articles on the subject of industrialisation of Maharashtra, its progress and development, technical and procedural know-how of the various new industries and important statistical information of economical and industrial nature. The Bulletin also contains some article in Marathi.

The first issue of the priced publication will be Republic Day Number in the third week of January 1961. Intending subscribers are requested to remit their subscription to the Accounts Officer, Directorate of Industries, Sachivalaya (Annexe, Bombay 32). They may also remit their subscription to the Regional Officers at Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad, or to the Sub-Regional Officers, or to the nearest Industries Inspector of this Directorate [No P 758 of December 5, 1960].

## **PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE**

The Government of Maharashtra has declared the employment of certain categories of workers under the Regional Dairy Development Officers, Poona, Nagpur, as a public utility service for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of six months, from May 9, 1960. [No P 62 of May 13, 1960]

## **DIPLOMA COURSE IN LABOUR WELFARE**

Applications for admission to the Diploma Course in Labour Welfare (D L W) of the Bombay University conducted by the Bombay Labour Institute, Naigaum, Bombay 14, will be received up to May 31. Application forms can be had from the Institute on payment of Re 1 per form.

Graduates in Arts, Law and Commerce are eligible for admission to the course. Those who have appeared for the B.A., B.Com or L.L.B examinations may also submit their applications in anticipation of their passing the examinations. [No. P 9 of May 3, 1960]

## **ARRESTING INFLATIONARY TRENDS IN BULLION**

The Government of Maharashtra has adopted several measures to check the present rising trend in gold and silver market as it was found that the conditions in the bullion market continued to be unsteady and the rates of both gold and silver for spot delivery ranged higher and higher

The measures including payment of 'ex parte margin' in respect of Vaishakh settlement, imposition of margins on Jeth Vaida on floor prices, both for silver and gold, and postponement of the settlement days of Vaishakh gold for ten days, over and above the five days up to which the settlement date has already been postponed by the Bombay Bullion Association

According to the new measures, the buyers will be required to pay 'ex parte margin' in respect of Vaishakh settlement. At present, the margins are paid on the difference between the purchases and sales. Now the margins will have to be paid on purchases only. It has also been decided that the margin on the Vaishakh Vaida should be one-sided, i.e., on all purchases instead of only on outstanding transactions so that the imposition of margins will be on higher scale in actual practice and would therefore be more effective.

The present rates of margins are Rs 3,000 per bar of silver and Rs 60 per tola of gold if the official closing rates exceed Rs 213 for silver and Rs. 127 for gold. Instead of a graded scale of margins, it is now proposed to impose margins on a sort of floor prices, both for silver and gold, as the margin is on a very high slab. The floor rates now proposed are based on the starting rates of Rs 214-15-0 for silver and Rs 127-12-0 for gold.

The third measure relates to the postponement of settlement days of Vaishakh gold for ten days, over and above the five days up to which the settlement date has already been postponed by the Association. The object of postponing the settlement is to facilitate the sellers to fulfil their obligations in view of the acute shortage of stocks as against brisk demand.

All these measures are expected to have an effective check on the inflationary tendencies in the bullion market. The Government will continue to watch the situation and will take necessary steps, if found necessary. [No P 42 of May 9, 1960]

## **WORKERS' EDUCATION SCHEME**

### **Application for admissions up to June 20**

The last date for receipt of applications for admission to the next session of the three-month Bombay City Workers' Education Scheme being conducted by the Bombay Labour Institute has been extended up to June 20.



The applications, in the prescribed form, available at the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, the office of the Welfare Commissioner, Jamburi Maidan, Worli, Bombay, or any of the Labour Welfare Centres or the Bombay Labour Institute, Naigaum, Bombay, may be submitted at any of these offices by the date [No P 169 of June 14, 1960]

## **TOKEN TEXTILE STRIKE ON JULY 12**

### **Government Stand explained**

The Mumbai Girmī Kamgar Union has announced its intention to call a token strike in the textile industry in Bombay, on July 2. The token strike is stated to be in protest against the policy of rationalisation, growing unemployment and closures of some mills.

In this connection, Government desires to bring the following facts to the notice of the public

Rationalisation, in principle, has been accepted by the Indian Labour Conference, which is a tripartite body, consisting of the representatives of the employers, the central organisations of labour, viz, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the United Trade Union Congress, and of the Central and State Governments. The Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry has made a unanimous recommendation that the process of rationalisation in the industry should continue and progress and that the rationalisation of several occupations in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Coimbatore should be adopted as useful guides for progressive rationalisation by other mills. The Government of India, by their Resolution dated March 2, 1960, have referred to the recommendation of the Textile Wage Board, regarding the importance of speedy rationalisation and have stated that the process of rationalisation and modernisation should be enforced, if necessary.

The rationalisation in the cotton textile industry in Bombay has been brought about by mutual agreements between the employers and the representative union following the conditions for rationalisation as accepted by the Indian Labour Conference. The Mumbai Girmī Kamgar Union appears to have made special reference to the introduction of the four-loom system. The information available with Government shows that the agreements on this subject follow the conditions laid down by the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry. As regards consequential unemployment, the agreements closely follow the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference and there are specific clauses which ensure that rationalisation is to be brought about without causing substantial unemployment among permanent workers. The agreements also provide that the workers who are willing to retire or resign may be allowed to do so after payment of due gratuity and compensation.

It is, however, implicit in rationalisation that future employment opportunities may be curtailed and the badli workers, who have no claim on the job, may suffer to some extent

A deputation of the Opposition leaders met the Chief Minister recently when the above position was explained to them and they were asked to bring to the notice of the Minister for Labour any cases where considerable retrenchment of permanent workers was effected against the will of the persons retrenched. The Labour Minister promised to look into such cases, if any, but no such cases have been pointed out so far

As regards the question of unemployment, the figures available to Government show that as compared to the year 1955, employment increased in the following two years by about 9,000 and that there was a decline in the year 1958 by about 15,000 persons. The year 1959 showed a slight improvement over the previous year by about 3,000 and the position for the year 1960 is about the same. The decline in the employment since 1955 can be attributed to the closure of mills in Bombay rather than to rationalisation in the industry. Out of the four mills which had closed, one was destroyed by fire, two have been restarted by Government under the Unemployment Relief Scheme, while proceedings regarding the remaining one are before the High Court

It will thus be seen that the attitude of the Mumbai Ginni Kamgar Union, is not justified and is misconceived. The Union's call for a strike is calculated to harm the interest of the workers, the industry and the country at large [No P 249 of July 8, 1960]

### **TRADE UNIONS TO SUBMIT RETURNS IMMEDIATELY**

As required under section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 and Rule 17, of the Bombay Trade Unions Regulations, 1927, all the registered trade unions have to submit, in the prescribed form, the annual returns for the year ending March 31, 1960, by July 31, 1960. The trade unions are, therefore, advised to ensure that the returns are properly filled in and are sent to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Maharashtra State, Framji Cawasji Institute Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2, immediately

The annual returns should be submitted in duplicate, together with an up-to-date copy of the rules of the union and a list of officers. Failure to submit the annual returns in time may result in cancellation of registration under the Act [No P 337 of July 29, 1960]

### **RENEWAL OF COTTON LICENCES**

#### **Time-limit for Applications**

Holders of cotton-trading licences wishing to continue their trade for another year are advised to apply for renewal of their licences

within 60 days of the expiry of the validity of the existing licences, i.e., before October 31, 1960

It is illegal to store cotton or trade in it without holding a valid licence under the Cotton Control Order, 1955. In order to avoid legal consequences, the existing licence holders should apply for renewal of their 'B' class and/or 'C' class licences within 60 days of the expiry of the validity of the existing licence, i.e. before October 31, 1960. If a licence is not renewed before that date, there shall be no renewal thereof but a fresh licence will have to be obtained on payment of the requisite fees as specified in the amended clause 9(4) of the Cotton Control Order, 1955, and where any such licence is granted it shall be valid from the date of its issue and up to the duration of the cotton season 1960-61, i.e. up to August 31, 1961. Those who apply for fresh licences after starting cotton business are liable to be refused the licence and, in addition, to any other action that may be taken against them for contravention of the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1955.

Licensing of cotton traders under the Cotton Control Order, 1955 will be continued during 1960-61 season following the same procedure as was followed during the 1959-60 season. Holders of 'B' and 'C' class licences in Greater Bombay, who desire to get their licences renewed, should apply in writing before October 31, 1960 to the Licensing Authority, viz, the Cotton Licensing Officer, Finance Department, Third Floor, Sachivalaya, Bombay. They should at the same time submit the licences held by them and pay a fee of Rs 25 for renewal of a 'B' class licence and Re 1 for renewal of a 'C' class licence in cash to that officer. No form has been prescribed for application for renewal.

Application for fresh 'B' and 'C' class licences in Greater Bombay may also be made to the above officer. Such application should, however, be made in the prescribed form which can be obtained from him. A fee of Rs 30 and Re 1 is payable for each of such fresh licences, respectively.

For places outside Greater Bombay, the existing 'B' and 'C' class licensees who desire to get their licences renewed and other traders who desire to obtain fresh 'B' and 'C' class licences should approach the District Magistrate of the district in which they have their place of business. [No P 334 of July 29, 1960]

## **VACANCIES IN PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS**

### **To be Reported to Employment Exchanges from September 1**

Establishment in private sector employing 50 or more persons in Maharashtra State have been brought within the scope of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 with effect from September 1, 1960. As a result such establish-

ments in the private sector are required to notify their vacancies to the employment exchanges concerned from that date

The necessary notification under sections 4(2) and 5(2) of the Act has been published in Part I-L of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of August 19

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, which is a Central Act, provides that certain specified vacancies in public and private establishments shall be notified to the local employment exchange for information. This Act was brought in force by the Government of India with effect from May 1, 1960, and from that date all the establishments in the public sector are required to notify the vacancies specified in the Act to the employment exchanges concerned

Vacancies are to be reported to the following employment exchanges

Greater Bombay [Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay, in respect of vacancies to fill posts which are reserved for women or which pertain to professional, higher technical, administrative and clerical categories and the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange (Parel), Bombay, in respect of other vacancies], Sholapur and Osmanabad Districts (Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Sholapur), Aurangabad and Parbhani Districts (Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Aurangabad), Poona, Amravati, Nagpur and Nasik Districts (Sub-Regional Employment Exchange in the district concerned); Kolhapur and South Satara Districts (the District Employment Exchange, Kolhapur), Thana District (the District Employment Exchange, Thana), East Khandesh, Chanda, Bhir, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Bhandara, North Satara, Ratnagiri, West Khandesh, Yeotmal, Buldana, Nanded and Kolaba Districts (the Employment Exchanges in the districts concerned) [No P 396 of August 14, 1960]

#### **, MINIMUM WAGES ACT EXEMPTION**

The staff of local authorities engaged in the closing of annual accounts and handling cash in connection with disbursement of pay in the Maharashtra State has been exempted by the Government from the operation of the provisions of section 13(1)(a) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, relating to the fixing of the number of hours of work which shall constitute a normal working day and of section 14 for a further period of two years from August 20, 1960. [No. P 405 of August 22, 1960]

#### **LOOMS WORKING UNDER NON-COTTON YARNS**

The Cotton Textile (Production by Handloom) Control Order, 1956 has recently been amended bringing within its scope the looms working on non-cotton yarns also. The persons in possession of handlooms working on woollen, man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic

spun fibre yarn or man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun filament yarn or silk yarn are now required to apply for registration of their looms by December 31, 1960. The applications for registration for handlooms in the different areas are to be made to the following officers .—

Deputy Director of Cottage Industries and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Mulund, Bombay (Bombay or Bombay Suburban District, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, and West Khandesh Districts)

Deputy Director of Cottage Industries and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Poona (Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kolhapur, South Satara and North Satara Districts)

Deputy Director of Cottage Industries and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Aurangabad (Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Bhur, Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad Districts)

Deputy Director of Cottage Industries and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Nagpur (Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Amraoti, Wardha, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, 9, Bake House Lane, Bombay (Bombay and Bombay Suburban Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Thana (Thana and Ratnagiri Districts).

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Nasik (Nasik and West Khandesh Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Poona (Poona and Ahmednagar Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Sholapur (Sholapur District)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Satara (South Satara and North Satara Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Jalgaon (East Khandesh, Aurangabad and Bhur Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Nanded (Bhur, Parbhani and Osmanabad Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Nagpur (Nagpur and Bhandara Districts).

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Chanda (Chanda and Wardha Districts and Rajura Taluka)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Amravati (Amravati and Yeotmal Districts)

Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Akola (Akola and Buldhana Districts)  
[No P 402 of August 22, 1960]

### **MINERAL EXPLOITATION IN PUBLIC SECTOR**

Certain manganese-bearing areas in Nagpur and Bhandara districts and iron-bearing areas in Chanda district have been reserved by the Government of India for mineral exploitation in the public sector. The areas so reserved for manganese exploitation are Block I—Kodegaon-Gumagon-Ramdongri belt, Kaottha-Khapa-Padri belt and Parseoni belt, Block II—Kandri, Mansar, Satak-Beldongri-Lohdongri-Kachurvehi belt, Block IV—Junewani belt, Manegaon-Goguldo belt and Mandri-Bhandarbodi belt, all in Nagpur District, and Block V—Dongri-Buzurg, Kurmura-Chikla and Sitasaongi, in Bhandara District.

The areas covering the villages of Phusro and Lohara in Chanda District are reserved for iron exploitation in the public sector.

The Director of Geology and Mining is preparing maps demarcating clearly the areas which have been reserved for mineral exploitation in the public sector [No P 420 of August 25, 1960]

### **VACANCIES IN TEXTILE MILLS**

The textile mills in Maharashtra State are advised to continue to notify the vacancies in employments, other than clerical, which are declared as occupations by the Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, to the sectional offices of the Decasualisation Scheme and all other vacancies to the local employment exchanges already notified under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules.

Government has decided to notify the sectional offices of the Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme in Greater Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur as local employment exchanges under item 5 of rule 2 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules in respect of the vacancies in employments, other than clerical, declared as occupations by the Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The requisite notification in this respect will be issued very shortly [No P 455 of September 8, 1960]

## GOVERNMENT LABOUR OFFICES

Seven more labour offices have been opened in Maharashtra State at Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Sangli. The jurisdictions of the various offices are—

Akola (Akola and Buldana Districts), Amravati (Amravati and Yeotmal Districts), Bhandara (Bhandara and Chanda Districts), Thana (Thana and Kolaba Districts), Nasik (Nasik and West Khandesh Districts), Ahmednagar (Ahmednagar District), and Sangli (North Satara and South Satara Districts).

With the opening of these seven new offices, all the 26 districts of the State have been covered by labour offices [No P 465 of September 13, 1960]

## NEW LABOUR OFFICES OPENED

With a view to providing better administrative facilities in the matter of labour relations, the Government of Maharashtra has opened seven new offices of the Government Labour Officers at various district headquarters in the State. These are at Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sangli with jurisdiction, respectively, over Akola and Buldana districts, Amravati and Yeotmal districts, Bhandara and Chanda districts, Thana and Kolaba districts, Nasik and Dhulia districts, Ahmednagar district, and Satara and Sangli districts.

In view of the opening of these new offices, the jurisdiction of the present Government Labour Officers has been revised. The Government Labour Officers at Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Poona and Nagpur have now jurisdiction, respectively, over Jalgaon district, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri districts, Poona district, and Nagpur and Wardha districts [No P 691 of November 17, 1960].

## COTTON EXTENSION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

### Committee to review work

A State Cotton Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra to review from time to time cotton extension work done in the State for achieving the targets laid down for cotton cultivation. The Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, is the chairman of the State Committee.

The other members of the committee are: Officials: The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona, or his representative, the Director of Industries, Bombay, or his representative, the Joint Director of Agriculture (Research and Education), Poona; the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Bombay Division, Nasik, the Superintending

Agricultural Officer, Poona Division, Poona, the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Nagpur Division, Nagpur, the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad, the Cotton Specialist, Agriculture Department, Nanded, and the Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of cotton in the office of the Director of Agriculture (*ex-officio* secretary)

Non-officials Shri Madanmohan R. Ruia, Bombay, representative of the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, Dr. D R Gadgil, Chairman, Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, Limited and representative of co-operative bank, Shri Motilal Tapuriah, of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, representative of the mill industry at Bombay, Shri R. V. Deshmukh, Director of Vidarbha Mills, Ellichpur, representative of the mill industry at Nagpur, Shri K. G. Deshmukh, MP, Amravati, representative of growers, Shri G. P. Patil, Chairman, Cotton Market Committee, Akola, representative of growers, Shri J. G. (Nanaji) Kadam, Arvi, Wardha district, representative of growers, Shri Kalyanrao Patil, New Osmanpur, Aurangabad district, Shri M. S. Utge, Owsa, Osmanabad district, representative of growers, Shri Ramrao Dagdu Patil, Umerkhed, Chalisgaon taluka, Jalgaon district, representative of growers, Dr. Vishram Hari Patil, Patilwadi, Shahada taluka, Dhulia district, representative of growers, Shri S. V. Yadav, Poona district Baramati, representative of growers, and Shri J. R. Deshmukh, Raver, Jalgaon district, representative of growers on the Indian Central Cotton Committee

Besides, separate local sub-committees have been appointed in Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions of the State [No P 753 of December 2, 1960]

## **LICENCE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**

### **Procedure of Renewing Licences**

Licensed electrical contractors in Maharashtra State, intending to renew their licences for the year 1961, are advised to pay their fees for renewal of the said licences to the Maharashtra State Government Treasury under the Head XXXVI-Miscellaneous Department on or before December 31 next. The licences, together with the receipt of chalan, register of employees with one copy on plain paper and report of the Assistant Electrical Inspector or the Electrical Sub-Inspector regarding correctness of the megger, should reach the office of the Licensing Board, B and C Department, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1, by the same date.

Licences received late or received without above requirements will not be renewed [No P 772 of December 9, 1960]





# *Co-Operation And Rural Development*

12

## **CO-OPERATION IN ALL SPHERES OF ACTIVITY**

### **Shri Shankarrao Chavan's Exhortation**

Maharashtra's Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri Shankarrao Chavan, addressing a general body meeting of the Co-operative Marketing Society, Nanded, on October 11, stressed the need for extending the principle of co-operation in all spheres of activity. He complimented the society, the first of its kind in the Marathwada region, on its excellent work and advised the people to lend their active co-operation in making the society a success

The Minister said that it was by establishing co-operative societies that exploitation of farmers by the middlemen could be prevented as such societies helped to create bargaining power in the hands of farmers.

Emphasising the need for starting small industries on co-operative basis in rural areas, Shri Chavan said that there was a heavy pressure on land and as such it was not possible for all the people in the villages to depend on agriculture for their livelihood

Earlier, Shri Shamrao Kadam, Chairman of the Society gave a brief account of the work done by the society [No P 758 of October 12, 1960]

## **SIXTH MAHARASHTRA STATE CO-OPERATIVE WEEK**

### **Programme of Celebrations**

The sixth Maharashtra State Co-operative Week will be celebrated from November 5 to 11

During the celebrations, particular emphasis will be laid on intensive propaganda for raising the deposits in co-operative institutions and clearing the overdues with banks linking of marketing through co-operative institutions, special publicity about the benefits of co-operative farming and regulated markets; organisation of new service co-operative societies; and improving the working of backward class societies

### **PROGRAMME**

The first day of the week, i.e., November 5, will be celebrated as the All-India Co-operative Day, when meetings will be organised all over the State and the Declaration of the International Co-operative Alliance adopted

The second day will be observed as the Producers' Day, both in the rural and urban areas. It will be celebrated as the agricultural producers' day, industrial producers' day, and the workers' day. The co-operative societies will hold meetings of their members and impress upon them the necessity of planning a programme of production for the whole village and organise purchase of commodities required by farmers and the sale of their produce through co-operative societies. Meetings of small industrial producers like potters, weavers, carpenters and also industrial workers will be organised.

The third day will be observed as the Consumers' Day when special drive will be launched to enrol as many members as possible in the consumers' co-operatives, wherever they exist. At places where such societies do not exist the people will be urged to start societies.

The fourth day will be observed as Thrift and Planning Day when the need for fullest participation in the activities of the societies will be stressed in public meetings.

On the fifth day, which will be observed as the women's day, public meetings will be held to explain the benefits of the co-operative movement to women and suggest ways in which they can participate in it.

On the sixth day, which will be celebrated as the youths' day, meetings and discussions will be arranged in schools and colleges, with a view to popularising the ideology of the movement among the youth.

The last day, which will be observed as the Membership Day, will be specially devoted to the expansion of the co-operative membership, their education and fraternal get-togethers of co-operators.

Besides the observance of the special days, cultural programmes consisting of dramas, mushairas, povadas, folk dances, etc., on co-operative themes and rural development programmes, will also be arranged. At district headquarters, exhibitions showing progress and development of co-operation in the State will be organised. Films on co-operation will be exhibited. [No P 625 of November 1, 1960]

## **STRENGTHENING CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

### **Far-reaching Changes in Co-operative Law planned**

The Government of Maharashtra has plans to strengthen the co-operative movement in the State. For the purpose, the co-operative law is being suitably amended, providing for the systematic development of the co-operative movement and the societies in the various stages, in keeping with the directive principles of the Constitution.

The new bill, which has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of October 28, is prepared after taking into account the recommendations of the committee appointed by Union Government and the Government of the erstwhile Bombay State to evolve a simple law to govern the working of the co-operative Societies. The bill will come up before the State Legislative at its coming session at Nagpur.

One of the important provisions of the bill is that of associate nominal and sympathiser membership, which will give to the societies the benefit of outsiders where qualified and competent men are not available from among the members.

This type of membership is necessary to provide for credit to agriculturists, whose debts were adjusted under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1947 or any corresponding law. Rights and privileges of nominal, associate and sympathiser members have also been stipulated in order to ensure that these members may not dominate the working of the societies.

The bill proposes to constitute Principal and Subsidiary State Partnership Funds from which share capital contributions will be made to co-operative societies. These funds will constitute a good financial support to the societies for their proper development, for providing credit to their members and for undertaking other activities.

It is also proposed to appoint Government nominees on the committee of the societies in order to safeguard the interest of the Government arising out of the various forms of financial aid proposed to be given to them. Government will also be empowered to constitute an authority for the supervision of the societies in order to safeguard their financial position.

The bill seeks to empower the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to classify societies into various categories. Hitherto, this classification was in the Act itself. This amendment will avoid rigidity and give flexibility to the formation of societies. The Registrar will also be given power to direct a society to amend its bye-laws, if he considers it necessary or desirable in the interest of the society. Similar provisions existed in the recently repealed Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad Co-operative Societies Acts which are applicable to Vidarbha and Marathwada, respectively [No P 634 of November 4, 1960].

### **CO-OPERATIVE TRIBUNAL TO MEET AT POONA**

The Maharashtra Co-operative Tribunal, consisting of Shri B D Nadkarni, President, and Shri S A Pande, Member, will hold its sittings at Poona at the District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd,

Poona 2, from December 12 to 16 The Tribunal will hear appeals and revision applications from Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur districts [No P 765 of December 7, 1960]

#### **LOAN TO RAJUR GRAM PANCHAYAT**

The Government of Maharashtra has granted a loan of Rs 6,000 to the gram panchayat of Rajur, in Buldhana District The loan, which carries interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, is to be repaid in 20 annual instalments [No. 227 of June 30, 1960]

#### **LOAN FOR SHIRSODI VILLAGE PANCHAYAT**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 7,000 to the village panchayat of Shirsodi in Buldhana District for its development schemes such as construction of drains, a library room and a panchayat office

The loan, which carries interests at 5½ per cent per annum is repayable in 20 annual instalments [No P 289 of July 16, 1960]

#### **SHOPS ACT FOR SINNAR**

All the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 will be brought into force in the Sinnar municipal area, in Nasik District, from August 1, 1960. [No P 296 of July 19, 1960]

#### **FINANCIAL AID TO UNDRI PANCHAYAT**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 6,000 to the gram panchayat of Undri, in Chikhli Taluka of Buldhana District, for constructing Gopuri type latrines

The loan, which carries interest at 5½ per cent per annum, is repayable in 20 annual instalments [No P 316 of July 23, 1960]

#### **LOAN TO WIHIGAON VILLAGE PANCHAYAT**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 2,500 to the village panchayat of Wihigaon, in Khamgaon Taluka of Buldhana district, for constructing a panchayat ghar and a school building The loan, which carries interest at 4½ per cent per annum, is repayable in 12 annual instalments [No P 339 of July 30, 1960]

#### **NERAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME**

A grant-in-aid of Rs 2,89,855 and a loan of Rs 2 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra to the Neral village panchayat, in Kolaba district, for its water supply scheme.

The grant, which represents 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the scheme, will be paid to the village panchayat on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred according to the progress of the

scheme The loan, which carries interest at 5½ per cent per annum is repayable in 20 annual instalments [No P 403 of August 22, 1960]

### **LOAN TO KORHALA PANCHAYAT**

A loan of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra to the village panchayat of Korhala, in Buldhana District for its compost scheme The loan, which carries interest at 4½ per cent per annum, is repayable in ten annual instalments. [No. P 413 of August 24, 1960]

### **PROPER FUNCTIONING OF PANCHAYATS**

#### **State Council constituted**

A State Council for Panchayats of Maharashtra has been constituted for Maharashtra State under the chairmanship of the Minister for Rural Development The Deputy Minister in charge of Rural Development is the vice-chairman of the Council The other members of the Council are —

*Officials*—Secretary to Government, Co-operation and Rural Development Department, Secretary to Government, Finance Department and Secretary to Government, Revenue Department

*Non-officials*—Four members representing District Local Boards, Janapada Sabhas and District Boards—one from each Division—Shri Ramrao Awargaonkar, President District Board, Bhir, Shri Gunderao Fakiraji Mahajan, Janapada Councillor, Ramtek, Nagpur; Shri R A Patil, President, District Local Board, South Satara, and Shri Hari Raon Patil, President, District Local Board, East Khandesh

Four members representing District Development Boards—one from each Division—Vice-Chairman, District Development Board, Aurangabad, Vice-Chairman, District Development Board, Amravati, Vice-Chairman, District Development Board, Poona, and Vice-Chairman, District Development Board, Ratnagiri

Four members representing Sarpanchas of Village Panchayats—one from each Division—Shri Sakharam Patil, Sarpanch, Village Panchayat, Pimpri, Aurangabad District; Shri Narayan Patil, Sarpanch, Village Panchayat, Saoli, Chanda District, Shri Anna Patil, Sarpanch, Village Panchayat, Marul Haval, North Satara District, and Shri Wamanrao Trimbak Samant, Sarpanch, Village Panchayat, Virar, Thana District

One member from the Local Self-Government Institute—Shri Chhunnilal Barfiwalla, Director of Local Self-Government Institute

One lady member—Smt Vimalabai Takalkar, Aurangabad.

One member from Scheduled Castes—Shri H B Bagde, Amravati District

Four social workers working in rural areas—Shri Vishwasrao Gopalrao Deshmukh of Vidyal, Yeotmal District, Shri Namdeorao Jagtap, M.L.A., Sholapur, Shri B D Deshmukh, Bhokardan, Aurangabad District and Shri Narsingrao Katikar, Osmanabad

The Council will advise Government on all general questions pertaining to village panchayats, review the working of the village panchayats and suggest ways and means for co-ordinating their activities and to remove the difficulties experienced by them with a view to their proper administration and functioning [No P 435 of August 30, 1960].

### **VILLAGE PANCHAYAT AUDIT RULES**

Objections and suggestions in respect of the draft Maharashtra Village Panchayats Audit Rules, 1960 will be received by the Government of Maharashtra up to September 30. The draft rules have been published in the Part I-A of the Central Section of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary, of August 29

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the Co-operation and Rural Development Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32 [No P 457 of September 1960]

### **C D PROGRAMME COVERS ENTIRE RURAL AREA OF MAHARASHTRA**

#### **Twenty-six Pre-Extension Blocks to start on October 2**

The entire rural area of the Maharashtra State will be covered by the community development programme when 26 new, pre-extension blocks will be started on October 2 next. There will be 392½ different types of blocks covering a population of over 2.43 crores.

At present, there are 366½ blocks of various types, out of which eight are community development blocks, 139½ Stage I blocks, 70½ Stage II blocks, four multipurpose development projects and 144½ pre-extension blocks.

The 26 pre-extension blocks, which will be started on October 2, will cover a population of over 16.71 lakhs in 19 talukas. They are as follows —

Bombay Division Uran Mahal and Pen in Kolaba District and Rajapur and Lanja in Ratnagiri District

Poona Division Pathardi in Ahmednagar District, Mulshi and Maval in Poona District, Phaktan in North Satara District, and Hatkanangle and Radhanagari in Kolhapur District.

Nagpur Division Umrer in Nagpur District, Malkapur in Buldhana District, Ralegaon in Yeotmal District, Kurkheda and Estapalli in Chanda District and Gondia in Bhandara District.

Aurangabad Division Aurangabad in Aurangabad District, Latur in Osmanabad District and Basmath in Parbhani District  
[No P 524 of September 28, 1960]

### **MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE PANCHAYAT RULES**

The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Recovery of Dues) Rules, 1960, have been published in Part I-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of November 11

The rules pertain to issue of warrant of distress, its signing and execution. They also lay down the procedure with regard to distraint of goods or chattels of a defaulter and issue notice for their sale by auction and other transactions [No P 702 of November 19, 1960]

### **MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE PANCHAYAT TAXES AND FEES RULES**

The Maharashtra Village Panchayat Taxes and Fees Rules, 1960 have been published in Part I-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of December 3. The Rules prescribe a new procedure for levying taxes, fees and octroi by the Panchayats

Objections and suggestions, if any, pertaining to the said rules will be received for consideration by the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the Co-operation and Rural Development Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32 up to January 6 [No P 793 of December 15, 1960]

### **LOAN TO DONGAON PANCHAYAT**

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs 20,000 the Village Panchayat of Dongaon, in Buldhana district for construction of latrines and carrying out repairs to the local market. The loan, which bears interest at 5½ per cent per annum, is repayable in equal annual instalments within a period of 20 years [No P 815 of December 21, 1960]

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

#### **DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

##### **Committee appointed**

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Revenue for examining the question of democratic decentralisation as suggested by the Balwant-raj Mehta Committee. The other members of the Committee are the Minister for Rural Development, the Minister for Education, the

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, the Secretary to Government, Co-operation and Rural Development Department and Development Commissioner, and Shri S P Mohite, IAS, Commissioner, Poona Division

Shri P G Salvi, Deputy Development Commissioner, will work as secretary of the committee

The responsibilities of the State concerning the development of rural areas are at present discharged by the Government through its existing administrative machinery, assisted by advisory bodies and through local authorities like the District Local Boards, Janapada Sabhas, Village Panchayats, etc. However, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee in regard to the setting up of Panchayat Raj in the country, it has become necessary to consider whether the responsibilities could be entrusted to a statutory body or bodies constituted for well defined unit or units like district, sub-division, taluka or block and having popular representation thereon and the necessary powers, financial resources and freedom within the general framework of the national plan and policy for the discharge of such responsibilities. The committee now appointed would consider this question in all its aspect and make an exhaustive study of the matter [No P 236 of July 6, 1960]

#### **STATE SARVODAYA COMMITTEE FOR MAHARASHTRA**

Government of Maharashtra has constituted a State Sarvodaya Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister Shri Y B Chavan

The other members of the Committee are Shri M S Kannamwar, Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri Vasantrao P Naik, Minister for Revenue, Shri S K Wankhede, Minister for Finance, Shri T S Bharde, Minister for Co-operation, Shri P K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, Dr T R Naravane, Minister for Prohibition and Social Welfare, Shri S B Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S R Patil, Deputy Minister for Sarvodaya, Forests Labour Societies and Khar Land Development, Shri Narendra M Tidke, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri V L Mehta; Shri D N Wandrekar, Shri Devakinandan Narayan, MP, Swami Ramananda Tirth, the Development Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Co-operation and Rural Development Department, the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Agriculture and Forests Department, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona, (secretary)

The State Sarvodaya Committee will guide and co-ordinate the work of the Sarvodaya scheme in the Maharashtra State [No P 267 of July 13, 1960]



## AGRICULTURAL MARKETS RULES

Comments and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Rules, which are operative in the Aurangabad Division, will be received by the Government of Maharashtra up to September 26. The draft amendment has been published in part of IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of September 19.

Objections and suggestions, if any, are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the Co-operation and Rural Development Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay-32. [No. P 507 of September 22, 1960]

*The End*