

Government of ~~Bombay~~

BUDGET MEMORANDUM

FOR

1951-52



*Presented to the Legislature under Article 202 (1)
of the Constitution of India.*

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Government of Bombay

BUDGET MEMORANDUM FOR 1951-52

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1560

1500

1440

1380

1320

1260

1200

1140

1080

1020

960

900

840

780

720

660

600

540

480

420

360

300

240

180

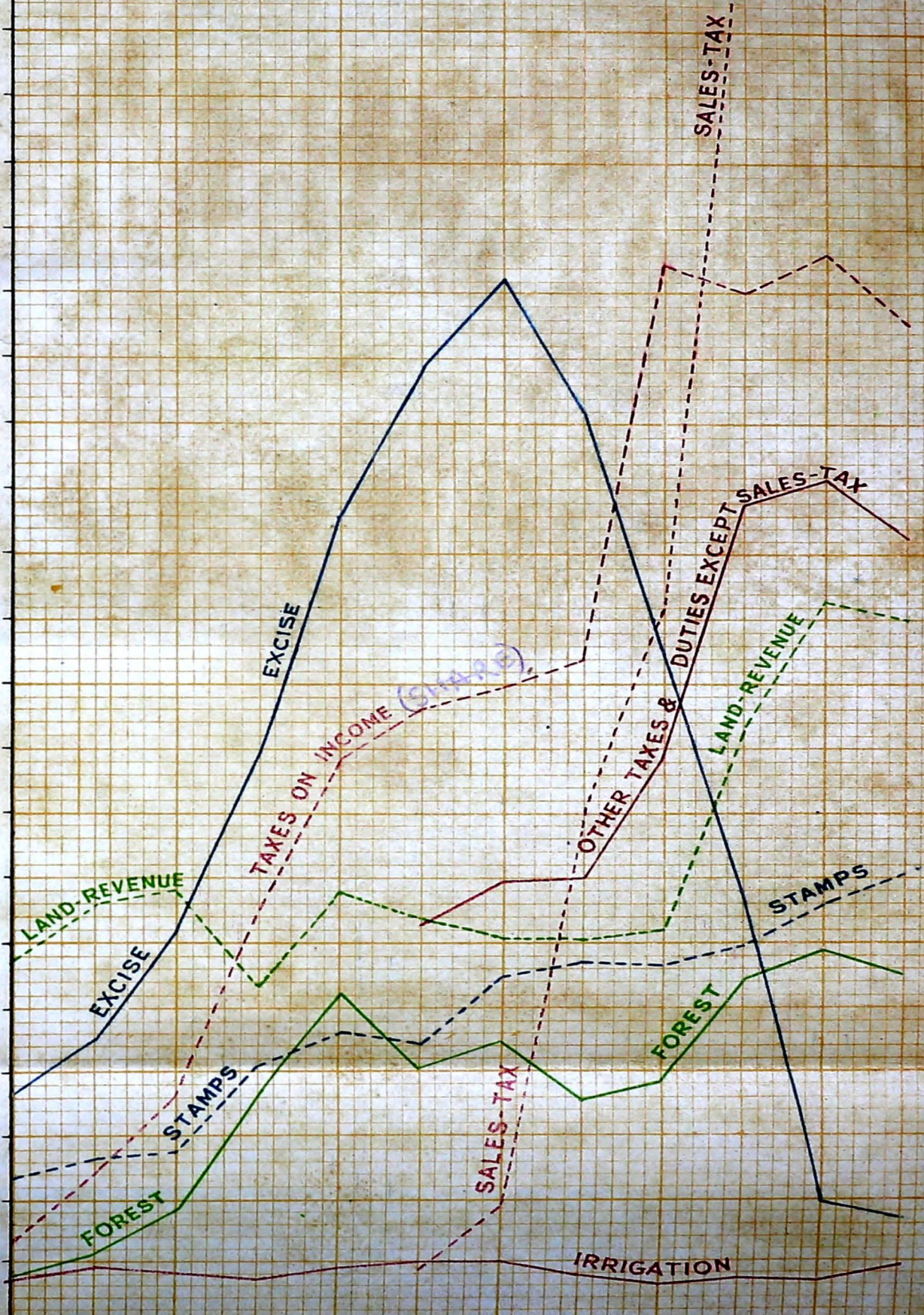
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GRAPH No. I.
Principal Heads of Revenue.

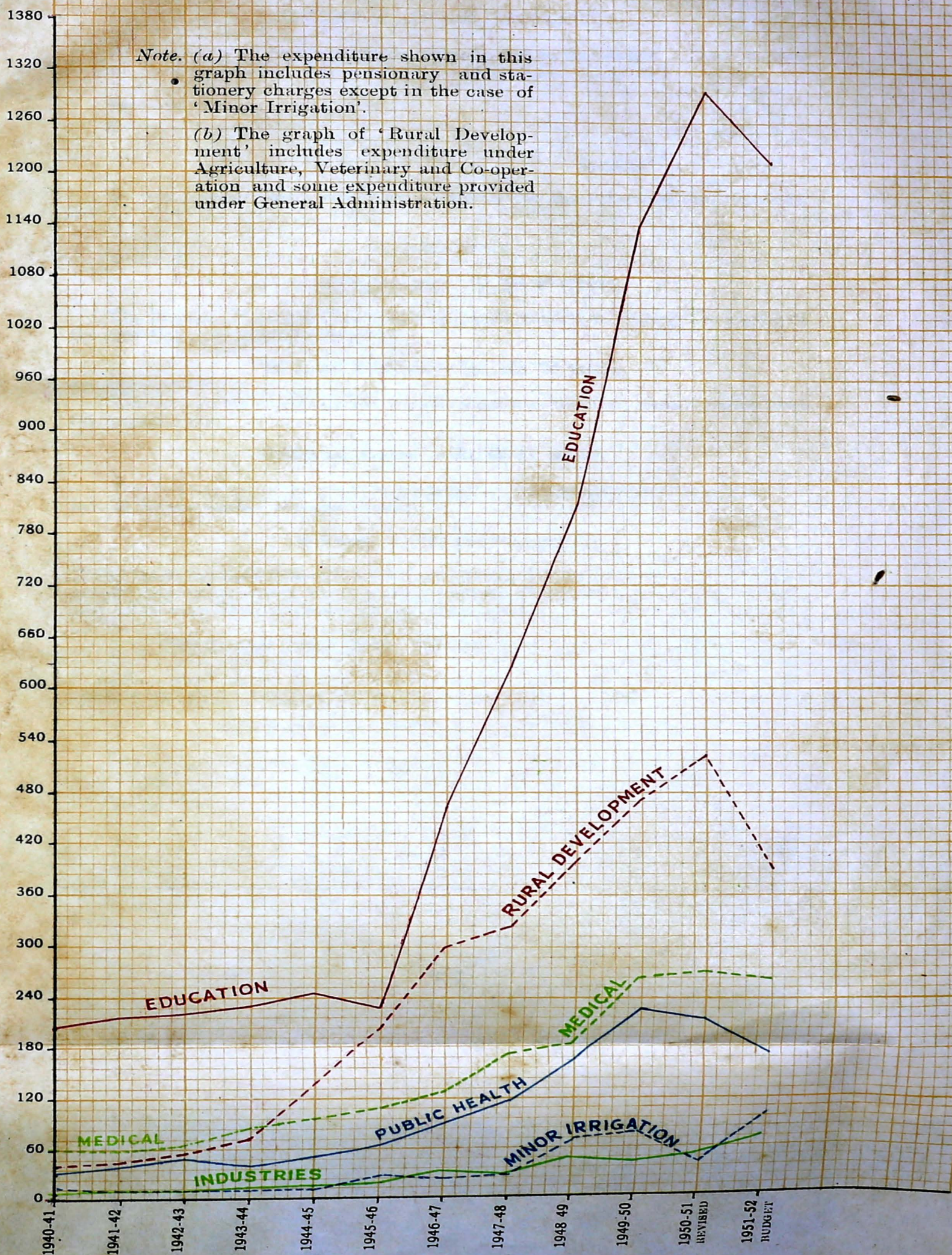
1940-41 1941-42 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 REVISED 1951-52 BUDGET



GRAPH No. II.
Principal Heads of Expenditure on
Nation-building activities.

Note. (a) The expenditure shown in this graph includes pensionary and stationery charges except in the case of 'Minor Irrigation'.

(b) The graph of 'Rural Development' includes expenditure under Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operation and some expenditure provided under General Administration.



INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Section A of this Note is a short review of the accounts for 1949-50, and section B of the revised estimates of 1950-51 (based on the first eight months of the year). A brief indication of the receipts and expenditure for 1951-52 is given in Section C. Further details will be found in the body of the publication.

SECTION A : 1949-50 (ACCOUNTS).

2. A surplus of Rs. 45·02 lakhs was assumed in the budget. The accounts as they stand at present, show a nominal surplus of Rs. ·93 lakhs :

				Lakhs of Rupees.
Revenue receipts	..	..	..	61,53·31
Revenue expenditure	..	..	..	61,52·38
			Surplus	·93

3. Some of the more important variations in the estimates are explained below :—

(a) RECEIPTS.

IV-Taxes on Income (+Rs. 39·69 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of better collections during the course of the year than anticipated originally.

VII-Land Revenue (+Rs. 161·76 lakhs).

The betterment is mainly due to additional revenue from merged States from 1st August 1949.

VIII-State Excise (—Rs. 86·17 lakhs).

The fall is due to the prohibition policy of Government and decrease in the sale of Indian made “foreign” liquor.

X-Forest (+Rs. 115·27 lakhs).

The larger receipts under this head are mainly due to good prices realised for coupes, kurans and minor forest produce, increased production of logs and sleepers, and additional revenue from merged State areas.

XII-Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts (+Rs. 23·40 lakhs).

The improvement is mainly due to registration of more vehicles than anticipated and additional income from merged State areas.

XIII-Other Taxes and Duties (+Rs. 444·11 lakhs).

There were larger receipts than anticipated (partly because of the merger) from sales tax (Rs. 320·80 lakhs), sugarcane cess (Rs. 62·52 lakhs), U. I. P. Tax (Rs. 32 lakhs) and electricity duty (Rs. 16 lakhs).

XXVI-Education (+Rs. 48·50 lakhs).

The improvement is mainly on account of larger recoveries effected from the advance grants paid to the local bodies (Rs. 42·53 lakhs), revenue from merged State areas and a subsidy from the Government of India for social education.

XXIX-Agriculture (+Rs. 68·60 lakhs).

The increase is on account of the development grant (Rs. 109 lakhs) from the Government of India having been credited to this head instead of under LI—Extraordinary Receipts, partially counterbalanced by less receipts under other schemes.

XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments (—Rs. 24·17 lakhs).

The fall is mainly on account of less receipts under “Housing Schemes” (Rs. 15 lakhs) and reduced transfer from the Special Development Fund (Rs. 8·58 lakhs).

XLVI-Miscellaneous (+Rs. 117·42 lakhs).

The betterment is mainly due to the recovery from the Government of India of expenditure incurred on privy purse of the Rulers of States (Rs. 53 lakhs), and expenditure on displaced persons (Rs. 31 lakhs) and the crediting under this head of cash balances of certain merged States (Rs. 21 lakhs).

XLVI-A-Receipts from Road Transport Scheme (—Rs. 64·65 lakhs).

The fall is due to the implementation only in part of the contemplated programme of development, on account of the delay in the arrival of new vehicles. In three of the divisions taken over during the previous year all services as scheduled could not be taken over and additional divisions scheduled to be operated during the year were taken over rather late.

LI-Extraordinary Receipts (—Rs. 50·18 lakhs).

The worsening is mainly due to the fact that the Central subsidy for the Grow More Food Schemes (Rs. 109 lakhs) has been credited to the major head “XXIX-Agriculture”. There was also less subsidy (Rs. 58 lakhs) on National Highways; these are partly counterbalanced by the Central subsidy on account of merged State areas (Rs. 135 lakhs).

(b) EXPENDITURE.

7-Land Revenue (+Rs. 50·97 lakhs).

The additional expenditure under this head is mainly due to (i) merger of States, (ii) revised rates of dearness and travelling allowances and (iii) larger outlay on acquisition and improvement of lands for village sites.

10-Forest (+Rs. 24·92 lakhs).

The larger expenditure is mainly under (i) “Conservancy and Works” (Rs. 11·63 lakhs) due to increased production of teak, sleepers, etc., (ii) payment of bonus to Khatedars of malki teak, (iii) increased payment of khoti share bills in the Central Circle, (iv) expenditure on enumeration of cyclone-damaged trees, (v) acquisition of depot plot at Karjat and (vi) “Establishments” (Rs. 15·25 lakhs) due to absorption of staff of merged States.

13-Other Taxes and Duties (+Rs. 67·94 lakhs).

There was larger transfer to the Sugarcane Cess Fund (Rs. 61·08 lakhs) consequent on better collection *vide* explanation under XIII—Other Taxes and Duties, and larger expenditure on sales tax establishment.

25-General Administration (+Rs. 154·29 lakhs).

The increase in expenditure is mainly on account of additional establishment including establishment for merged State areas and increased rates of dearness and travelling allowances.

27-Administration of Justice (+Rs. 37·61 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to (i) the establishment of civil and criminal courts in the newly created districts, (ii) increased rates of travelling and dearness allowances, (iii) increased expenditure on payment of road and diet money to witnesses and (iv) establishment of two additional courts of Presidency Magistrates.

28-Jails and Convict Settlements (+Rs. 40·86 lakhs).

The larger expenditure under this head is on account of (i) merger of States, (ii) introduction of jail reforms, (iii) higher cost of food stuffs and raw materials and (iv) increased rates of dearness allowance, etc.

29-Police (+Rs. 140·58 lakhs).

The large excess is mainly due to (i) additional establishment for merged areas, Police Training School and the Railway Police, (ii) revised rates of travelling and dearness allowances, etc., (iii) extension of wireless and motor transport sections to the new Districts and (iv) increased expenditure under contingencies due to purchase of motor vehicles, payment of arrears of telephone charges, heavy commission charges on railway warrants, opening of recruits' messes at certain places, etc.

37-Education (+Rs. 180·57 lakhs).

The considerable increase in the expenditure under this head is due to payment of (i) additional grants to Universities and Colleges, (ii) additional staff for Colleges, (iii) larger expenditure on Secondary and Primary Education necessitated by the merger of State areas and (iv) the extension of revised rates of pay and dearness allowance to primary teachers.

38-Medical (+Rs. 63·39 lakhs).

The larger expenditure under this head is chiefly on account of (i) revision of pay scales, (ii) additional establishment sanctioned in consequence of merger of States, (iii) higher prices of supplies and (iv) enhanced rates of dearness allowance.

39-Public Health (+Rs. 50·97 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to (i) the grant of travelling allowance and dearness allowance at enhanced rates, (ii) absorption of State vaccinators and their peons and (iii) larger expenditure on Village Water Supply Works.

40-Agriculture (—Rs. 34·13 lakhs).

The fall is mainly on account of less expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction schemes chiefly under "Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda" and "Agricultural Experiments and Research."

47-Miscellaneous Departments (+Rs. 103·26 lakhs).

There was larger expenditure under this head because of (i) an increase in the State share of subsidy on imported food grains, as a result of a larger allotment from the Centre for merged areas, (ii) adjustment in this year of State share of subsidy in respect of the previous year and (iii) reintroduction of rationing in the districts and extension of rationing to certain places in the merged State areas, partially counterbalanced by smaller expenditure under certain schemes of the Labour and Backward Class Department.

54-Famine (+Rs. 59·40 lakhs).

Increased expenditure was necessary because of the acute famine conditions in certain parts of the State, mainly in the District of Panch Mahals.

56-Stationery and Printing (+Rs. 53·95 lakhs).

The excess under this head is mainly due to (i) expenditure on purchase of paper for printing of electoral rolls, (ii) additional expenditure on account of merged State areas, (iii) revision of pay and allowances, (iv) purchases of machinery and (v) introduction of a second shift at the Government Central Press and expansion of the activities of the Yeravda Prison Press in order to cope with increased demands for printing work from Departments.

57-Miscellaneous (—Rs. 25·25 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to the provision of Rs. 2 crores made under this head for increased rates of dearness allowance, being later distributed under the appropriate major heads which is counterbalanced to a large extent by (i) non-recovery before the end of the financial year of expenditure on displaced persons which is payable by the Central Government (Rs. 81 lakhs) and (ii) increase in the grants-in-aid payable to the mofussil municipalities on account of dearness allowance (Rs. 66 lakhs).

57-B-Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes, etc. (—Rs. 109·37 lakhs).

Before the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation was established, the practice was to utilise the net surplus receipts from the working of the State Transport to meet in part the capital expenditure on the State Transport. The net surplus was accordingly shown as expenditure under this head. As the Corporation came into existence from 1st January 1951, this adjustment was not necessary.

4. At the end of 1949-50, the accounts of various earmarked cash balances were as follows :—

				(In lakhs of Rupees).
(1) Central Road Fund	..	..	..	1·26
(2) Famine Relief Fund	..	..	..	....
(3) State Road Fund	..	..	..	2,44·69
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	—·26
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	..	..	..	1·22
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	..	..	..	97·48
(7) Special Development Fund	..	..	..	70·41
(8) Dangs District Reserve Fund	..	..	..	40·80
(9) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund	..	..	..	17,28·81

SECTION B : 1950-51 (REVISED ESTIMATES).

5. The Revised Estimates based on the latest actuals available show a nominal deficit of Rs. 2·72 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 1·98 lakhs anticipated in the budget.

				Rs.
Revenue receipts	..	..	..	65,64·48 lakhs.
Revenue expenditure	..	..	..	65,67·20 „
Deficit ..				2·72 „

6. Some of the more important variations are explained below :—

(a) RECEIPTS.

VII-Land Revenue (+Rs. 70·49 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of better collections of land revenue (Rs. 56 lakhs).

IX-Stamps (—Rs. 20·96 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly on account of (i) the continued stoppage of business in the Cotton Market, (ii) the delay in the establishment of a recognised market in oilseeds and (iii) and restrictions on the issue of import licences.

X-Forest (+Rs. 40·43 lakhs).

The improvement is mainly due to good prices realised from coupes, other minor forest produce, sale of more cyclone guts and recovery of arrears.

XIII-Other Taxes and Duties (+Rs. 487·74 lakhs).

The larger receipts under this head are mainly due to increased receipts under Sales Tax on the basis of current actuals (Rs. 450 lakhs), consequent on the order issued by the President under Article 286 of the Constitution permitting levy of sales tax on inter-state trade and commerce till 31st March 1951.

XXVI-Education (+Rs. 38·12 lakhs).

The betterment is mainly on account of recoveries of overpayments to the local bodies (Rs. 33 lakhs).

1 ½

XXIX-Agriculture (— Rs. 77·22 lakhs).

A larger portion of the procurement bonus due from the Government of India was received during 1949-50 with the result that the amount of bonus received in this year correspondingly reduced (Rs. 75 lakhs).

XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments (— Rs. 60·21 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to smaller receipts from the Skimmed Milk Powder Scheme and the Milk Distribution Scheme, and the payment to the Central Government of stamping fees in respect of Standard Cloth Scheme.

XLVI-Miscellaneous (+ Rs. 43·98 lakhs).

The betterment is mainly due to crediting of balances of certain merged states and of revenue realised from houses given to displaced persons.

LI-Extraordinary Receipts (— Rs. 102·31 lakhs).

The considerable fall is on account of a decrease in the amount of subsidy payable by the Central Government in respect of merged State areas consequent on the decision that the privy purses of rulers would be directly paid by the Central Government, and on account of less subsidy from the Government of India under "National Highways".

(b) EXPENDITURE.

7-Land Revenue (+ Rs. 56·27 lakhs).

The larger expenditure under this head is mainly due to additional expenditure for acquisition of land at Khadakwasla for the National Defence Academy and the payment of arrears under "Assignments and Compensations".

8-State Excise (— Rs. 22·42 lakhs).

The decrease is explained by (i) the transfer to the Police of the Prohibition Staff, (ii) reduction in District Staff, (iii) the closure of departmental sales depots of hemp drugs and (iv) larger recoveries from licensees in respect of deputed staff.

**19-Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and
Drainage Works-B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues
(+ Rs. 127·59 lakhs).**

This is purely a technical increase. Capital expenditure met from the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund, is for technical reasons to be shown under Revenue. The expenditure was first shown under "52-A-Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes". As the expenditure under "52-A" was less than anticipated, part of the expenditure is shown under this head.

22-Interest (+Rs. 23·23 lakhs).

The increased expenditure is mainly on account of (i) provision for interest on the 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960 and other incidental expenditure on its floatation, (ii) provision for payment of interest on loans taken from the Government of India for rehabilitation of displaced persons and (iii) smaller recoveries on account of interest on the capital outlay on schemes of State Trading (Civil Supplies Schemes).

25-General Administration (+Rs. 78·76 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to (i) larger expenditure on district administration owing to the merger of States, (ii) increased expenditure on the preparation, printing and publication of electoral rolls for the General Election, (iii) additional expenditure due to the creation of the posts of Directors of Local Authorities and their establishment, (iv) larger expenditure on District Soldiers, Sailors and Air-men's Board, and on Local Fund Audit Establishment, partly counterbalanced by savings due to the abolition of the posts of Commissioners and their establishment.

28-Jails and Convict Settlements (+ Rs. 21.73 lakhs).

The increased expenditure is mainly on account of higher rates of food-stuffs and other materials and general increase in admission of prisoners at all jails.

29-Police (+ Rs. 37.08 lakhs).

The additional expenditure is mainly due to (i) increased movement of police to disturbed areas, (ii) police arrangements against the threatened railway strikes, (iii) creation of additional police stations, (iv) larger expenditure on purchase of motor launches, motor cars, clothing etc., (v) payment of arrears of rent and (vi) the transfer of prohibition staff from the Excise to the Police Department.

37-Education (+ Rs. 38.60 lakhs).

The larger expenditure under this head is mainly on account of additional grants to (i) District School Boards for primary education, inclusive of building grants of Rs. 7 lakhs, (Rs. 18.74 lakhs), (ii) Universities (Rs. 15.52 lakhs) and (iii) Secondary Schools (Rs. 4.39 lakhs) mainly on account of building grants for schools in merged areas.

40-Agriculture (+ Rs. 23.35 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of expenditure on new schemes such as anti-locust measures and improved strains of groundnuts in Karnatak, larger expenditure on mechanical cultivation etc., sanctioned during the year and increased allotment for stock account of the Agricultural Engineer.

42-Co-operation (+ Rs. 28.45 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of additional expenditure required for (i) subsidy to Societies for Lift Irrigation purposes and to Multipurpose Societies, (ii) special assistance sanctioned to Financing Agencies in connection with the integrated rural credit system and the opening of uneconomic branches, (iii) additional grant sanctioned for acquisition of land for Backward Class Co-operative Housing Societies and (iv) additional audit staff.

47-Miscellaneous Departments (+ Rs. 42.42 lakhs).

The increase is primarily due to the Government's share of the Food Subsidy consequent on the increased quota of overseas foodgrains allotted to this State.

52-A-Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes (—Rs. 91.82 lakhs).

The considerable fall is due to the slow progress of electricity works.

54-A-Political Pensions (—Rs. 98.82 lakhs).

There is a reduction as charges on account of Privy Purse of Rulers are borne directly by the Government of India. (There is a corresponding reduction in the Central Government's subsidy to the State Government *vide* note under LI-Extraordinary Receipts above.)

55-Superannuation allowances and pensions (Rs.+34.57 lakhs).

The additional allotment is based on progress of actuals.

56-Stationery and Printing (+Rs. 27.97 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to the expanding activities of the Government Presses to meet the increasing needs of the various Departments of Government.

57-Miscellaneous (+Rs. 24.29 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of (i) additional expenditure on displaced persons, (ii) payment of dues of former merged States, pertaining to the pre-merger period under "K-Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges", (iii) contribution towards the establishment of the National Defence Academy at Khadakwasla,

(iv) contribution to the extent of 40 per cent. of the total cost on the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's Scheme for Vocational and Technical Training of Adult Civilians and (v) grant-in-aid to the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir.

7. On the basis of the revised estimates of the current year, the position of the various funds at the end of 1950-51, is estimated to be as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees).

(1) Central Road Fund	.. .. .	— 91
(2) Famine Relief Fund	.. .. .	.....
(3) State Road Fund	.. .. .	2,32·68
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	.. .. .	— 27
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	.. .. .	1·03
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	.. .. .	1,38·61
(7) Special Development Fund	.. .. .	35·62
(8) Dangs District Reserve Fund	.. .. .	41·26
(9) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund	.. .. .	13,28·81
(10) Contingency Fund	.. .. .	3,00·00

SECTION C : 1951-52 (BUDGET ESTIMATES).

8. The estimates of receipts (on the basis of existing taxation) and expenditure for the year 1951-52 are as follows :—

Revenue receipts

Rs.

60,64·25 lakhs.

Revenue expenditure

60,59·73 lakhs.

Surplus 4·52 lakhs.

The receipts take into account improved revenue which is expected to accrue from certain measures designed to prevent evasion of stamp duty and sales tax. These measures are embodied in the Bombay Finance Amendment Bill and the Bombay Sales Tax Amendment Bill which will be separately introduced in the current session of the Legislative Assembly. On the expenditure side, savings resulting from the recommendations in respect of retrenchment made by the Officer on Special Duty have been taken into account. The savings during next year on account of retrenchment and the continuance of the cuts imposed during the current year on travelling allowance and contingency charges are expected to amount to over Rs. 3 crores.

9. The budget estimate of the State share of income-tax is based as usual on the latest information received from the Government of India and shows a reduction of Rs. 60·90 lakhs. Under IX-Stamps, a betterment of Rs. 35 lakhs is expected from the measures referred to above. The estimate of Rs. 19,70·53 lakhs under "XIII-Other Taxes and Duties", includes an amount of Rs. 11,75 lakhs on account of receipts from sales tax (on commodities other than petrol) as against Rs. 14,34 lakhs in the revised estimates. The fall of Rs. 4·5 crores in Sales Tax collections on account of the restrictions on the levy of sales tax under the new Constitution which will become effective from 1st April 1951 is expected to be offset to some extent (Rs. 1·9 crores) by the measures which are being proposed to check evasion. The increase in XX-Interest, is primarily on account of the contribution from the State Transport on the capital advanced to it. Under XXIX-Agriculture, the estimates include only a small sum of Rs. 3 lakhs on account of arrears of procurement of food bonus as against the amount of Rs. 70 lakhs in the current year's revised estimates. The decrease is a consequence of the revised policy of the Central Government with regard to the payment of food bonus under which bonus is paid in case of deficit States on the amount by which the food grain imported by a State falls short of the import quota allotted to it. Next year's estimates under XXXIX-Civil Works allow for larger transfer (Rs. 53 lakhs) from the Central Road Fund to finance a bigger communications development programme. Under LI-Extraordinary Receipts

are taken into account subsidies from the Central Government of Rs. 145 lakhs on account of merged state areas, Rs. 92.48 lakhs for National High-ways and Rs. 60.33 lakhs for Grow More Food Schemes.

10. As against Rs. 4 crores in the current year, an amount of Rs. 2 crores is being withdrawn from the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund for purposes of financing capital expenditure. Withdrawals from the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund appear for technical reasons both on the side of receipts and of expenditure. Excluding these, the estimate of expenditure for 1951-52 stands at Rs. 58.60 crores as against Rs. 61.67 crores in the revised estimates for 1950-51. The reduction in expenditure is reflected practically in every item, and can be ascribed largely to the overhauling and pruning of the administrative machinery carried out during the course of the year with the object of avoiding waste and increasing efficiency. The general financial stringency makes inevitable a slowing down of the tempo of the development activities but provision has been made for the continuation of practically all existing activities and, in a few cases, even for some expansion. A provision of Rs. 2.47 lakhs has been made under 30-Ports and Pilotage to enable a survey of minor ports in the State, which have been so far neglected, and the formulation of a plan for their development and better utilisation. There is also an increased provision for the development programme in the Dangs (Rs. 33.77 lakhs). Under 47-Miscellaneous Departments, a provision of Rs. 2 crores—the same as in the current year—has been repeated on account of the State's share of food subsidy, pending a final decision on the question.

11. The budget provides for a capital expenditure of Rs. 13.6 crores. This will be partly met by a loan of Rs. 5.4 crores from the Centre—Rs. 4.8 crores on account of housing for displaced persons and Rs. 60 lakhs for minor irrigation works which expenditure is being met from Revenue—about Rs. one crore is being made available from Revenue and Rs. two crores from drawing on the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund. The balance of Rs. 5.2 crores will be met by borrowing or from funds.

12. On the basis of the revised estimates of the current year and the budget estimates of the next year, the position of the various funds at the end of 1951-52 is expected to be as follows :—

				(In lakhs of Rupees).
(1) Central Road Fund	..	..	..	— 91
(2) Famine Relief Fund	..	..	..	....
(3) State Road Fund	..	..	..	2,13.02
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	— 42
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	..	..	..	.53
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	..	..	..	1,68.83
(7) Special Development Fund	..	..	..	1.29
(8) Dangs District Reserve Fund	..	..	..	26.16
(9) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund..				11,28.81
(10) Contingency Fund	..	..	..	3,00.00

22nd February 1951.

P. V. R. RAO,
Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT A

**STATEMENT SHOWING, IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES, ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE UNDER EACH MAJOR HEAD IN THE
YEARS 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50
AND BUDGET, AND REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR 1950-51 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES 1951-52.**

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Revenue.	1945-46 (Accounts).	1946-47 (Accounts).	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Budget).	1950-51 (Revised).	1951-52 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Principal Heads of Revenue.								
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax ...	5,75,00	5,97,40	6,24,54	9,97,59	9,60,54	9,84,06	9,94,98	9,34,08
VII	Land Revenue ...	3,82,94	3,65,52	3,65,93	3,72,89	5,68,68	6,06,20	6,76,69	6,60,87
VIII	State Excise ...	8,90,90	9,71,25	8,54,39	6,17,46	4,08,78	1,13,23	1,19,84	1,05,05
IX	Stamps ...	2,66,85	3,80,87	3,45,70	3,42,92	3,58,07	4,18,37	3,97,41	4,25,67
X	Forest ...	2,45,02	2,69,88	2,15,41	2,31,43	3,27,54	3,13,13	3,53,56	3,30,55
XI	Registration ...	27,51	30,24	29,54	27,59	28,84	35,15	32,14	30,68
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	62,27	78,03	1,00,80	1,21,07	1,27,97	1,50,60	1,51,50	1,45,07
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties ...	4,29,17	5,34,70	9,09,79	12,06,35	20,87,27	17,96,06	22,83,80	19,70,53
	Total ...	28,79,66	31,80,84	34,46,10	39,17,30	48,57,69	44,16,80	50,09,92	46,02,50
	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.								
XVII	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept...	34,09	37,29	37,34	27,22	33,00	33,59	25,21	39,08
XVIII	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	25,51	24,03	8,81	1,53	9,50	13,80	14,02	16,18
	Total ...	59,60	61,32	46,15	28,75	42,50	47,39	39,23	55,26
	Debt Service.								
XX	Interest ...	60,03	64,60	76,32	80,66	94,07	1,10,72	94,92	1,09,45
	Civil Administration.								
XXI	Administration of Justice ...	36,77	38,79	54,52	75,08	77,40	83,94	84,56	85,94
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements ...	11,55	10,20	10,88	6,71	10,08	16,56	16,25	18,65
XXIII	Police ...	17,29	22,56	25,87	52,79	43,87	47,20	46,42	46,11
XXIV	Ports and Pilotage ...	8	6	5	5	5	5	5	66
XXV-A	Dangs District ...	...	...	...	18,32	23,96	28,10	28,43	33,77
XXVI	Education ...	24,60	29,32	21,68	33,02	1,00,46	64,33	1,02,45	68,40
XXVII	Medical ...	43,84	37,69	52,03	47,54	51,92	56,39	55,12	57,63
XXVIII	Public Health ...	52,21	65,39	42,28	42,12	57,08	46,12	41,13	36,06
XXIX	Agriculture ...	1,40,36	2,26,87	1,56,81	1,47,93	1,84,98	2,04,33	1,27,11	84,03
XXX	Veterinary ...	62	89	36	1,22	71	2,58	2,74	7,24
XXXI	Co-operation ...	9,32	11,40	4,29	5,48	7,91	12,66	14,02	8,10
XXXII	Industries ...	11,37	11,47	10,52	14,89	18,63	24,27	27,77	23,35
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments ...	52,29	54,92	36,08	87,91	67,50	1,60,16	99,95	1,47,81
	Total ...	4,00,30	5,09,56	4,15,35	5,33,06	6,44,58	7,46,69	6,46,00	6,17,80
	Civil Works.								
XXXIX	Civil Works ...	40,15	49,27	31,04	36,83	29,03	31,02	30,40	78,71
XL	Bombay Development Scheme ...	16,64	17,68	16,76	16,77	18,15	18,06	19,89	18,94
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	11	68	1,01	88	1,03	2,06	2,56	-1,10
	Total ...	56,90	67,63	48,81	54,48	48,21	51,14	52,85	98,55
	Miscellaneous.								
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.	2,66	8,90	4,17	3,29	2,59	3,12	5,33	2,62
XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	5,31	8,45	10,44	9,01	6,06	7,54	12,16	5,68
XLV	Stationery and Printing ...	6,93	7,25	7,49	7,36	10,12	4,75	11,45	8,60
XLVI	Miscellaneous ...	14,63	18,09	19,18	45,91	1,30,36	22,46	66,44	67,80
XLVI-A	Receipts from Road Transport Scheme ...	...	...	...	17,44	44,72	...	...	...
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments ...	7	1	17	14	26	14	17	17
	Total ...	29,60	42,70	41,45	88,15	1,94,11	38,01	95,55	84,87
	Extraordinary Items.								
LI	Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	80,41	2,91,08	1,26,62	2,72,13	3,28,30	2,25,99	2,97,81
LII-A	Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	1,70,00	...	4,00,00	4,00,00	2,00,00
LII-B	Civil Defence ...	10,78	10,48	7,56	-8,02	2	1	2	1
	Total ...	10,78	90,89	2,98,64	2,93,60	2,72,15	7,28,31	6,26,01	4,97,82
	Total, Revenue	34,96,87	40,17,54	43,72,82	49,91,00	61,53,31	61,39,06	65,64,48	60,64,25

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Revenue.	1946-47 (Accounts).	1946-47 (Accounts).	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Budget).	1950-51 (Revised).	1951-52 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Debt, Deposits and Advances.								
	N.—Public Debt.								
	Permanent Debt ...	...	...	...	...	6,00,16	6,00,00	8,00,97	...
	Floating Debt ...	10,00	...	5,00	...	23,05,00	7,10,00	6,88,00	...
	Loans from the Central Government	2,50	...	...	...	3,15,00	4,50,00	3,80,00	6,07,00
	O.—Unfunded Debt.								
	Special loans ...	1,55	5,00	...	...	2,39	1,75	...	3,50
	State Provident Funds ...	71,81	74,86	85,51	94,69	1,18,22	90,00	1,25,00	1,20,00
	P.—Deposits and Advances.								
	Contingency Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,00,00	...
	Famine Relief Fund ...	2,66	8,90	86,28	8,10	2,43	8,12	5,62	2,62
	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	74,37	77,74	80,93	83,76	50,92	93,18	72,61	86,85
	Sinking Fund Investment Account.	1,09,40	1,61,89	1,84,31	1,92,77	1,97,27	2,28,46	2,29,71	2,81,90
	Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	2,12,06	2,18,28	2,24,67	2,31,25	32,22	33,20	33,20	34,15
	Sugarcane Cess Fund ...	...	...	...	...	97,52	13,86	48,86	42,86
	State Road Fund ...	27,84	34,92	52,21	69,83	73,40	93,07	92,85	93,13
	Special Development Fund ...	27,82	31,00	7,91	1	2,71	...	...	...
	Post-war Reconstruction and Development Fund ...	5,50,00	2,30,00	2,16,23	...	...	...	...	...
	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ...	95	87	97	88	67	84	98	1,09
	Deposits of depreciation reserves of commercial concerns (Nasik Distillery) ...	20	20	20	20	20	68	68	20
	Danga District Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	...	25,22	...	3,05	...
	Deposits of Local Funds ...	4,70,40	7,53,69	8,97,74	12,51,51	11,22,87	5,10,00	16,25,00	16,50,00
	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits ...	8,66,99	7,24,66	7,50,53	11,04,25	17,56,26	9,00,00	22,20,00	21,50,00
	Other Accounts ...	80,01	33,18	40,19	7,40,29	38,30,47	84,06	85,05	64,42
	Advances repayable ...	89,07	47,14	51,49	64,69	1,04,38	50,00	1,00,00	60,00
	Permanent Advances ...	1,52	1,11	1,67	1,24	61	1,50	1,80	1,00
	Accounts with the Government of Butma ...	15	18	4	11	3	15	25	15
	Accounts with the Reserve Bank ...	51	11	65	46	18,59	60	60	60
	Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	...	...	5,98	49,14	98	70,00	20,00	70,00
	Suspense Accounts ...	50,53,84	81,65,05	1,08,65,78	1,00,19,10	12,87,12	8,99,75	55,00,68	10,00,00
	Cheques and Bills ...	7,83,69	8,50,74	9,24,79	14,22,13	18,99,22	16,00,00	17,80,00	17,00,00
	Departmental and similar Accounts	94	1,75	1,69	7,37	5,22	6,00	4,00	6,00
	R.—Loans and Advances by State Government ...	1,09,68	99,62	1,25,35	1,82,58	3,31,99	2,44,60	4,46,51	3,30,64
	S.—Remittances.								
	Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General ...	58,03,83	58,58,81	58,90,99	65,76,22	1,10,50,79	81,50,00	1,25,00,00	1,20,00,00
	Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ...	2,30,00	1,42,88	2,67,80	2,33,85	3,86,28	2,50,00	4,00,00	2,90,00
	Adjusting accounts with Railways ...	47,96	56,75	56,71	62,69	68,82	65,00	50,00	50,00
	Inter-State suspense account.	6,98	8,23	5,14	12,59	6,89	12,00	20,00	20,00
	Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	26,02,82	30,36,65	33,07,48	39,27,42	58,04,01	44,00,00	60,00,00	60,00,00
	U—Reserve Bank Deposits.								
	Reserve Bank Deposits ...	...	33,82,86	47,03,84	61,97,56	46,71,02	...	...	...
	Total, Debt Heads ...	1,71,37,35	2,42,55,96	2,83,40,48	3,25,08,20	3,56,48,98	1,99,31,82	3,29,84,82	2,66,75,61
	Total Receipts ...	2,06,84,22	2,82,78,50	3,27,13,30	3,74,99,20	4,18,02,29	2,60,70,88	3,94,99,30	3,27,39,86
	Opening balance ...	-2,78,55	4,14,78	-2,30,32	-2,20,98	-2,89,13	-25,24,91*	-16,35†	+1,48,44
	Grand Total ...	2,08,60,87	2,86,88,28	3,24,82,38	3,72,78,22	4,15,19,16	2,35,45,97	3,94,82,95	3,29,88,90

* This is exclusive of (a) 9,48 lakhs on account of investment of cash balance in treasury bills, (b) about 68 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India securities, (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India securities, and (d) 10,25 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India securities.

† This is exclusive of (a) about 68 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India securities, (b) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India securities and (c) 10,25 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India securities.

‡ This is exclusive of (a) about 68 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India securities, (b) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India securities, and (c) 5,62 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India securities.

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1945-46 (Accounts).	1946-47 (Accounts).	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50. (Accounts).	1950-51 (Budget).	1951-51 (Revised).	1951-52 (Budget)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Direct Demands on Revenue.								
7	Land Revenue... ..	82,13	90,18	1,01,49	1,18,25	1,71,53	1,80,68	2,16,95	1,64,23
8	State Excise	89,03	78,77	97,45	95,95	72,61	81,50	59,08	82,26
9	Stamps	8,31	8,79	4,27	4,66	5,96	4,93	5,72	5,03
10	Forest	1,89,64	1,03,16	97,46	97,30	1,17,44	1,26,16	1,23,31	1,13,68
11	Registration	7,81	9,14	10,87	11,54	13,91	15,87	15,98	14,47
12	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	41,29	50,09	67,69	85,98	91,43	1,12,38	1,12,20	1,12,75
13	Other Taxes and Duties	4,90	10,22	15,51	18,89	1,22,96	70,68	72,87	76,66
	Total ...	3,68,11	3,50,35	3,94,74	4,32,07	5,95,84	5,71,70	6,06,11	5,19,08
	Irrigation Revenue Account.								
17	Interest on Works for which capital accounts are kept—Irrigation Works.	41,49	41,75	41,84	42,64	45,72	54,11	53,52	63,58
18	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—								
	A. Irrigation Works (P. W.) ...	2,94	9,81	4,09	6,35	11,70	56,36	61,21	1,94,54
	B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (P. W.).	7	6	8	94	1,02	1,46	2,49	3,01
	A. and B. Irrigation Works (Civil).	25,04	23,22	28,77	76,16	64,79	32,39	33,09	21,34
18 (1)	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Famine Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.								
	A. Financed from Famine Relief Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. Financed from Ordinary Revenues.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,00	1,05,00
	C. Financed from Post-War Reconstruction and Develop- ment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,59	...
	Total ..	69,54	68,84	74,78	1,26,09	1,23,23	1,44,32	2,77,90	3,27,47
	Debt Services.								
22	Interest on Debt and other obligations.	81,48	76,59	82,27	74,94	67,22	62,18	85,41	67,18
23	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	2,70,77	2,72,13	2,73,20	2,73,66	39,47	59,34	59,34	71,23
	Total ...	3,52,20	3,48,72	3,55,47	3,48,60	1,06,69	1,21,52	1,44,75	1,39,41

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1945-46 (Accounts).	1946-47 (Accounts).	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Budget).	1950-51 (Revised).	1951-52 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Civil Administration.									
25	General Administration ...	1,59,86	2,00,18	2,80,89	2,90,08	4,07,84	3,72,87	4,51,63	3,59,90
27	Administration of Justice ...	89,17	99,10	1,05,57	1,40,47	1,77,45	1,84,18	1,92,89	1,98,04
28	Jails and Convict Settlements ...	41,89	48,46	61,18	72,29	91,41	68,98	90,71	71,58
29	Police ...	8,10,04	4,92,16	5,72,34	7,04,29	8,42,74	8,80,52	9,17,60	9,08,17
80	Ports and Pilotage ...	6	5	5	5	11	5	6	2,47
33-A	Dangs District ...	...	...	...	11,13	24,05	28,10	28,43	33,77
86	Scientific Departments ...	1,55	1,68	2,66	5,20	7,83	5,46	22,13	7,17
87	Education ...	2,79,85	4,52,04	6,19,07	8,01,95	11,24,82	12,37,36	12,75,96	11,97,68
88	Medical ...	1,02,17	1,19,24	1,37,69	1,71,71	2,47,88	2,40,13	2,55,89	2,47,69
89	Public Health ...	62,48	87,34	1,10,56	1,57,28	2,18,59	1,86,99	2,03,36	1,60,89
40	Agriculture ...	1,65,21	2,48,13	2,51,56	2,89,27	3,25,23	2,78,26	3,01,61	2,18,08
41	Veterinary ...	8,26	11,64	16,11	17,03	25,89	48,33	51,92	51,23
42	Co-operation ...	19,51	29,52	50,61	65,86	90,87	1,07,81	1,36,26	92,33
43	Industries ...	18,27	28,67	27,83	43,64	41,08	53,74	49,27	70,18
47	Miscellaneous Departments ...	2,57,65	99,43	1,14,80	2,01,10	6,28,10	3,36,48	3,78,90	3,38,45
48-A	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	...	1,75	1,04	...	3,62	...	9	27
	Total ...	15,16,47	19,19,39	23,01,46	29,70,65	42,57,01	40,29,26	43,56,71	39,57,90
Civil Works.									
50	Civil Works ...	2,89,10	2,88,66	2,35,16	2,91,62	3,50,01	4,23,48	4,40,73	3,77,85
51	Bombay Development Scheme ...	9,97	11,60	12,49	15,41	17,59	16,74	17,18	13,09
52-A	Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	4,70	1,53	2,23	1,47	37	2,69,70	1,77,88	2,00,02
53	Capital outlay on Electricity schemes met out of revenue.	...	1	2	5	2,16	...	54	2,25
	Total ...	2,58,77	2,46,70	2,49,90	3,08,55	3,70,13	7,09,92	6,36,33	5,93,21
Miscellaneous.									
54	Famine—								
	A. Famine Relief ...	6,41	1,83,07	10,96	20,06	1,10,50	12,99	9,05	5,40
54-A	Territorial and Political Pensions ...	...	...	...	...	10,03	1,10,03	11,21	11,89
55	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	1,51,97	1,58,65	1,59,06	1,58,33	1,89,70	1,80,34	2,14,91	2,08,45
56	Stationery and Printing ...	36,51	32,26	42,20	83,66	91,42	65,78	93,75	67,40
57	Miscellaneous ...	57,42	69,22	1,22,96	2,48,73	2,94,67	1,90,60	2,14,89	2,30,49
57-B	Capital outlay on Road Transport Scheme financed from ordinary revenues.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments.	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,53,25	4,43,20	3,85,18	5,10,78	6,96,32	5,59,74	5,43,81	5,23,63
Extraordinary Items.									
63	Extraordinary Charges ...	...	...	156	1,73	9	...	1,30	...
64-A	Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post-War Reconstruction and Development) Fund.	5,50,00	2,30,00	4,16,24	...	2,57	...	...	...
64-B	Civil Defence ...	49,29	34,35	3,37	6,97	50	62	29	3
	Total ...	5,99,29	2,64,35	4,21,17	8,70	3,16	62	1,59	3
	Total Expenditure on revenue account (including revenue expenditure and capital expenditure within revenue accounts).	34,12,63	86,41,55	41,32,70	47,05,64	61,52,38	61,37,08	65,67,20	60,59,73
Capital Account not charged to Revenue.									
68	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	14	19	3,89	42,30	1,93,93	3,22,22	1,80,91	1,16,95
70	Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health...	42	6,34	8,73	10,71	26,51	38,83	41,68	40,00
72	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	...	...	...	...	10,18	1,40,27	1,97,02	95,00
80	Bombay Development Scheme ...	- 37,71	- 68	- 4,70	- 8,80	- 2,92	- 3,45	- 4,11	- 1,94
81	Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ...	20,80	7,27	29,26	85,75	1,57,74	17,21	14,86	1,19,72
81-A	Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes ...	...	4,34	21,79	43,71	1,16,74	1,29	1,45	1,13,17
82	Capital Account of other State works, outside the Revenue Account...	...	...	26,27	1,24,01	45,47	3,03,70	3,09,43	5,46,76
82-B	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.	34	...	...	1,59,72	1,76,02	...	...	...
83	Payments of Commuted value of Pensions ...	- 5,94	- 3,92	- 3,72	- 3,29	- 1,17	- 2,70	- 43	- 2,04
85-A	Capital Outlay on State Schemes on state trading ...	- 5,69,87	2,08,72	- 6,26,24	14,98,78	5,13,27	22,11	- 3,14,91	29,51
85-B	Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,00	...
	Total, Capital Expenditure outside the revenue account.	- 5,92,32	2,22,26	- 5,44,72	19,52,83	11,75,77	8,39,48	7,25,85	10,57,13

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1950-51	1951-52
		(Accounts).	(Accounts).	(Accounts).	(Accounts).	(Accounts).	(Budget).	(Revised).	(Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Debt, Deposits and Advances.								
	N.—Public Debt.								
	Permanent debt ...	...	8	...	...	23,06,18	7,10,00	6,83,00	...
	Floating debt ...	10,00	...	5,00	...	87,13	86,71	86,71	...
	Loans from the Central Government ...	71,70	76,24	77,90	79,70	...	...	...	85,89
	O.—Unfunded Debt.								
	Special Loans ...	...	4,25	8,33	61	50	1,75	...	3,50
	State Provident Funds ...	51,46	61,29	83,65	68,02	70,31	66,00	74,00	74,00
	P.—Deposits and Advances.								
	Famine Relief Fund ...	2,66	8,90	86,28	8,10	2,43	3,12	5,62	2,62
	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt Sinking Funds ...	17	19	21	21	15	27	42	24
	Sinking Fund Investment Account ...	1,83,31	2,37,83	2,62,89	2,72,23	2,44,94	3,16,14	2,97,82	3,61,38
	Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	2,10,30	2,16,98	2,24,58	2,20,40	44,65	33,20	33,20	34,15
	Sugarcane Cess Fund ...	...	...	...	...	8	2,06	2,73	12,64
	State Road Fund ...	16,60	5,66	6,47	11,02	10,04	1,13,58	1,04,86	1,12,79
	Special Development Fund ...	1,59,06	1,86,75	1,20,52	12,44	18,70	86,90	84,79	34,33
	Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund.	...	...	...	1,70,00	...	4,00,00	4,00,00	2,00,00
	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ...	38	36	47	42	1,83	96	99	1,24
	Deposits of depreciation reserves of commercial concerns (Nasik Distillery) ...	4	1	24	29	37	79	87	70
	Dange Dist. Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61	2,59	15,10
	Deposits of Local Funds ...	4,66,28	7,10,89	8,55,88	11,58,41	10,41,60	9,00,00	15,60,00	16,50,00
	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—								
	Civil Deposits ...	8,21,23	6,06,04	7,36,97	9,83,75	16,61,79	9,00,00	21,50,00	21,00,30
	Other Accounts ...	23,02	30,64	16,33	6,10,31	41,36,75	58,91	82,72	63,92
	Advances repayable ...	41,39	49,11	98,35	1,76,96	2,71,78	50,00	90,00	75,00
	Permanent advances ...	2,19	2,22	1,11	4,12	1,86	1,50	80	1,20
	Accounts with the Government of Burma.	—1	—34	45	18	1	15	55	15
	Accounts with the Reserve Bank ...	40	40	48	23	45	60	15,60	60
	Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	...	...	7,34	82,53	25,06	70,00	20,00	60,00
	Suspense Accounts ...	56,27,81	91,42,93	1,14,32,53	82,74,73	—2,67,39	7,00,00	50,37,76	10,00,00
	Cheques and Bills ...	7,67,06	8,67,91	9,51,47	14,20,13	18,69,86	16,00,00	17,70,00	17,00,00
	Departmental and similar accounts ...	94	1,77	2,07	8,05	5,23	6,00	4,00	6,00
	R.—Loans and Advances by State Government ...	40,15	77,22	1,57,98	4,16,46	11,66,47	6,21,86	6,62,43	4,38,21
	S.—Remittances.								
	Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General ...	57,77,84	58,62,64	57,04,96	65,25,97	1,09,89,90	81,50,00	1,25,00,00	1,20,00,00
	Remittances by Bills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ...	2,04,55	1,55,31	2,52,90	2,21,17	4,43,38	2,50,00	4,00,00	3,00,00
	Adjusting accounts with Railways ...	48,45	57,04	58,85	60,49	75,24	65,00	50,00	50,00
	Inter State Suspense Account ...	6,78	7,53	6,02	—12,39	6,32	12,00	20,00	30,00
	Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	25,91,02	30,32,23	33,17,31	39,36,72	54,14,77	44,00,00	60,00,00	60,00,00
	U.—Reserve Bank Deposits.								
	Reserve Bank Deposits ...	...	26,32,86	47,03,34	61,97,56	46,71,02	...	...	...
	Total, Disbursements under Debt Heads ...	1,71,25,23	2,50,55,39	2,91,15,38	3,09,08,39	3,42,01,36	1,95,61,11	3,20,41,46	2,63,93,61
	Total, Capital and Debt Heads ...	1,65,32,96	2,52,77,65	2,85,70,66	3,28,61,71	3,53,77,13	2,04,00,59	3,27,67,31	2,74,50,74
	Total, Disbursements ...	1,99,45,59	2,89,19,20	3,27,03,86	3,75,67,35	4,15,29,51	2,65,37,67	3,93,34,51	3,35,10,47
	Closing Balance ...	4,14,78	—2,30,92	—2,20,98	—2,89,13	—16,35*	—29,91,70@	+1,48,44§	—6,22,17†
	Grand Total ...	2,03,60,37	2,86,88,28	3,24,82,88	3,72,78,22	4,15,13,16	2,35,45,97	3,94,82,95	3,28,88,30

* This is exclusive of (a) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities, (b) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (c) 1025 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

@ This is exclusive of (a) 7,48,73 On account of investment of cash balance in treasury bills, (b) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities, (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (d) 10,24 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

§ This is exclusive of (a) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities, (b) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (c) 562 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

† This is exclusive of (a) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities, (b) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (c) 562 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

STATEMENT B.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Total estimated cost of works included in 1951-52 Budget Estimates.			Expenditure up to 31st March 1950.	Estimated Expenditure in		Balance required in future.
	Works in progress.	New works.	Total.		1950-51.	1951-52.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Irrigation Works ...	28,25,80	1,02	28,26,82	2,48,35	8,07,05	2,21,95	20,48,97
Bombay Development Scheme ...	7,18,29	...	7,18,29	6,23,01	14	6	95,08*
Other Works ...	21,04,59	45,75	21,50,34	8,94,02	8,81,41	4,47,93	9,76,98
Total ...	56,48,18	46,77	56,94,95	12,65,38	6,98,60	6,69,94	81,21,03

Note.—The statement includes all capital expenditure whether met from (a) loan or (b) from ordinary balances except expenditure under "72, Capital outlay on Industrial Development, 82, Capital Account of Other State Works outside the Revenue Account, 82-B-Capital outlay on Nationalisation of Road Transport Scheme, 83-Payments of Commuted Value of pensions and 85-A Capital outlay on State Schemes of State Trading."

* These figures do not take into account the anticipated receipts of a capital nature which are taken in reduction of the expenditure under this head but are obtained by deducting the figures under "Suspense" and "Receipts from sale of surplus plant" from the figures under "Works" and "Establishment". For details see paragraph 356.

STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

(In thousands of Rs.)

1	Total out- standing on 1st April 1950.	To be borrowed in 1950-51.	To be repaid in 1950-51.	Total out- standing on 31st March 1951.	To be borrowed in 1951-52.	To be repaid in 1951-52.	Total out- standing on 31st March 1952.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Consolidated Debt—							
(a) Government share	6,52,95	...	7,96	6,44,99	...	8,40	6,36,59
(b) Share of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, viz., three long-dated loans of the Improvement Trust	3,43,57	...	6,42	3,37,15	...	6,63	3,30,52
Total, Consolidated Debt ...	9,96,52	...	14,38	9,82,14	...	15,03	9,67,11
II. Permanent Debt—							
(i) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 ...	3,54,23	...	...	3,54,23	...	...	3,54,23
(ii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 ...	3,50,00	...	...	3,50,00	...	...	3,50,00
(iii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 ...	3,44,00	...	...	3,44,00	...	...	3,44,00
(iv) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	6,00,15	...	...	6,00,15	...	...	6,00,15
(v) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960	...	3,00,37	...	3,00,37	...	...	3,00,37
Total, Permanent Debt ...	16,48,38	3,00,37	...	19,48,75	...	...	19,48,75
III. Loans from the Government of India ...	3,15,00†	3,30,00†	...	6,45,00	6,07,00*	...	12,52,00
IV. Floating Debt—							
(a) Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other Floating Debt	...	6,33,00	6,33,00	...	...	...	...
Total, Floating Debt ...	...	6,33,00	6,33,00	...	...	...	...
V. Loans to Bombay Municipal Corporation ...	3,50,08	...	72,33	2,77,75	...	70,86	2,06,89
Total ...	33,09,98	12,63,37	7,19,71	38,53,64	6,07,00	85,89	43,74,75
Net debt on Government account (i.e., Items I (a), II, III and IV)	26,16,33	12,63,37	6,40,96	32,38,74	6,07,00	8,40	38,37,34

†The loan was taken for financing the Rehabilitation Schemes of the Government.

‡The loans are meant for financing the Rehabilitation Schemes of the Government (2,30,00), (ii) Minor Irrigation Works (40,00) and (iii) Industrial Housing Programme of the Government (60,00).

*The loan is meant for financing (i) the Rehabilitation Schemes of the Government (5,47,00) and (ii) Minor Irrigation Works (60,00).

N.B.—The above figures do not include unfunded debt, mainly State Provident Funds which on 1st April 1950, amounted to 5,93,89 and are expected to amount to 6,44,89 on 1st April 1951. These obligations will have to be met some time in future, but at present the accumulations are in excess of withdrawals (See paragraphs 386 and 387).

The figures do not take into account credit for sums lent by Government to cultivators, local authorities, etc. These outstandings amounted on 1st April 1950 to 14,71,99.

In addition a small sum of 98 on account of the Bombay Development Loan, 1920, was still lying unclaimed on 1st April 1950.

The statement does not take into account Debts raised in former areas of merged States. Both the assets and debits of former areas of merged States are yet to be incorporated in the accounts.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT OF DEBT CHARGES.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1949-50 (Accounts)-			1950-51 (Revised).			1951-52 (Budget).		
	Interest.	Principal.	Total.	Interest.	Principal.	Total.	Interest.	Principal.	Total.
Total debt charges included in the budget ...	1,40,16	83,63	2,23,79	1,51,14	86,71	2,37,85	1,50,81	85,89	2,36,70
Debtcharges paid by local bodies in Bombay City and passed on to the Government of India ...	33,12	76,09	1,09,21	29,41	78,75	1,08,16	25,57	77,49	1,03,06
Net Debt charges borne by State revenues ...	1,07,04	7,54	1,14,58	1,21,73	7,96	1,29,69	1,25,24	840	1,33,64

N.B.—The above figures of net debt charges do not take into account the receipt of interest on loans and advances made by Government which amount to about Rupees Eighteen lakhs and three thousands. The figure of principal under 1949-50 does not take into account the sum of Rupees Three lakhs and fifty thousands repaid to the Government of India on account of loan taken from the Government of India for Food Production Drive and the repayment of ways and means advances. The figure of principal under 1950-51 (Revised) does not take into account the repayment of ways and means advances.

STATEMENT D-I.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	31st March 1950.	31st March 1951.	31st March 1952.
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
A. Interest-bearing Obligations—			
1. Public Debt—			
(a) Due to Central Government	16,61,60	19,04,89	24,26,00
(b) Open Market Loans—			
(i) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955	3,54,23	3,54,23	3,54,23
(ii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956	3,50,00	3,50,00	3,50,00
(iii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958	3,44,00	3,44,00	3,44,00
(iv) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	6,00,15	6,00,15	6,00,15
(v) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960 ... ..	.....	3,00,37	3,00,37
(vi) Bombay Development Loan, 1920	98	98	98
Total Loans ...	33,10,96	38,54,62	43,75,73
2. Unfunded Debt—			
Special Loans—			
(i) Charitable and other funds	9,11	9,11	9,11
(ii) Anand Institute	10,33	10,33	6,83
(iii) State Provident Funds	5,93,89	6,44,89	6,90,89
Total Interest-bearing obligations ...	39,24,29	45,18,95	50,82,56
B. Interest-Free Obligations—			
1. Earmarked Balances—			
(i) Contingency Fund ... ..	.....	3,00,00	3,00,00
(ii) Famine Relief Fund	66,00	66,29	66,29
(iii) State Road Funds	2,44,69	2,32,68	2,13,02
(iv) Depreciation and Reserve Funds	18,73	18,53	17,88
(v) State Sugarcane Cess Fund	97,48	1,38,61	1,68,83
(vi) Dangs District Reserve Fund	85,73	86,19	71,09
(vii) Special Development Fund	70,41	35,62	1,29
(viii) Post-War Reconstruction Fund	17,28,81	13,28,81	11,28,81
(ix) Deposits, Advance and Remittances—			
(1) Deposit of Local Funds	3,05,59	3,70,59	3,70,59
(2) Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	6,46,03	7,26,03	7,76,03
(3) Accounts with the Reserve Bank	18,26	3,26	3,26
(4) Suspense Accounts	13,24	13,24	13,24
(5) Cheques and Bills	89,36	99,36	99,36
Total Earmarked Balances ...	33,84,33	34,19,21	32,29,69
2. Guarantees Liability of Government ...	8,42,88	8,42,88	8,42,88
Total, Interest-Free Obligations ...	42,27,21	42,62,09	40,72,57
Grand Total Obligations ...	81,51,50	87,81,04	91,55,13

STATEMENT D-I—*contd.*

	31st March 1950.	31st March 1951.	31st March 1952.
Assets.			
1. Interest-yielding Assets—			
(a) Loans due from Municipalities, Bombay Housing Boards, etc. ...	21,61,17	23,76,72	24,73,40
(b) Loans due from Government servants ...	4,47	4,84	5,73
Total Loans and Advances ...	21,65,64	23,81,56	24,79,13
B. Investment in Securities—			
(a) Anand Institute, ...	10,46	10,46	6,96
(b) Sinking Fund Investment Account ...	4,31,55	4,99,66	5,79,09
(c) Bombay Famine Relief Fund ...	66,00	66,29	66,29
(d) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund ...	17,77	17,77	17,77
(e) Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	11,12,82	11,45,90	11,79,95
(f) Cash balance Investment Account ...	10,22,04	5,59,12	5,59,12
(g) Dangs District Reserve Fund ...	44,93	44,93	44,93
Total Investment in Securities ...	27,05,57	23,44,13	24,54,11
C. Investment of shares in commercial and Government concerns ...	16,59	2,13,70	3,08,97
D. Capital Investment in Civil Supplies Schemes ...	20,01,39	16,86,48	17,15,99
Total Interest-yielding Assets ...	68,89,19	66,25,87	69,58,20
2. Debt, Deposits and Remittances—			
(a) Other Accounts ...	21,48	19,15	18,65
(b) Advances Repayable ...	3,44,53	3,34,53	3,49,53
(c) Permanent Advances—Civil ...	11,17	10,17	10,37
(d) Accounts with the Government of Burma ...		30	30
(e) Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	59,05	59,05	39,05
(f) Departmental and similar Accounts ...	97	97	97
(g) Remittances ...	79,36	79,36	89,36
	5,16,56	5,03,53	5,08,23
3. Cash Balances ...	—16,35	—1,48,44	—6,22,17
Grand Total Assets ...	73,89,40	72,77,84	68,44,26
Excess of interest-yielding assets over interest-bearing liabilities ...	29,64,90	21,06,92	18,75,64

*The statement does not include assets and liabilities pertaining to the merged State areas as the detailed apportionment between Central Government and Bombay Government has not yet been settled.

In addition to the assets mentioned in the above statement, the state owns remunerative assets—lands, buildings, irrigation systems, communications, etc. It is not possible easily to estimate their value, but there is no doubt that their value runs into several crores of rupees and exceeds considerably the total liability of this State.

**SCHEDULE OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1951-52 SUBMITTED FOR
THE VOTE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Number of demand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or Administration to which demand relates.	Head of Account.	Amount.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue.				Rs.
1	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Land Revenue	7, Land Revenue	1,64.23
2	Hon'ble the Minister for Excise and Reconstruction.	Provincial Excise	8, Provincial Excise	82.26
3	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Stamps	9, Stamps	5.09
4	Hon'ble the Minister for Forests and Agriculture.	Forest	10, Forest	1,13.35
5	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Registration	11, Registration	14.47
6	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	12, Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	12.62
7	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Other Taxes and Duties	13, Other Taxes and Duties	83.80
8	Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works.	Irrigation (including Working Expenses)	XVII—Deduct—Working Expenses, "18, Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues" and "19, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works"	(a) 2,70,59.5
9	Hon'ble the Minister for Finance.	General Administration	25, General Administration	3,50.58
10	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Administration of Justice	27, Administration of Justice	1,76.73
11	Do.	Jails and Convict Settlements	28, Jails and Convict Settlements	71.56
12	Do.	Police	29, Police	9,08.17
13	Hon'ble the Chief Minister.	Ports and Pilotage	30, Ports and Pilotage	2.47
14	Do.	Dangs	33-A, Dangs District	83.77
15	Do.	Scientific Departments	36, Scientific Departments	7.17
16	Do.	Education	37, Education	11,97.63
17	Hon'ble the Minister for Health.	Medical	38, Medical	2,47.69
18	Do.	Public Health	39, Public Health	1,60.89
19	Hon'ble the Minister for Forests and Agriculture.	Agriculture	40, Agriculture	2,18.08
20	Do.	Veterinary	41, Veterinary	61.23
21	Hon'ble the Minister for Development.	Co-operation	42, Co-operation	92.88
22	Do.	Industries	43, Industries	70.18
23	Do.	Industrial Development	43-A, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	27.
24	Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Civil Supplies.	Miscellaneous Departments (Except Labour)	47, Miscellaneous Departments	2,93,72.8
25	Hon'ble the Minister for Labour.	Labour	47, Miscellaneous Departments	39,72.7
26	Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works.	Civil Works	50, Civil Works	(b) 4,40,70.2

(a) This demand is made up as follows :—	Rs.
XVII—Deduct—Working Expenses ...	28,84,300
18, Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues—	
Public Works ...	1,15,91,200
Civil ...	21,84,000
19, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	1,05,00,000
	2,70,59,500

(b) This demand is made up as shown below :—	Rs.
50, Civil Works ...	3,75,42,500
XVII—Deduct—Working Expenses—	
Establishment ...	4,20,800
Tools and Plant ...	17,400
18, Other Revenue Expenditure—	
Establishment ...	20,00,800
Tools and Plant ...	1,68,000
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Scheme—Deduct working Expenses—Establishment ...	3,200
Tools and Plant ...	800
51, Bombay Development Scheme—	
Establishment ...	1,46,400
Tools and Plant ...	12,300
68, Construction of Irrigation, etc. Works—	
Establishment ...	16,71,000
Tools and Plant ...	1,39,500
81, Capital Account of Civil Works etc.—	
Establishment ...	18,08,400
Tools and Plant ...	1,50,300
	4,40,70,200

Number of demand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or Administration to which demand relates.	Head of Account.	Amount.
		A.—Expenditure from Revenue—contd.		Rs.
27	Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works.	Bombay Development Scheme ...	51, Bombay Development Scheme ...	11,50.4
28	Do.	Electricity Schemes ...	XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes— Deduct— Working expenses.	28,75.1
29	Do.	Other Revenue Expenditure, etc.	52A, Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	2,00.02
30	Do.	Electricity Schemes	53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	2.25
31	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Famine ...	54, Famine ...	5.40
32	Hon'ble the Chief Minister.	Political Pensions ...	54-A, Political Pensions ...	11.89
33	Hon'ble the Minister for Finance.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	55, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	2,02.85
34	Hon'ble the Minister for Fisheries and Backward Class Department.	Stationery and Printing ...	56, Stationery and Printing ...	67.40
35	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Miscellaneous ...	57, Miscellaneous ...	2,80.49
36	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Civil Defence ...	64-B, Civil Defence ...	3
			Total ...	57,74,91.2
		B.—Expenditure charged to Capital.		
37	Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works.	Irrigation ...	68, Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works...	98,84.5
38	Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works.	Public Health ...	70, Capital Outlay on improvement of Public Health.	40.00
39	Hon'ble the Minister for Development.	Industrial Development ...	72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Develop- ment.	95.00
40	Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works.	Bombay Development Scheme ...	80, Bombay Development Scheme ...	6
41	Do.	Civil Works ...	81, Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	1,00,18.4
42	Do.	Electricity Schemes ...	81A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	1,13.32
43	Hon'ble the Minister for Housing and Labour.	Housing for Industrial Labour ...	82, Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.	5,46.76
44	Hon'ble the Minister for Finance.	Payments of commuted value of pensions ...	83, Payments of commuted value of pensions.	6.90
45	Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Civil Supplies.	Provincial Schemes connected with the state trading.	85A, Capital Outlay on State Scheme of state trading.	1,32,66,21.4
			Total ...	1,42,67,23.3
		C.—Expenditure under Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.		
46	Hon'ble the Minister for Home and Revenue.	Loans and Advances bearing interest ...	Loans and Advances by State Government.	4,28.21
			Total ...	4,28.21

IV, Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

					Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 13, Civil Budget Estimates.
Share of taxes on income	...	...	...	...	9,60,54	9,84,06	9,94,98	9,34,08	

1. Under Section 280 of the Constitution of India Act, 1950, the President of India has been empowered to constitute a Finance Commission within two years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, to make recommendations to the President on the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective share of such proceeds. Pending the appointment of such a Finance Commission, an expert award has been made in regard to the allocation of receipts from income-tax between the various States. Under the award the share of income-tax allocable to the Bombay State remains 21 per cent. According to the intimation received from the Government of India, the share of income-tax to this State is 9,94,98 for the current year and 9,34,08 for the next year's Budget.

VII and 7, Land Revenue.

Revenue.

Pages 13-14,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Ordinary Revenue	5,00,12	5,99,00	6,55,00	6,40,00
Sale of Government Estates	28	20	1,80	34
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax	2,70	3,00	3,50	3,18
Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges	3,22	5,14	5,74	5,39
Rent, etc., of Fisheries	6	....	3	5
Recovery of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars	1,11	50	1,00	1,00
Rates and cesses on lands	19	....	95	75
Recoveries of overpayments	69	50	1,10	60
Collection of payments for services rendered	1,16	1,20	1,20	1,27
Miscellaneous	58,94	13,00	23,50	25,00
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation	-6,24	-10,34	-10,34	-10,71
Total, Land Revenue ..	5,62,23	6,12,20	6,83,48	6,66,87
Deduct—Refunds ..	-3,55	-6,00	-6,79	-6,00
Total ..	5,58,68	6,06,20	6,76,69	6,60,87

Expenditure.

Pages 108-
121, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Charges of Administration	59,68	37,93	70,00	35,82
Land Records	72,79	76,15	81,45	76,89
Assignments and Compensations	20,97	32,26	40,00	29,90
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	18,06	23,88	25,50	21,93
Charges in England	3	....	....	....
Savings on account of percentage out on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance and contingencies) ... .. .	....	-2,83	....	....
Savings on account of percentage out on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	-6,71	....	....
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	....	....	....	-31
	1,71,53	1,60,68	2,16,95	1,64,23
Charged ..	3,57	15,21	....	....
Voted ..	1,87,96	1,45,47	2,16,95	1,64,23

Revenue.

2. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The receipts under this head are inclusive of the portion of land revenue due to irrigation which is subsequently transferred to the irrigation heads (XVII and XVIII). The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to anticipated larger receipts from the merged state areas.

3. *Sale of Government Estates and Sale Proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax.*—The receipts are of a fluctuating nature, depending upon the demand for land. The revised estimates under the two minor heads are based on the current actuals.

4. *Recoveries on account of survey and settlement charges.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the past and current actuals.

5. *Recovery of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars.*—The revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the current and past actuals.

6. *Rates and Cesses on lands.*—The revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the current actuals.

7. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—The receipts are of a fluctuating nature. The revised estimate is based on the current actuals and the next year's estimate is on the basis of past actuals.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—Receipts under this head include quarry fees, items of miscellaneous land revenue and the annual contribution from the Government of India in lieu of abatement of non-agricultural assessment on private lands used for the manufacture of salt. The receipts are of a fluctuating nature. The revised estimate is based on the current actuals.

9. *Deduct Refunds.*—This is a fluctuating item. The revised estimate is framed on the basis of current actuals and the next year's estimate is based on the average of past actuals.

Expenditure.

10. *Charges of Administration.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to the larger expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred for acquisition of land at Khadakwasla, Poona, for the National Defence Academy and acquisition and improvement of lands for village sites. The increase is also due to additional establishment, higher prices of articles and increased expenditure on other items of contingencies. The next year's budget estimate provides for normal expenditure for acquisition of land and for other items of expenditure.

11. *Land Records.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the undertaking of (i) Akarband work in Baroda District, (ii) Survey and settlement work in the backward villages of Sabarkantha and Banaskantha Districts, (iii) Work in respect of decentralisation of records at Central Record Office, Ahmedabad, and larger expenditure on (iv) Pot Hissa measurement, and (v) City Survey operations. The next year's budget estimate does not provide for the item (iii) and provides smaller amount for the other items mentioned above.

12. *Assignments and compensations.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the payment of arrears.

13. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Vide explanation given in the Detailed Estimates and Explanatory Memorandum of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the year 1951-52 under "7, Land Revenue".

VIII and 8, State Excise.

Revenue.

Page 15,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Country Spirits	1,17,60	21	5,25	8,01
Country Fermented Liquor	85,54	.....	3,16	6,00
Malt Liquors	58	1	7	15
Wines and spirits (foreign liquors other than Beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits)	1,40,48	61,00	61,13	38,10
Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines	9,72	12,00	5,50	5,00
Opium	6,63	3,30	4,94	5,55
Duties on Medical and Toilet Preparations containing Alcohol, Opium, etc.	8,84	6,13	8,25	7,00
Hemp and other Drugs	3,11	50	1,15	60
Receipts from Distilleries	26,57	25,71	18,07	29,25
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	13,44	4,83	14,06	15,06
Recoveries of overpayments	33	7	25	16
Collections of payments for services rendered	1,13	5	1,50	8
Total ...	4,13,97	1,13,81	1,23,43	1,14,96
Deduct—Refunds ...	—5,19	—58	—3,59	—9,91
Total ...	4,08,78	1,13,23	1,19,84	1,05,05

Expenditure.

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131,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Superintendence	15,93	18,89	10,00	7,93
District Charges	35,27	48,29	30,00	22,81
Distilleries	16,27	19,27	17,28	10,12
Departmental and Commission shops	3,34	3,28	1,52	1,15
Cost of Opium supplies to State Excise Department ... ..	.....	.....	2	.....
Purchase of Ganja and other Drugs	1,42	25	7	5
Compensations	26	2	7	1
Works ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charges in England	12	20	12	5
Savings due to percentage cut on travelling allowance expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies ... ..	.....	—5,72	.....	.....
Savings due to percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) ... ..	.....	—2,98	.....	.....
Savings on account of retrenchment in the Staff ... ..	.....	.....	.....	—9,86
Total ...	72,61	81,50	59,08	32,26
Charged ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (Voted) ...	72,61	81,50	59,08	32,26

Revenue.

14. *Country Spirits*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the recovery of the past arrears of licence fees.

15. *Country Fermented Liquor*.—Owing to the prohibition policy of Government, no receipts were included in the current year's budget. The revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the next year have been solely framed on the basis of the anticipated recoveries of arrears of licence fees for the previous years.

16. *Wines and Spirits (foreign liquors, other than Beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits)*.—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to the prohibition policy of Government.

17. *Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines*.—The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the progress of the current year's actuals. The decline is chiefly due to imposition of restrictions on the imports from outside, and issues from distilleries of denatured spirits as a result of the prohibition policy of Government.

18. *Opium*.—The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the progress of the current year's and past actuals.

19. *Duties on Medical and Toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium etc.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and also the next year's budget estimate is on account of discontinuance of the manufacture of these preparations *out of Bond* and restricting the same *under Bond* only.

20. *Receipts from Distilleries*.—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the late commencement of the manufacture of power alcohol. The higher estimate for the next year is based on the increased receipts, anticipated from the manufactured power alcohol.

21. *Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is based on the encouraging receipts from the sale of Nira and the next year's budget estimate is framed on the basis of the past actuals.

22. *Collection of payments for services rendered*.—This is a fluctuating item. The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of the current year's actuals.

23. *Refunds*.—The revised estimate of the current year is based on the current actuals.

Expenditure.

24. *Superintendence*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to retrenchment and transfer of propaganda staff to the Director of Publicity. The next year's estimate is accordingly based on the reduced strength of the staff.

25. *District Charges*.—The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of the actuals. The substantial reduction in the next year's estimate is mainly due to retrenchment.

26. *Distilleries*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to transfer of the skilled and semi-skilled staff in the Nasik Distillery to the regular establishment. The decrease in the next year's estimate is due to retrenchment.

27. *Departmental and Commission Shops*.—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimate is due to closure of some of the departmental depots and shops as a result of the prohibition policy of Government.

28. *Purchase of Ganja and other Drugs*.—The current year's revised estimate is based on the past actuals. The decrease in the next year's estimate is due to the prohibition policy of Government.

IX and 9, Stamps.

Revenue.

Pages 19-20,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A-Non-Judicial—				
Sale of Stamps	2,41,73	2,95,66	2,62,14	2,99,00
Duty on impressing documents	9,16	13,09	9,91	13,00
Fines and Penalties	30	42	47	35
Miscellaneous	5,38	3,75	5,00	4,75
Deduct—Refunds	—2,74	—2,75	—2,45	—2,75
Total ...	2,53,83	3,10,17	2,75,07	3,14,35
B-Judicial—				
Court fees realised in stamps	1,06,21	1,10,94	1,25,00	1,14,08
Fines and Penalties	5	2	10	5
Miscellaneous	66	.....	15	10
Deduct—Refunds	—2,68	—2,76	—2,91	—2,91
Total ...	1,04,24	1,08,20	1,22,34	1,11,32
Grand Total ...	3,58,07	4,18,37	3,97,41	4,25,67

Expenditure.

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133,
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A-Non-Judicial—				
Superintendence	1,03	71	74	72
Charges for the sale of stamps	2,02	2,07	2,38	1,85
Cost of stamps supplied from central stamp stores ...	1,34	90	1,06	92
Total ...	4,39	3,68	4,18	3,49
B-Judicial—				
Superintendence	42	71	74	72
Charges for the sale of stamps	58	61	60	54
Cost of stamps supplied from central stamp stores ...	57	31	20	37
Total ...	1,57	1,63	1,54	1,63
Total (Non-Judicial and Judicial) —Voted ...	5,96	5,31	5,72	5,12
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies. ....	.....	—23	.....	.....
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance). ....	.....	—10	.....	.....
Savings on account of retrenchment ... ..	.....	.....	.....	—9
Grand Total—Voted ...	5,96	4,93	5,72	5,03

Revenue.

29. *A-Non-Judicial.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) the restrictions on issuing licenses to import goods from foreign countries, (ii) fall in the business in the stock markets and (iii) the operation of the Tenancy Act, Bombay Money Lender's Act and the Bombay Agricultural Debtor's Relief Act. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to the tightening of controls.

30. *B-Judicial.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the basis of the progress of the actuals.

Expenditure.

31. *A-Non-Judicial and B-Judicial.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) the creation of the post of Special Officer in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, (ii) increase in the contingent expenditure and (iii) the indents for the next year being received during the current year by the Superintendent of Stamps. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate as compared with the current year's revised is due to the reduction in the staff.

X and 10, Forest.

Revenue.

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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency	1,11,43	85,26	95,26	95,26
Timber and other produce removed from forests by Consumers or purchasers	2,07,91	2,15,60	2,48,59	2,25,00
Drift and Waif wood and confiscated Forest produce	7	10	7	8
Revenue from Forests not managed by Government	63	96	82	71
Miscellaneous	12,43	11,52	13,50	12,50
Total ...	3,32,47	3,13,44	3,58,24	3,33,55
Deduct—Refunds ...	—4,93	—31	—4,68	—3,00
	3,27,54	3,13,13	3,53,56	3,30,55

Expenditure.

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139, Civil
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
General Direction	2,05	1,55	1,78	1,49
Conservancy and Works	53,64	56,10	50,75	42,94
Establishments	55,41	65,94	64,08	63,56
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	5,63	6,63	6,16	5,32
Interest on capital outlay	33	33	33	33
Charges in England	38	44	21	13
Savings on account of percentage out on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling and Conveyance allowance) and contingencies ... ..	.....	—33	.....	.....
Savings on account of percentage out on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) ... ..	.....	—4,50	.....	.....
Savings on account of retrenchment ... ..	.....	.....	.....	—9
Total ...	1,17,44	1,26,16	1,23,31	1,13,68
Charged ...	33	33	33	33
Voted ...	1,17,11	1,25,83	1,22,98	1,13,35

Revenue.

32. *Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the progress of actuals.

33. *Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Consumers or Purchasers.*—The increase in the current year's revised is due to (i) better prices realised from coupes and other minor Forest Produce and (ii) the sale of more cyclone guts. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate over the current year's revised is due to (i) expectation that prices for timber in market may not be as high as in the current year, (ii) reduced demand for bamboos for export on permits and (iii) reduction in the sale of grass from closed coupes, etc.

34. *Revenue from forests not managed by Government.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the progress of actuals.

35. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the current year's revised is mainly due to (i) recovery of fines for breach of agreement terms, (ii) recovery of extension fees and (iii) compensation in offence cases. The next year's budget estimate has been adopted on the basis of past actuals.

36. *Deduct : Refunds.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

37. *General Direction.*—The increase in the current year's revised is mainly due to non-realisation of the cut made in the current year's budget under "Allowances, Honoraria, etc." and adjustment of leave salary of Shri Walsh, the late Conservator of Forests, according to the instructions from Accountant-General. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate over the current year's revised is due to smaller provision for forest training on account of the fact that there will be no selection for the superior Forest Service Course, 1951-53.

38. *Conservancy and Works.*—The decrease in the current year's revised as well as in the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to (i) non-pre-emption of timber in North Eastern Circle and (ii) provision of smaller amount for roads in former Baroda State Areas.

39. *Establishments.*—The decrease in the current year's revised as well as in the next year's budget estimates is due to reduction in the establishment.

40. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Variations under this minor head are explained in the separate issue of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme Estimates.

XI and 11, Registration.

Revenue.

Pages 23-24,
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Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Fees for registering documents	27,76	34,00	31,00	29,50
Fees for copies of registered documents	78	80	90	85
Miscellaneous	39	41	30	40
Total ...	28,93	35,21	32,20	30,75
Deduct—Refunds	—9	—6	—6	—7
Total ...	28,84	35,15	32,14	30,68

Expenditure.

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141,
Civil
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Superintendence	75	1,00	98	94
District Charges	13,16	15,59	15,00	14,62
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than Permanent Travelling Allowance and Conveyance allowance) and Contingencies ... ..	.....	—43	.....	.....
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (Pay and Dearness Allowance) ... ..	.....	—79	.....	.....
Savings on account of retrenchment ... ..	.....	.....	.....	—1,09
Total ...	13,91	15,37	15,98	14,47

Revenue.

41. The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the smaller number of documents received or expected to be received for registration on account of the application of several acts viz. Money Lenders' Act, Tenancy Act and Administration of Evacuees' property Act. Next year's budget estimate is based on current actuals.

Expenditure.

42. *District Charges.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) receipt of photographic papers and films on the last year's indent during the current year and (ii) more expenditure incurred under "Travelling Allowance" and "Carriage of records" due to abolition of many offices. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the smaller provision for contingencies.

XII and 12, Receipts and Expenditure under Motor Vehicles Acts.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 24, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act	23,16	25,60	26,00	20,10	
Receipts under the State Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	1,03,91	1,25,00	1,25,00	1,25,00	
Fees and other receipts (Indian Motor Vehicles Act)	1,70	85	2,30	85	
Total ..	1,28,77	1,51,45	1,53,30	1,45,95	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—80	—85	—1,80	—88	
Total ..	1,27,97	1,50,60	1,51,50	1,45,07	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 142- 147, Civil Budget Estimates.
Charges of collection	3,70	4,03	3,78	3,91	
Inspection of Motor Vehicles	8,40	8,99	8,88	8,68	
Compensations to Local Bodies	7,06	7,05	7,05	7,00	
Other charges .. ..	....	4	4	3	
Transfer to the State Road Fund	72,27	93,08	92,45	93,13	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance) and contingencies ..	....	—23	....	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. ..	....	—58	....	....	
Total ..	91,43	1,12,38	1,12,20	1,12,75	
Charged ..	79,33	1,00,13	99,50	1,00,13	
Voted ..	12,10	12,25	12,70	12,62	

Revenue.

43. *Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act.*—The decrease in the budget estimate for the next year as compared to the budget and revised estimates of the current year is mainly due to expected reduction in registration fees in consequence of fewer imported vehicles.

44. *Fees and other receipts (Indian Motor Vehicles Act).*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to more recovery of motor driving licence fees and permit fees than anticipated.

Expenditure.

45. *Transfer to the State Road Fund.*—Provision on account of the amount transferred to the State Road Fund under section 9 (3) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, is made under this head. It depends upon the receipts under the Act and the amount to be transferred is as shown below :—

	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Total receipts under the Act	1,25,00	1,25,00	1,25,00
Deduct—Refunds	—77	—1,60	—80
Cost of collection in India	—3,98	—3,78	—3,91
Lump amount mentioned in section 9 (3) of the Act	—26,57	—26,57	—26,57
Overhead charges	—59	—59	—59
Loss of revenue from Motor Vehicles Tax remission under Producer Gas Plant Scheme	—1	—1	
Net receipts transferred to the Fund	93,08	92,45	93,13

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Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Taxes on Luxuries including taxes on entertainments, betting and gambling	3,11,86	3,09,85	3,13,60	3,14,85
Receipts from Electricity Duties	1,51,00	1,75,00	1,85,00	1,75,00
Receipts from Tobacco Duties	29,00	79,00	79,00	54,00
Other Items—				
Urban Immovable Property Tax	1,55,16	1,29,70	1,39,70	1,35,00
Receipts under the Sales Tax Acts	13,23,49	10,45,51	14,96,00	12,34,98
Prize Competitions	9,56	5,50	15,00	11,00
Receipts under the Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948	97,52	44,00	44,00	43,00
Newspaper Advertisement Tax	9,68	7,50	11,50	2,70
Total	20,87,27	17,96,06	22,83,80	19,70,53

Pages 148-152, Civil Budget Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Collection Charges—				
Taxes and Duties having a Common Administrative Staff ..	4,44	3,87	4,58	4,49
Sales Tax	18,46	21,72	21,69	26,57
Sugarcane Cess .. .. .	....	14	14	14
Charges under the Electricity Acts	2,53	2,63	2,60	2,60
Transfer to the State Sugarcane Cess Fund	97,52	43,86	43,86	42,86
Charges in England	1	....	....	....
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance) and contingencies ..	....	-26	....	....
Savings on account of percentage cuts on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	-1,28	....	....
Total ..	1,22,96	70,68	72,87	76,66
Total .. { <i>Charged</i> ..	....	....	43,86	42,86
<i>Voted</i> ..	1,22,96	70,68	29,01	33,80

Revenue.

46. *Receipts from Electricity Duties.*—The revised estimate is based on the current actuals.

47. *Receipts from Tobacco Duties.*—The Government of India imposed Central Excise Duty on tobacco with effect from 1st April 1943, and as compensation for the complete withdrawal and abstention from all forms of taxation on this commodity within the State offered the Government of Bombay an annual sum of Rs. 29 lakhs. The Government of India has recently agreed to pay an enhanced annual compensation of Rs. 54 lakhs with effect from 1949-50. The current year's budget and revised estimates include the arrears for the year 1949-50.

48. *Urban Immovable Property Tax.*—The revised, and the budget estimates are on the basis of current actuals.

49. *Receipts under the Sales Tax Acts.*—The estimate of receipts for 1950–51 was framed after taking into account the restrictions placed on States Governments in respect of the levy of Sales Taxes by article 286 of the Constitution. However, the restrictions did not come into operation during the current year because of the Order of the President permitting continuance of the levy of Sales Tax on Inter-State trade and commerce up to 1st April 1951. Consequently, the anticipated drop in revenue did not materialise. In 1951–52, it is estimated that about Rs. 4 crores will be lost on this account but it will be partially counter-balanced by anticipated increase in revenue from measures proposed to be taken to prevent evasion.

50. *Prize Competitions.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is due to the enhancement of the percentage charges from 25 to 30 in some cases and increase in the number of licenses. The revised estimate is based on the current actuals and the next year's budget estimate is on the basis of progress of past actuals and takes into account the reason given above.

51. *Newspaper Advertisement Tax.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the collection of arrears of the Newspapers Advertisement Tax for the previous year. With effect from 1st April 1951 the Newspapers Advertisement Tax is to be repealed and therefore no receipts are expected except the arrears of the current year.

Expenditure.

52. *Collection charges—Taxes and Duties having a common Administrative Staff.*—The increase in the revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to larger expenditure on account of rebate to municipalities for charges of collection of the Urban Immovable Property Tax, receipts of which are expected to be larger than the budget estimate of the current year.

53. *Sales Tax.*—Taking into account the percentage cuts on expenditure on travelling, contingencies and establishment the net budget grant for the year stands at 19.91. The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the appointment of additional officers and staff and opening of new sales tax offices. The next year's estimate includes full provision on account of these new offices and additional establishment to be sanctioned for the next year.

NOTE ON THE SYSTEM OF CAPITAL AND NON-CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

54. Irrigation works are divided into two main categories (1) works for which capital accounts are kept and (2) works for which capital accounts are not kept. All irrigation works, for which it is both desirable and possible to maintain accounts on a quasi-commercial basis, are included in the former category and those for which the maintenance of such accounts is unnecessary, either because they produce little or no revenue or because owing to their restricted size, it is not worthwhile examining the returns paid by each individual work, are put in the latter class. The important criterion in the case of a quasi-commercial undertaking is whether the work is remunerative or the reverse and it is, therefore, essential for this class of works to maintain a capital account, since it is only by reference to the amount of capital expended that the value of the results can be determined.

55. The works for which capital accounts are kept are divided into (A) Irrigation and (B) Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works separately, each of which is again sub-divided into (1) Productive and (2) Unproductive Works.

56. The initial expenditure on the construction of an irrigation project for which capital accounts are kept is charged to the capital account of that project and such further expenditure after its completion as is necessary for the full development of the scheme is also added to that account.

57. The capital invested on the work includes (1) direct charges, i.e., cost of works, establishment, tools and plant and pensionary charges, (2) indirect charges, i.e., capitalised value of abatement of revenue from land occupied by works and audit charges, and (3) all arrears of simple interest, if any, i.e., balance of total interest over net revenue. This capital cost is commonly known as "sum-at-charge".

58. As soon as a work begins to earn revenue, a Revenue Account is opened for it. The revenue derived from the works credited to that account and annual maintenance charges are debited to it. The difference between this gross revenue earned and the maintenance charges is the net revenue of the work.

59. If the net revenue from a capital work is expected to repay after ten years from its completion, the annual interest charges on the capital invested, i.e., sum-at-charge, at 4 per cent. or at such other rate as may be fixed by Government from time to time, the work is considered as "Productive"; otherwise it is treated as "Unproductive". If any productive work for which a capital account is kept fails at any time after the expiry of ten years from its completion in three successive years to yield the relevant return, it is transferred to the unproductive class. Similarly, if a work though classed as unproductive succeeds in yielding for three successive years the relevant return prescribed for a productive work, it is transferred to the productive class. The same principle applies to all extensions and improvements of an existing work.

60. The capital expenditure on irrigation works is booked in the accounts under one major head, viz., "68, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works". Funds for works may be provided from ordinary revenues, Famine Fund or from other sources outside the revenue of which the most important is loans, but the expenditure is booked under one major head "68" only. This major head is, however, intended to include only expenditure incurred from sources outside the revenue and it is therefore necessary to deduct from this head the capital expenditure defrayed from general revenues and to show it in the revenue section of the accounts. There will thus be two deductions in lump sums at the foot of the account of the major head "68", and the amounts thus deducted from this head are booked, without details of works under the major head "19A, Financed from Famine Relief Fund" and "B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues" according to the sources from which funds are provided. The net total of the major head "68" after the deductions referred to above have been made, represents that portion of the capital expenditure on irrigation works which is financed from sources outside the ordinary revenues.

61. The revenue derived from irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept and the annual expenditure on maintenance and working expenses on these works are respectively credited and debited to the revenue accounts of those works under a separate revenue head "XVII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept", the divisions and sub-divisions of this account also being the same as those under the corresponding capital expenditure head "68".

62. In the budget estimates of revenue for Irrigation Works under "XVII", the working expenses and maintenance charges of capital works are shown by a *minus* entry under gross revenue in order to show the estimated net revenue, as the essential matter is the net and not gross revenue. Although these working expenses are shown under the receipt head, they are, of course, treated in all respects as ordinary expenditure; they are subject to the same rules and conditions and as in the case of other outlay, are included in the demand for grants.

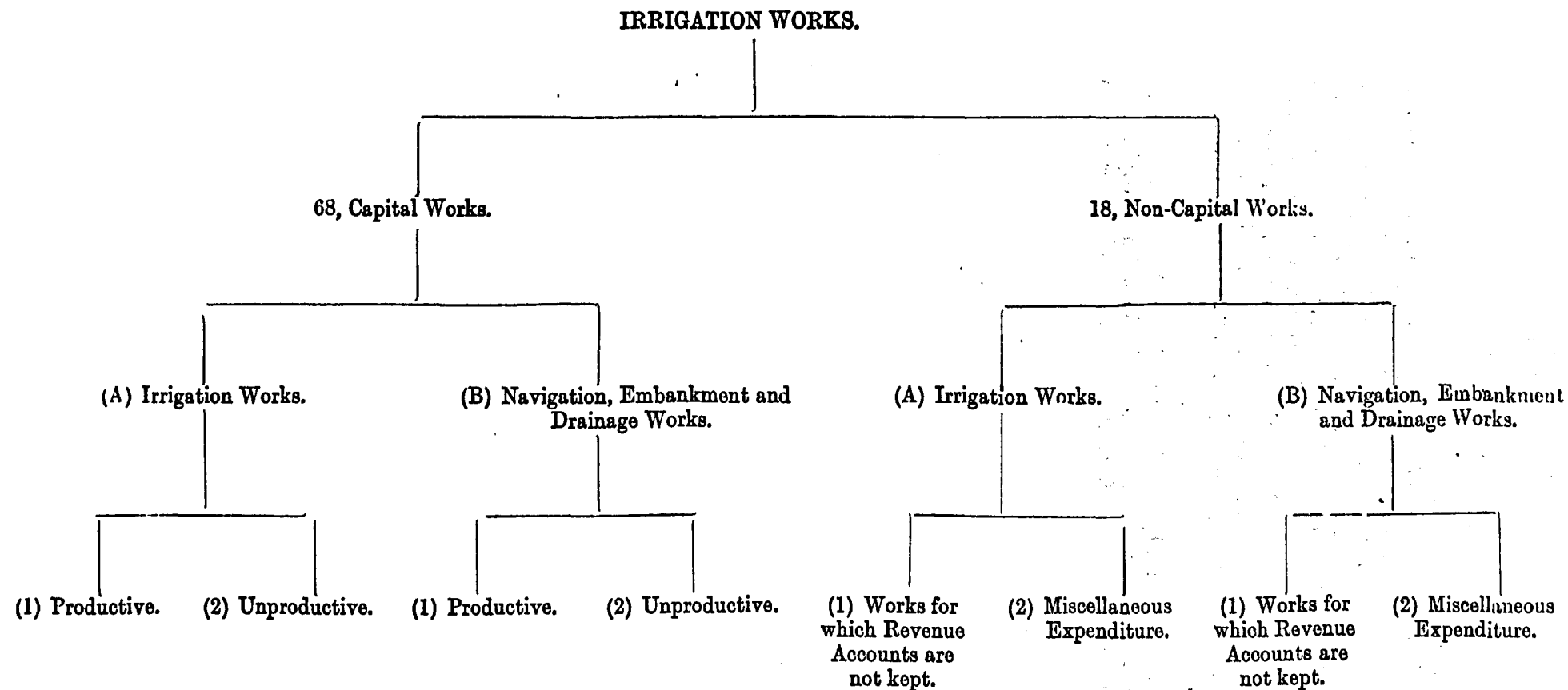
63. There is one more *minus* entry to be made in the budget estimates of revenue under the head "XVII" before the net revenue is shown and that is "refunds of revenue".

64. The interest on capital outlay is shown under the head "17, Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept".

65. The second division of irrigation works, viz., works for which capital accounts are not kept includes a very large number of works which, while collectively of great importance, are individually too small to make it worthwhile to maintain separate accounts for each. All expenditure upon such works—whether upon the construction of new works or upon extensions or improvements, maintenance

or repairs of existing works—is accounted for under one major head “18, Other Revenue Expenditure”. Since the works under this class are on a non-commercial basis and no capital accounts are kept for them, there is no object in treating maintenance charges as a *minus* entry under revenue as in the case of quasi-commercial works, and therefore, they are shown under the expenditure head “18”. The only comparison here possible is that between the gross revenue (shown under revenue head “XVIII”) and the total expenditure of all kinds. In this division is also booked, under a separate sub-head “Miscellaneous expenditure”, all expenditure upon the preliminary surveys of new projects and also the cost of famine surveys required for the preparation of the famine programme. (The works in this division are financed from ordinary revenues of the year. Those works which have a protective aspect as well as surveys for the preparation of famine programme may be financed from the Famine Relief Fund.) The whole of the expenditure on all works under this class is, however, to be booked in the first instance under one major head “18” without reference to the source from which the funds are provided and it is necessary, therefore, as in the case of the major head “68” for capital works, to deduct at the foot of the account of the major head “18” a lump sum showing the amount financed from the Famine Relief Fund, the residue representing the amount financed from ordinary revenues. The amount deducted from this head is booked without details under a separate major head “18 (1), Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Famine Fund”.

66. The revenues earned by this class of works are shown under the revenue head “XVIII-Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept” and the refunds of revenue are deducted from the gross receipts in order to show the net revenue for the works.



Definitions 1.—“*Capital Works*” are works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept on a quasi-commercial basis. The capital expenditure is accounted for under the head “68”. Revenue realised from them is credited to the head “XVII”.

2.—“*Non-Capital Works*” are works for which individually neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept because they produce little or no revenue owing to their restricted size. The expenditure on these is accounted for under the head “18”. Revenue realised from them is credited to the head “XVIII”.

NOTE SHOWING THE MAIN IRRIGATION WORKS COMPLETED.

67. Cultivation in this Province depends chiefly upon rainfall, and advantage is taken of irrigation mainly for growing valuable crops (e.g., sugarcane) or to counteract the effects of drought. The larger irrigation schemes necessarily involve the construction of storage reservoirs on rivers for feeding the canals supplying water to the irrigated areas. The principal irrigation works are mentioned below.

68. *Lower Panjhra River Works, Kadwa River Works and Krishna Canals.*—The oldest of the Government irrigation works in the Deccan are the Panjhra River Works in Khandesh. They date from 1851–52 and were constructed at a cost of about 5 lakhs of rupees. Next to these among many small works are the Kadwa River Works in the Nasik District and the Krishna Canal in Satara District which came into operation in 1869. They were constructed at a cost of about Rs. 10½ lakhs and Rs. 9½ lakhs respectively.

69. *Mutha Canals.*—The Mutha Canals system consist of a large storage reservoir called Lake Fife, on the Mutha River at Khadakwasla near Poona, and two canals, the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals. It came into operation in 1874–75 and has cost about 70 lakhs of rupees.

70. *Ekruk Tank and the Hathmati Canal.*—The Ekruk Tank in the Sholapur District and the Hathmati Canal (which was the first and is still the most important work in Gujarat) came into operation in 1872–73 and 1873–84 and about 13½ and 13½ lakhs of rupees, respectively, have been spent on them.

71. *Nira Right and Left Bank Canals.*—The Nira Right and Left Bank Canals in the Poona and Sholapur Districts receive their supply partly from the Nira River and partly from the reservoir at Bhatgar (called Lake Whiting) on one of the tributaries of that river. The Left Bank Canal was opened in 1885 and has cost about 147 lakhs of rupees (including Shetphal Tank). The Right Bank Canal was opened in 1924 and has cost about 412 lakhs of rupees.

72. *Gokak Canal.*—The Gokak Canal in the Belgaum District is a small canal taking off direct from above a weir on the Ghataprabha River without a storage work. It was opened in 1884 and over Rs. 15½ lakhs have been spent on it.

73. *Girna Canal.*—The Girna Canal in the Nasik District is fed from the Chankapur Tank. It was constructed at a cost of Rs. 20½ lakhs and was opened for irrigation in 1909.

74. *Godavari Canals.*—The Godavari Canals system includes a storage reservoir (Lake Beale) on the Darna River and pick-up-weir at Nandur-Madhmeshwar on the Godavari from which take off the Right and Left Bank Canals. This project has cost about 106 lakhs of rupees and was brought into operation in 1912. The canals irrigate lands in Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts.

75. *Pravara River Works.*—The Pravara River Works system comprises (i) a storage reservoir, called Lake Arthur Hill, in the Ahmednagar District on the Pravara River at Bhandardara, (ii) a pick-up-weir at Ojhar and (iii) two canals named the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals. The project was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1907. Work was commenced in 1908 and both the dam and the canals have been completed. The capital cost of the whole scheme, including the dam, amounts to over Rs. 151 lakhs. The masonry dam or the storage reservoir is 274 feet high above the river bed at its highest point and about 1,600 feet in length. It is one of the highest dams in the world.

76. In addition to the above schemes, there are many other small canals and tanks which collectively irrigate large areas of lands.

77. The financial results of irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept for the triennium ending 1948–49 are shown in the accompanying statement.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR
WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, FOR THE TRIENNium ENDING
1948-49.**

Statement showing the financial results of Irrigation Works for which

Serial No.	Name of work.	Date when the system first came into operation (i.e. commencement of irrigation and opening of Revenue Accounts).	Date of completion of work.	Direct charges, i.e. Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Suspense and Receipts on Capital Account.	Indirect charges, i.e. Capitalisation Leave and Pension and Audit and Accounts.	Grand total, direct and indirect charges.	Accumulated arrears of interest.	Total sum at charge.	Gross receipts during the year.			
									Direct receipts.	Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Productive.											
1	Gadikeri Tank	1946-47..	1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	2,109	2,109
		1947-48..	1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	2,110	2,110
		1948-49..	1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	907	907
2	Mavinkop Tank.	1946-47..	1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	76	1,812	1,886
		1947-48..	1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	255	1,630	1,885
		1948-49..	1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	316	1,812	2,128
3	Ekruk Tank.	1946-47..	1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	1,93,430	..	1,93,430
		1947-48..	1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	2,25,121	..	2,25,121
		1948-49..	1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	3,42,730	..	3,42,730
4	Shahada Channel.	1946-47..	1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	11,537	1,19,084	10,214	5,474	15,688
		1947-48..	1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	23,475	1,31,022	3,773	4,922	8,695
		1948-49..	1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	25,986	1,33,533	11,763	5,474	17,237
	Unproductive.											
5	Chikhli Canal.	1946-47..	1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,639	57,442	1,35,787	1,93,229	1,035	..	1,035
		1947-48..	1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,639	57,442	1,36,639	1,94,081	3,524	..	3,524
		1948-49..	1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,639	57,442	1,49,965	2,07,407	1,113	..	1,113
6	Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals.	1946-47..	1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	19,69,927	42,88,656	86,798	1,848	88,646
		1947-48..	1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	20,69,163	33,87,892	29,966	..	29,966
		1948-49..	1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	21,76,491	34,95,220	17,856	..	17,856
7	Dambal Tank.	1946-47..	1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,16,636	2,80,616	1,443	824	2,267
		1947-48..	1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,19,975	2,83,955	2,750	824	3,574
		1948-49..	1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,21,658	2,85,638	3,995	828	4,823
8	Medleri Tank.	1946-47..	1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,10,639	2,92,031	433	..	433
		1947-48..	1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,12,536	2,93,928	1,782	..	1,782
		1948-49..	1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,17,433	2,98,825	1,211	..	1,211

*Interest is calculated as follows:—

At the average rate of 3.3252 per cent. on the Capital outlay to end of 1916-17, at 4.9 per cent. on the

capital accounts are kept, for the triennium ending 1948-49.

Working expenses and maintenance during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	*Interest during the year.	Net gain during the year.	Net loss during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on sum at charge.	Prescribed rate of interest as test of productivity.	Area irrigable at present.	Area irrigated during the year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
8,790	-1,681	544	....	2,225	....	4	418	423
243	1,867	544	1,323	....	11.04	4	418	423
1,354	447	544	....	991	....	4	418	423
353	1,033	1,004	....	....	3.08	4	617	493
1,304	581	1,004	29	423	1.73	4	617	508
814	1,374	1,004	370	....	4.10	4	617	527
50,701	1,42,729	40,837	1,01,892	....	10.65	4	16,941	3
66,039	1,59,082	40,837	1,18,245	....	11.87	4	16,941	2,443
50,850	2,90,976	40,837	2,51,033	....	21.78	4	16,941	2,375
27,900	-12,212	3,976	....	16,181	....	5	2,400	2,921
16,657	-7,962	3,976	....	11,938	....	5	2,400	3,290
15,777	1465	3,976	2,31,463	2,511	1.36	5	2,400	3,447
2,425	-1,390	1,789	....	3,179	....	4	1,478	424
3,587	937	1,789	....	852	0.43	4	1,478	324
12,650	1,537	1,789	....	13,326	....	4	1,478	404
1,03,765	-15,119	41,396	....	56,515	....	4	24,000	11,333
87,806	-57,840	41,396	....	99,236	....	4	24,000	3,673
73,788	65,932	41,396	....	1,07,328	....	4	24,000	465
4,480	-2,213	2,023	....	4,236	....	4	1,000	514
4,890	-1,316	2,023	....	3,339	....	4	1,000	630
3,983	3,610	2,023	....	16,83	0.11	4	1,000	495
1,143	-710	2,605	....	3,315	....	4	600	127
1,074	708	2,605	....	1,897	0.24	4	600	143
3,503	2,292	2,605	....	4,897	....	4	600	150

Capital outlay incurred from 1917-18 to 1936-37 and at 3.5 per cent on the Capital outlay incurred from 1937-38 to 1946-47.

no-II Bk H 1021-6a

Serial No.	Name of work.	Date when the system first came into operation (i.e. commencement of irrigation and opening of Revenue Accounts.)	Date of completion of work.	Direct charges, i.e. Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Suspense and Receipts on Capital Account.	Indirect charges, i.e. Capitalisation, Leave and Pension and Audit and Accounts.	Grand total, direct and indirect charges.	Accumulated arrears of interest.	Total sum at charge.	Gross receipts during the year.		
									Direct receipts.	Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Unproductive—contd.</i>										
9	Mhaswa Tank	1946-47.. 1877-78..	1886-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,12,210	4,50,156	6,814	..	6,814
		1947-48.. 1877-78..	1886-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,18,359	4,57,315	3,208	..	3,208
		1948-49.. 1877-78..	1886-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,23,808	4,62,764	4,308	..	4,308
10	Madag Tank	1946-47.. 1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,54,199	6,26,797	3,113	..	3,113
		1947-48.. 1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,63,983	6,31,581	2,905	..	2,905
		1948-49.. 1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,73,705	6,41,303	3,084	..	3,084
11	Asundi Tank	1946-47.. 1884-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,60,774	2,35,769	92	641	733
		1947-48.. 1884-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,62,139	2,37,834	1,583	641	2,224
		1948-49.. 1884-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,66,917	2,39,912	2,474	641	3,115
12	Muchkundi Tank	1946-47.. 1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,44,355	5,03,062	1,691	..	1,691
		1947-48.. 1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,49,340	5,08,047	1,081	..	1,081
		1948-49.. 1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,57,457	5,16,164	2,104	..	2,104
13	Bhadalwadi Tank	1946-47.. 1881-82..	1890-91..	2,25,772	14,412	2,40,184	4,76,869	7,17,053	5,957	..	5,957
		1947-48.. 1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	4,94,930	19,86,440	6,470	..	6,470
		1948-49.. 1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	5,15,537	11,07,047	7,963	..	7,963
14	Bhatodi Tank	1946-47.. 1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	8,81,763	12,60,999	4,555	1,151	5,706
		1947-48.. 1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	8,90,888	12,70,124	5,085	146	5,231
		1948-49.. 1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	8,98,035	12,77,271	2,764	146	7,910
15	Koregaon Tank	1946-47.. 1868-69..	1891-92..	37,923	1,266	39,189	1,72,717	2,11,906	2,419	..	2,419
		1947-48.. 1868-69..	1891-92..	37,923	1,266	39,189	1,81,005	2,20,194	2,196	..	2,196
		1948-49.. 1868-69..	1891-92..	37,923	1,266	39,189	....	....	....	..	....
16	Krishna Canal	1946-47.. 1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	5,81,892	15,31,699	41,404	..	41,404
		1947-48.. 1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	9,80,880	16,30,687	58,266	..	58,266
		1948-49.. 1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	7,06,095	16,55,902	74,283	..	74,283
17	Upper Man River Works	1946-47.. 1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	11,74,525	16,13,811	1,072	..	1,072
		1947-48.. 1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	11,90,586	16,29,872	7,246	..	7,246
		1948-49.. 1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	12,14,970	16,54,256	7,306	..	7,306

Working expenses and maintenance during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Interest during the year.	Net gain during the year.	Net loss during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on sum at charge.	Prescribed rate of interest as test of product- ivity.	Area irrigable at present.	Area irrigated during the year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
1,808	5,006	4,282	724	....	1.11	4	1,700	822
5,075	-1,867	4,282	....	6,149	....	4	1,700	718
5,475	1,167	4,282	.....	5,449	.....	4	1,700	479
3,534	-421	5,362	....	-5,783	....	4	1,345	603
2,327	578	5,362	....	4,784	0.09	4	1,345	638
3,444	4,360	5,362	.....	9,722	.....	4	1,345	658
10,756	-10,023	2,020	....	12,043	....	4	1,011	305
2,269	-45	2,020	....	2,065	....	4	1,011	49
3,173	58	2,020	.....	2,078	.....	4	1,011	348
869	822	4,662	....	3,840	0.16	4	750	....
1,404	-323	4,662	....	4,985	....	4	750	31
5,559	3,455	4,662	.....	8,117	.....	4	750	.....
7,197	-1,240	19,280	....	20,520	....	4	2,000	1,147
4,918	1,552	19,613	....	18,061	0.14	4	2,000	1,858
8,846	883	19,724	.....	20,607	.....	4	2,000	1,705
3,029	2,677	11,709	....	9,032	0.21	4	12,124	713
2,647	2,584	11,709	....	9,125	0.20	4	12,124	983
3,348	4,562	11,709	.....	7,147	0.35	4	12,124	873
6,172	-3,753	1,261	....	5,014	....	4	1,050	691
9,223	-7,027	1,261	....	8,288	....	4	1,050	720
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,050	.....
85,787	-44,383	29,948	....	74,331	....	4	12,320	13,483
1,27,306	-69,040	29,948	....	98,988	....	4	12,320	9,170
69,550	4,733	29,948	.....	25,215	0.28	4	12,320	8,780
12,453	-11,381	13,827	....	25,208	....	4	2,080	1,155
9,480	-2,234	13,827	....	16,061	....	4	2,080	1,704
17,863	10,557	13,827	.....	24,384	.....	4	2,080	1,133

Serial No.	Name of work.	Date when the system first came into operation (i.e., commencement of irrigation and opening of Revenue Accounts).	Date of completion of work.	Direct charges, i.e., Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Suspense and Receipts on Capital Accounts.	Indirect charges, i.e., Capitalisation, Leave and Pension and Audit and Accounts.	Grand total, direct and indirect charges.	Accumulated arrears of interest.	Total sum at charge.	Gross receipts during the year.			
									Direct receipts.	Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Unproductive—contd.											
18	Maini Tank	1946-47 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	4,84,256	25,905	{ 5,10,158 1,26,385*	9,93,615	{ 15,03,773 1,26,385*	3,349	...	3,349
		1947-48 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,15,921	26,992	6,42,913	10,11,379	16,54,292	12,208	...	12,208
		1948-49 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,53,629	27,305	6,80,934	10,34,578	17,15,512	9,370	...	9,370
19	Aahli Tank	1946-47 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,32,110	23,73,818	26,740	...	26,740
		1947-48 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,55,886	23,97,594	17,182	...	17,182
		1948-49 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,31,952	23,73,660	69,968	...	69,968
20	Rewari Canal	1946-47 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	88,074	1,47,885	5,091	...	5,091
		1947-48 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	88,960	1,48,771	5,810	...	5,810
		1948-49 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	1,13,434	1,73,245	4,970	...	4,970
21	Shirsuphal Tank	1946-47 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	4,82,732	7,07,300	606	...	600
		1947-48 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	4,92,383	8,16,951	2,755	...	2,755
		1948-49 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	5,02,704	7,27,272	7,829	...	7,829
22	Lower Panjhra River Works.	1946-47 ...	1851-52...	1894-95...	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	4,07,608	8,76,228	17,390	10,759	28,149
		1947-48 ...	1851-52...	1894-95...	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	4,15,636	8,84,257	11,672	10,758	22,430
		1948-49 ...	1851-52...	1894-95...	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	4,18,729	8,87,350	18,572	8,207	26,779
23	Yerla River Irrigation Works.	1946-47 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	16,38,131	24,19,639	21,504	...	21,504
		1947-48 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	16,56,270	24,37,778	26,706	...	26,706
		1948-49 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	16,83,724	24,65,232	27,937	...	27,937
24	Paraul Tank	1946-47 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	2,92,076	7,682	{ 2,99,758 1,73,472*	3,62,407	{ 6,62,165 1,73,472*	6,828	...	6,828
		1947-48 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,64,391	9,119	4,73,510	3,70,155	8,43,665	12,645	...	12,645
		1948-49 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,73,673	9,196	4,82,869	3,81,425	8,64,294	13,410	...	13,410
25	Mutha Canal including Matoba Tank	1946-47 ...	1874-75...	1896-97...	*67,20,610	2,98,558	70,19,168	25,99,175	96,18,343	5,21,824	66	5,21,890
		1947-48 ...	1874-75...	1896-97...	67,20,610	2,98,558	70,19,168	23,97,715	94,16,883	6,23,372	66	6,23,438
		1948-49 ...	1874-75...	1896-97...	67,20,610	2,98,558	70,19,168	22,85,621	93,04,789	5,87,675	66	5,87,741
26	Gokak Canal First Section and Storage Works.	1946-47 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	4,35,242	20,14,755	55,267	...	55,267
		1947-48 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	4,20,593	20,00,106	1,39,719	...	1,39,719
		1948-49 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	4,58,748	20,38,261	88,625	...	88,625

Working expenses and maintenance during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Interest during the year.	Net gain during the year	Net loss during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on sum at charge.	Prescribed rate of interest as test of productivity.	Area irrigable at present	Area irrigated during the year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
7,368	—4,019	20,406	....	24,425	....	4	4,625	2,397
9,215	2,993	20,757	....	17,764	0.18	4	4,625	2,085
11,042	1,672	21,527	.....	23,199	.....	4	4,625	1,762
14,990	11,750	25,440	....	13,690	0.49	4	11,780	2,802
15,518	1,664	25,440	....	23,776	0.07	4	11,780	7,711
20,594	49,374	25,440	23,934	.....	2.08	4	11,780	7,068
3,564	1,527	1,888	....	361	1.03	4	1,920	1,095
4,808	1,002	1,888	....	886	0.67	4	1,920	1,136
27,556	22,586	1,888	.....	24,474	.....	4	1,920	943
1,990	—1,384	7,056	....	8,440	....	4	1,800	516
5,350	—2,595	7,056	....	9,651	....	4	1,800	1,110
11,094	3,265	7,056	.....	10,321	.....	4	1,800	1,551
8,470	19,679	14,810	4,869	....	2.25	4	12,627	1,900
15,648	6,782	14,810	....	8,028	0.77	4	12,627	3,434
15,062	11,717	14,810	.....	3,093	1.32	4	12,627	3,282
19,974	1,530	24,716	....	23,186	0.06	4	5,480	4,984
20,129	6,577	24,716	....	18,139	0.27	4	5,480	5,786
30,675	2,738	24,716	.....	27,454	.....	4	5,480	5,135
2,208	4,622	14,409	....	9,787	0.70	4	1,000	2,102
4,508	8,137	15,885	....	7,748	0.98	4	1,000	2,080
8,627	4,783	16,053	.....	11,270	0.55	4	1,000	1,644
1,95,873	3,26,017	2,30,224	95,763	....	3.39	4	20,000	24,174
1,91,754	4,31,684	2,30,224	2,01,460	....	4.58	4	20,000	22,287
2,45,423	3,42,318	2,30,224	1,12,094	.....	3.67	4	20,000	19,545
35,296	19,971	51,193	....	31,222	0.99	4	17,627	15,854
73,877	65,842	51,193	14,649	....	3.29	4	17,627	15,880
75,587	13,038	51,193	.....	38,115	0.63	4	17,627	16,124

Serial No.	Name of work.	Date when the system first came into operation (i.e., commencement of irrigation and opening of Revenue Accounts).	Date of completion of work.	Direct charges, i.e., Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Suspense and Receipts on Capital Accounts.	Indirect charges, i.e., Capitalisation, Leave and Pension and Audit and Accounts.	Grand total, direct and indirect charges.	Accumulated arrears of interest.	Total sum at charge.	Gross receipts during the year.			
									Direct receipts.	Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Unproductive—contd.											
27	Mhaswad Tank.	1946-47 ..	1884-85..	1896-97..	20,05,553	90,463	20,96,016	36,59,921	57,55,937	17,776	..	17,776
		1947-48 ..	1884-85..	1896-97..	20,05,553	90,463	20,96,016	37,15,031	58,11,047	75,848	..	75,848
		1948-49 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	20,05,553	90,463	20,96,016	37,55,259	58,51,275	94,874	...	94,874
28	Jamda Canal	1946-47 ..	1870-71..	1901-02..	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	31,68,103	42,19,467	24,343	..	24,343
		1947-48 ..	1870-71..	1901-02..	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	32,00,339	42,51,699	23,816	..	23,816
		1948-49 ...	1870-71...	1901-02...	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	32,24,902	42,76,262	43,370	...	43,370
29	Pathri Tank..	1946-47 ..	1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,11,600	13,54,446	16,610	..	16,610
		1947-48 ..	1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,23,438	13,66,284	15,326	..	15,326
		1948-49 ...	1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,40,045	13,82,891	15,817	...	15,817
30	Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank.	1946-47 ..	1885-86..	1905-06..	1,42,89,766	4,98,461	1,47,88,227	9,52,404	1,57,40,631	9,45,980	..	9,45,980
		1947-48 ..	1885-86..	1905-06..	1,42,91,425	4,98,475	1,47,89,900	10,00,649	1,57,90,549	9,46,666	...	9,46,666
		1948-49 ...	1885-86...	1905-06...	1,42,95,055	4,98,505	1,47,93,560	10,05,239	1,57,98,799	10,25,688	..	10,25,688
31	Kadva River Works.	1946-47 ..	1868-69..	1907-08..	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	17,00,958	27,36,834	1,01,981	594	1,02,575
		1947-48 ..	1868-69..	1907-08..	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	16,59,061	26,94,937	1,15,494	594	1,16,088
		1948-49 ...	1868-69...	1907-08...	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	16,50,141	26,86,017	93,144	594	93,738
32	Wangroli Tank	1946-47 ..	1904-05..	1908-09..	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	3,85,342	6,78,637	6,630	..	6,630
		1947-48 ..	1904-05..	1908-09..	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	3,92,965	6,86,260	7,532	..	7,532
		1948-49 ...	1904-05...	1908-09...	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	4,02,410	6,95,705	4,562	...	4,562
33	Tranza-Nag-rama Tanks.	1946-47 ..	1904-05..	1909-10..	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,17,453	6,98,088	1,452	..	1,452
		1947-48 ..	1904-05..	1909-10..	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,26,365	7,07,000	3,562	..	3,562
		1948-49 ...	1904-05...	1909-10...	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,39,849	7,20,484	47	...	47

Working expenses and maintenance during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Interest during the year.	Net gain during the year.	Net loss during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on sum at charge.	Prescribed rate of interest as test of productivity.	Area irrigable at present.	Area irrigated during the year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
63,355	—45,579	66,689	....	1,12,268	....	4	24,800	7,559
64,269	11,579	66,689	....	55,110	0-20	4	24,800	22,701
68,413	26,461	66,689	....	40,228	0-45	4	24,800	13,649
30,919	—6,576	33,447	....	40,023	....	4	5,000	8,565
22,605	1,211	33,447	....	32,236	0-03	4	5,000	6,418
34,486	8,834	33,447	....	24,563	0-21	4	5,000	6,374
6,095	10,515	20,876	....	10,361	0-78	4	2,500	1,792
6,288	9,038	20,876	....	11,838	0-66	4	2,500	1,528
11,548	4,269	20,876	....	16,607	0-31	4	2,500	1,541
3,44,684	6,01,296	5,93,468	7,828	....	3-82	4	1,13,280	76,799
4,01,245	5,45,421	5,93,666	....	48,245	3-45	4	1,13,280	75,194
4,30,906	5,94,782	5,93,759	1,023	....	3-76	4	1,13,280	73,256
36,138	66,437	32,391	34,046	....	2-43	4	18,022	6,618
—41,800	74,288	32,391	41,897	....	2-76	4	18,022	6,223
52,427	41,311	32,391	8,920	....	1-54	4	18,022	4,755
6,993	—363	8,120	....	8,483	....	4	3,400	1,348
7,035	497	8,120	....	7,623	0-07	4	3,400	1,208
5,887	1,325	8,120	....	9,445	....	4	3,400	515
3,728	—2,276	7,915	....	10,191	....	4	300	1
4,559	—997	7,915	....	8,912	....	4	300	4
5,616	5,569	7,915	....	13,484	....	4	300	....

Serial No.	Name of work.	Date when the system first came into operation (i.e., commencement of irrigation and opening of Revenue Accounts).	Date of completion of work.	Direct charges, i.e., Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Suspense and Receipts on Capital Accounts.	Indirect charges, i.e., Capitalisation, Leave and Pension and Audit and Accounts.	Grand total, direct and indirect charges.	Accumulated arrears of interest.	Total sum at charge.	Gross receipts during the year.			
									Direct receipts.	Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Unproductive—contd.											
34	Savli Tank	1946-47 ...	1908-09...	1909-10...	Rs. 2,34,179	Rs. 21,031	Rs. 2,55,210	Rs. 3,39,571	Rs. 5,94,781	Rs. 12,411	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,411
		1947-48 ...	1908-09...	1909-10...	2,34,179	21,031	2,55,210	3,47,482	6,02,692	9,832	...	9,832
		1948-49 ...	1908-09...	1909-10...	2,34,179	21,031	2,55,210	3,57,394	6,12,604	4,885	...	4,885
35	Chankapur Tank.	1946-47 ...	1909-10...	1909-10...	20,10,784	68,757	20,79,541	21,25,201	42,04,742	2,40,623	...	2,40,623
		1947-48 ...	1909-10...	1909-10...	20,10,784	68,757	20,79,541	20,77,889	41,57,430	2,45,823	...	2,45,823
		1948-49 ...	1909-10...	1909-10...	20,10,784	68,757	20,79,541	20,64,282	41,43,823	2,41,803	...	2,41,803
36	Godavari Canals.	1946-47 ...	1911-12...	1915-16...	1,01,82,429	5,03,954	1,06,86,383	43,42,868	1,50,29,251	12,87,402	...	12,87,402
		1947-48 ...	1911-12...	1915-16...	1,03,59,532	5,05,425	1,08,64,957	37,74,395	1,46,39,352	12,40,361	...	12,40,361
		1948-49 ...	1911-12...	1915-16...	1,29,67,001	5,26,814	1,34,93,815	34,70,986	1,69,64,801	11,21,497	...	11,21,497
37	Futela Tank	1946-47 ...	1915-16...	1916-17...	1,07,356	9,105	1,16,461	1,84,198	3,00,659	970	...	970
		1947-48 ...	1915-16...	1916-17...	1,07,356	9,105	1,16,461	1,91,663	3,08,124	983	...	983
		1948-49 ...	1915-16...	1916-17...	1,07,356	9,105	1,16,461	1,96,171	3,12,632	280	...	280
38	Dharma Canal	1946-47 ...	1913-14...	1921-22...	99,514	2,356	1,01,870	2,57,312	3,59,182	3,065	—1,016	2,049
		1947-48 ...	1913-14...	1921-22...	99,514	2,356	1,01,870	2,95,254	3,97,124	3,157	—1,016	2,141
		1948-49 ...	1913-14...	1921-22...	99,569	2,356	1,01,925	3,34,57,755	3,62,58,633	1,163	1,016	2,179
39	Nira Right Bank Canal.	1946-47 ...	1924-25...	1937-38...	4,01,32,128	10,89,325	4,12,21,453	4,39,36,275	8,51,57,728	11,16,768	...	11,16,768
		1947-48 ...	1924-25...	1937-38...	4,03,15,958	10,91,958	4,14,07,051	4,50,55,375	8,64,62,426	12,05,575	...	12,05,575
		1948-49 ...	1924-25...	1937-38...	4,07,23,077	10,94,476	4,18,17,553	464,11,128	8,82,28,681	11,15,989	...	11,15,989

Working expenses and maintenance during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Interest during the year.	Net gain during the year.	Net loss during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on sum at present.	Prescribed rate of interests as test of productivity.	Area irrigable at present.	Area irrigated during the year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
6,430	5,981	7,787	....	1,806	1.01	4	3,000	2,403
9,956	—124	7,787	....	7,911	....	4	3,000	595
7,010	2,125	7,787	.....	9,912	.....	4	3,000	551
1,42,023	98,600	69,214	99,386	....	2.34	4	3,500	19,266
1,29,297	1,16,526	69,214	47,312	....	2.80	4	3,500	17,310
1,58,982	82,821	69,214	13,607	.....	2.00	4	3,500	18,868
2,99,292	9,88,110	2,47,296	6,40,814	....	6.57	4	79,400	67,888
2,21,384	9,18,977	3,50,504	5,68,473	....	6.28	4	79,400	55,351
4,18,869	7,02,628	3,99,219	3,03,409	.....	4.14	4	79,400	42,851
1,237	—267	3,570	....	3,837	....	4	300	344
4,878	—3,895	3,570	....	7,465	....	4	300	72
1,218	938	3,570	.....	4,508	.....	4	300	231
45,805	—43,756	3,414	....	47,170	....	5	13,870	9,294
36,610	—34,469	3,473	....	37,942	.....	5	13,870	9,267
18,89,746	17,30,199	17,78,715	.....	48,516	.....	5	13,870	2,44,488
4,86,635	6,30,133	18,03,206	....	11,73,073	6.74	6	1,32,000	85,356
5,16,553	6,89,022	18,06,422	....	11,17,400	0.80	6	1,32,000	71,358
6,54,978	4,61,011	18,16,764	.....	13,55,753	0.52	6	1,32,000	88,461

Serial No.	Name of work.	Date when the system first came into operation (i.e. commencement of irrigation and opening of Revenue Accounts).	Date of completion of work.	Direct charges, i.e., Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Suspense and Receipts on Capital Accounts.	Indirect charges, i.e., Capitalisation, Leave and Pension and Audit and Accounts.	Grand total, direct and indirect charges.	Accumulated arrears of interest.	Total sum at charge.	Gross receipts during the year.			
									Direct receipts.	Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Unproductive—conold.											
40	Pravara River Works.	{ 1946-47 ...	1909-10...	1926-27...	1,45,87,901	5,14,467	1,51,02,368	95,05,041	2,46,07,409	14,05,061	76	14,05,137
		{ 1947-48 ...	1909-10...	1926-27...	1,45,87,901	5,14,467	1,51,02,368	92,48,407	2,43,50,775	14,32,588	76	14,32,664
		{ 1948-49 ..	1909-10...	1926-27...	1,45,87,946	5,14,467	1,51,02,413	87,62,429	2,40,64,842	14,85,658	76	14,85,734
41	Gokak Canal, Second section.	{ 1946-47 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,76,306	13,978	1,90,284	4,42,961	6,33,245	...	...	...
		{ 1947-48 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,76,306	13,978	1,90,284	4,48,824	6,39,108	...	...	...
		{ 1948-49 ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,76,306	13,978	1,90,284	4,54,687	6,44,971	..	..	..
42	Meshwa Canal	{ 1946-47 ...	...	...	2,673	9	2,682	47	2,729	...	...	..
		{ 1947-48 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	16,128	121	16,247	376	16,623	...	...	...
		{ 1948-49 ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	8,97,701	7,445	9,05,146	16,368	9,21,514	..	..	..
43	Wardala Tank	{ 1946-47 ..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..
		{ 1947-48 ..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..
		{ 1948-49 ..	..	..	1,250	10	1,260	22	1,282	..	..	..
44	Mahi Canal	{ 1946-47 ..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..
		{ 1947-48 ..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..
		{ 1948-49 ..	..	..	3,413	28	3,441	60	3,501	..	..	..
45	Ghatprabha Left Bank Canal	{ 1946-47 ..	..	..	....	....	....	...	...	..	..	..
		{ 1947-48 ..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..
		{ 1948-49 ..	..	..	2,78,263	1,915	2,80,178	4,869	2,85,047	..	..	..
		{ 1946-47 ..	..	..	10,33,48,959	39,88,217	10,79,81,933	8,77,77,170	19,57,59,112	62,00,215	24,338	62,24,553
	Total ...	{ 1947-48 ...	..	..	10,43,77,420	39,96,999	10,83,74,419	8,83,61,088	19,67,35,507	65,33,843	20,751	65,54,594
		{ 1948-49 ..	..	..	10,85,69,306	40,30,202	11,25,99,508	8,93,33,304	20,19,32,812	65,66,995	17,735	65,84,730

*The expenditure on Bhadalwadi, Maini and Parsul tanks under the head Special Development Programme under "XVII Irrigation, etc.," has been

Working expenses and maintenance during the year	Net revenue during the year	Interest during the year	Net gain during the year	Net loss during the year	Percentage of net revenue on sum at charge	Prescribed rate of interest as test of productivity	Area irrigable at present	Area irrigated during the year
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
4,15,899	9,89,238	5,95,258	3,93,980	....	4.02	6	57,000	88,434
5,80,772	8,51,892	5,95,258	2,56,634	....	3.50	6	57,000	79,736
60,44,498	8,81,236	5,95,258	2,85,978	.....	3.66	6	57,000	69,059
....	....	5,863	....	5,863	....	6	....	....
....	....	5,863	....	5,863	....	6	....	....
.....	.....	5,863	.....	5,863	.....	6	....	.....
....	....	47	....	47	....	....	....	....
....	....	329	....	329	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	15,992	.....	15,992	.....	....	....	.....
.....								
.....								
.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....								
.....								
.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....								
.....								
.....	.....	4,869	.....	4,869	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,05,626	31,18,927	41,75,228	.....	4,56,301	1.91	.....	6,22,720	4,66,646
23,33,307	37,21,287	41,84,351	.....	4,63,064	1.89	.....	6,22,720	4,36,232
32,18,022	33,66,708	42,63,904	.....	8,97,196	1.67	.....	.....	4,08,780

transferred without financial adjustment to "68 Construction, etc." as per G. R., P. W. D., 5853/36, dated 13th May 1946.

XVII, Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works, for which Capital Accounts are kept.

Revenue.

78. The revenue derived from irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept is classified under two heads, viz., (a) direct receipts and (b) the portion of the land revenue which is credited to irrigation. The former head includes the sale proceeds of water supplied for irrigation and non-irrigational purposes, the sale proceeds from canal plantations and other canal produce (e.g., wood, grass, etc.,) while the latter represents the irrigation share of land revenue.

79. The working expenses of the works for which capital accounts are kept are deducted from the total receipts under the two heads mentioned above in order to show the "net revenue" earned.

80. The figures of gross and net revenue for the year 1949-50, 1950-51 and the budget estimate for the year 1951-52 are shown below :—

Pages, 28-27
Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Direct receipts	64,51	67,83	66,09	71,46
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	18	25	25	34
Gross Receipts	64,69	68,08	66,34	71,80
Deduct—Working Expenses				
Charged	2	....	....	....
Voted	31,67	34,49	41,13	32,72
Total	31,69	34,49	41,13	32,72
Net Receipts	33,00	33,59	25,21	39,08

The decrease in the current year's revised estimate under "Direct Receipts" is on account of less consumption of water. Increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to larger consumption of water, increase in water rates and levy of penal rates on irrigators in Karnatak Irrigation Circle Division.

81. The distribution of the figures of expenditure under the head "XVII—Deduct—Working Expenses" for the year 1949-50 and 1950-51 and the budget estimate for the next year is as follows :—

Pages, 28-35
Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A—Ordinary—				
Extensions and Improvements	3,28	3,71	7,16	1,38
Repairs	9,94	9,95	11,58	10,30
Establishment	17,89	21,60	21,75	20,87
Tools and Plant	51	20	56	17
Lump deduction for probable savings .. .. .	....	—97	....	....
Total, A	31,62	34,49	41,05	32,72
B—Post-War-Reconstruction and Development Programme	7	....	8	....
Grand Total—A and B	31,69	34,49	41,13	32,72
Charged	2	....	....	....
Voted	31,67	34,49	41,13	32,72

82. A—Ordinary.—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is mainly due to (1) expenditure on shifting the sites of certain villages in the Nasik District affected by floods due to the existence of the pick-up-weir at Nanduramadhameshwar on the Godavari river and (2) urgent special repairs to irrigation works.

The next year's estimate under Extensions and Improvements takes into account new minor works with a provision of 44 and the amount required for works in progress.

83. B—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.—See explanation in the Post-War-Reconstruction and Development Estimates for 1951-52.

84. For the purpose of appropriation, all ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of the Public Works Department are included in one demand for grant under "50—Civil Works", "vide" Note on the budget provision and the final debit of expenditure on public Works Department Establishment and tools and plant charges". Accordingly out of the total amount under the head "XVII" for the next year the provisions of 4,20 and 18 for ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges, respectively, have been included in the demand under the head "50—Civil Works" and the remaining amount, viz., 28,34 has been included in the demand for irrigation works.

XVIII, Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page, 36 Civil Budget Estimate.
Direct Receipts	3,45	3,71	3,93	5,81	
Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation	6,05	10,09	10,09	10,37	
Total ..	9,50	13,80	14,02	16,18	

85. The increase in the revised estimate for 1950-51 and in budget estimate for 1951-52 is due to greater demand for water.

17, Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.

Expenditure.

Page, 152
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Interest on Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works-Charged ..	45,72	54,11	53,52	63,58

86. This is merely a *pro forma* head to indicate the interest on Cumulative Capital outlay on irrigation expenditure incurred under "68". The expenditure under this head is deducted from the expenditure under "22, Interest" under which provision is made for interest charges on the consolidated debt including irrigation debt. For computing the interest on capital outlay on irrigation works, the capital outlay is looked on as irreducible, unlike debt which is usually redeemable after a fixed term of years; capital outlay can only increase and never diminish, whereas debt may be completely repaid.

87. The current year's revised estimate and next year's budget estimate have been framed as follows:

	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(1) Interest charges at 3.3252 per cent. on the capital outlay of 4,93,31 on Irrigation Major Works to the end of 1916-17	16,40	16,40
(2) Interest charges at 4.90 per cent. on the capital outlay of 1,25,18 on Irrigation Major Works for the year 1917-18 to 1920-21	6,13	6,13
(3) Interest charges at 3.3252 per cent. on the capital outlay of 84,69 on Irrigation Minor Works now brought under "68, Capital Works" to the end of 1916-17	2,81	2,81
(4) Interest charges at 4.90 per cent. on the capital outlay of 3,31,31 on Irrigation Works from 1917-18 to 1936-37	16,24	16,24
(5) Interest charges at 3.5 per cent. on the capital outlay of 1,86,66 on Irrigation Works from 1937-38 to 1949-50	6,54	6,54
(6) Interest charges at 3.5 per cent. on half the estimated capital outlay of 3,08,50 Irrigation Works in 1950-51	5,40	....
(7) Interest charges at 3.5 per cent. on the estimated capital outlay of 3,08,50 on Irrigation Works in 1950-51 .. .. .	....	10,80
(8) Interest charges at 3.5 per cent. on half the estimated capital outlay of 2,66,34 on Irrigation Works in 1951-52 .. .. .	....	4,66
- Total ..	53,52	63,58

18, Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues (Public Works Department).

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 153, 154, Civil Budget Estimate.
(a) Ordinary—					
Works and Extensions and Improvements	93	66	22,53	81,70	
Repairs	1,43	9,57	5,00	9,52	
Establishment	5,28	3,64	7,11	19,20	
Tools and Plant	3	15	42	1,34	
Other Charges	7	7	55	79	
Grant-in-aid	27	5	8	8	
Suspense	4	....	....	....	
Lump deduction for probable savings .. .. .	....	-11	....	....	
Total ..	8,05	14,03	35,89	1,12,63	
(b) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	4,67	43,79	28,01	24,92	
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	12,72	57,82	63,70	1,37,55	

88. (a) *Ordinary*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is due to the undertaking of the Special Programme of Irrigation Works to be financed from the loan of Rs. one crore from the Government of India.

89. (b) *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme*.—See explanation in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Estimates for the next year.

90. As explained under the head "XVII", all ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of the Public Works Department are included in one demand for grant under "50—Civil Works". Out of the total amount of 1,37,55 proposed for the next year, the provisions of 20,01 and 1,63 for ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges, respectively, have, therefore, been included in the demand under the head "50—Civil Works", and the residue, viz., 1,15,91 has been included in the demand for Irrigation Works.

18, Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues (Civil).

Expenditure.

Pages 155, 156
Civil
Budget
Estimate.

		Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A—Irrigation Works—					
Maintenance and Repairs	.. .. .	2,46	....	....	....
Extensions and Improvements	.. .. .	4,82	....	....	....
Establishment	.. .. .	1,28	40	33	32
Tools and Plant	.. .. .	12	....	....	....
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	.. .. .	52,25	31,99	32,76	21,02
Charges in England	.. .. .	3	....	....	....
.....					
Total—A	.. .. .	60,96	32,39	33,09	21,34
B—Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—					
Maintenance and Repairs	.. .. .	58	....	....	....
Establishment	.. .. .	11	....	....	....
Tools and Plant	.. .. .	1	....	....	....
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	.. .. .	3,13	....	....	....
Charges in England	.. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total—B	.. .. .	3,83	....	....	....
Total—A and B	.. .. .	64,79	32,39	33,09	21,34

A—Irrigation Works.

91. *Establishment.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates, represent the amount transferred from "40—Agriculture".

92. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—The variations under this minor head are given separately in Post-War Reconstruction and Development Estimates, 1951-52.

19, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 162, Civil Budget Estimate.
A—Financed from Famine Relief Fund		..			
B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues			35,00	1,05,00	
C—Financed from Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund ..			92,59	....	
Total ..	...		1,27,59	1,05,00	

93. See Note on the "System of Capital and non-Capital Accounts of Irrigation works." The current year's revised and next year's budget estimates correspond to the deduct entries under "68-Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works". They represent the amount provided from ordinary revenues and Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund for financing the capital expenditure on irrigation works.

XX and 22, Interest.

Revenue.

Pages 37
and 153,
Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(1) Interest on loans to Presidency Corporations	33,26	29,51	29,51	25,63
(2) Interest on other loans and advances by the State Government ..	17,89	37,59	38,47	57,13
(3) Interest on arrears of revenue	77	95	1,00	80
(4) Interest realised on investment of State balances	40,80	42,00	23,65	23,80
(5) Miscellaneous	1,78	67	2,29	2,29
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	—23	....	....	....
Total ..	94,07	1,10,72	94,92	1,09,45

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A. Interest on Ordinary Debt.				
(1) Interest on Permanent Loans	39,40	50,92	53,15	59,05
(2) Interest on Loans in course of discharge .. ..	....	....	....	....
(3) Discount on loans	6,00	....	1,51	....
(4) Interest on other floating loans	2,14	6,00	53	....
(5) Management of Debt	28	33	33	39
(6) Expenditure connected with the issue of new loans	2,35	....	1,32	....
(7) Miscellaneous .. ..	....	....	....	....
(8) Interest on consolidated debt	45,31	44,68	44,68	44,03
(9) Interest on loans to Presidency Corporations excluding those included in the consolidated debt	21,36	17,87	17,87	14,26
(10) Interest on loans taken in connection with "Food Production Drive"	7	....	....	....
(11) Interest on Loans in connection with Rehabilitation of displaced persons .. ..	....	....	7,23	7,23
B. Interest on Unfunded Debt.				
(12) Special Loans Endowments for Charitable and Educational Institutions	72	79	79	79
(13) State Provident Funds	19,89	21,81	22,39	24,97
C. Interest on Other Obligations.				
(14) Interest on Charitable and Other Funds	3	2	3	....
(15) Miscellaneous	2,61	....	1,31	10
Total, A, B & C ..	1,40,16	1,42,42	1,51,14	1,50,81
D. Transfers.				
<i>Deduct—</i>				
(16) Interest transferred to Commercial Departments—				
(i) "17, Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept"	—45,73	—54,11	—53,52	—63,58
(ii) Commercial undertakings, Dapuri Workshop	—10	—12	—12	—12
(17) Interest transferred to "10, Forests"	—33	—33	—33	—33
(18) Interest transferred to "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading"	—24,40	—23,37	—9,42	—17,20
(19) Interest portion of equated payments on account of commuted value of pensions	—2,38	—2,31	—2,34	—2,40
Total D ..	—72,94	—80,24	—65,73	—83,63
Net Total ..	67,22	62,18	85,41	67,18

Revenue.

94. Interest received by the local Government on advances and loans made through the States Loans and Advances Accounts (to agriculturists, local bodies, Presidency Corporations, etc.), is credited to "XX-Interest".

95. (1) *Interest on loans to Presidency Corporations.*—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to repayment of capital during the current year.

(2) *Interest on other loans and advances by the State Government.*—The current year's revised estimate and next year's budget estimate are based on the progress of the actuals and the estimates of Departmental officers. The next year's estimate includes provision for interest from Bombay State Road Transport Corporation which is made in pursuance of section 28 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(4) *Interest realised on investment of State Balances.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate and next year's budget estimate, is due to smaller investments in treasury bills and in long dated investments.

Expenditure.

96. The following charges are debited to the head "22, Interest on Debt and Other Obligations":—

(a) Interest and discount on permanent loans, treasury bills and other floating loans, expenditure connected with the management of debt, the issue of new loans and other miscellaneous charges.

(b) Interest payment to the Central Government on advances taken from them.

(c) Interest on endowments for charitable and educational institutions and on the balance in the Provident Funds.

(d) Interest payable on other miscellaneous items. Credit is given to this head under the heads:—

(a) *Deduct.*—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments—

(i) Interest on irrigation works transferred to the head "17, interest on works for which capital accounts are kept."

(ii) Interest on commercial undertakings (Dapuri Workshops).

(b) *Deduct.*—Interest transferred to "10-Forests" on account of capital outlay on forests.

(c) *Deduct.*—Interest transferred to "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading".

(d) *Deduct.*—Interest portion of equated payments out of revenue provided under "55-Superannuation Allowances, etc.," in respect of the commuted value of pensions.

97. (1) *Interest on Permanent Loans.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the provision of interest on the Bombay State Development Loan, 1960, floated during 1950-51 and due to the provision of some of the arrears of interest payable to the public, but not drawn by them till the close of the year 1949-50.

(3) *Discount on loan.*—The provision in the current year's revised estimate is in connection with the Discount paid on Bombay State Development Loan, 1960.

(4) *Interest on other floating loans.*—The provision is made for interest payable to Reserve Bank of India on ways and means advances.

(6) *Expenditure in connection with the issue of new loan.*—The provision in the current year's revised estimate is in respect of the incidental expenditure incurred in connection with the issue of Bombay State Development Loan, 1960.

(8) *Interest on the consolidated debt.*—The consolidated debt is repayable to the Government of India in equated half-yearly instalments including principal and interest over 45 years on 31st July and 31st January of each year from 1937. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to repayment of principle during the current year.

(9) *Interest on loans to Presidency Corporation excluding those included in the consolidated debt.*—The decrease in next year's budget estimate is due to repayment of principal during the current year.

(10) *Interest on loans taken in connection with "Food Production Drive".*—The loans were repaid in the last financial year and hence no provision is made either in the current year's revised estimate or in budget estimates.

(11) *Interest on Loans in connection with Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.*—The amounts provided for in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is for payment of interest on loans taken from the Government of India in connection with the Housing of Displaced Persons.

(13) *State Provident Funds.*—The expenditure under this head is on account of interest payable on accumulations in the Provident Funds of State servants.

(14) and (15) *Miscellaneous.*—The current year's revised estimate includes interest payable to Mr. M. G. Desai being the interest on Rs. 1,00,000 donated by him for Cama and Alibless Hospitals, for construction of Administrative Block and other miscellaneous interest liabilities assumed by this Government consequent upon merger of States with the State of Bombay. The interest is to be paid to Mr. Desai till the construction of the building is undertaken.

(16) *Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.*—(1) "17, Interest of works for which capital accounts are kept". The figures are explained in paragraph 87 under the head "17".

(17) *Deduct—Interest transferred to "10-Forests".*—A corresponding debit appears under the head "10-Forests".

(18) *Deduct—Interest transferred to "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading".*—The amounts deducted are for interest on the Capital Outlay advanced for the various schemes included under the head "85-A". The increase in the current year's revised estimates is on account of lesser advances granted to Civil Supplies Schemes. It is anticipated that larger advances will be granted during 1951-52.

(19) *Deduct—Interest portion of equated payments on account of commuted value of pensions.*—See paragraph 367 under "83—Payments of commuted value of pensions".

23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Disbursements.

Page 164,
Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
<i>A—Sinking Funds—</i>				
(a) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 ..	6,14	....	....	....
(b) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 ..	6,55	....	....	....
(c) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 ..	7,35	....	....	....
(d) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962 ..	....	29,43	29,43	29,43
(e) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960 ..	....	....	....	21,80
<i>Depreciation Charges—</i>				
(v) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 ..	5,31	5,31	5,31	....
(w) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 ..	5,25	5,25	5,25	....
(x) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 ..	5,16	5,16	5,16	....
(y) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962 ..	....	9,00	9,00	9,00
(z) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960 ..	....	....	....	4,53
<i>B—Other Appropriations—</i>				
(i) Repayment of the consolidated debt	13,75	14,38	14,38	15,03
<i>C—Transfers—Deduct—</i>				
(i) Repayment by the Bombay Municipal Corporation of loans included in the consolidated debt.	-6,20	-6,42	-6,42	-6,63
(ii) Principal portion of equated instalment for repayment of the commuted value of pensions.	-2,07	-92	-92	....
(iii) Repayment made from the recoveries arising from the operations of the State Loans and Advance Account.	-1,77	-1,85	-1,85	-1,93
Total, charged ..	39,47	59,34	59,34	71,23

98. *Sinking Funds.*—Under this minor head are recorded the amounts appropriated from revenue for maintaining a Sinking Fund and a Depreciation Fund, in respect of the loans floated by the State Government :—

(a) *Three per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955.*—It has been decided that the minimum contribution to the Sinking Fund in any one year should be such that together with the amount put in the Depreciation Fund, it should suffice to liquidate the loan in 20 years. The maximum contribution to the Sinking Fund should be related to amortisation of the loan on 13 year's basis. Provision was made for the contribution to the Sinking Fund of the maximum amount, viz. 19,65 till the year 1948-49. Provision for the year 1949-50 was made on the basis of minimum. The amount already contributed to the Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund together with the accumulation in the Sinking Fund till 1948-49 would be adequate to redeem the loan on maturity. In view of this it had been decided not to make any further contribution to the Sinking Fund from 1950-51 and to the Depreciation Fund from 1951-52.

(b) *Three per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956.*—The decision regarding contribution to the Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund referred to above applies to this loan also, for the same reason.

(c) *Three per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958.*—The decision regarding contribution to the Sinking Fund referred to above applies to this loan also for the same reason.

(d) *Three per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962.*—The annual contribution (9,00) to the Depreciation Fund is provided at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total nominal amount (6,00,15,500) of loan. The fund is to be used, if necessary, for purchasing securities of this loan for cancellation.

It has been decided that the maximum contribution to the Sinking Fund in any one year should be such that together with the amount put in the Depreciation Fund, it should suffice to liquidate the loan in 13 years. Provision for contribution to Sinking Fund in the year 1951-52 is made on these basis.

(e) *Three per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960.*—The annual contribution (4,53) to the Depreciation Fund is provided at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total nominal amount (3,01,87,700) of loan. The Fund is to be used, if necessary, for purchasing securities of this loan for cancellation.

It has been decided that the maximum contribution to the Sinking Fund in any one year should be such that together with the amount put in the Depreciation Fund, it should suffice to liquidate the loan in 10 years. Provision for contribution to Sinking Fund in the year 1951-52 is made on these basis.

99. *Other Appropriation.*—Under this minor head are recorded the amounts appropriated from revenue for reduction or Avoidance of debt other than specific appropriation for regularly constituted Sinking Funds :—

(i) The consolidated debt referred to in paragraph 97 (8) under the head "22" is repayable by equated half-yearly instalments including principal and interest over 45 years commencing from 1937. The principal portion of the instalments is debitable to the head "23". The increase in next year's budget estimate is due to decreasing amount of interest included in successive equated instalments on account of progressive reduction of the principal outstanding.

100. *Transfers : Deduct.*—The consolidated debt mentioned above includes three long-dated loans of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, loans utilised to finance the expenditure under "83, Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions" and loans utilised to finance the State loans and Advances Account. The reasons for showing repayments in respect of these loans as deduct entries under the head "23" are explained below :—

(i) The repayment made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in respect of its long-dated loans is credited in the first instance to the head "Loans and Advances by State Government" (receipt side) in the debt section, but in order to utilise it towards the repayment of the consolidated debt which is provided in gross under the minor head "B-Other Appropriations", a corresponding credit is given to this head by a deduct entry.

(ii) Part of the loans included in the consolidated debt has been utilised for expenditure under "83-Payments of commuted Value of Pensions". The expenditure debited to "83, is being written back to revenue by equated instalments including principal and interest over a period of 15 years by debit to "55" and by credit of the principal portion to the capital head "83" and of the interest portion to "22".

(iii) The consolidated debt includes the loans taken to finance the State Loans and Advances Accounts. With effect from 1940-41 it has been decided to utilise towards repayment of the consolidated debt, recoveries arising from the operations of the State Loans and Advance Account to the extent necessary to repay the principal portion of the outstanding State Loans and Advance Account debt on 1st April 1937 over a period of 45 years, with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

25, General Administration.

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228, Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A—Heads of States—				
Salary of the Governor	63	66	54	53
Secretarial Staff of the Governor	74	81	73	77
Staff and Household of the Governor	2,40	2,90	2,53	2,90
Sumptuary Allowance of the Governor	19	22	23	22
Expenditure from Contract Allowance	1,23	1,28	1,25	1,23
Tour Expenses	53	64	54	64
Ministers	9,09	6,13	6,73	6,18
Total, Heads of States ..	14,81	12,64	12,55	12,52
B—Legislative Bodies—				
State Legislature Secretariat	} 7,12	7,42	7,80	{ 2,12
State Legislative Assembly				
State Legislative Council				
Elections for Legislature	53	25,04	44,63	17,04
Total, Legislative Bodies ..	8,54	33,47	53,28	25,95
C—Secretariat and Head Quarters Establishment—				
Civil Secretariat	79,04	74,87	79,04	78,83
Public Service Commission	1,91	2,12	2,40	2,59
Board of Revenue etc.,—Bombay Revenue Tribunal	28	25	25	27
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records	71	60	60	54
Local Fund Audit Establishment	4,00	3,98	4,51	4,51
Total, Secretariat and Head Quarters Establishment ..	85,92	81,82	89,81	86,74
D—Commissioners—				
Commissioners	6,62	5,59	2,70	....
E—District Administration—				
District Administration	2,77,03.	2,54,12	2,82,92	2,41,40
G—Miscellaneous—				
Discretionary grants by Heads of States	25	25	25	25
Miscellaneous	12	26	19	15
Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction Grants	7,54	8,89	9,07	7,89
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	2,97	2,00	1,75	2,00
Total, Miscellaneous ..	10,88	11,40	11,26	10,29
H—Charges in England—				
High Commissioner for India	4,04	1,79	2,12	2,42
Savings on account of per centage cut on Travelling Allowance (other than p. t. a. & c. a.) and contingencies .. .. .	....	—5,27	....	....
Savings on account of per centage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—22,69	....	....
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	..	....	....	—19,42
Grand Total ..	4,07,84	3,72,87	4,51,63	3,59,90
Charged ..	9,79	11,16	8,75	9,32
Voted ..	3,98,05	3,61,71	4,42,88	3,50,58

Expenditure.

101. *Salary of the Governor.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to voluntary cut in His Excellency's salary.

102. *Secretarial Staff of the Governor.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to non-utilisation of the provision for leave salary.

103. *Staff and Household of the Governor.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to economy in expenditure on staff, maintenance and purchase of furniture and maintenance and up-keep of Government House gardens. The next year's budget estimate provides for grants admissible under the Governors' Allowances and Privileges Order, 1950.

104. *Tour Expenses.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to voluntary reduction of tours to effect economy.

105. *Ministers.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to payment of arrears of house rent of the premises occupied by the Parliamentary Secretaries, and payment of insurance premia on "Beach Aircraft".

106. *State Legislature Secretariat and State Legislative Assembly.*—Provision for State Legislature Secretariat, which was hitherto being included in the provision for State Legislative Assembly, is being shown under a separate minor head "State Legislature Secretariat" with effect from 1951-52. The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to larger requirement of funds for expenditure on travelling allowance to the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

107. *State Legislative Council.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to some Members of the Legislative Council not drawing their pay regularly partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on travelling allowance.

108. *Elections for Legislatures.*—The large increase in the current year's revised estimate is on account of larger expenditure on establishment in connection with the preparation of electoral rolls, on printing and amendment of the electoral rolls and larger expenditure on by-elections. Half the expenditure in connection with the General Elections is to be borne by the Government of India. The current year's revised estimate does not take into account recovery from the Government of India in view of the uncertainty of the amount being realised in the course of the current financial year, as the detailed statements in respect of expenditure on preparation and printing of electoral rolls furnished by the various State Governments are yet to be scrutinised by the Government of India and the Standing Finance Committee of Parliament. Apparent decrease in the next year's budget estimate as compared to the current year's revised is due to the fact that the next year's provision represents the net expenditure to the State Government after taking into account recovery of half the expenditure from the Central Government, which is anticipated in the course of the next financial year.

109. *Civil Secretariat.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to larger expenditure in the Directorate of Publicity on contingencies, in the Revenue Department on additional staff sanctioned on account of the abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners and in Development Department on account of sanctioning of additional establishment and on contingencies.

110. *Public Service Commission.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to additional expenditure in connection with the tests of Assistants and clerks in the Subordinate Secretariat Service and larger expenditure on payment of rent and electricity charges of the Commission's new premises. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is on account of the same reasons and also on account of larger provision for leave salary.

111. *Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to smaller provision required for the present incumbent of the post of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

112. *Local Fund Audit Establishment.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to provision on account of Local Audit Department, Baroda staff, which does not stand included in the current year's budget.

113. *Commissioners.*—The Decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners from 15th August 1950. No provision is therefore made in the next year's budget.

114. *District Administration.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the provisions made in the current year's budget estimates having generally proved inadequate for the requirements of the Collectors and also due to larger expenditure incurred on bringing the administration of the various merged states' areas into line with that in the regular districts of the Bombay State. The revised estimate is based on current actuals. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate as compared with the current year's revised estimate is due to the anticipated reduction in expenditure on account of retrenchment the full effect of which will be realised in the next financial year.

115. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to smaller number of Indian Administrative Service Candidates allotted to this State than was anticipated. The provision in next year's budget estimates is for 3 candidates.

116. *Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction Grants.*—The decrease in the next year's budget provision is mainly due to smaller provision for discretionary grants to Collectors and no provision having been made for "Shikar staff".

117. *Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Vide, explanation given in the Detailed Estimates and Explanatory Memorandum of the Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the year, 1951-52.

118. *Charges in England.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to larger provision on account of the State Government's share of the High Commissioner's establishment.

XXI and 27, Administration of Justice.

Revenue.

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Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	3,16	3,00	2,00	3,00
Court fees realised in cash	94	1,25	1,60	1,80
General fees, fines and forfeitures	63,30	69,84	66,00	68,00
Pledership and Mukhtearship Examination fees	10	11	12	12
Receipts of the Official Assignee	87	60	1,18	80
Miscellaneous fees and fines	9,17	8,87	12,00	11,50
Miscellaneous	1,44	1,50	2,80	2,00
Recoveries of overpayments	23	25	70	37
Collection of payments for services rendered	4	30	30	20
Receipts in England .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total ..	79,25	85,72	86,70	87,79
Deduct—Refunds	—1,85	—1,78	—2,14	—1,85
Total ..	77,40	83,94	84,56	85,94

Expenditure.

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249, Civil
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Estimates

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A-High Court	17,94	19,08	18,72	18,93
B-Law Officers	6,82	6,47	7,35	7,15
C-Administrator General and Official Trustee	92	91	90	86
D-Sheriff and Reporter, Bombay	81	82	88	89
E-Official Assignee	1,37	1,55	1,35	1,47
F-Coroner's Court	23	29	32	33
G-Presidency Magistrates' Courts	8,19	8,38	8,37	9,12
H-Civil and Sessions Courts	92,12	1,05,52	1,01,34	1,05,66
I-Courts of Small Causes	6,38	6,78	6,50	7,23
J-Criminal Courts	30,81	31,19	34,94	33,26
K-Pledership and Mukhtearship Examination charges	1	2	2	2
L-Charges in England	62	61	20	6
M-Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	11,23	15,83	12,00	14,89
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	....	—1,85	....	....
Savings on account of percentage cuts on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—11,42	....	....
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	....	....	....	—1,83
Total ..	1,77,45	1,84,18	1,92,89	1,98,04
Charged ..	20,51	22,18	20,97	21,31
Voted ..	1,56,94	1,62,00	1,71,92	1,76,73

Revenue.

119. The increase in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the next year, is mainly under "Miscellaneous fees and fines" and is on account of expectation of large "Cash receipts of record rooms in offices which are charged to Administration of Justice".

Expenditure.

120. *A-High Court.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to one of the Honourable Judges of the High Court being on deputation and also to some of the High Court officers starting on the minimum of the pay scales. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to voluntary cut accepted by the Judges in their pay.

121. *B-Law Officers.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is mainly due to increase in civil and criminal cases in mofussil courts. The next year's estimate provides for the additional cost on account of appeals, which are to come for hearing in the Supreme Court.

122. *G-Presidency Magistrates' Courts.*—The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly on account of provision for the two temporary additional Presidency Magistrates and their staff.

123. *H-Civil Sessions Courts.*—After making out the net amount available in the current year's budget is 97,24. Compared with this the increase in the revised estimate of the current year and budget estimate for next year is mainly due to increase in the Bombay City Civil and Sessions Judges and their respective staff.

124. *I-Courts of Small Causes.*—The budget estimate for 1951-52 includes full provision on account of pay and allowances of the three temporary Judges.

125. *J-Criminal Courts.*—The increase in the revised estimate of the current year and the budget estimate for next year is due to creation of additional Residential Magistrates Courts.

126. *M-Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—See explanation in the "Detailed Estimates and Explanatory Memorandum of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the year 1951-52".

XXII and 28, Jails and Convict Settlements.

Revenue.

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Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Jails	1,27	1,36	1,42	1,27
Jail Manufactures	8,56	15,15	14,29	17,25
Recoveries of overpayment	13	5	50	8
Collections of payment for services rendered	14	1	5	6
Total ..	10,10	16,57	16,26	18,66
Deduct: Refunds	—2	—1	—1	—1
Total ..	10,08	16,56	16,25	18,65

Expenditure.

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260, Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Jails	83,04	65,92	80,71	65,82
Jail Manufacturers	8,30	7,00	10,00	7,88
Works .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Charges in England	7	....	....	....
Savings on account of percentage on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	....	—2,46	....	....
Savings on account of percentage out on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowances) .. .. .	....	—1,48	....	....
Savings on account of retrenchment in the staff .. .. .	....	....	....	—2,12
Total ..	91,41	68,98	90,71	71,58

Revenue.

127. *Jail Manufactures*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the fact that bidi making industry at the Sontali sub-jail could not be started during the current year. The higher estimate for the next year is mainly based on the increased receipts anticipated on account of the all-round reorganisation being effected in the Jail industries, with a view to intensifying the production.

Expenditure.

128. *Jails*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is chiefly due to higher rates of food stuffs, general increase in Jail population, creation of additional temporary posts and increased expenditure on railway warrants and advertisements. The decrease in the next year's estimate as compared with the current year's revised estimate is due to retrenchment and re-provision made as a measure of economy.

129. *Jail Manufactures*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to rise in the prices of raw materials and larger requirements of clothing, dead stock articles etc. on account of increased population in Jails. Most of this expenditure is not expected to be incurred in the next year.

XXIII and 29, Police.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 40-41, Civil Budget Estimates.
Contribution for Railway Police ..	11,62	12,00	12,00	12,30	
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons ..	1,25	70	1,25	1,25	
Receipts and recoveries on account of Presidency Police ..	8,68	12,00	10,00	10,60	
Cash receipts under the Arms Act ..	2,02	1,64	2,22	2,00	
Fees, fines and forfeitures ..	5,85	3,00	7,50	5,00	
Recoveries of overpayments ..	3,65	2,00	3,50	1,00	
Collection of payments for services rendered ..	1,35	70	1,20	90	
Miscellaneous ..	9,61	15,50	9,00	13,28	
Receipts in England ..	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	44,03	47,54	46,67	46,33	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—16	—34	—25	—22	
	43,87	47,20	46,42	46,11	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 261- 297, Civil Budget Estimates.
Presidency Police ..	1,96,82	1,86,96	1,78,91	1,83,46	
Superintendence ..	6,61	6,61	6,52	6,21	
District Executive Force ..	5,42,14	6,50,64	6,32,42	6,50,41	
Police Training School ..	5,58	6,70	7,61	3,65	
Special Police ..	3	4	3	4	
Railway Police ..	32,41	34,30	33,82	33,31	
Criminal Investigation Department ..	43,63	46,77	41,75	43,25	
Home Guards ..	13,46	19,77	15,40	18,94	
Works ..	2		16	....	
Charges in England ..	2,04	20	98	47	
Savings on account of percentage cut in travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance) and contingencies ..	....	—18,16	....	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) ..	....	—53,31	....	....	
Savings on account of retrenchment ..	....	....	....	—31,47	
Total ..	8,42,74	8,90,52	9,17,60	9,00,74	

Revenue.

130. *Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons.*—The increase in the revised estimate of the current year and in the budget estimate for the next year as compared to the budget estimate of the current year is due to the supply of more police parties in merged areas.

131. *Receipts and recoveries on account of Presidency Police and cash receipts under the Arms Act.*—The receipts under these minor heads are of a fluctuating nature and the estimates have been framed on the basis of current and past actuals.

132. *Fees, fines and forfeitures.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to hotel licence fees and 50 per cent. increase in the licence fees under the Bombay Public Conveyance Act. The current year's revised estimate is based on the current actuals.

133. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—The receipts are of a fluctuating nature and the revised estimate has been framed on the basis of past and current actuals. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to the contemplated change in the practice whereby only recoveries in respect of past years will be credited to this head and the current recoveries will be treated as reduction of expenditure.

134. *Collection of payments for services rendered.*—The increase in the revised estimates is due to imposition of additional police at the cost of the inhabitants on certain villages in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts.

135. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate and in the next year's budget estimate is due to decrease in the number of members using the police messes. The revised estimate is based on the current actuals and the next year's budget estimate is according to the departmental estimate.

Expenditure.

136. *Presidency Police.*—Taking into account the percentage cuts in establishment, travelling allowance expenditure and contingencies, the net figure of the current year's budget estimate is 1,73,56. The increase in the revised estimate is due to non-realisation to the full extent of the cut made under travelling allowance—ordinary and contingencies and expenditure on employment of additional staff under River Harbour or Marine Police and absorption of excise staff. The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly due to the inclusion of full provision on account of posts kept vacant during the current year, and transfer of certain posts sanctioned for the Thana District Police to Greater Bombay Police on account of extension of the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

137. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the revised estimate over the current year's budget estimate of 6,15 (net, i.e., including percentage cuts) is mainly due to change in personnel, grant of additional special pay to the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police for additional duties, leave salaries and increased expenditure under contingencies, e.g., service postage stamps, telephone charges, etc.

138. *District Executive Force.*—The increase in the revised estimate over the current year's budget estimate of 6,00,54 (net, i.e., including percentage cuts) is mainly due to (a) absorption of Excise staff in the Prohibition Police during the year and additional appointments sanctioned in connection with dacoit operations and political unrest, (b) larger expenditure on travelling allowance and transfer of personnel with a view to readjusting the strength after retrenchment, (c) increased movements of police due to the threatened railway strike and other disturbances, (d) creation of additional police stations and (e) larger expenditure under contingencies, chiefly due to adjustment of expenditure on last year's clothing in the current year, purchase of equipment for Belgaum and Baroda Workshops, purchase of vehicles and increase in the cost of their spare parts. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the full year's provision on account of the Excise staff absorbed in the Prohibition Police.

139. *Police Training School.*—The increase in the revised estimate over the current year's budget estimate of 6,28 (net) is due to (a) deputation of the officers of Baroda and Kolhapur States and the staff taken from the Excise Department for refresher course at the Police Training School, (b) payment of rent of the Tryambak Vidyapith building hired for use as an annexe to the School, (c) running expenses of three new buses sanctioned for the School and (d) increase in the cost of all articles of contingencies. The decrease in the next year's estimate is due to a fall in the number of students to be sent for training at the Police Training School.

140. *Railway Police.*—The increase in the revised estimate over the current year's net budget estimate of 31,92 net is mainly due to (a) additional appointments of Head Constables and Constables for escorting Railway Stipendiary Magistrates, (b) payment of arrears of permanent travelling allowance and more expenditure under travelling allowance and for night escorts to goods trains, (c) payment of rent of quarters and water tax of new police stations and out-posts and (d) larger expenditure on telephones, conservancy and lighting charges and petty supplies.

141. *Home Guards.*—The decrease in the revised estimate as compared to the net budget grant of 18,17 of the current year is mainly due to certain posts being kept vacant and less expenditure on conveyance allowance.

142. *Works.*—The revised estimate is on account of cost of construction of garages and repairs to the buildings requisitioned for the Criminal Investigation Department and to the A. R. P. Depot at Andheri. Work given to the Civil Supplies Department for storage of food-grains.

143. *Charges in England.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to more Officers going on leave to the United Kingdom than were originally expected. The next year's budget estimate is based on the latest report received from the High Commissioner for India.

XXIV and 30, Ports and Pilotage.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised ^a Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 42, Civil Budget Estimates.
Ports and Pilotage—					
Ports Establishment	5	5	5	5	
Receipts from the Minor Ports Fund .. .. .	....	....	....	61	
Total ..	5	5	5	66	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 297, Civil Budget Estimates.
Ports Establishment—					
Marine Survey Sub-division .. .. .	....	....	....	2,41	
Charges for the survey of steam vessels	11	5	6	6	
Total ..	11	5	6	2,47	

144. The receipts and the cost of establishment in connection with the survey of inland vessels are treated as pertaining to State while those for ocean-going vessel are treated as pertaining to the Union. Accordingly, expenditure in connection with Ship Survey Department, Bombay, is treated as partly Union and partly State, the proportion being 93 per cent. Union and 7 per cent. State. The estimates accordingly represent 7 per cent. of the cost of the Ship Survey Department of the Indian Union.

145. In the next year's budget provision has been made for a Marine Survey Sub-division under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle, with headquarters at Bombay. In the Sub-division, there will be two survey parties, one for ports north of Bombay and the other for those South of Bombay. Receipts from the Minor Ports Fund have also been shown in the next year's budget.—(Vide New-Item No-25).

XXV-A and 33-A, Dangs District.

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Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1951-52.
(1) Dangs Receipts	*23,96	24,49	25,84	18,67
(2) Transfer from the Dangs Reserve Fund .. .. .	....	3,61	2,59	15,10
Total	23,96	28,10	28,43	33,77

* This excludes receipts of Rs. 9,058 pertaining to the year 1949-50 which are to be adjusted in 1950-51.

Details of Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Forest	23,72	24,00	25,00	18,30
Land Revenue	20	17	24	24
Other Items Miscellaneous	4	32	60	13
Total	23,96	24,49	25,84	18,67

Expenditure.

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311,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(1) Dangs Expenditure	21,59	28,82	28,43	34,09
(2) Transfer to the Dangs District Reserve Fund	2,46	....	....	....
(3) Lump deduction for probable savings .. .. .	....	— 72	....	— 32
Total	24,05	28,10	28,43	33,77

Details of Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A—Excise	41	49	42	46
B—Forest	12,30	9,09	8,61	3,56
C—Capital Outlay on Forest .. .. .	....	....	40	....
D—General Administration	2,01	1,22	2,58	4,45
E—Police	60	77	74	1,01
F—Education	83	44	2,35	4,72
G—Medical	93	1,50	1,00	1,02
H—Public Health	74	73	98	1,42
I—Agriculture and Veterinary	53	57	1,50	1,16
J—Industries	5	12	2	....
Q—Co-operation	34	26	1,03	1,01
S—Registration .. .. .	....	1	1	1

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
K—Miscellaneous	12	8	25	8
L—Village Improvements	6	50	6	6
M—Superannuations, allowances and Pension	2	1	1	2
N—Civil Works	1,98	8,23	6,20	10,82
O—Civil Supplies	31	30	27	29
P—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Cost of purchase .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(a) Advances	30	4,50	2,00	4,00
(b) Suspense—				
(i) Credits	30	4,50	2,00	4,00
(ii) Debits	30	4,50	2,00	4,00
Total	21,59	28,82	28,43	34,09
Lump deductions for probable savings .. .. .	....	....	-72	-32
Total—Dangs Expenditure	21,59	28,10	28,43	33,77

146. Consequent on the constitutional changes and the abolition of the Residencies the Government of India transferred the Administration of the Dangs Area which was formerly being administered by the Crown Representative to this Government with effect from the 15th August 1947. The Dangs Area has thereafter been merged in the State by an order called the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1947, with effect from the 19th January 1948. As Government desires to keep separate accounts of the receipts and payments of the Dangs with a view to utilising the surplus revenue if any, realised from the Dangs on the amelioration of the people of the Dangs it has become necessary to prescribe a separate procedure for the accounting of the transactions relating to the Dangs.

Revenue.

147. The increase in the current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to (i) anticipated fall in revenue from pre-empted timbers as no departmental extraction will be undertaken during the next financial year and (ii) smaller revenue anticipated due to Government's policy of allotting Forest Coupe to the Societies on upset prices and thereby getting less money.

Expenditure.

148. The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) temporary establishment entertained for the office of the Collector of Dangs and allied offices under "D-General Administration", (ii) more expenditure under "F-Education" due to opening of large number of Primary schools and (iii) anticipated expenditure on Rural Development under "I-Agriculture and Veterinary" partly counterbalanced by savings on (i) building works in progress under "N-Civil Works" and (ii) less amount required under "Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading". The increase in the next year's estimate is due to (i) larger expenditure required under "F-Education" for grant of mid-day meals etc. to school children attending Government Primary schools and (iii) expenditure required under N-Civil Works for executing New Major Works in the Dangs District.

36, Scientific Departments.

Pages 312
to 314,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Grant-in-aid and Donations to Scientific Societies and Institutions ..	36	36	36	36
Museums	3,30	2,73	2,77	2,78
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	4,17	2,52	19,00	4,19
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—6	....	....
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and con- tingencies .. .. .	....	—9	....	....
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	....	....	....	—16
Total ..	7,83	5,46	22,13	7,17

149. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Variations under this minor head are explained in the separate issue of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme Estimates.

XXVI and 37, Education.

Revenue.

						Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Pages 44-45, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—University	...	...	...	...	...	16,88	16,45	18,42	18,23	
B—Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	9,23	13,22	11,62	13,34	
C—Primary	...	...	...	...	...	21	.....	85	.....	
D—Special	...	...	...	...	...	1,09	86	1,09	1,09	
E—General	...	...	...	...	...	73,77	33,93	70,97	35,79	
Total						1,01,18	64,46	1,02,95	68,45	
Deduct—Refunds						—72	—13	—50	—5	
						1,00,46	64,33	1,02,45	68,40	

Expenditure.

						Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Pages 315- 359, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—University	...	...	...	...	...	88,09	95,45	1,07,19	90,94	
B—Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,33	1,70,14	1,66,55	1,57,36	
C—Primary	...	...	...	...	...	7,43,66	8,37,32	8,19,76	7,95,55	
D—Special	...	...	...	...	...	71,27	91,49	85,88	81,98	
E—General	...	...	...	...	...	83,03	97,15	95,14	85,72	
F—Charges in England	...	...	...	...	...	44	4,12	1,44	3,00	
Payment on account of Deccan States—						.....	.....	.....	.....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance and contingencies)						.....	—5,27	.....	.....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance)						.....	—8,04	.....	.....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on grant-in-aid establishment						.....	—45,00	.....	.....	
Savings on account of retrenchment						.....	.....	.....	—16,87	
Total						11,24,82	12,37,36	12,75,96	11,97,68	

Revenue.

150. *A—University.*—The increase in the revised estimates of the current year and the budget estimates for the next year is mainly due to increase in the number of students.

151. *B—Secondary.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates as compared with the budget estimates is due to some secondary schools having been transferred to private bodies. The increase in the next year's budget estimates as compared with the current year's revised estimates is due to a donation of Rs. 1 lakh expected to be received from Shri Chandulal P. Parekh, M.L.A., for the Technical High School at Kapadwanj (*vide* P. W. R. New Item No. 3) and increase in fees and the number of students.

152. *C—Primary.*—The increase in the revised estimates is due to School Boards not having been formed in merged areas. The absence of provision in the budget estimates for 1951-52 under this head is due to the fact that no receipts are expected as the Primary Schools are expected to be handed over to the Local Bodies in the merged areas next year.

153. *D—Special.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates is due to (1) duplication of the third year class in the Architectural Section (2) continuance of the morning and evening classes during the current and the next year and the rise in the number of pupils in the Training Schools.

154. *E—General.*—The increase in the revised estimates of the current year is due to (1) large recoveries of over-payments (2) larger amount of recoveries on account of the S. S. C. Examination Board and (3) larger expenditure on facilities to Backward Classes from the Special Development Fund. The decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised estimates is mainly due to reduced provision on account of

- (1) Recoveries of over-payments and collection of payments for services rendered and
- (2) Expenditure on facilities to Backward Classes from the Special Development Fund.

Expenditure.

155. *A—University.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates as compared to the current year's budget is mainly due to—

- (1) additional grant sanctioned for the Royal Institute of Science for apparatus and chemicals due to the increased prices ;
- (2) payment of last year's grants to the non-Government Colleges during 1950-51 ;
- (3) additional grants to Universities ; and
- (4) expenditure on account of Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur, and S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur, provision for which was not made during the current year.

The decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised estimates is due to—

- (1) Absence of provision for the 3 items mentioned above, and
- (2) Reduced provision on account of equipment and furniture grants to the new College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.

156. *B—Secondary.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates is due to some state schools having been transferred to private managements and all the technical High Schools sanctioned during the current year not having been started.

The decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised estimates is due to the expected transfer of some State Schools to private management during the course of the next year and absence of provision for building grants for the schools in merged state areas sanctioned during the current year.

157. *C—Primary.*—The decrease in the current year's revised as compared to the current year's net budget is mainly due to smaller expenditure incurred on elementary Education in Thana District and on craft teaching by the District School Boards the decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised estimates is mainly due to smaller provision made for grants to local bodies in view of the large balances in the Primary Education Fund with the District School Boards and the revised budgetting procedure adopted in accordance with P. E. Act, 1947, and the Rule made thereunder. The existing procedure of estimating the next year's provision on the basis of grants paid to the District School Boards during the previous year has been changed and the provisions for 1951-52 have been made on the basis of actual requirements of the District School Boards after taking into account the large balances in their Primary Education Fund. The decrease is also due to smaller provision on account of crafts teaching in primary schools and grants for construction of Primary School Buildings counterbalanced by increase on account of opening of schools in schoolless villages in merged areas with a population of over 700.

158. *D—Special.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates as compared to the current year's budget is mainly due to (1) two training colleges and additional classes not having been opened during the current year and (2) new short term courses for primary teachers not having been held.

The decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised is due to smaller expenditure expected to be incurred on account of Short term courses for primary teachers and smaller provision made for the N. C. C. mainly on account of the expenditure on police guards for guarding the N. C. C. Armouries having been provided under "29—Police" in the next year's estimates.

159. *E—General.*—The decrease in the revised estimates of the current year is mainly due to (i) smaller expenditure on printing and publication of Departmental Text Books and (ii) some scholarships remaining vacant counterbalanced by larger expenditure on account of (1) revision of pay and allowances of the Inspecting staff in the merged state areas (2) expenditure on staff of the Regional Universities for which no provisions exists in the current year's budget (3) additional grants sanctioned for libraries in merged state areas.

The decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's budget is due to (1) reduced provision for the Backward classes under the Special Development Programme. (2) smaller provision on account of printing and publication of Departmental Text-Books for Primary Schools and no provision having been made for miscellaneous grants.

160. *F—Charges in England.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates when compared with the current year's estimates is due to smaller expenditure on account of purchase of stores and equipment for educational institutions.

XXVII and 38, Medical.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 46-47, Civil Budget Estimates.
Medical School and College Fees	5,27	5,22	5,52	5,69	
Hospital Receipts	7,06	8,64	8,64	8,72	
Mental Hospital Receipts	5,37	5,11	5,11	5,48	
Sale of Medicines	1,48	9	1,15	1,00	
Bacteriological Laboratory Receipts	21,31	24,21	22,16	23,22	
Contributions	6,88	7,19	7,19	8,00	
Income from Endowments	46	47	47	43	
Recoveries of Overpayments	56	30	1,00	51	
Collection of payments for services—rendered	14	90	45	50	
Miscellaneous	3,48	3,02	3,50	3,46	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	10	1,54	38	94	
Total ..	52,11	56,69	55,57	57,95	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—19	—30	—45	—27	
Total ..	51,92	56,39	55,12	57,68	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Pages 360- 393, Civil Budget Estimates.
A-Medical Establishment	6,45	6,58	7,06	6,65	
B-Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,59,18	1,58,75	1,68,96	1,59,39	
C-Grants for Medical Purposes	1,10	71	83	79	
D-Medical Schools and Colleges	8,06	7,91	8,12	7,42	
E-Mental Hospitals	26,62	24,37	26,30	22,06	
F-Special Development Programme	10	1,54	38	94	
G-Chemical Examiner	75	80	78	66	
H-Bacteriological Laboratories	22,04	21,79	18,00	20,58	
I-Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	22,27	29,10	24,57	26,07	
J-Charges in England { (Ordinary)	1,30	33	83	6,80	
{ (P. W. R.)	1	30	6	4	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	....	—4,57	....	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	— 7,48	....	....	
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	....	....	....	—3,71	
Total ..	2,47,88	2,40,13	2,55,89	2,47,69	

Revenue.

161. *Sale of Medicines.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the restarting of the Scheme for the Sale of Quinine and Quinine substitute to private practitioners and Hospitals, etc.

162. *Bacteriological Laboratory Receipts.*—The estimates are based on the expected demand for vaccines.

163. *Contributions.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to anticipated recovery of some of the outstanding arrears from local bodies.

164. *Recoveries of Overpayments.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due mainly to the recovery of the excess grants drawn by Nursing Associations.

165. *Collection of Payment for Services Rendered.*—The estimates depend on the actual services rendered e.g. deputation of Medical Officers to Fairs and Epidemic duties.

166. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to larger receipts anticipated on the basis of the progress of actuals.

167. *Transfer for Special Development Fund.*—The estimate under this Head is equal to the expenditure on schemes under "Special Development Programme" under "38-Medical".

Expenditure.

168. *A-Medical Establishment.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is due to (i) leave salary of the Surgeon General and (ii) certain additional staff sanctioned in connection with various schemes.

169. *B-Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The increase in the current year's revised is due to (i) additional grants-in-aid sanctioned to certain Hospitals and Dispensaries, (ii) payment of arrears as a result of the revision of pay scales of Nursing Staff and (iii) higher prices of supplies, etc.

170. *D-Medical Schools and Colleges.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) payment of arrears of revised pay scales of the Nursing Establishment and (ii) increase in the number of scholarships. The next year's estimate takes into account savings on account of retrenchment.

171. *E-Mental Hospitals.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) revision of diet scales and higher prices of supplies, (ii) additional staff sanctioned at some Mental Hospitals and (iii) payment of arrears consequent on the revised pay scales and allowances of nursing establishment. The next year's estimate provides for reduced expenditure on contingencies.

172. *F-Special Development Programme.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the fact that it has not been possible, due to certain practical difficulties, to open dispensaries and village aid centres as originally contemplated.

173. *H-Bacteriological Laboratories.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to smaller provision made under contingencies as a measure of economy.

174. *I-Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—The variations under this Minor Head have been explained separately in the P. W. R. and D. P. Estimates.

175. *J-Charges in England.*—The revised estimate of the current year and the budget estimate for the next year represent the actual requirements of the High Commissioner for India in London.

XXVIII and 39, Public Health.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Page 48, Civil Budget Estimates.
Sale proceeds of sera and vaccines	3,24	2,31	4,30	3,09	
Contributions	4,02	3,61	3,62	4,99	
Recoveries of overpayments	1,56	53	1,56	1,40	
Collection of payments for services rendered	66	1,08	1,16	66	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund .. .. .	....	2,00	....	30	
Miscellaneous	47,70	36,60	30,59	25,72	
Total ..	57,18	46,13	41,23	36,16	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—10	—1	—10	—10	
Total ..	57,08	46,12	41,13	36,06	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Pages 394- 412, Civil Budget Estimates.
Public Health Establishment	33,75	38,47	32,26	35,47	
Grants for Public Health Purposes	11,79	5,71	8,19	6,36	
Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases	20,79	25,83	29,21	25,81	
Works	38,60	27,21	32,39	23,45	
Special Development Programme .. .. .	....	2,00	....	30	
Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme	1,13,40	94,79	1,01,17	70,48	
Charges in England { (Ordinary) (P. W. R.)	26	9 5	13 1	13	
Savings on account of per centage cut on travelling expenditure (Other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and Contingencies .. .. .	....	—2,25	....	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—4,91	....	....	
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	....	....	....	—1,11	
Total, Voted ..	2,18,59	1,86,99	2,03,36	1,60,89	

Revenue.

176. *Sale proceeds of sera and vaccines.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to larger demand for vaccine lymph from the Director General of Health Services, Calcutta, Government of Burma, Tibet and Madras State. This large demand has not been taken into account in the next year's estimate.

177. *Contributions.*—This head records contributions received from the local bodies towards (1) Infectious Diseases Hospital Poona, (2) Pay of Vaccinators and their peons and (3) Public Health Laboratories, Poona, and Baroda.

The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to increase in the rate of contributions to be recovered from the local bodies.

178. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is based on the progress of actuals.

179. *Collection of payments for services rendered.*—The next year's budget estimate is based on the anticipated expenditure on deposit contribution works.

180. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund.*—The estimate under this head is equal to the expenditure on Special Development Programme under '39—Public Health'.

181. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due mainly to the transfer of Salsette water works to the Bombay Municipality during the current year.

Expenditure.

182. A. *Public Health Establishment.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to late appointment of staff in the newly formed Public Health Districts and larger recovery of percentage charges as a result of new works taken up on behalf of local bodies.

The next year's estimate takes into account smaller recovery of percentage charges and reduction in the number of sanitary squads.

183. B. *Grants for Public Health Purposes.*—The variations in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates as compared with the current year's budget, are due to the amounts of grants required to be paid to local bodies according to the works expected to be executed through the P. W. D. They take into account also increased grants to sanitary Associations etc.

184. C. *Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) increase in the price of D. D. T. from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-5-0 per lb., (ii) more expenditure on vaccines due to prevalence of epidemics in several districts, and (iii) increased grants to District Local Boards for expenses on epidemics.

185. D. *Works.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) new works taken up, (ii) additional expenditure on tools and plants (including adjustment of cost of certain Famine Tools and Plant taken over by the Public Health Department).

The next year's budget estimate takes into account smaller provision for works and the amount to be recovered from the Bombay Municipal Corporation for certain works in the Bombay Suburban District.

186. E. *Special Development Programme.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the fact that the municipalities in this State have not taken advantage of the provision made during the last two years for slum clearance in Backward Class areas.

187. F. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—The variations under this minor head have been explained separately in the P. W. R. and D. P. Estimates.

188. G. *Charges in England.*—The estimates under this head are based on the actual requirements of the High Commissioner for India in London.

XXIX and 40, Agriculture.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 49-50, Civil Budget Estimates.
Agricultural Receipts	1,83,70	2,02,90	1,31,40	80,79	
Recoveries of overpayments	2,38	54	1,04	60	
Collection of payment for services rendered	4	2	15	3	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	1,18	89	86	2,63	
Total ..	1,87,30	2,04,35	1,33,45	84,05	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—2,32	—2	—6,34	—2	
	1,84,98	2,04,33	1,27,11	84,03	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 413- 496, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Direction	4,28	4,98	4,50	4,49	
B—Superintendence	62	23	27	22	
C—Subordinate and Expert Staff	18,86	22,76	20,51	21,62	
D—Experimental Farms	3,63	1,20	2,19	2,09	
E—Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda including Public Exhibition and Fairs	70,93	47,25	42,80	21,04	
F—Agricultural Experiments and Research	20,30	15,11	30,90	9,79	
G—Agricultural Education	8,07	7,91	7,87	7,38	
H—Agricultural Engineering	2,93	1,99	5,50	2,95	
J—Grants-in-aid, Contributions, etc.	7,08	6,95	6,95	8,24	
K—Works .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
L—Other Charges	8	32	28	....	
M—Special Development Programme	1,19	89	86	2,63	
N—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	1,87,09	1,77,72	1,78,85	1,40,92	
O—Charges in England	17	18	13	9	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	....	—4,48	....	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—4,75	....	....	
Savings on account of retrenchment ... .. .	.....	.....	.....	—3,38	
Total ..	3,25,23	2,78,26	3,01,61	2,18,08	

Revenue.

189. *Agricultural Receipts*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates is due to reduction in the food bonus expected from the Government of India as a result of the discontinuance of the existing scheme by the Government of India with effect from the 1st January 1951.

190. *Special Development Fund*.—The amount provided under this minor head is equal to the estimated expenditure under "Special Development Programme", under "40-Agriculture".

Expenditure.

191. *A-Direction.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to the retrenchment of certain posts in the Office of the Director of Agriculture.

192. *C-Subordinate and Expert Staff.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the retrenchment and re-distribution of staff of the District Agricultural Officers.

The increase in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised estimates is mainly due to the provision having been made for the staff of the Mechanical Transport Section which has been sanctioned during the course of the current year.

193. *D-Experimental farms.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to the inclusion of the provision for the experimental farms of the merged areas, provision for which was not included in the current year's budget.

194. *E-Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda including Public Exhibition and Fairs.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to smaller losses anticipated in the Personal Ledger Accounts for the Manure Mixture Scheme and the Seeds Schemes. The decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised estimates is due to the fact that Manure Mixture Scheme, improvement of farm yard manure scheme in villages and the seed schemes are to be managed on no profit no loss basis through the personal ledger accounts and to the dropping of provision for the Scheme for grant of prizes for increasing the yield of foodcrops for which food bonus from the Government of India will not be available.

195. *F-Agricultural Experiments and Research.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is due to provision required for the following schemes, for which no provision exists in the current year's budget:—

- (1) Colonisation scheme in Kanara District (Capital Expenditure),
- (2) Scheme for setting up anti-locust organisation in Bombay State,
- (3) Scheme for control of wingless grass-hoppers in Bombay State,
- (4) Resettlement of displaced Maharashtrian families at Wados Niloli in Ratnagiri District,
- (5) Sorpada Colonisation Scheme,
- (6) Scheme for the establishment of a regional cocoanut research station at Ratnagiri,
- (7) Village rehabilitation scheme, Amreli,

The increase is also due to additional provision required on account of the increased contingent expenditure under certain schemes already provided for.

No provision has been made for the 7 items mentioned in the next year's budget and this State's share on account of the Sugarcane Research Schemes at Walchandnagar, Nipani, etc., has been provided from the Sugarcane Cess Fund.

196. *H-Agricultural Engineering.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is due to the provision made on account of the Baroda staff merged in the Bombay State, for which no provision exists in the current year's budget. The increase is also due to the additional provision sanctioned for recouping the stock account of the Agricultural Engineer to Government.

The decrease in the next year's budget estimates as compared to the current year's revised estimates is mainly due to reduced provision for stock account of the Agricultural Engineer to Government.

197. *J-Grants-in-aid, Contributions, etc.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimates as compared to budget estimates and the revised estimates of the current year is mainly due to the provision for the following new schemes, viz. :—

- (1) Scheme for multiplication and distribution of 197-3 cotton in the Khandesh tract,
- (2) Cotton Development Schemes in the merged areas of the former Baroda State,

and additional provision made for scheme for the multiplication and distribution of Suyog Cotton in Surat tract.

198. *L-Other charges.*—No provision has been made for the Agricultural Census in the next year's budget estimates.

199. *M-Special Development Programme.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to the provision made on account of the scheme for supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, etc., to the backward class cultivators at concessional rates (New item P. W. R. No. 11).

200. *N-Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Vide explanations given in the P. W. R. and Development estimates for the next year.

XXX and 41, Veterinary.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 51, Civil Budget Estimates.
Veterinary College and School Fees	21	35	22	25	
Other Receipts	54	1,58	2,15	6,36	
Collection of payments for services rendered		1	18	5	
Transfer from the Deposit Account of the Special Development Fund		65	20	59	
Deduct—Refunds	—1	—1	—1	—1	
Total ...	74	2,58	2,74	7,24	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 497- 544, Civil Budget Estimates.
Superintendence	4,92	4,20	4,15	4,20	
Veterinary Education and Research	2,02	6,85	6,06	5,65	
Subordinate Establishment	3,63	7,97	7,50	8,00	
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,46	6,24	6,50	6,45	
Breeding Operations	*	1,82	4,65	4,94	
Other Charges	1,75	3,49	3,36	2,92	
Special Development Programme	*	39	20	69	
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	9,06	21,09	19,49	18,40	
Charges in England	5	9	1	8	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) ... ..	.....	—1,76	.....	.....	
Savings on account of per centage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) ... ..	.....	—2,05	.....	.....	
Total ...	25,89	48,33	51,92	51,23	

*Shown under "40-Agriculture".

Revenue.

201. *Veterinary College and School Fees.*—The decrease in the current year's revised as well as in the next year's budget estimates is due to smaller number of students attending the Bombay Veterinary College.

202. *Other receipts.*—The increase in the current year's revised takes into account larger sale of Farm produce and the receipts from the Makarpura Dairy Farm. The next year's budget estimate provides mainly for the receipts of the Milk Supply Scheme, Poona, Hubli and Ahmedabad and Makarpura Dairy Farm.

203. *Transfer from the Deposit Account of the Special Development Fund.*—The estimates under this head correspond to the expenditure provided in the expenditure side.

Expenditure.

204. *Veterinary Education and Research.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) the retrenchment of the post of the Poultry Research Officer and two posts of Agricultural Assistants, (ii) non-establishment of Poultry Units at Puntamba and Sholapur and (iii) the fact that the Scheme of Cattle Breeding Farm, Baroda, has been postponed. In the next year's budget, no provision has been made for the staff working under the following schemes which have been dropped: (i) Baroda Live-stock Improvement Section, (ii) Model Poultry Farm, Makarpura, and (iii) Poultry work in Navsari District.

205. *Subordinate Establishment.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to the fact that some posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Stockmen have remained vacant during the current year. These posts are expected to be filled up during the next year as post-graduates will be available in greater number.

206. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) the revision of pay-scales of compounders, (ii) larger amount of compensation for horses destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act and (iii) expenditure on construction of additional buildings for the Veterinary Dispensary at Kopergaon.

207. *Breeding Operations.*—The increase in the current year's revised as well as in the next year's budget estimates is due to (i) additional staff for Scheme for Improvement of Poultry and Encouragement of Pedigree Poultry in Villages, (ii) provision for Milk Supply Scheme, Ahmedabad, Poona, and Hubli and (iii) transfer of the Scheme for Introduction of Premium Cows in Thana and West Khandesh Districts from the minor head "G-Special Development Programme" to this minor head.

208. *Other Charges.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) the fact that some posts of stockmen remained vacant during the current year. In the next year's budget estimate no provision has been made under this minor head for the following schemes: (i) Veterinary Investigation Officers and their staff, (ii) Veterinary Investigation Officer, Baroda, (iii) Assistant Disease Investigation Officers (Poultry) and (iv) Scheme for establishment of Laboratory for Wool analysis at Patan (Baroda).

209. *Special Development Programme.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) the inclusion of the scheme for introduction of premium cows in Thana and W. K. Districts, under the minor head "E-Breeding Operations". The next year's budget estimate provides for the schemes of (i) Supply of premium bulls and cows to the Lamani Societies in Bijapur District and (ii) Supply of premium cows to the Backward classes in Mokhada Peta of the Thana District and increased expenditure on the scheme for supply of premium cows to Harijans in Satara District.

210. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Variations under this minor head have been explained in the separate issue of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme Estimates.

XXXI and 42, Co-operation.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 52, Civil Budget Estimates.
Audit Fees	3,39	3,22	5,00	4,79	
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,31	6,69	5,72	2,85	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	1,23	2,78	3,33	50	
Total	7,93	12,69	14,05	8,14	
Deduct—Refunds	—2	—3	—3	—4	
Total	7,91	12,66	14,02	8,10	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 545-578, Civil Budget Estimates.
Direction	2,23	1,91	2,05	2,21	
Superintendence	22,32	21,75	25,21	27,47	
Grant-in-aid	20,54	10,54	31,58	22,37	
Other charges	7,15	7,78	7,96	8,57	
Cottage Industries	11,55	16,90	17,28	*	
Special Development Programme	1,23	2,78	3,33	50	
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	25,35	50,01	48,84	32,66	
Charges in England .. .. .	....	5	1	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	....	—1,31	....	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—2,60	....	....	
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	....	....	....	—1,45	
Total	90,37	1,07,81	1,36,26	92,33	

* Provision made under "43-Industries".

Revenue.

211. *Audit Fees.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to increase in the number of Co-operative Societies.

212. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to smaller receipts realised as disclosed in the current accounts than were anticipated in respect of new Cottage Industries Schemes. The decrease in the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to the fact that receipts on account of Cottage Industries are being shown under XXXII—Industries with effect from 1951-52 in accordance with the decision of Government to transfer Cottage Industries from XXXI/42, Co-operation to XXXII/43, Industries, taken with a view to fall in line with the accounting procedure followed in other States.

213. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund.*—The amount provided under this head is equal to the estimated expenditure on Special Development Programme under "42, Co-operation".

Expenditure.

214. *Direction.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate as against the net budget grant of 1.77 after taking into account a proportionate share of the lump cuts, is due to creation of 5 posts of Heads of Branches in lieu of 2 posts of Office Superintendents and due to non-realisation of the anticipated saving on establishment, travelling allowance (ordinary) and contingent expenditure as actual retrenchment was effected late in the course of the current year.

215. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate as compared with the net budget estimate of 20.04, after taking into account a proportionate share of lump cuts, is due to fixation of pay involving grant of increments to Government servants absorbed from the merged States, absence of provision for part of the temporary audit staff proposals for continuance of which had been under consideration while the current year's budget estimates were framed, and sanctioning of additional staff for audit work. The increase in the next year's budget estimates as against the current year's revised is mainly due to further additional staff for audit work of Co-operative Societies which are gradually increasing in number.

216. *Grant-in-aid.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to subsidies to co-operative societies undertaking lift irrigation schemes, provision for which was hitherto being made under "40, Agriculture", subsidies to financing agencies for opening uneconomic branches and subsidies to a larger number of multi-purpose societies. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate as against the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to smaller provision having been made for subsidies to co-operative societies undertaking lift irrigation schemes.

217. *Other Charges.*—The current year's net grant is 7.20 after taking into account a proportionate share of the lump cuts. The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to additional staff sanctioned for Supervising Unions.

218. *Cottage Industries.*—The net budget grant for the current year is 15.80 after taking into account proportionate share of the lump cuts. Increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to expenditure on the proposed delegation to Japan. Next year's budget estimates have been shown under "43, Industries" in view of reasons already stated in paragraph 212 above.

219. *Special Development Programme.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate as against the net budget grant of 2.70, after taking into account proportionate share of lump cuts, is mainly due to additional grant sanctioned to Backward Class Building Societies. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to transfer of provision relating to cottage industries to "43, Industries."

220. *Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Vide explanation given in the detailed estimates of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the next year.

XXXII and 43, Industries.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimates, 1950-51.	Revised Estimates, 1950-51.	Budget Estimates, 1951-52.	Page 53, Civil Budget Estimates.
Industries	14,70	20,20	22,97	8,70	
Cottage Industries .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	8,23	
Fisheries	3,44	3,56	4,46	4,01	
Recoveries of overpayments	5	5	5	5	
Collection of payments for services rendered	5	2	5	4	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	43	45	25	2,33	
Total ..	18,67	24,28	27,78	23,36	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—4	—1	—1	—1	
Total ..	18,63	24,27	27,77	23,35	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimates, 1950-51.	Revised Estimates, 1950-51.	Budget Estimates, 1951-52.	Pages 579- 629, Civil Budget Estimates.
Industries	17,97	23,35	20,89	22,84	
Cottage Industries .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	17,86	
Fisheries	7,52	7,93	7,52	7,27	
Special Development Programme	43	45	25	2,33	
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	14,83	24,97	19,93	22,93	
Charges in England	1	9	8	12	
Cost of stores purchased for other offices	32	50	60	44	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	.....	—2,01	.....	.....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	.....	—1,54	.....	.....	
Saving on account of retrenchment .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	—3,61	
Total ..	41,08	53,74	49,27	70,18	

Revenue.

221. *Industries*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is due to larger dividend anticipated from the State Road Transport Corporation and larger receipts under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932. The decrease in the next year's budget estimates is due to the change contemplated by the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, under which the Corporation shall pay interest instead of dividend. Receipt on account of interest from the State Transport Corporation Act has been shown in the next year's budget estimates under "XX—Interest".

222. *Cottage Industries*.—The current year's budget and the revised estimates under "Cottage Industries" stand included under the minor head "Miscellaneous Receipts" under "42—Co-operation". The next year's budget estimate of 8,23 is comprised of 2,15 on account of receipts from cottage industries and 6,08 on account of transfer from profits of the textile scheme (85-A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading) in order to meet expenditure on schemes relating to cotton and yarn.

223. *Fisheries*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to increased production of Bombay Brand Shark Liver Oil, Elasmin and Elasmin Pearls and sale of fish-meal. The increase in the next year's budget estimate as compared to the current year's budget estimate is due to larger receipts anticipated from Fish-curing Yards.

224. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund*.—The amount provided under this head is equal to the estimated expenditure under the minor head "Special Development Programme" under "43—Industries".

Expenditure.

225. *Industries*.—The current year's net budget grant is 21,91 after taking into account proportionate share of the lump cuts on establishment, travelling allowance (ordinary) and contingent expenditure. The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-utilisation of the provision made for introduction of new diploma courses in Automobile Engineering at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute partly counterbalanced by expenditure on the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Jamkhandi, for which no provision exists in the current year's budget and partial non-realisation of the lump cuts.

226. *Cottage Industries*.—The current year's net budget provision is 15,80 after taking into account the proportionate share of lump cuts on establishment, travelling allowance (ordinary) and contingent expenditure. The current year's revised estimate is 17,28 (*vide* paragraph 218 under "42—Co-operation"). The increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to additional schemes proposed to be undertaken, viz. (i) scheme for manufacture of ghanis, (ii) scheme for wool industries production centre in Banas-kantha and (iii) scheme for tailoring centre in Sabarkantha, due to larger provision for the scheme for flaying centres and for re-organisation of peripatetic tanning demonstration parties and cotton weaving schools maintained by the former Baroda Government on the lines of those in the other parts of this State.

227. *Fisheries*.—The current year's net budget grant after taking into account proportionate share of the lump cuts is 7,15. The small increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to larger consumption of salt at the Fish-curing Yards on account of brisk season.

228. *Special Development Programme*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to regularisation of pay of teachers at less than what they were getting and less number of applications for scholarships. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to transfer of provisions relating to cottage industries from "42—Co-operation" to "43—Industries" : *vide* paragraph 219 under "42—Co-operation".

229. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme*.—*Vide* explanation given in the Detailed Estimates of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the next year.

XXXVI and 47, Miscellaneous Departments.

					Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget. Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 54, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>Revenue.</i>									
Fees for Registration of Trade Unions	..	..	..	..	2	1	25	1	
Examination Fees	..	..	..	..	50	46	47	58	
Sale of Stores and Materials (State)	..	..	..	..	52	50	30	40	
Fees for Inspection of Steam Boilers	..	..	..	..	1,55	1,42	1,52	2,32	
Fees for licences under the Factories Act	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	2,74	5,05	
Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932	..	..	..	..	14	12	13	13	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	47,40	1,31,93	78,53	1,11,32	
Beggars Scheme	..	..	..	..	1,04	57	1,12	71	
Fees for the School for Training of Labour Welfare Workers in Bombay	..	..	..	..	8	5	10	16	
Housing Organisation Offices	..	..	..	..	50	.....	.....	.....	
Government Transport Service	..	..	..	..	14,37	14,50	20,00	19,00	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	..	..	..	..	2,90	10,24	10,65	9,03	
Habitual Offenders Schemes	..	..	..	..	.....	25	15	15	
Fees under Cotton Control Order, 1949	..	..	..	..	14	50	70	45	
Receipts in England	..	..	..	..	4	.....	.....	.....	
Total	..	..	..	..	69,20	1,60,55	1,16,66	1,49,31	
Deduct :—Refunds	..	..	..	..	—1,70	—39	—16,71	—1,50	
Total	..	..	..	..	67,50	1,60,16	99,95	1,47,81	
<i>Expenditure.</i>									
Inspector of Factories	..	..	..	..	3,81	4,84	4,68	4,83	Pages 630-666, Civil Budget Estimates.
Labour	..	..	..	..	19,49	21,38	19,35	18,94	
Inspector of Steam Boilers	..	..	..	..	2,02	2,09	2,25	2,22	
State Statistics	..	..	..	..	11	11	10	36	
Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	
Examinations	..	..	..	..	48	35	75	45	
Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932	..	..	..	..	10	11	10	13	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	5,64,19	2,58,80	2,92,96	2,50,30	
Government Transport Service	..	..	..	..	15,85	15,77	18,74	15,93	
P. W. R. and Development Programme	..	..	..	..	16,78	31,02	26,94	33,76	
Special Development Programme	..	..	..	..	2,91	10,24	10,65	9,03	
Charges in England	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	9	
Employment Exchanges	..	..	..	..	2,29	2,22	2,29	2,38	
Total	..	..	..	..	6,28,10	3,47,01	3,78,90	3,38,45	
Savings due to percentage cut on expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance)	..	..	..	..	.....	—5,40	.....	.....	
Savings due to percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance)	..	..	..	..	.....	—5,13	.....	.....	
Total (Voted)	..	..	..	..	6,28,10	3,36,48	3,78,90	3,38,45	

Revenue.

230. *Fees for Inspection of Steam Boilers.*—The revised estimate of the current year is based on the progress of actuals. The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly due to higher rates of fees being prescribed for inspection.

231. *Fees for licences under the Factories Act.*—This is an additional source of revenue which has come into operation with effect from the current financial year.

232. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the current year's revised is primarily due to (i) reduced transfer of excess of receipts over payments from '85-A' in respect of Milk Distribution Scheme (S.M.P.) (ii) non-transfer of similar receipts from Milk Distribution Scheme, counter-balanced to a certain extent on account of encouraging receipts under "Cloth Stamp Duty recovered under Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order" and other miscellaneous receipts at the Aarey Colony. The reduced estimate for the next year's budget is mainly based on the anticipated decrease in the transfer of excess of receipts over payments in respect of S.M.P. Scheme, partly counterbalanced by increase under miscellaneous receipts.

233. *Beggars Scheme.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the increased contributions from the Bombay Municipality for the maintenance of the Bombay City Domicile beggars.

234. *Government Transport Service.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the increased mileage of vehicles.

235. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund.*—The amounts provided under this head are equal to the estimated expenditure under "Special Development Programme".

236. *Deduct Refunds.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is basically due to the payment of stamping fees in respect of Standard Cloth Scheme, collected by the State to the Government of India. The next year's estimate is based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

237. *Labour.*—The net provision for the current year after taking into account the proportionate share of the lump cuts amounts to 19,80. The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is mainly due to the abolition of a number of posts in pursuance of the retrenchment policy of Government.

238. *Miscellaneous.*—The net provision for the current year after taking into account the proportionate share of the lump cuts, stands at 2,55,28. The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) larger expenditure under Capitation grants for Juveniles, Dietary charges of children in Remand Homes and additional Grant-in-aid to the "Children's Aid Society" on account of the progressive increase in the number of children committed to the reformatory institutions and remand homes under the Bombay Children Act; (ii) increase in the Capitation grants to Backward Class Hostels and (iii) larger provision in respect of the Bombay State share of the subsidy payable to the Government of India on account of selling imported foodgrains as a result of increased allotment of such grains from the Centre. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to the following reasons:—

(i) transfer of provision on account of (a) Industrial School to "43-Industries" (b) Milk Commissioner's Office to "47-Miscellaneous Departments J-P.W.R. and D.P. Improvement of Milk Supply";

(ii) transfer of expenditure initially debitable to "47-Miscellaneous Department" on account of Textile Schemes to "85-A" at the end of the year; and

(iii) general retrenchment in staff as a measure of economy.

239. *Government Transport Service.*—After applying the percentage cuts, the net provision for the year amounts to 14,33. The increase in the current year's revised and next year's budget estimates is mainly due to increased mileage of vehicles, necessitating additional overtime charges and higher expenditure on petrol, oil, spares, tyres, tubes etc.

240. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Vide explanation given in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Estimates for the next year.

241. *Special Development Programme.*—The higher estimate for the current year's revised, is solely due to the increase of 25 per cent. sanctioned in the per capita grant to Backward Class Hostels for boys. The relative decline in the next year's estimate is on account of dropping of "Starting of Industries for Backward Classes by grant of Subsidies".

43-A, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 667, Civil Budget Estimates.
A. Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings ..	....	....	....	....	
B. Investment of shares in Commercial Concerns :—					
(i) The Bombay Wood Distillery Company, Limited ..	3,62	....	....	....	
(ii) Investment in the shares of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay ..	....	....	9	12	
(iii) Investment in the shares of the Industrial Co-opera- tive Banks ..	....	....	....	15	
	3,62	....	9	27	

242. *Investment of shares in Commercial Concerns.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next years' budget estimates is due to the purchase of the shares of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay, and the proposed investment in the share capital of the Industrial Co-operative Banks (*vide* New Item No. 78).

XXXIX and 50, Civil Works.

Revenue.

Page 55,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Rents	9,09	7,36	9,00	8,00
Ferry Receipts	71	76	76	76
Tolls on Roads	10	6	10	....
Receipts from self-supporting workshops	76	50	50	50
Recoveries of expenditure	1,22	85	85	87
Miscellaneous	18,68	14,53	14,53	15,46
Transfers from Central Road Fund	2,74	7,04	4,56	53,15
Transfers from Special Development Fund	5	....	25	....
Total ..	33,35	31,10	30,55	78,74
Deduct—Refunds	—4,32	—8	—15	—3
Net Total ..	29,03	31,02	30,40	78,71

Expenditure.

Pages 668-
713, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A. Original Works—				
(a) Civil Buildings—				
(i) Ordinary	49,72	23,34	42,83	26,43
(ii) Special Development Programme	5	....	25	....
(iii) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	8,50	20,47	13,68	17,09
B. Communications—				
(i) Ordinary	15,63	8,36	10,00	15,87
(ii) Special Development Programme .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(iii) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	25,30	35,86	29,30	39,08
(iv) National Highways	7,18	22,48	10,00	44,64
(v) Central Road Fund	2,74	6,94	4,46	53,10
Miscellaneous	95	....	80	2
Total, Original Works ..	1,10,07	1,17,45	1,11,32	1,95,73
B. Repairs—				
(1) Ordinary	1,32,36	76,52	90,24	77,77
(2) National Highways	27,81	31,32	30,90	39,43
C. Establishment—				
Gross Charges	1,00,61	94,92	86,60	71,00
National Highways	3,13	4,84	3,68	7,57
Deduct—Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads	—52,12	—72,72	—63,50	—58,77
Net Total, Establishment ..	51,62	27,04	26,78	19,80

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget, Estimate, 1951-52.
(i) Ordinary	42,70	15,00	20,42	9,19
(ii) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	5,79	7,20	5,76	3,03
(iii) National Highways	3,13	4,84	3,68	7,57
D. Tools and Plant—				
(i) Gross charges	29,24	32,38	36,93	37,39
(ii) National Highways	35	54	41	84
(iii) <i>Deduct</i> —Tools and Plant charges under the heads including recoveries	—4,35	—8,82	—7,90	—8,04
Total, Tools and Plant ..	25,24	24,10	29,44	30,19
E. Grants-in-aid—				
(i) Ordinary	22,66	22,97	23,31	16,37
(ii) Central Road Fund .. .. .	....	10	10	5
Total—Grants-in-aid ..	22,66	23,07	23,41	16,42
F. Suspense	—19,07	16	16	16
G. Charges in England—				
Gross charges	81	11	29	3
<i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads	—1,49	—2,08	—1,81	—1,68
Net Total Charges in England ..	—68	—1,97	—1,52	—1,65
(i) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	—60	—1,33	—1,09	—1,24
(ii) Ordinary	—8	—64	—43	—41
<i>Deduct</i> —Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure and contingencies .. .. .	....	—1,47	....	....
<i>Deduct</i> —Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—6,85	....	....
<i>Add</i> —Amount transferred from Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund to finance Capital Works under “81-Civil Works” ..	....	+1,30,00	+1,30,00	....
Grand Total ..	3,50,01	4,23,48	4,40,73	3,77,85
Charged ..	4,59	4,12	3,02	2,42
Voted ..	3,45,42	4,19,36	4,37,71	3,75,43

Revenue.

243. *Rents.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to additional receipts on account of rent on buildings and plots. The next year's estimate is based on average of past 3 years' actuals.

244. *Miscellaneous.*—The current year's budget and revised estimates include about Rs. 7 lakhs on account of contributions for certain works. The next year's estimate includes Rs. 10 lakhs on account of anticipated sale proceeds of the R. C. Technical Institute premises at Ahmedabad.

245. *Transfer from Central Road Fund.*—The estimates under this minor head are equal to the estimates of expenditure on “Works” and “Grants-in-aid” under “50-Civil Works” met from the Central Road Fund.

246. *Transfer from Special Development Fund.*—The estimates under this minor head are equal to the estimates of expenditure on “Buildings” under “50-Civil Works” met from the Special Development Fund.

Expenditure.

247. *Civil Buildings (Ordinary) and (Special Development Fund).*—(a) The increase in the revised estimates is due to the completion of the unfinished works of the previous year for which provision was not made in the current year, and also due to the necessity of sanctioning urgent items of works during the current year. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1951-52 Civil Buildings (Ordinary) is due to the fact that only few urgent works have been admitted for the year, while many others have had to be postponed, in view of the financial stringency.

248. *Communications (Ordinary).*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the completion of the unfinished works of the previous year for which no provision had been made in the current year, and also due to the sanctioning of urgent works during the year. The budget estimate for 1951-52 provides adequate provision for a number of works that will be in full progress during next year.

249. *Communications (Central Road Fund).*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the non-commencement of some works as anticipated. The increase in the budget estimate for 1951-52 is due to the large number of road and bridge works proposed to be financed from the Central Road Fund during 1951-52.

250. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to completion of unfinished works of the last year for which provision was not made during current year and sanction to certain urgent items in the course of the year.

251. *Repairs (Ordinary).*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the sanctioning of additional repair works during the course of the year necessitated by damages due to floods.

252. *Establishment.*—(i) The decrease in the revised estimate over the current year's estimate is due to closure of 2 Circles, 4 Divisions and 30 Sub-Divisions. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate as compared with the revised estimate is due to proposed curtailment of engineering activities on account of financial stringency.

253. (ii) *Deduct—Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads.*—The charges vary with other works expenditure under other Public Works heads. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to less expenditure on works under “68, Construction” and “81, Civil Works”. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate as compared with the revised estimate is also due to less expenditure under the above two heads.

254. *Tools and Plant (Ordinary).*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to anticipated adjustment of the cost of machinery indented during the previous years and also heavy maintenance and repair charges.

255. *Deduct—Tools and Plant charges under other heads.*—The charges vary with the works expenditure under other major heads.

256. *Grants-in-aid (Ordinary).*—The reduction in the budget estimate for 1951-52 is due to the requirements for the year being accommodated in the light of the prevailing financial conditions.

257. *Charges in England.*—(i) The decrease in the next year's budget is due to less expenditure on leave salary, deputation pay and scholarship.

258. (ii) *Deduct—Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to less expenditure on works under “68, Construction” and “81, Civil Works”. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate as compared with the revised estimate is mainly due to less expenditure under the above heads.

NOTE ON THE BUDGET PROVISION AND FINAL DEBIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT CHARGES.

259. The staff of the Public Works Department does work which is accounted for under many major heads e.g. revenue heads "XVII", "18", "39", "50", "51", "52-A", and "XLI", capital heads "68", "70", "80", and "81", deposit heads such as the State Road Fund. In order to account for the establishment and tools and plant charges under each head, the following procedure is in force.

Where any special establishment and tools and plant are required under one head only they are booked direct under that head. So far as deposit heads and works for other Government excepting Defence Department works are concerned, the establishment and tools and plant charges are first debited to "50" and then recovered on a definite percentage basis, namely 24 per cent., establishment and 3 per cent., tools and plant which represent the average of the incidence of such costs. In respect of Defence Department Works establishment and tools and plant charges have been levied at only 18·5 per cent., and 2 per cent., respectively. For the remainder, the establishment and tools and plant charges are debited, in the first instance direct to head "50—Civil Works" and are then distributed to each major head on a percentage basis.

However in making the distribution for establishment charges the cost of works and repairs under "XVII" is doubled in order to allow for the cost of supervising the work of the purely revenue establishment. The share of the establishment and tools and plant charges debitable to "39", "54-A" and "70" which are not Public Works Department heads is treated as a recovery of expenditure, under "50—Civil Works" and the demand in respect of these charges is shown under the respective heads concerned. As regards the remaining heads with which the Public Works Department is directly concerned, the demand for the ordinary establishment, etc., charges is made under "50—Civil Works" only.

With a view to maintenance of separate accounts for expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction Schemes and National Highways, new minor heads "Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme" and "National Highways" were opened. As, however, there are now no separate Establishment and Tools and Plant exclusively for the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme Works, it has since been decided that all the gross Establishment and Tools and Plant charges hitherto shown separately under the minor heads 'Ordinary' and 'Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme' should, hereafter, be recorded, under the head "50—Civil Works—Ordinary." These charges are, however, exhibited separately under 'Ordinary' and 'Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme', in proportion to the corresponding Works Expenditure under the major head "50—Civil Works" for the purpose of distribution and accounting procedure only. The charges for National Highways have, however, been shown separately.

As irrigation is treated as a commercial department, the heads "XVII", "18" (Public Works Department) and "68" are also debited with pensionary charges calculated at a certain percentage fixed by Government every year on the cost of the ordinary establishment charges by a credit to the head "55—Superannuation, etc.," where pensions of all Government servants are initially debited.

The cost of Special Establishment and Tools and Plant under "XLI" in respect of Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking is initially debited to that head and then distributed under the heads "XLI" and "81-A—Ordinary" in proportion to the works expenditure under these heads, as the staff under "XLI" does work for both the heads. In addition to this, secretariat and supervision charges are also levied under these heads on certain percentage basis.

The cost of Special Establishment and Tools and Plant of the Electric Grid Department is initially debited to the major head "52-A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme", and then distributed under the major heads "52-A—Other Revenue Expenditure, etc.—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme" and "81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme" in proportion to the Works expenditure under these two major heads, as the Special Establishment and Tools and Plant are for both the heads. In addition to this, Secretariat charges at 1 per cent., on the Works expenditure are levied under both the major heads.

260. The sub-joined table shows the incidence of special as well as ordinary establishment charges (including pensionary charges in the case of irrigation heads) under the Public Works Department heads proper :—

Item					Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Irrigation Heads—								
"XVII"—								
(a) Special establishment	...	...	...	Voted ..	11,57,793	15,57,200	13,23,000	14,94,200
(b) Ordinary establishment—Charges calculated on percentage basis :—								
Charges in India	...	...	...	Voted ..	4,38,456	4,61,200	6,58,800	4,08,700
Charges in England	...	...	...	Voted ..	12,540	13,200	20,000	11,600
(c) Pensionary charges	...	...	...	Voted ..	74,745	1,00,800	1,00,000	98,200
(d) Collection charges in Civil Department in respect of direct receipt	...	...	...	Voted ..	98,399	76,000	76,000	76,000

Item					Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
" 18 " —								
(a)	Special establishment (ordinary)	...	...	Voted	1,02,161	1,56,400	1,68,000	1,68,300
	Special establishment (Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme)	...	...	Voted	1,47,992	3,01,600	3,12,000	1,74,400
(b)	Ordinary establishment—Charges calculated on percentage basis :—							
	Charges in India	...	...	Voted	91,282	7,74,200	8,51,000	19,45,200
	Charges in England	...	...	Voted	2,594	22,200	23,000	55,600
(c)	Pensionary charges	...	...	Voted	20,084	16,100	70,800	1,17,600
(d)	Collection charges in Civil Department in respect of direct receipt	...	...	Voted	11,321	4,500	4,000	4,500
" 68 " —								
(a)	Special establishment	...	...	Voted	.....	48,900	48,900	47,800
(b)	Ordinary establishment—Charges calculated on percentage basis :—							
	Charges in India	...	...	Voted	18,54,040	29,67,400	25,05,000	16,24,600
	Charges in England	...	...	Voted	52,972	84,600	72,000	46,400
(c)	Pensionary charges	...	...	Voted	96,515	1,50,800	1,31,000	85,900
(2) Civil Works—								
" 50 " —								
(i)	Establishment charges—Ordinary—							
	Charges in India	...	...	Voted	42,69,900	15,00,000	20,41,800	9,19,500
	Charges in England	...	...	Voted	—5,79,020	—1,33,100	—1,51,500	—1,24,300
(ii)	Establishment charges (Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme)—							
	Charges in India	...	...	Voted	5,79,020	7,19,500	5,76,200	3,03,300
	Charges in England	...	...	Voted	—8,433	—63,900	—42,800	—41,000
	National Highway	...	...	Voted	3,13,279	4,84,200	3,68,000	7,56,680
" 81 " —								
	Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis :—							
	Charges in India	...	...	Voted	23,01,776	28,74,400	21,22,000	17,53,300
	Charges in England	...	...	Voted	65,766	82,200	60,000	50,100
(3) Bombay Development Scheme—								
" 51 " —								
(a)	Special establishment	...	...	Voted	3,34,600	3,43,600	3,36,000	3,37,200
(b)	Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis :—							
	Charges in India	...	...	Voted	1,99,648	1,91,900	2,01,600	1,42,300
	Charges in England	...	...	Voted	5,704	5,500	5,800	4,100
" 80 " —								
(a)	Special establishment	...	...	Voted	4,857	5,500	5,500	5,900
(b)	Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis :—							
	Charges in India	...	...	Voted	457	.....	1,300	.....
	Charges in England	...	...	Voted	13	.....	.....	.....

Items	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(4) Electricity Schemes—				
“ XII ”—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	.....	2,51,800	3,25,100	6,16,200
(b) Ordinary establishment—Charges calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	2,889	3,000	3,000	3,100
Charges in England ... Voted ...	83	100	100	100
(c) Secretariat charges ... Voted ...	2,896	7,500	11,500	21,900
(d) Supervision charges ... Voted ...	2,297	4,900	2,400	1,700
<i>Deduct—Share of cost of special establishment transferred to 81-A-Ordinary.</i>				
“ 52-A ”—				
(a) Special establishment—				
(i) Charges in India ... Voted ...	11,66,714	22,84,500	21,89,000	19,58,900
(ii) Charges in England ... Voted ...	5,818	3,000	1,000	3,000
(b) Secretariat charges ... Voted ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Deduct—Share of cost of special establishment transferred to 81-A-Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme—</i>				
(i) Charges in India ... Voted ...	—11,62,927	—22,82,000	—21,88,000	—19,58,800
(ii) Charges in England ... Voted ...	—5,440	—3,000	—1,000	—3,000
81-A—Ordinary—				
Share of cost of special establishment under “ XII ”—				
Secretariat charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supervision charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
81-A—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme—				
Share of cost of special establishment under “ 52-A ”—				
(i) Charges in India ...	11,62,927	22,82,000	21,88,000	19,58,800
(ii) Charges in England ...	5,440	3,000	1,000	3,000
Secretariat charges ...	1,15,883	3,37,000	1,54,000	2,87,800
Total ...	1 29,45,344	1,56,40,700	1,45,74,700	1,33,56,480

**NOTE EXPLAINING VARIATIONS IN THE DEMAND FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.**

261. The total gross estimated cost of the Public Works Department establishment for the year 1951-52 is Rs. 1,76,10,680 (Voted) while total net estimated cost is Rs. 1,33,56,480 (Voted).

262. The following table shows the variation between the figures of the cost of establishment for the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total establishment charges excluding pensioners charges ...	1,56,71,976	1,91,81,400	1,77,39,900	1,72,79,080
2. <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	—29,18,976	—38,08,400	—34,67,000	—42,22,300
3. Net Establishment charges excluding pensionary charges ...	1,27,53,000	1,53,73,000	1,42,72,900	1,30,56,780
4. Pensionary charges of Irrigation Department	1,92,344	2,67,700	3,01,800	2,99,700
Total	1,29,45,344	1,56,40,700	1,45,74,700	1,33,56,480

Item 1—Total establishment charges excluding pensionary charges.—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to curtailment of engineering activities on account of financial stringency. The decrease in the next year budget as compared with the revised estimate is due to the reasons stated above.

Item 2—Deduct establishment charges recoverable from other Governments, Departments, etc.—The charges vary with the works expenditure under other Public Works Department heads. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to less works expenditure under “81-Civil Works” and “National Highway Works” than budgeted for. The increase in the next year budget estimate is due to more works expenditure on works under the several heads, especially under State Road Fund and the National Highway Works.

**PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM CENTRAL
ROAD FUND.**

							Rs.
Opening balance on 1st April 1949	...	..	..	..	..	..	6,33,533
Receipts in 1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	+1,30,900
							7,64,433
Expenditure in 1949-50	...	..	..	..	..	..	— 2,76,044
							4,88,389
Balance on 31st March 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,88,389
Estimated receipts in 1950-51	...	..	..	..	..	..	+2,39,000
							7,27,389
Estimated expenditure in 1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	—4,56,000
							2,71,389
Estimated balance on 1st April 1951	...	..	..	..	..	..	2,71,389
Estimated receipts in 1951-52	....	...	...	..	...	..	+53,15,000
							55,86,389
Estimated expenditure in 1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	—53,15,000
							2,71,389
Estimated balance on 31st March 1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,71,389

**DETAILS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR TOOLS AND PLANT UNDER
"50-CIVIL WORKS" FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.**

Names of officers.	Amount. Rs.
Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle	62,000
Superintending Engineer, North Gujarat Circle	1,22,300
Superintending Engineer, South Gujarat Circle	74,900
Superintending Engineer, Central Circle	93,200
Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle	1,93,500
Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle	63,000
Superintending Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation Circle	33,300
Superintending Engineer, Karnatak Irrigation Circle	77,700
Electrical Engineer to Government	8,100
Public Health Engineer to Government	10,800
Machinery ordered from Foreign Countries	30,00,000
National Highways	84,090
Total ..	38,22,890

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE TOTAL

State Road Fund	2,37,430
39-Public Health—	
Ordinary	100
Village Water Supply (Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme) (Local Self-Government and Public Health Department).	....
50-Civil Works	30,18,620
National Highways	84,090
51-Bombay Development Scheme	12,200
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—	
Deduct—Working expenses	300
54-A-Famine Relief .. .. .	....
81-Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account—	
Ordinary	11,900
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	1,38,300
<i>Irrigation Heads.</i>	
XVII-Irrigation, Navigation etc.—	
Ordinary	17,400
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme .. .. .	....
18-Irrigation (Public Works Department)—	
Ordinary	1,34,200
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	28,800
68-Irrigation—	
Ordinary	5,500
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	1,34,000
Total ..	38,22,890

XL and 51, Bombay Development Scheme.

263. Up to and inclusive of the year 1938-39, receipts and expenditure for all the schemes of the late Development Department, except the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the Salsette and Ambernath Water Supply Schemes, appeared under these heads, the transactions pertaining to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme being shown under the Capital head "80-Bombay Development Scheme". With effect from the year 1939-40, the revenue receipts and expenditure on repairs and maintenance of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme are also recorded under the revenue heads "XL" and "51" Bombay Development Scheme, respectively. The revenue receipts and expenditure in respect of the Salsette and Ambernath Water Supply Schemes are recorded under the heads "XXVIII" and "39" Public Health, respectively.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 55, Civil Budget Estimates.
Rent from properties	17,49	16,67	17,36	17,06	
Sale of Electricity	63	65	65	65	
Miscellaneous Receipts	4	35	80	35	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund .. .. .	....	41	1,10	....	
Deduct—Refunds	—1	—2	—2	—2	
Total	18,15	18,06	19,89	18,94	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 714- 715, Civil Budget Estimates.
Original Works	3,43	2,45	1,02	1,82	
Repairs	8,39	8,50	8,50	6,83*	
Establishment—					
Ordinary — — — Voted ..	2,00	1,92	2,02	1,42	
Special — — — Voted ..	3,54	3,45	3,41	3,87	
Tools and Plant	17	16	17	12	
Charges in England	6	6	6	4	
Special Development Programme .. .. .	....	41	1,10	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (Pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—19	....	....	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	....	—2	....	....	
Total—Voted	17,59	16,74	17,18	13,09	

* See on page 102.

*The approximate distribution of this will be as under :—

Page 13,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

Executive Division.						Buildings.	Communi- cations.	Miscell- aneous.	Total.
Presidency	..	..	..	..	..	2,09	24	3,92	6,25
North Thana	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
South Thana	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	....	3
Electrical	..	..	..	..	..	54	....	....	54
Total ..						2,66	24	3,92	6,82

Revenue.

264. *Rent from Properties.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the next year is due to anticipated larger receipts on account of rent from lands in the Back Bay Reclamation area.

265. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due to additional receipts on account of recovery of rent of the land occupied by the Military Department.

266. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund.*—The increase corresponds to the increase in expenditure under Special Development Programme.

Expenditure.

267. *Original Works.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to slow progress of expenditure on certain works. The next year's estimate provides for works, which are in progress.

268. *Repairs.*—The next year's budget estimate provides only for urgent and essential repairs.

269. *Special Development Programme.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due to the accelerated progress of the work regarding development of the "Kherwadi Scheme".

270. For the purposes of appropriation, establishment charges (1,46 voted) and tools and plant (12 voted) have been included under "50-Civil Works" and the remainder, viz., 11,51 has been included under this head.

XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes.

				Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 56-57, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>Hydro Electric Schemes.</i>								
1. Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Supply Scheme—								
(i)	Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	1,23	70	1,55	70	
(ii)	Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	—20	—21	—21	—21	
	Net Receipts	...	...	1,03	49	1,34	49	
<i>Thermo-Electric Schemes.</i>								
2. Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking—								
(i)	Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	1,74	2,00	3,00	2,50	
(ii)	Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	—1,21	—1,79	—1,79	—2,07	
	Net Receipts	...	...	53	21	1,21	43	
3. Baria Power House—								
(i)	Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	60	60	60	
(ii)	Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—1,02	—1,09	—1,05	
	Net Receipts	...	...	*	—42	—49	—45	
4. Himatnagar Power House—								
(i)	Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	45	45	42	
(ii)	Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—61	—61	—62	
	Net Receipts	...	...	*	—16	—16	—20	
Rajpipla Power House—								
(i)	Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	1,40	1,40	1,30	
(ii)	Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—1,24	—1,22	—1,25	
	Net Receipts	...	...	*	16	18	5	
6. Santrampur Power House—								
(i)	Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	13	13	13	
(ii)	Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—35	—32	—37	
	Net Receipts	...	...	*	—22	—19	—24	
7. Mansa Power House—								
(i)	Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	10	10	10	
(ii)	Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—16	—15	—28	
	Net Receipts	...	...	*	—6	—5	—18	

*Separate details for each scheme are not available.

			Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
8. Chotta Udepur Power House—						
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	31	31	31
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—1,53	—1,54	—1,43
Net Receipts	...	...	*	—1,22	—1,23	—1,12
9. Bansda Power House—						
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	10	10	10
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—72	—45	—38
Net Receipts	...	...	*	—62	—35	—28
10. Dharampur Power House—						
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	22	22	22
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—88	—71	—77
Net Receipts	...	...	*	—66	—49	—55
11. Varsoda Power House—						
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	1	1	.....
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—9	—4	.....
Net Receipts	...	...	*	—8	—3	.....
12. Radhanpur Power House—						
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	27	27	27
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—27	—64	—61
Net Receipts	...	...	*		—37	—34
13. Vijapur Power House—						
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*			
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—70	—1,02	—71
Net Receipts	...	...	*	—70	—1,02	—70
14. Gandevi Power House—						
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	*	60	60	75
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	*	—76	—76	—1,07
Net Receipts	...	...	*	—16	—16	—32

* Separate details for each scheme are not available.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(15) Baroda Power House—				
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power ...	*	4,28	4,28	()
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	*			
Net Receipts ...	*	4,28	4,28	.....
(16) Kalol Power House—				
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power ...	*	69	69	.....
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	*			
Net Receipts ...	*	69	69	.....
(17) Janjira Power House—				
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power ...	*	26	26	26
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	*	—60	—46	—45
Net Receipts ...	*	—34	—20	—19
(18) Kolhapur Power House—				
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power ...	*	1,45	1,45	2,50
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	*	—1,72	—1,80	—3,35
Net Receipts ...	*	—27	—35	—85
(19) Jawhar Power House—				
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power ...	*			15
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	*		—19	—10
Net Receipts ...	*		—19	5
<i>Grid Schemes.</i>				
(20) Grid Scheme for Ratnagiri Town—				
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power ...	*	28	28	30
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	*		—25	—83
Net Receipts ...	*	28	3	—53
(21) Grid Scheme for Chiplun Town—				
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power ...	*	17	17	28
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	*		—18	—59
Net Receipts ...	*	17	—1	—31

* Separate details for each scheme are not available.

				Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(22) Grid Scheme for Malwan Town—							
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	...	*	16	16	22
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	*	.....	—16	—55
Net Receipts	...			*	16	.....	—33
(23) Grid Scheme for Vengurla Town—							
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	...	*	22	22	36
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	*	.....	—16	—58
Net Receipts	...			*	22	6	—22
(24) Grid Scheme for Islampur and Peth Towns—							
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	...	*	17	17	18
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	*	.....	—11	—20
Net Receipts	...			*	17	6	—2
(25) Grid Scheme for electrification of villages in Satara Taluka—							
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	...	*	7	7	17
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	*	.....	—7	—32
Net Receipts	...			*	7	.....	—15
(26) Grid Scheme for electrification of villages in Bulsar Taluka—							
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	...	*	7	7	13
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	*	.....	—7	—24
Net Receipts	...			*	7	.....	—11
(27) North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme—							
(i) Gross Receipts—Sale of power	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	15.73
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—10.76
Net Receipts	...			.....	.....	.....	4.97
GRAND TOTAL—							
(i) Gross Receipts	...	...	...	6.17	14.71	16.56	27.69
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	—5.14	—12.65	—14.00	—28.79
Net Receipts	...			1.03	2.06	2.56	—1.10

*Separate details for each scheme are not available.

271. (1) *Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Scheme*.—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year under “Gross Receipts” is due to the increased consumption of electricity by the consumers.

For purposes of appropriation, out of the total provision of 21 under “Deduct—Working Expenses” for the next year, ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of 4 have been included in the demand under the head “50-Civil Works” and the remainder, viz., 17 has been included in the demand under this head.

272. (2) *Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking*.—This Undertaking has been taken over by Government in the year 1944-45. The budget estimates of expenditure and revenue of this Undertaking up to 1946-47 were shown under the head “81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes”. It was then decided that revenue accounts in respect of this Undertaking should be opened under “XLI”.

The increase in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the next year under “Gross Receipts” is due to the increased consumption of electricity by the consumers.

The increase in the budget estimate for “Working Expenses” for the next year is due to additional expenditure on the working of the plant for the full 24 hours of the day as against the present working of 20½ hours a day.

273. (13) *Vijapur Power House*.—The increase in the revised estimate for “Working Expenses” for the current year is due larger expenditure on the working of the plant.

274. (14) *Gandevi Power House*.—The increase in the next year’s budget estimate for “Working Expenses” is due to additional expenditure on the working of the plant.

275. (18) *Kolhapur Power House*.—The increase in the next year’s budget estimate under “Gross Receipts” is due to increased consumption of electricity by the consumers. The increase in the next year’s budget estimate for “Working Expenses” is due to additional expenditure on the working of the plant.

276. (20), (21) & (22) *Grid Schemes for Ratnagiri, Chiplun and Malwan Towns*.—The increase in the next year’s budget estimates for “Working Expenses” for the Grid Schemes at Ratnagiri, Chiplun and Malwan Towns is due to additional expenditure on the working of the plants at these places.

277. (27) *North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme*.—The North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme is expected to function shortly and give a revenue of 15,73 against an expenditure of 10,76 required for maintenance and running of the scheme.

52-A; Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ...	37	2,69,70	1,77,88	2,00,02

278. See explanation in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme Estimates for the year 1951-52.

53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue.

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Pages 717- 718, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>Electricity Schemes.</i>					
Works	2,04	.....	45	2,25	
Establishment, Tools and Plant and Charges in England	12	.....	9		
Total ...	2,16	.....	54	2,25	

279. This head has been opened from 1939-40 to record Capital Expenditure on Electricity Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues.

280. The revised estimate for the current year represents expenditure on the work of installing a generating set at the Vijapur Power House. The budget estimate of 2,25 for the next year represents expenditure for (i) providing two generating sets and extension of the Power House at Gandevi and (ii) renovation of Power Houses in the merged States areas.

XLIII, Transfer from Famine Relief Fund and 54, Famine.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Transfer from Famine Relief	2,59	3,12	5,33	2,62
Total	2,59	3,12	5,33	2,62

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
54-A, Famine Relief—				
A—Salaries and Establishment	3,78	70	50	10
B—Relief Works	16,86	1,00	1,00	1,00
D—Gratuitous Relief	14,42	1,30	2,55	1,30
E—Miscellaneous	75,44	10,03	5,00	3,00
Savings due to percentage cut other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance and contingencies .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Savings due to percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—4	....	....
Total, 54, A, Famine Relief	1,10,50	12,99	9,05	5,40
54-B, Transfers to Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total, 54, Famine	1,10,50	12,99	9,05	5,40
Total (Voted)	1,10,50	12,99	9,05	5,40

Revenue.

281. The amounts representing interest and other recoveries of famine relief expenditure are transferred to the revenue account under the head "XLIII, Transfers from Famine Relief Fund" for meeting the direct and indirect expenditure on Famine in each year. The current years revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the amounts of the famine fund receipts which will be available for this purpose.

Expenditure.

282. 54-A, Famine Relief.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the prevalence of more favourable conditions in the State, except in some parts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Kolaba districts. Normal conditions are expected during the next year.

283. 54-B, Transfers to Famine Relief Fund.—Under Section 7 (1) of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund Act, the accounts of the fund shall be made up at the end of each financial year, the securities belonging to the fund being valued at their market value on the last day of each year. Section 7 (3) of the Act provides that if the accounts so made up show that the balance in the fund at the end of such year falls short of Rs. 63 lakhs, the deficiency shall be made up from the revenue of the State. No provision was made in the current year's budget as it was not possible to forecast the market value of securities so far in advance. For the same reasons no provision has been made in the next year's budget estimates. The current year's revised has been placed at "Nil" as it is expected, on the basis of the information available at present, that there will be no deficit in the Fund at the end of the current year.

54-A, Territorial and Political Pensions.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 720, Civil Budget Estimates.
1. Territorial and Political Pensions .. .. .	....	....	....	10	
2. Charitable Allowances .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
3. Charges in England .. .. .	....	....	1	....	
4. Privy Purse and Allowances of Rulers of integrated States and allowances of their relatives and servants—					
(i) Privy Purse of the Rulers .. .. .	....	94,60	....	....	
(ii) Allowances to relatives of the Rulers	8,32	11,17	10,00	10,87	
(iii) Cash Allowances, Political Pensions, etc.	1,71	4,26	1,20	92	
Total ..	10,03	1,10,03	11,21	11,89	
Charged ..	....	94,60	....	....	
Voted ..	10,03	15,43	11,21	11,89	

284. *Territorial and Political Pensions.*—The Budget Estimate for 1951-52 represents the expenditure on account of Political Pensions, which was hitherto debitable to "55-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—E Pensions for Distinguished and Meritorious services or for political considerations."

285. *Privy Purse and Allowances of Rulers of integrated States and allowances of their relatives and servants.*—In all 55 States and 254 Estates and talukas have merged in the State of Bombay. According to Article 291 of the Constitution of India, the payment of privy purses guaranteed or assured by the Government of India is charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India. Pending the settlement of the procedure for payment of privy purses in the light of the Constitution, full provision was made on that account in the current year's budget estimates and the expenditure was shown as "Charged" on the State Revenue. It has since been decided that the expenditure on account of Privy Purse, paid to the Rulers and 9 Talukadars, should entirely be borne by the Government of India. No provision has, therefore, been made in the budget estimate for the year 1951-52 under the detailed head "Privy Purse to the Rulers." The revised estimates for 1950-51 and the budget estimates for 1951-52 under the remaining detailed heads are based on the progress of past and current actuals.

XLIV and 55, Superannuation.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Contribution for pensions and gratuities	5,08	6,04	5,55	4,92
Miscellaneous	75	1,50	6,60	76
Receipts in England	23	1	2	1
Deduct—Refund		—1	—1	—1
Total	6,06	7,54	12,16	5,68

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	1,52,23	1,41,57	1,73,72	1,67,72
Equated Payments of commuted value of Pensions Transferred from Capital	11,96	11,15	11,47	11,27
Compassionate Allowances	1,23	1,40	1,90	1,80
Gratuities	61	58	1,32	1,22
Pensions for distinguished and Meritorious services	10	10	13	
Donations to Service Funds	32	30	33	33
Donations to Provident Funds	36	83	82	46
Government Contribution payable under the I.C.S.I. Family Pension Rules		2	3	2
Covenanted Civil Service Pensions	1,12	1,10	1,10	1,10
Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme	24	84	84	1,10
Charges in England	30,16	30,13	30,83	30,44
Deduct—Actual amount of Pensions recovered from Other Governments	—6,55	—4,53	—4,62	—4,01
Deduct—Pensionary charges transferred to Commercial Departments	—2,08	—3,15	—2,96	—3,00
Total	1,89,70	1,80,34	2,14,91	2,08,45
Charged	5,85	6,61	5,48	5,60
Voted	1,83,85	1,73,73	2,09,43	2,02,85

Revenue.

286. The estimates for the current year's revised and the next year's budget have been framed on the basis of progress of current and past actuals.

Expenditure.

287. *Superannuation and retired allowances.*—The revised estimates for 1950-51 is based on the progress of actuals. The next year's estimate provides for the growth of expenditure indicated by the trend of latest actuals.

288. *Equated payments of commuted value of pensions transferred from capital.*—Since 1926-27, the capital expenditure debited to the head "83—Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions" together with the interest accruing thereon is being repaid from revenue by equated payments spread over fifteen years. These equated payments are debited to this head. The next year's estimate is based on equated instalments in respect of actual expenditure from 1935-36 to 1949-50 and the estimated expenditure in 1950-51.

289. *Compassionate Allowances.*—The estimates are based on the progress of current actuals.

290. *Gratuities.*—The next year's estimate provides for the growth of expenditure indicated by the trend of latest actuals.

291. *Pensions for distinguished and Meritorious Services.*—No provision is required in the next year's estimates as the expenditure on account of political pensions which was hitherto debitable to this minor head is now proposed to be transferred to major head "54-A Territorial and Political Pensions".

292. *Donations to Provident Funds.*—The next year's estimate is based on actuals as well as on the latest information available.

293. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Necessary explanation is included in Detailed Estimates and Explanatory memorandum of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.

294. *Charges in England.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the latest report received from the High Commissioner.

295. *Deduct—Actual amount of pensions recovered from other Governments.*—The pension charges pertaining to the period prior to 1st April 1936 are being shared by Bombay and Sind in the manner specified in the Government of India (Constitution of Sind) Order, 1936. Broadly speaking Sind has to pay to Bombay the amount by which the total payment from Bombay treasuries in respect of pre-separation period exceeds 85 per cent. of the total liability of both the States for the period. Due to the partition of the country, the question of financial settlement of outstanding questions between this Government and Sind Government is separately under consideration. This Government is still getting recoveries from Sind Government. The estimates for the current year's revised and the next year's budget are based on the progress of current actuals.

296. *Deduct—Pensionary charges transferred to Commercial Departments.*—The pensionary charges which are debitable to the accounts of the Irrigation Department are shown as deductions from charges under this minor head. These charges depend upon the establishment charges and on works expenditure in a year.

XLV and 56, Stationery and Printing.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Stationery Receipts	2,51	60	75	1,50
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	2,85	1,76	3,00	2,50
Other Press Receipts	4,38	2,38	7,00	4,55
Receipts in England .. .. .	....	1	1	1
Recoveries of overpayments	39	1	70	5
Deduct—Refunds	—1	—1	—1	—1
Total ..	10,12	4,75	11,45	8,60

Expenditure.

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734, Civil
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	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Stationery Office and Stores	3,02	2,57	3,63	2,74
Purchase of Stationery Stores	48,27	32,00	48,00	29,00
Stationery supplied to other Governments] .. .. .	....	....	3	....
Deduct—Value of Stationery supplied to other Governments and Paying Departments	—15	—5	—11	—15
<i>II—Printing.</i>				
Government Presses	35,35	31,38	41,65	35,96
Printing at Private Presses	69	18	1,18	15
Cost of Printing work done for other Governments and Paying Departments	—55	—82	—2,92	—1,06
Charges in England	4,79	2,89	2,29	91
Savings on account of percentage out on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling allowance) and Contingencies .. .. .	....	—85	....	....
Savings on account of percentage out on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—1,52	....	....
Savings on account of retrenchment ... .. .	....	.....	....	—15
Total ..	91,42	65,78	93,75	67,40

Revenue.

297. *Sale of Gazettes and other publications.*—The estimates under this head are based on expected sale of publications of public interest including the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

298. *Other Press Receipts.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates take into account increase in the rate of printing advertisements in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The current year's revised estimate also takes into account, more printing work received at the Government Presses and sale of old linotype machines.

Expenditure.

299. *Stationery Office and Stores.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due mainly to (i) Revision of pay scales of the (a) Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery and (b) Manager, Government Press and Stationery Stores, Kolhapur, (ii) payment of arrears to certain staff, (iii) creation of certain temporary posts, (iv) heavy consumption of packing boxes and service stamps etc. as a result of increase in the indenting officers and (v) Purchase of a lorry for the Stationery office. Next year's estimate includes provision for items (i) and (iii) only.

300. *Purchase of Stationery Stores.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to allotment of additional paper for printing electoral rolls, census work etc. and purchase of typewriters. The next year's estimate is based on the assumption that there will be smaller expenditure in that year for these items.

301. *Government Presses.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to (i) additional Plant, machinery, stores and raw materials purchased for Government presses and (ii) payment of arrears of pay, etc., to certain staff. The next year's estimate represents normal expenditure of these presses after taking into account the continuance of the second shift at the Government Central Press, Bombay.

302. *Printing at Private Presses.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to printing work entrusted to private presses in 1949-50, not having been completed by them in that year and carried over during the current year. The next year's provision represents normal expenditure under this head.

303. *Charges in England.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the report of the High Commissioner for India in London.

XLVI and 57, Miscellaneous.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Unclaimed deposits	8,21	10,76	10,76	10,93
Sale of old stores and materials	3,97	48	60	1,20
Sale of land and houses, etc.	11	1	1	1
Fees for Government audit	38	27	41	30
Contributions	4,60	27	5,00	1,70
Rents, rates and taxes	1	1	11	1
Other fees, fines and forfeitures	4,07	4,31	6,55	4,73
Recoveries of overpayments	3,43	2,20	6,57	6,57
Collection of payments for services rendered	99	90	1,18	90
Miscellaneous	1,07,05	5,00	40,00	43,75
Net gain by exchange on remittance transactions	46	....	....	....
Loss or gain by exchange	-1	....	....	....
Total ..	1,33,27	24,21	71,19	70,10
Deduct—Refunds ..	-2,91	-1,75	-4,75	-2,30
Total ..	1,30,36	22,46	66,44	67,80

Expenditure.

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748, Civil
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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Cost of Books and Periodicals .. .. .	....	1	1	1
Donations for charitable purposes	11,61	3,07	3,66	2,78
Special Commission of Enquiry	14	....	21	....
Petty Establishment	2,86	1,90	1,90	6,90
Irrecoverable temporary loans and advances written off	1	10	8	8
Rents, rates and taxes	5,79	2,17	2,17	2,17
Contributions	1,57,59	1,44,28	1,53,00	1,61,80
Miscellaneous Compensations	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Darbar Charges	3	4	3	....
Charges in connection with the Village Panchayats Act	22,32	34,47	30,00	41,16
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges	8,48	72	6,50	25
Expenditure on displaced persons	85,74	4,58	17,24	15,42
Charges in England .. .. .	....	....	....	1
Loss or gain by exchange	9	....	8	....
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling expenditure (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) and contingencies .. .. .	....	-25	....	....
Savings on account of percentage cut establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	-50	....	....
Savings on account of Retrenchment .. .. .	....	....	....	-10
Total ..	2,94,67	1,90,60	2,14,89	2,30,49

Revenue.

304. *Sale of Old Stores and Materials.*—The estimate under this head are of a fluctuating nature depending upon the sale, of old stores and materials available. The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly due to receipts on account of arms that are expected to be sold to gun clubs.

305. *Contributions.*—This head is intended for contributions from Municipalities and Local Funds which are not made for any specific purpose. The increase in the revised estimate is due to higher receipts from merged areas. Until the nature of the receipts is finally settled, nothing on this account has been taken into account in the next year's estimate.

306. *Other fees, fines and forfeitures.*—The receipts under this minor head are mainly on account of Cattle Pounds. The estimates are based on departmental reports.

307. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—The current year's revised estimate as well as the next year's estimate are framed on the basis of past and current actuals.

308. *Collection of payments for services rendered.*—The estimate under this item depend on the services rendered and, therefore, fluctuate from year to year.

309. *Miscellaneous.*—The current year's revised estimate and the next year's estimate include the receipts from displaced persons, the administrative fees of Custodian of Evacuee Property and the outstanding balances of the merged areas. The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly due to state's share of Rs. 25 lakhs in the total withdrawal of the former Baroda State investment in the Bank of Baroda during 1951-52.

310. *Refunds.*—The revised estimate and the next year's estimate have been framed on the current and past actuals.

Expenditure.

311. *Donations for Charitable Purposes.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to increase in the payment of gratuitous relief to sufferers in flood, fires, etc. The decrease in the next year's estimate is mainly under "grant-in-aid to Charitable Trusts in lieu of Urban Immoveable Property Tax paid by them", on account of Government's policy to exclude communal institutions from the benefit of grants.

312. *Special Commissions of Enquiry.*—The current year's revised estimate is mainly on account of Government's contribution towards the expenditure pertaining to the services rendered by the Central Electricity Commission.

313. *Petty Establishments.*—The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly due to increased provision made for District Local Board Elections, which, for the first time, will be held on the basis of adult franchise.

314. *Contributions.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to :—

1. Contribution to the Government of India for the establishment of National Defence Academy.
2. Contribution on account of scheme for the Vocational and Technical Training of Adult Civilians.
3. Grant-in-aid to the District Local Board, for removal of debris at Shehera, District Panch Mahals.
4. Grant-in-aid to the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir.
5. Grant-in-aid to Bombay Municipal Corporation on account of preparation of Master Plan.

The next year's estimate registers an increase over the current year's revised estimate mainly under the following items :—

1. Grant-in-aid to the Bombay Municipal Corporation on account of merger of suburban areas.
2. Additinal provision of Rs. 4 lakhs on account of grant-in-aid to the Mofussil Municipalities equivalent to (i) 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred by them on payment of dearness allowance and temporary additional pay to their entire staff; and (ii) 75 per cent. of non-agricultural assessment and 15 per cent. of Land Revenue excluding non-agricultural assessment collected in their areas.
3. Special financial assistance to the Baroda Municipality.

315. *Charges in connection with the Village Panchayats Act.*—The policy with regard to the establishment of village Panchayats hitherto was that Village Panchayats should be established in all villages with a population of 1,000, and above and in village with a population below 1,000, if 50 adult residents apply for the same. It has, however, recently been decided by Government that no new Village Panchayats should be established in villages having a population below 1,000 till Village Panchayats are established in all villages having a population above 1,000.

The decrease in the revised estimate is due to slow progress in the establishment of Village Panchayats. As against a total of 37,28 on 31st March 1950, the number of Village Panchayats actually functioning in the State at present is 3,750.

The increase in the next year's estimate is on account of the establishment of about 1,545 new Village Panchayats already notified. They will start functioning very soon. The increase is also due to 20 posts of Special Officers recently created by Government with a view to fostering the growth and healthy development of Village Panchayats, for which full provision has been made in the next year's estimates.

316. *Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the payment of Rs. 1,03,405 on account of Government of India's share of the Sugar Excise duty collected in the Phaltan State and shown as assets of the state at the time of merger, the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 37,500 on account of Acquisition and Development charges on the Soldiers' Colony in Kolhapur State and refund of the amount of Baroda Electrical Power House to the Baroda Municipality.

As compared with the current year's estimate, decrease in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the fact that the estimates under the detailed heads "Awards for Gallantry" and "Relief to Sufferers in disturbance (1948) in the Deccan" have been considerably reduced by the administrative departments.

317. *Expenditure on Displaced Persons.*—This minor head includes expenditure on account of the following detailed heads :—

- I. Custodian of Evacuee Property.
- II. Relief of Displaced Persons.
- III. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.

Except 50 per cent. of expenditure in the pay and allowances of the non-displaced persons, employed in connection with "Rehabilitation Schemes" the whole expenditure under II and III is recoverable from Government of India. The expenditure under (I) is non-recoverable.

The increase in the current year's revised estimate as well as the next year's budget estimate under "Net expenditure on Displaced Persons debitable to the State Revenue" is mainly due to reduction in the amount recoverable from the Government of India, as receipts on account of the scheme, which are credited under "XLVI—Miscellaneous" have to be taken in reduction of the reimbursable expenditure. This was not taken into account in the current year's budget estimates, as it was not then quite clear what the receipts would be. The increase is also due to sanction of Additional Staff in the Office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property.

XLVI-A, Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.

Revenue.

	Accounts,	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 97, Civil Budget Estimates.
Gross Receipts—					
Passenger Bus Service	2,05,61	....	....	....	
Deduct—Working Expenses	—1,60,89	....	....	....	
Net receipts	44,72	....	....	....	
Total ..	44,72	....	....	....	

318. See explanations given in the Detailed Estimates and Explanatory Memorandum of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the year 1951-52.

L and 62, Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments.

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	Accounts 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Agency Charges under the Petroleum and Explosive Acts ..	26	14	17	17
	26	14	17	17

*Expenditure.*Page 748,
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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Amount to be passed on to the Government of India from the State Taxation on tobacco				

Revenue.

319. Officers of the State Government who are district authorities under the rules framed under the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, administer these Acts and collect the license fees. Up to 1938-39 these fees were credited direct to State revenues as agency fees. The Government of India, in consultation with the Auditor General, decided that these fees should be credited to central revenues as they were a part of central revenues and that it would pay an equivalent amount to this Government as payment for the work done by State officers. According to this decision, the Accountant General, with effect from 1938-39, credits the total amount of fees received in the State each year to Central revenues by debit to the heads "IX, Stamps" and "XXIII, Police" to which fees are first credited and an equal amount is credited to this State under this head. The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate represent this adjustment, equal amounts having been deducted from the receipts under "Stamps" and "Police".

Expenditure.

320. This Government has accepted the Government of India's offer of an annual sum of Rs. 29 lakhs. as compensation for the complete withdrawal of, and abstention from, all forms of taxation on tobacco within this State from the 1st April 1943. The sum has since been raised to Rs. 54 lakhs with effect from 1st April 1949. This Government has also agreed to make over to the Government of India, the total net receipts realised under State Tobacco taxation measures from the 1st April 1943. The current year's revised as well as the next year's budget estimate on account of the amount to be paid to the Government of India is nil.

LI and 63, Extraordinary Receipts and Charges.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Page 91 Civil Budget Estimate
1. Sale of Land ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Other Items	1	.....	.....	.....	
3. Subvention from the Central Government—					
(a) Post-War Schemes	1,00,00	33,12	36,00	60,33	
(b) National Highways	37,12	59,18	44,99	92,48	
(c) Subsidy on account of merger of States	1,35,00	2,36,00	1,45,00	1,45,00	
Total	2,72,13	3,28,30	2,25,99	2,97,81	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Page 7 Civil Budget Estimate
Charges in India :					
Expenditure on account of restoration of property confiscated during the C. D. O. Movement of 1942	9	.....	11	.....	
Ex-gratia Compensation to families of Government servants killed while on duty on Hyderabad State borders ... ..	.....	.....	26	.....	
Other Items ... ..	.....	.....	93	.....	
Total	9	.....	130	.....	

Revenue.

321. *Subvention from the Central Government—(a) Post-War Schemes.*—The estimates under this item represent the share of the Government of India in respect of Grow More Food Schemes. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to the undertaking of more schemes in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign.

322. *Subvention from the Central Government—(b) National Highways.*—The expenditure on National Highways is provided under "50-Civil Works" and is wholly recoverable from the Government of India. The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate show the recovery from the Government of India on account of National Highways which is credited to this head.

323. *Subvention from the Central Government—(c) Subsidy on account of merger of States.*—The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate represent the subsidy expected from the Government of India on account of merger of States. The current year's budget estimate of 2,36,00 includes estimate for Privy Purse of the ex-rulers of States which is now being paid by the Government of India direct. This explains for the decrease in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate which do not include any estimate on account of the Privy Purse.

Expenditure.

324. *Other Items.*—The revised estimate represents expenditure authorised during the current year for payment of final and agreed bill of Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge, Chartered Architects London, on account of the preliminary work done by them in connection with the Umrath Development Scheme of the ex-Baroda Government.

LII-A and 64-A, Transfer from and to the Revenue Reserve

(POST-WAR FUND) RECONSTRUCTION.

*Revenue.*Page 98,
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	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Transfer from the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund ..		4,00,00	4,00,00	2,00,00

*Expenditure.*Page 749,
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Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Transfer to the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund ..	2,57	....	....	....

325. The "Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund" has been created to provide part of the finance for the expenditure on schemes of reconstruction and development including those comprised in the Post-War Reconstruction plan with the main object of raising the economic level of the country side and improving the conditions in various aspects of social economic and cultural life in the State. The fund is to be credited with sums, which can be set apart from the balances and general revenues. The provisions made for transfer to the Fund are shown under this head.

326. It is proposed to withdraw a sum of Rs. 2 crores from the balance in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund to finance capital expenditure to that extent in 1951-52. This sum has, therefore, been shown on receipt side for 1951-52.

327. No amount is available for transfer to the Fund during the next year.

L-II-B and 64-B, Civil Defence.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Page 99, Civil Budget Estimates.
A. R. P. Poolable Receipts (Cost of A. R. P. Equipment) ..	11	....	1	....	
Receipts on account of Civil Defence (other than A. R. P.) ..	8	....	1	....	
Recoveries made from the Central Government ..	....	1	....	1	
Deduct—Share paid to the Central Government ..	—17	....	....	....	
Total ..	2	1	2	1	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Pages 749-758, Civil Budget Estimates.
Air Raid Precautions ..	19	....	....	....	
Press Censor ..	2	13	4	3	
Expenditure in connection with internment of enemy Subjects ..	....	1	....	....	
Expenditure in connection with Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 ..	74	75	97	75	
Expenditure in connection with examination of activities of Foreigners..	31	34	31	33	
Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme ..	3,32	3,39	1,82	....	
Charges in England ..	....	....	2	....	
Deduct—Share recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc. ..	—3,98	—3,96	—2,87	—1,08	
Savings on account of percentage cut on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling allowance and conveyance allowance) ..	....	—2	....	....	
Saving on account of percentage cut on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) ..	....	—2	....	....	
Total ..	50	62	29	3	

Expenditure.

328. (1) "Expenditure in connection with internment of enemy subjects," (2) "Expenditure in connection with registration of Foreigners Act, 1939" and (3) "Expenditure in connection with examination of activities of Foreigners."—The expenditure under these 3 minor heads is wholly recoverable from the Government of India. The increase in the revised estimate under the minor head at (2) is due to larger expenditure on registration of Afghan Nationals and Pathans.

329. Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme.—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the discontinuance of the Scheme from 22nd October 1950. No provision has, therefore, been made in the next year's budget on this account.

330. Deduct—Share recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to abolition of 'Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme'.

68, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works not Charged to Revenue.

Expenditure.

331. Provision for capital expenditure on irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept is made under the head "68". The capital expenditure on these works may be defrayed from the general revenues of the State, or from the Famine Relief Fund, or from other sources, such as loans, accumulated balances of the previous years, etc., but the major head "68" is intended to include only such expenditure as is incurred from the sources outside the ordinary revenues, and for this reason the provisions made from ordinary revenues, or from the Famine Relief Fund, are deducted in a lump sum from the gross provision made under this head and shown under a separate head, viz., "19".

332. The figures for the three years ending 1951-52 are shown below :—

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	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
(a) Ordinary—				
Works	2,19	6,58	4,15	3,70
Establishment—				
(i) Ordinary (excluding charges in England)	40	1,15	73	63
(ii) Special .. .. .	....	49	46	48
(iii) Pensionary charges .. .. .	....	8	6	6
Tools and Plant charges	3	10	6	5
Suspense .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Charges in England	1	3	2	2
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	—4	—1	—1	—1
Lump deduction for probable savings .. .. .	....	—2,11	....	....
Total ..	2,59	6,31	5,47	4,94
Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund ..	....	....	....	—1,65
Total ..	2,59	6,31	5,47	3,29
(b) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	1,31,34	3,15,91	1,75,44	1,13,66
Grand Total, "68" ..	1,33,93	3,22,22	1,80,91	1,16,95

333. (a) *Ordinary*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to curtailment of capital expenditure. The next year's estimate provides for expenditure on completion of work in progress.

334. (b) *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme*.—See explanation in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Estimates for 1951-52.

335. As explained under the head "XVII", all ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of the Public Works Department are included in the demand for grant under the head "50, Civil Works". Out of the total amount of 1,16,95 the provisions of 16,71 and 1,39 for ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges, respectively, have, therefore, been included in the demand under the head "50, Civil Works" and the residue, viz., 98,85 has been included in the demand under this head.

70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.

Expenditure.

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Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
<i>I—Ordinary.</i>				
A—Kirkee Water Works	79	25	42	7
B—Sholapur Development Scheme	21	52	1	25
C—Poona Cantonment Water Works	1,05	36	54	....
D—Ambernath Water Works .. .. .	....	....	1	....
E—Bahiroba Pumping Station	2	....	1	....
F—Yeravda Colony Drainage Scheme	1,07	....	28	13
G—Pipe line from the Hotgi Tank to Sholapur	—11	....	....	....
H—Construction of wells below the Ekruk Tank Dam at Sholapur .. .. .	....	....	1	....
I—Karad Water Works	4	....	....	....
J—Miraj Water Supply Scheme	3,92	4,59	2,50	13
K—Kundgol Water Supply	47	67	46	47
L—Kolhapur Water Supply	70	....	1,19	....
M—Emergency Water Supply to Dombivli	75	....	11	....
N—Vijaynagar Housing Scheme	18	....	68	....
O—Water Supply to Sind Hindu Co-operative Society .. .. .	....	....	77	38
<i>II—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.</i>				
A—Neersagar Water Supply Scheme	17,42	36,58	25,39	25,93
B—Piped Water Supply to Kalyan and Dombivli .. .. .	....	13,37	9,30	12,65
	26,51	56,34	41,68	40,00
Deduct—Lump sum deduction for probable savings .. .. .	....	—17,51	....	....
Total ..	26,51	38,83	41,68	40,00

336. *Item I-A.*—The current year's budget estimate includes an amount of Rs. 25,000, which is the last instalment payable to the Government of India for Kirkee Water Works. The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due to additional expenditure on the work of Extension to Holkar's Bridge Water Works. The budget estimate for the next year provides for expenditure for the work of constructing staff quarters at the Holkar's Bridge Water Works.

337. *Item I-B.*—The next year's estimate under this head provides for expenditure on the diversion of Sadar Bazar Nala, Sholapur. The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is due to delay in starting the work owing to difficulties in acquiring land for the work.

338. *Item I-C.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due to larger expenditure on the work of providing 15" dia. rising main from Poona Water Works to High Service Reservoir.

339. *Item I-D.*—The revised estimate for the current year represents expenditure on payment of pending bills in connection with the work of providing hume pipe in Halya Pada at Ambarnath.

340. *Item I-E.*—The revised estimate for the current year represents expenditure on the work of providing an additional electrically driven pumping set at the Bahiroba Pumping Station.

341. *Item I-F.*—The next year's estimate represents provision for the Yeravda Colony Drainage Scheme, Stage I. The revised estimate for the current year is on account of payment of bills to the contractors in connection with this work.

342. *Item I-H.*—The revised estimate represents expenditure on payment of final bills to the contractor in connection with the work of construction of wells below the Ekruk Tank Dam at Sholapur.

343. *Item I-J.*—The next year's budget estimate represents provision for Miraj Water Supply Scheme, which is a work in progress. The materials for which orders have already been placed, are not expected to be received in the current financial year. The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is due to non-utilisation of the amount provided for materials required in connection with the work.

344. *Item I-K.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to smaller expenditure on the work regarding Kundgol Water Supply Scheme. The next year's budget estimate provides for anticipated expenditure on the scheme.

345. *Item I-L.*—The revised estimate for the current year represents expenditure on various works pertaining to the Kolhapur Water Supply.

346. *Item I-M.*—The revised estimate for the current year represents expenditure on the work regarding Emergency Water Supply to Dombivli.

347. *Item I-N.*—The revised estimate for the current year represents expenditure on the Vajaynagar Housing Scheme.

348. *Item I-O.*—The revised estimate for the current year represents expenditure on the work regarding Water Supply to Sind Hindu Co-operative Society, Manjeri, Kondwa Road, Poona. The next year's estimate provides for anticipated expenditure on the work.

349. *Item II-A and B.*—Explanations are given in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development estimates for the next year.

72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 771, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>Investments in Government Commercial Undertakings :—</i>					
(i) Sulphate of Ammonium Factory at Sindri in Bihar ..	....	18,75	....	15,00	
(ii) State Company for the manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and Anti-Malarial Drugs	18	38,50	5,00	80,00	
(iii) Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	....	83,02	1,83,02	....	
<i>Investment in the shares of the Commercial Concerns :—</i>					
(iv) Investment in the shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, Bombay ..	10,00	....	9,00	....	
Total ..	10,18	1,40,27	1,97,02	95,00	

350. (i) *Sulphate of Ammonium Factory at Sindri in Bihar.*—In view of the decision of Government of India to form a private Limited Company to manage Sindri Factory, the question whether State Government need contribute towards the capital is being reconsidered. It is unlikely that the question will be decided during the course of this year. No provision has, therefore, been made in the current year's revised estimate on this account. In the next year's budget a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

351. (ii) *State Company for the manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and Anti-Malarial Drugs.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to the fact that little progress has been made in the work regarding the establishment of the Company. During the course of the next year a rapid progress of work is expected.

352. (iii) *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Variations under this head are explained in the separate issue of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme Estimates.

353. (iv) *Investment in the shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited.*—The increase in the revised estimate of the current year is due to Government's decision to purchase additional shares of the Bank on recommendation of the Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee.

80, Bombay Development Scheme.

354. All activities of the Development Department were originally financed from loan funds under the capital expenditure head "59 (now 80), Bombay Development Scheme", the capital receipts realised therefrom being taken in reduction of expenditure under the same head and the revenue receipts being shown under the head "XLII-Bombay Development Scheme". From the year 1927-28 revenue heads "42 (now 51) and XXXI (now XL) Bombay Development Scheme" were opened for those schemes of the Development Department, on which capital expenditure was complete, and the Industrial Housing Scheme was transferred to those heads. During 1928-29 two more schemes of water and electric supply were transferred to the revenue heads. The Development Department was abolished from the 1st March 1930 and all charges pertaining to the schemes of the Department except those of the Back Bay Scheme, were transferred to the revenue heads with effect from 1930-31. Revenue accounts for the Back Bay Scheme have been opened with effect from 1939-40. The receipts and expenditure of a revenue nature in respect of that scheme appear from that year under the heads "XL" and "51" respectively. Only capital expenditure on that scheme required for the completion of the works already undertaken, and capital receipts are now recorded under this capital head.

355. The original plans for the reclamation of Back Bay provided for a sea wall from Chowpatty extending as far as Colaba Point and enclosing 1,100 acres of reclaimed land, this area being divided into eight blocks. Block No. I starts from opposite the Marine Lines Station and extends up to the Churchgate Station. Block No. II extends from the Churchgate Station to near the Back Bay Swimming Baths. The area from this point, past the old Cuffee Parade reclamation and beyond the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba, is divided into five Blocks Nos. III to VII, while Block No. VIII admeasuring 2.5 acres abuts on the lands at Colaba Point. A small portion of old reclaimed land near the Marine Lines Station had also been included in the Scheme.

In accordance with the decision of the Legislative Council in 1927, work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme has been restricted to the reclamation and development of Blocks Nos. I, II and VII and the reclamation of Block No. VIII without development with a connecting road along the existing foreshore between Blocks Nos. II and VII.

Blocks Nos. I and II comprising over 150 acres have been fully reclaimed and the plots in this area are now available for building purposes. Block No. VII comprised about 135 acres out of which about 47 acres at the east end have been fully reclaimed, leaving about 88 acres partially reclaimed. The partially reclaimed area is being completed by the slow but cheap process of filling with suitable building debris. At present the dry filling operations have been suspended. Block No. VIII comprising 245 acres was reclaimed and sold to the Government of India for Rs. 2,06,53,000.

The project estimate of the curtailed scheme sanctioned in March 1932 amounted to Rs. 7,23,06,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,77,000 is now being met from Revenue under "51-B.D. Scheme". Against the modified project estimate, the total expenditure (excluding interest) incurred to end of March 1950 is Rs. 6,23,01,374 leaving a balance of capital expenditure of Rs. 95,27,626 to be incurred. Government has at present no intention of embarking on any works in Block No. VII, beyond filling it up with suitable building debris. It has been found necessary, however, to incur expenditure on the development of Blocks I and II, viz., the provision of roads, drains and lights, with a view to enhancing the sale value of the reclaimed land. These works are estimated to cost about Rs. 40½ lakhs and have been started from 1934-35. An expenditure of Rs. 30.02 lakhs has been incurred to the end of 1949-50.

356. The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts entered under this head :—

					Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Works	..	..	..	..	3	....	7	....
Establishment—								
Ordinary	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....
Special	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	6
Expenses—Other suspense account		..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Deduct—Receipts from the sale of surplus plant		..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Deduct—Receipts of a capital nature		..	..	..	—3,00	—3,50	—4,25	—2,00
Total	..				—2,92	—3,45	—4,11	—1,94

The revised estimate for the current year under "Works" represents expenditure on certain urgent works in connection with the improvement of the Back Bay Reclamation area.

The increase in the current year's revised estimate under "Receipts of a capital nature" is due to larger sales of lands in the suburban areas for industrial uses. The next year's budget estimate under this minor head is framed on the basis of normal receipts.

357. For purposes of appropriation, ordinary establishment charges are included in the demand under the head "50-Civil Works". As no works are expected to be carried out during 1951-52 under "80", these charges are nil.

81, Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 774- 775, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Ordinary—					
Original Works	18,43	11,51	8,82	7,96	
Establishment charges	3,44	201	1,55	1,39	
Tools and Plant Charges	30	17	13	12	
Charges in England—(Establishment)	10	6	4	4	
Deduct—Recoveries on Capital Account	—19	....	....	....	
Deduct—Lump sum deduction for probable savings— .. .. .	....	—3,44	....	....	
Total ..	20,08	10,31	10,54	9,51	
B—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	1,37,66	6,90	4,32	1,10,21	
C—Special Development Programme .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
D—Deduct—Amount transferred from the Special Development Fund ..	....	....	....	....	
Grand Total ..	1,57,74	17,21	14,86	1,19,72	

358. *A-Ordinary.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is due to smaller expenditure on the work regarding construction of a new Out-patient department at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay and non-utilisation of the provision for the work regarding construction of Sanand-Vichhia-Aniali Road in the Ahmedabad District.

The decrease in the next year's budget estimate provides for works considered essential.

359. *B-Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—See explanation in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Estimates for 1951-52.

360. For purposes of appropriation, all ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges are included in the demand for grant under "50-Civil Works." Accordingly ordinary establishment charges of 18,03 and tools and plant charges of 1,50 have been included in the demand under "50-Civil Works" and the remainder viz., 1,00,19 has been included in the demand under this head.

81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A—Ordinary—				
(1) Works	1,59	....	1,44	1,44
(2) Establishment Charges	8	....	1	6
Total A ..	1,67	....	1,45	1,50
B—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	1,15,07	1,29	....	1,11,67
Total, A and B ..	1,16,74	1,29	1,45	1,13,17

361. A. *Ordinary—(1) Works.*—The current years revised estimate and next year's budget estimate are on account (i) providing additions to the distribution system at Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking and (ii) providing two 500 KW generating sets and two switch boards for Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking.

362. (2) *Establishment.*—This is worked out on the *pro-rata* basis on the works outlay relating to the Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking under the heads "XLI" and "81-A—Ordinary". The Secretariat charges are worked out at 1 per cent. on the works outlay.

363. B. *Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Variations under this minor head have been explained separately in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme Estimates.

82, Capital Account of other State Works Outside the Revenue Account.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 777, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>A—Ordinary—</i>					
Expenditure on Housing Schemes for displaced persons ..	65,69	2,20,00	2,20,00	4,77,20	
<i>B—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme</i> ..	—20,22	83,70	89,43	69,56	
Grand Total ..	45,47	3,03,70	3,09,43	5,46,76	

364. *A—Ordinary.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are due to expenditure to be incurred on various Housing Schemes for displaced persons.

365. *B—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—For variations under this minor head, please see explanations given in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Estimates for the year 1951-52.

82-B; Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme Outside the Revenue Account.

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					Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Contingencies					1,76,02	....	....	....
Total ..					1,76,02	....	....	....

366. See explanation given in the Detailed Estimates and Explanatory Memorandum of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the year 1951-52.

83, Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 778, Civil Budget Estimates.
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	8,41	6,40	8,65	6,90	
Deduct—(1) Amount recovered from other Governments .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(2) Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue ..	—9,58	—9,10	—9,13	—8,94	
Total ..	—1,17	—2,70	—48	—2,04	
Charged ..	—18	—61	—17	—65	
Voted ..	—99	—2,09	—31	—1,39	

367. Payments on account of commutation of pensions are accounted for under the capital head '83, Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions' and are repaid from revenue by equated payments of capital and interest spread over fifteen years. The equated payments in respect of commutations sanctioned in each year commenced from the next following year. The total equated payments in respect of each year's commutations are debited to the head '55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and credits are transferred (a) to the Capital head '83' for the capital portion of the Payments and (b) to '22—Interest on Debt and other obligations' for the interest portion.

368. *Payments of commuted value of pensions.*—The revised estimate for 1950-51 takes into account payment in respect of applications for commutation of pensions actually received. The budget estimate for 1951-52 is based on anticipated demands based on past actuals.

369. *Deduct—Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue.*—The revised estimate for 1950-51 shows repayment from revenue of the principal portion of the equated instalments in respect of actual expenditure incurred on commutation of pensions from 1935-36 to 1949-50 while next year's estimate shows such re-payment in respect of actual expenditure from 1936-37 to 1949-50 plus the estimated expenditure in 1950-51.

85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading.

Pages 779 to
784, Civil
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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A—Grain Supply Scheme	9,01,96	11,65	- 3,37,83	10,31
B—Standard Cloth Scheme	4,71	10,45	- 15,97	10,43
C—Other Miscellaneous Schemes	- 3,81,48	1	35,06	22,64
D—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme	- 11,92	....	3,83	- 13,87
Total	5,13,27	22,11	- 3,14,91	29,51
Charged	15,95	23,61	9,42	17,29
Voted	4,97,32	- 1,50	- 3,24,33	12,31

370. In accordance with the Auditor General's suggestion, Government has opened with effect from the 1st April 1943, a new capital major head of account, viz., "85-A, Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes connected with the War, 1939" to record disbursements and receipts from schemes connected with the last war. The nomenclature of this major head has been changed to "85-A, Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" with effect from the 1st April 1946. Personal ledger accounts were opened for these schemes and advances were sanctioned for them by debit to "Advances Repayable" in the Debt Section of the Accounts. The Personal Ledger Accounts have been retained under the new procedure which has been devised not only to provide the essence of control but also to combine the advantages of a final head of account with those of personal ledger accounts without undue complications in accounts.

371. The minor heads opened under this head are, "Grain Supply Schemes", "Standard Cloth Scheme", "Other Miscellaneous Schemes" and "Post-war Reconstruction and Development Programme". The third minor head includes schemes such as "Purchase and sale of charcoal", "Scheme for the purchase and sale of potatoes", "Scheme for the purchase of seed for the Grow More Food Campaign", "Scheme for the purchase and sale of cotton seeds", "Scheme for the purchase and sale of Penicillin" and "Departmental management of the scheme for the distribution of cloth and yarn" and the fourth minor head is intended to record transactions pertaining to the two schemes viz., "Subsidised Milk Scheme" and "Scheme for bringing milk daily from Anand". It is now decided to record transactions pertaining to "Distribution of milk S. M. P." under the latter minor head. The transactions of the various schemes are recorded under the following detailed heads:—

- (1) Cost of Purchase.
- (2) Advances.
- (3) Suspense :
 - (a) Personal Deposits.
 - (b) Insurance Fund.
- (4) *Deduct.*—Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account :
 - (a) Repayment of advances.
 - (b) Other Receipts.
- (5) *Deduct.*—Capital expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.

When a scheme is worked out without the aid of advance the expenditure is to be debited to (1). Since advances are provided for all the schemes, except the scheme for the purchase and sale of Gur, no expenditure is recorded under this detailed head in respect of the other schemes.

(2) Is intended to provide for advances granted for the working of the schemes. A corresponding credit is given to (3) (a) which also records the subsequent incomings and outgoings of the personal ledger accounts. The amount set apart to cover possible losses by fire etc., appears on the credit side under (3) (b). The debit side of this detailed head records the withdrawal from the fund, if and when necessary, to cover losses. All recoveries including those of advances and ultimate profits, if any, are to be accounted for under (4) and any losses under (1). On the winding up of a personal ledger account, the final result would either wipe out the original issue or, if not, the balance may be either left to the debit of the capital account under (1) or written off to revenue account against (5).

372. *Grain Supply Scheme.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the actual progress of the transactions of the schemes. The betterment as compared with the budget estimate is mainly due to non-raising of food debit by the Government of India in time. The next year's estimate is based on the progress of current actuals.

373. *Standard Cloth Schemes.*—The scheme has already been closed. The betterment in the revised estimate is due to the loss sustained by this State on account of "Standard Cloth Scheme" made good by the Government of India. The next year's provision is intended for payment of arrears which are not likely to be paid up in the current year owing to accounts being not finalised.

374. *Other Miscellaneous Schemes.*—The large increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the introduction of new schemes for the purchase and sale of penicillin, Departmental management of the scheme for the distribution of cloth and yarn and scheme for the purchase and sale of cotton seeds. The worsening in the next year's budget is partly set off due to amalgamation of Milk scheme Bombay City (S. M. P.) with that of the Milk Distribution Scheme (M. D.S.) under the minor head "D-Post-war Reconstruction and Development Programme" with effect from the next financial year.

85-B, Appropriations to the Contingency Fund.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 794, Civil Budget Estimates.
Appropriations to the Contingency Fund			3,00,00	....	
Total			3,00,00	....	

375. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, the Bombay Contingency Fund was established by the Bombay Contingency Fund Act, 1950, and a sum of three crores of rupees has been paid to this Fund out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bombay, during the current year. The current year's revised estimate, therefore, takes into account the amount of Rs. 3 crores of rupees paid to this Fund.

Debt, Deposits, Advances and Remittances

PUBLIC DEBT—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA.

(I) PERMANENT DEBT.

Receipts.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Loans bearing interest	6,00,16	6,00,00	3,00,37	.....

376. This Government raised 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960, during the current year and the provisions represent loan proceeds. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the fact that a loan of Rs. three crores only was floated instead of a loan of Rs. six crores as originally contemplated.

Disbursements.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Loans not bearing interest—				
Expired loans Charged ...				

377. A small sum of Rs. 98 on account of Bombay Development Loan, 1920, is lying unclaimed on 1st April 1950, but no provision is made either during the current year or the next year, as it is not possible to frame the estimate with any accuracy.

(II) FLOATING DEBT.

Receipts and Disbursements.

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Estimates.

	Receipts.				Payments.			
	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(a) Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other Floating Loans	23,05,00	7,10,00	6,33,00	...	23,06,13	7,10,00	6,33,00	...

378. The provisions represent ways and means Advances during 1949-50 and 1950-51. These advances are repaid during the same year.

(III) LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Receipts.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(i) Loans for Housing Programme...	.....	2,00,00	60,00	.....
(ii) Loans for Rehabilitation of displaced persons	3,15,00	2,50,00	2,30,00	5,47,00
(iii) Loans for Minor Irrigation Schemes	.....	.....	40,00	60,00
Total	3,15,00	4,50,00	3,30,00	6,07,00

379. (i) A loan of Rs. 60 lakhs only has been sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Housing Programme of the Government during the year 1950-51 as against a loan of Rs. 2 crores which it was expected that the Government of India would sanction for the current year.

(ii) Government of India have sanctioned loans of Rs. 230 lakhs for rehabilitation of displaced persons. The amount is required for housing of displaced persons (Rs. 185 lakhs), loans to displaced persons urban and rural (Rs. 45 lakhs). It is expected that an amount of 5.47 lakhs will be sanctioned by Government of India for rehabilitation of displaced persons during 1951-52 (Rs. 77 lakhs for loans to displaced persons and Rs. 4.77 lakhs for housing Schemes.)

(iii) Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. one crore to this Government to meet the expenditure on minor irrigation works. Out of this Rs. 40 lakhs will be drawn during the current financial year and Rs. 60 lakhs during the next financial year for expenditure on minor irrigation works.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 795. Civil Budget Estimates.
Repayment of loans from the Central Government—					
(1) Consolidated debt	13.75	14.38	14.38	15.03	
(2) Bombay Municipality	69.88	72.33	72.33	70.86	
(3) Loans taken for Food Production Drive	3.50				
Total—Charged	87.13	86.71	86.71	85.89	

380. (1) *Vide* paragraph 99 under "23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt". The repayment to Government of India of the consolidated debt is made through this head.

381. (2) *Vide* paragraph 449 under "Loans and Advances by State Government" which explains the different classes of loans borrowed by the Bombay Municipality from the Government of India. The Government of Bombay has accepted responsibility for the repayment of these loans and hence the credit on account of the repayments made by the Municipality in respect of these loans appears under the head "Loans and Advances by State Government" and the repayments are passed on to the Government of India under the head "Loans from the Central Government". The repayment in respect of the three long-dated loans is included in (1) above and the repayment in respect of the other short-dated loans is shown under (2).

382. (3) The Government of India sanctioned two loans one of Rs. 9.22 lakhs and the other of Rs. 5 lakhs for giving tagai to cultivators in connection with the scheme for the construction and improvement of wells and tanks in scarcity and dry areas. Out of these amounts, Rs. 1 lakh were drawn in the year 1944-45 and Rs. 2.5 lakhs were drawn in the year 1945-46. The entire amount of Rs. 3.5 lakhs was repaid to the Government of India during the year 1949-50.

383. The balances outstanding under Permanent Debt, Floating Debt and Loans from the Government of India are shown in Statement C "Statement of Outstanding Debt".

UNFUNDED DEBT.

SPECIAL LOANS.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Receipts	2,39	1,75	.....	3,50
Disbursements	50	1,75	.....	3,50

384. Government accepted the donations of Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs, respectively, for establishment of the Anand Institute from the Trustees of Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal and Sheth Mungalal Goenka Trusts on certain conditions, one of these being, that Government should pay to Governing Body of the Institute, interest at 3½ per cent. on the donations, after deducting therefrom, the actual expenditure on buildings and equipment of the Institute. The Trustees accordingly paid Rs. 13·50 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 10·46 lakhs stands invested in long-dated securities, in order to reimburse to Government, the amount payable to the Governing Body as interest. The balance of the donation namely Rs. 1·50 lakhs was received in 1940-41. In 1946-47, Government accepted a further sum of Rs. 5,00,000 by way of donation from Sheth Amritlal Hargovandas towards the building and equipment of the College of Agriculture to be started at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was paid to the Governing Body of the Institute in 1946-47. The balance of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid to the Institute in 1947-48. No provision is made in the current year's revised estimate as no expenditure is to be incurred on the buildings and equipment of the Institute during the current year. In the next year an amount of 3,50 will be required for construction of building, clearing of land for growing more food, installation of pumping plants, etc., and hence a provision equal to that amount has been made in the next year's budget on the disbursement side. Since this will involve sale of securities, an equal amount has been provided on the receipt side in the next year's budget. The balance was 10,33 at the end of 1949-50 and is estimated at 6,96 at the end of next year. The position of total balances under "Special Loans" is mentioned below:—

	Accounts, 1949-50.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	
	Cash.	Invest- ment.	Cash.	Invest- ment.	Cash.	Invest- ment.
Opening Balance	9,11	12,85	9,11	10,46	9,11	10,46
Receipts .. .. .	....	2,39	....	....	....	3,50
Total	9,11	10,46	9,11	10,46	9,11	6,96
Disbursement .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Closing Balance	9,11	10,46	9,11	10,46	9,11	6,96

UNFUNDED DEBT.
STATE PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 100-47, 795, Civil Budget Estimates.
General Provident Fund	1,11,61	84,00	1,16,65	1,11,65	
I. C. S. Provident Fund	3,18	3,00	3,00	3,00	
I. C. S. (Non-European Members) Provident Fund	97	1,00	42	42	
Contributory Provident Fund	2,46	2,00	4,90	4,90	
Other Miscellaneous Provident Fund .. .. .	.....	.....	3	3	
Total ..	1,18,22	90,00	1,25,00	1,20,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
General Provident Fund	67,31	60,00	68,00	63,00
I. C. S. Provident Fund	2,75	3,00	4,50	4,50
I. C. S. (Non-European Members) Provident Fund	10	1,50	50	50
Contributory Provident Fund	15	1,50	1,00	1,00
Other Miscellaneous Provident Fund .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	70,31	66,00	74,00	74,00

385. These are Provident Funds subscribed to by Government servants. In the contributory fund, the subscribers' deposits are supplemented by contributions from State revenues in lieu of pension. The amount at a subscriber's credit is paid to him on the termination of the service. During service, temporary withdrawals from the subscriber's own accumulations are allowed in certain circumstances.

386. The estimates on the receipts side, represent contributions of the subscribers, to the Provident Funds, repayments of advances taken by subscribers, from the funds with interest thereon, Government's contribution to the Contributory Provident Funds, and interest on the balances in the funds paid by Government for which provision is made under "22, Interest on Debt and Other Obligations".

387. On the disbursement side, provision is made for advances from and withdrawals of the balances in the Provident Funds.

388. The balance in the State Provident Funds was 5,93,89 at the end of 1949-50 and is estimated at 6,90,89 at the end of the next year, as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	5,45,98	5,93,89	6,44,89
Receipts	1,18,22	1,25,00	1,20,00
Total ..	6,64,20	7,18,89	7,64,89
Disbursement	70,31	74,00	74,00
Closing Balance	5,93,89	6,44,89	6,90,89

DEPOSIT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

CONTINGENCY FUND.

Receipts.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Transfer to the Contingency Fund			3,00,00	....

389. Please see paragraph 375 under the budget head "85-B-Appropriations to the Contingency Fund". The amount provided under this head, corresponds with the transfer provided under "85-B".

DEPOSIT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimate.
A—Famine Relief Fund—					
(a) Transfer from the revenue account .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(b) Interest receipts	2,12	2,12	2,12	2,12	
(c) Recoveries of famine expenditure	31	1,00	3,50	50	
(d) Sale of securities .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(e) Gain on realisation of securities .. ..	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	2,43	3,12	5,62	2,62	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 795, Civil Budget Estimate.
A—Famine Relief Fund—					
(a) Transfers to the revenue account	2,43	3,12	5,33	2,62	
(b) Purchase of securities .. ..	....	....	29	....	
Total ..	2,43	3,12	5,62	2,92	

390. According to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, the Famine Relief Fund is to be maintained at a minimum of Rs. 63 lakhs on the 31st March of each financial year. The fund comprises :—

- (i) Securities of the Government of India, and
- (ii) Cash, including ;—
 - (a) interest on the invested securities ;
 - (b) recoveries of famine expenditure ; and
 - (c) contribution made from general revenues under section 7 (2) of the Act in order to make up any deficiency by which the total of items (i) and (ii) (a) and (b) may fall short of Rs. 63 lakhs.

391. The fund can be expended only upon :—

- (1) the relief of serious famine in the State and
- (2) the relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities in the State.

392. Subject to the proviso that when the balance of the Fund exceeds the minimum of Rs. 63 lakhs, Government may utilise the excess to meet expenditure on protective irrigation works and other works for the prevention of famine in the State, or for the grant of loans to cultivators, either under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or to meet irrecoverable balance of loans granted under the said Act, or for relief purposes or for the repayment of advances made by the Government of India. The Government of India securities held on account of the Famine Relief Fund are as stated below.

	Amount of face Value of the Securities.
	Rs.
3 per cent 1951-54	4,72,200
4½ per cent 1955-60	1,54,000
4 per cent. 1960-70	21,59,700
3 per cent. 1963-65	1,12,900
3 per cent. 1966-68	3,75,400
3 per cent. conversion 1986	30,19,200
	62,83,400

393. Interest receipts and recoveries of famine expenditure in the current year are estimated at 2,12 and 3,50 respectively. Out of this an amount of about Rs. 29,000 will be necessary to make good the deficit as the market value of the securities held in the fund falls below the minimum of Rs. 63 lakhs by that amount. The amount of Rs. 29,000 will be available for purchase of securities in the fund. The amount available for transfer to the revenue accounts under head "XLIII Transfer from the Famine Relief Fund" during the current year, is therefore, 5,33. The amount to be so transferred to the revenue account during the next year is 2,62.

394. The position of the Famine Relief Fund is as shown below :—

			Accounts, 1949-50.		Revised Estimates, 1950-51.		Budget Estimates, 1951-52.	
			Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	..	..	....	66,00	....	66,00	....	66,29
Receipts	..	..	2,43	....	5,62	....	2,62	....
		Total	2,43	66,00	5,62	66,00	2,62	66,29
Disbursements	..	..	2,43	....	5,62	29	2,62	....
Closing Balance	..	..	....	66,00	....	66,29	....	66,29

DEPOSIT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

APPROPRIATION FOR REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt :—					
(i) Sinking Funds	47,22	87,99	67,42	79,88	
(ii) Other Appropriations	3,70	5,19	5,19	6,47	
Total ...	50,92	93,18	72,61	86,35	

395. (i) The amounts of contributions to the sinking funds and depreciation funds created for loans recorded under the head "23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" in the revenue Section, are credited under this head. The profits realised on investment of the balances in the funds are also credited under this head. The increase in next year's budget estimate is due to contributions to sinking Fund being set apart on the basis of maximum rate for 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960, partly set off by discontinuance of depreciation fund contributions for the 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loans, 1955, 1956, and 1958 (*vide* paragraph 98 under "23").

(ii) The provision under this head corresponds to the provision under "B. Other Appropriations (i) Repayment of Consolidated Debt" minus the provision under "C. Transfer—Deduct" under the head "23". The increase in next year's budget estimate is due to larger provision for repayment of consolidated debt under "23".

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 795, Civil Budget Estimates.
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt :—					
Sinking Funds	15	27	42	24	

396. The payment of advance interest on securities purchased from Sinking Funds is debited to this head. The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals.

SINKING FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
Sinking Fund Investment Account :—					
Depreciation Fund	1,97,27	2,28,46	2,29,71	2,81,90	

397. The amounts realised on the maturity of treasury bills purchased out of the amounts of depreciation funds, minus the discount earned, are shown under this head. The discount is recorded under the head "Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—Sinking Funds—Receipts". The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to credit that is required to be given to this head every three months next year on account of the maturity of the treasury bills purchased this year out of the 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960.

Disbursements.

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					Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Sinking Fund Investment Account :—								
(i) Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	30,25	60,89	40,32	63,88
(ii) Depreciation Fund	...	...	...	...	2,14,69	2,55,25	2,57,50	2,97,45
Total					2,44,94	3,16,14	2,97,82	3,61,33

398. (i) The amount expended on the purchase of securities of the amounts at the credit of sinking funds, is to be debited to this head. The sinking funds set apart for the 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962 in during the current year are invested in 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962. The increase in next year's budget estimate is due to the amount set apart for Sinking Fund of the 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960 (*vide* paragraph 98 under "23").

(ii) The cost of treasury bills purchased out of the amounts of depreciation funds is to be debited to this head. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to the amount set apart for depreciation fund of the 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960.

399. The position of the total investments on account of Sinking Fund Investment Account is shown in the following table :—

				Accounts, 1949-50		Revised Estimate, 1950-51		Budget Estimate, 1951-52	
				Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	...	...	...	5,54	3,83,88	4,93	4,31,55	3,82	4,99,66
Receipts	...	...	...	2,44,48	47,67	2,97,13	68,11	3,61,78	79,43
Total				2,50,02	4,31,55	3,02,06	4,99,66	3,65,60	5,79,09
Disbursements	...	...	...	2,45,09	.....	2,98,24	.....	3,61,57	.....
Closing Balance	...	...	...	4,93	4,31,55	3,82	4,99,66	4,03	5,79,09

DEBT REDEMPTION AND AVOIDANCE FUND.

Receipts.

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					Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund :—								
(i) Contribution from State Revenues	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Interest Receipts	...	...	...	...	32,22	33,20	33,20	34,15
Total					32,22	33,20	33,20	34,15

400. With the approval of the Auditor General, Government opened with effect from 1944-45 a new major head of account, viz., "Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund" under "P. Deposits and Advances—Part II—Deposits not bearing interest—B. Reserve Funds" to record transactions in connection with contributions to the Fund and investments of the amounts set apart for that purpose. The amounts set apart for the Fund are to be credited to the detailed head "Contributions" from the State

Revenues" and the interest received on investment of the fund is to be credited to the detailed head "Interest Receipts" under the minor head "Contributions from the Revenue Accounts". The increase in the next year's budget estimate under "Interest Receipts" is due to interest realised on securities to be purchased next year out of the interest receipts on securities so far held. Contributions to the Fund from Revenue have been discontinued with effect from 1949-50, as the Fund was instituted in 1944-45, it was decided to make contributions to the Fund from Revenue for five year only.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 705 Civil Budget Estimate
Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund :—					
(i) Investment of Account	44,51	33,08	33,08	34,05	
(ii) Contribution from the Revenue Accounts—					
Payment of Advance Interest on securities purchased ...	14	12	12	10	
Total ...	44,65	33,20	33,20	34,15	

401. The cost price of the securities purchased out of the amounts at the credit of the fund is to be debited to (i) above and the amount of advance interest paid on the purchase of the securities is to be debited to (ii) above. As the contributions to Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund are discontinued with effect from the financial year 1949-50, the amount available for investment in securities will be limited to the interest accrued on the total accumulations in the fund.

402. The total investments in the Fund are shown in the following statement :—

	Accounts, 1949-50.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	13,98	10,68,31	1,55	11,12,82	1,55	11,45,90
Receipts and Additional Investments ...	32,22	44,51	33,20	33,08	34,15	34,05
Total ...	46,20	11,12,82	34,75	11,45,90	35,70	11,79,95
Disbursements	44,65	.....	33,20	.....	34,15	.....
Closing Balance	1,55	11,12,82	1,55	11,45,90	1,55	11,79,95

STATE SUGARCANE CESS FUND (BOMBAY).

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796,
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Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Receipts	97,52	43,86	43,86	42,86
Disbursements	3	2,06	2,73	12,64

403. According to section 11 (I) of the Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948, the proceeds of the cess and fees recovered under this Act are to be credited first to the revenues of the State and after deduction of the expenses of collection and recovery are to be transferred to a separate fund called the State Sugarcane Cess Fund. The Fund is to be expended for the development and improvement of the cultivation, growth and marketing of sugarcane and other irrigated crops and for the development of agriculture in general in the State of Bombay. To reckon the amounts transferred to the Fund and the expenditure incurred therefrom a new major head "State Sugarcane Cess Fund (Bombay)" has been opened with effect from the year 1948-49. The total amount of the expenditure spent from the Fund appears on the pay side. As the cess was to be recovered with retrospective effect, i.e., from 1st January 1948 and since no recoveries were made in 1948-49, the actuals for the year 1949-50 appear large as compared with revised estimate for the current year and budget estimate for 1951-52. The provision in the next year's budget estimate on disbursement side is on account of the five years' Scheme for the control of trichogramma and other pests of sugarcane, scheme for Sugarcane Research, scheme for research on the improvement of furnaces for the manufacture of gur, Emergency Lift Irrigation Scheme at Kolhapur and several drainage Schemes.

The position of the Fund is shown below:—

	Accounts, 1948-49.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance .. .. .	....	97,48	1,38,61
Receipts	97,51	43,86	42,86
Total ..	97,51	1,41,34	1,81,47
Disbursements	3	2,73	12,64
Closing Balance	97,48	1,38,61	1,68,83

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

STATE ROAD FUND.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 101 Civil Budget Estimate
State Road Fund—					
Transfer to the State Road Fund	72,87	93,07	92,45	93,13	
Other Receipts	53	....	40	....	
Total ..	73,40	93,07	92,85	93,13	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 796, Civil Budget Estimate.
Other Accounts—					
(i) (a) Modernising the Bombay-Poona Road .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(b) Modernising the Bombay-Nasik Road	15	....	....	....	
(c) Other Roads .. .. .	....	14,79	6,43	19,33	
Establishment .. .. .	....	17,95	16,30	19,00	
Tools and Plant .. .. .	....	2,24	2,04	2,37	
(ii) Grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for improvements of roads .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(iii) Approach Roads to villages	6,48	16,40	16,40	12,00	
(iv) Other Charges .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(v) Grants-in-aid for traffic amenities in Bombay City .. .. .	....	2,20	2,20	25	
(vi) Transfer to Provincial Road Fund .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(vii) Construction, improvement and maintenance of new and existing Government Roads	3,41	60,00	61,49	59,84	
Total ..	10,04	1,13,58	1,04,86	1,12,79	

404. Under section 9 (3) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, as amended by the Bombay Charged Expenditure Act, 1950, if the net proceeds of the tax in any year exceed the sum of Rs. 26,57,000, the excess amount shall be entered in a separate account and shall be expended in such manner as the local Government may determine solely on the construction, improvement and maintenance of new and existing roads including roads vesting in, belonging to, or managed by, any local authority. The amount so set apart and the expenditure incurred therefore is recorded under 'State Road Fund'.

Receipts.

405. The amounts entered on receipt side show the surplus realised in 1949-50 and the estimated surpluses for the year 1950-51 and 1951-52 together with the amounts credited to this head on account of refunds of grants, popular contributions, etc.

Disbursements.

406. The expenditure from the fund during the current year is mainly on Vindoli-Kim-Mandvi-Bansda Road, Surat-Dhulia Road, construction of a submersive causeway over the river Indrayani at Dehu, other Roads and on Approach Roads to Villages and on special repairs to existing Government Roads. Next year provision of 1,00,54 has been made for works in progress and special repairs to existing Government roads, 12,00 have been set apart for approach roads to Villages and 25 for grants to Bombay Municipality for providing traffic amenities in Bombay City.

407. The position of State Road Fund is as stated below :—

						Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	..	..	..	..	..	1,81,33	2,44,69	2,32,68
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	73,40	92,85	93,13
Total						2,54,73	3,37,54	3,25,81
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	10,04	1,04,86	1,12,79
Closing Balance	..	..	..	..	..	2,44,69	2,32,68	2,13,02

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 101 and 796, Civil Budget Estimate.
Receipts	2,71	....	....	....	
Disbursements	18,70	36,90	34,79	34,33	

408. The "Special Development Fund" was created at the end of 1938-39. Contributions were made to the Fund by transfers from the revenue balances in each year from 1938-39. The fund was utilised till the end of 1946-47 for financing schemes of a beneficent or nation building character *e.g.*, development scheme of agriculture, education or public health, including experimental schemes. It has also been laid down that expenditure from this Fund should either be non-recurrent or spread over a limited period not extending beyond five years. The main object in creating the Fund is to ensure that it will remain available only for specified purposes and that unutilised grants lapse not to the general revenues but to the Fund itself. In order to ensure this, the following accounting procedure has been laid down. Expenditure on different development schemes is recorded in the revenue section under the major heads concerned and equivalent credit is given at the same time under the corresponding receipt heads or under the head "XLVI-Miscellaneous" with a per contra debit to the Fund in the deposit section.

409. Government has decided that with effect from 1947-48, the Special Development Fund should cease to exist as a means of financing miscellaneous and largely unconnected schemes of developments since most of the schemes can appropriately be regarded as part of the co-ordinated and general programme of development which is designated Post-War Reconstruction. But special development in context of the general plan has real significance if meant to describe that part of the programme which is for the special uplift of backward classes. The fund will, therefore, continue to operate with regard to schemes for the special uplift of backward classes. The next year's provision for receipts and expenditure have been made on the basis indicated above. The balance in the Fund at the end of 1949-50 was 70,41 and is estimated at 1,29 at the end of 1951-52 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	86,40	70,41	35,62
Receipts	2,71	....	....
Total ..	89,11	70,41	35,62
Disbursements ..	18,70	34,79	34,33
Closing Balance ..	70,41	35,62	1,29

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION (AND DEVELOPMENT) FUND.

Pages 101
and 798,
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					Actuals, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Receipts	..	..	..	..				
Disbursements	..	..	..	..		4,00,00	4,00,00	2,00,00

410. This head records the receipts of the amount transferred to the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund by debit to the head "64-A, Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post-war Reconstruction and Development) Fund" (*vide* paragraph 325). The balance in the Fund at the end of 1949-50 was 17,28,81 and is estimated at 11,28,81 at the end of 1951-52 as shown below :—

		Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	..	17,26,24	17,28,81	13,28,81
Receipts	..	2,57	....	....
Total	..	17,28,81	17,28,81	13,28,81
Disbursements	..	....	4,00,00	2,00,00
Closing Balance	..	17,28,81	13,28,81	11,28,81

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—GOVERNMENT PRESSES.

						Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 101 and 796, Civil Budget Estimate.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	67	84	98	1,09	
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	1,83	96	99	1,24	

411. The object of this Fund is to provide a reserve sufficient to meet, as required, the cost of the renewal and replacement of plant, machinery and furniture in the Government Central Press and the Yeravda Prison Press. The receipts consist of —

(a) the amount set apart for depreciation, calculated on the value of the plant, machinery and furniture in use in the press concerned.

(b) the book value of plant, machinery and furniture disposed of during the year. The "Disbursements" represent withdrawals made for the purpose of expenditure. The Expenditure is booked in the revenue section under the head "56, Stationery and Printing" with a corresponding "deduct" entry.

412. The position of the Depreciation Fund as at the end of 1951-52 is shown below :—

						Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	..	..	..	..	..	90	—26	—27
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	67	98	1,09
Total						1,57	72	82
Disbursements						1,83	99	1,24
Closing Balance						—26	—27	—43

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPOSITS OF DEPRECIATION RESERVE OF COMMERCIAL CONCERNS.

*Receipts.*Page 101,
Civil
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Estimate.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Nasik Distillery	20	68	68	20
Total ..	20	68	68	20

*Disbursements.*Page 796,
Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
A. Depreciation Reserve of Nasik Distillery—Renewals and replacements	37	79	87	70
Total ..	37	79	87	70

413. The sum of 20 set aside annually for depreciation is credited on the receipts side under this head with a corresponding debit to the head "8, State Excise". The amount required for renewals and replacements is made from the Depreciation Reserve and it is provided on the disbursement side under this head with a corresponding deduct entry under "8, State Excise". In the next financial year, however, it is decided to make a provision of 70.

414. The position of the Nasik Distillery Depreciation Reserve Fund is shown below :—

	Accounts, 1949-50.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening balance	1,39	17,77	1,22	17,77	1,03	17,77
Receipts	20	....	68	....	20	....
Total ..	1,59	17,77	1,90	17,77	1,23	17,77
Disbursements	37	....	87	....	70	....
Closing Balance	1,22	17,77	1,03	17,77	53	17,77

DANGS DISTRICT RESERVE FUND.

						Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 101 and 796, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	25,22	....	3,05	....	
Payments	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,61	2,59	15,10	

415. Though the transactions of the Dangs District form part of the Public Account of this Government, these are taken against the accumulation of the Dangs revenue in accordance with the intention of Government to keep the receipts and payments on account of the Dangs District separate from the accounts of this State with a view to utilising the surplus, if any, realised from the Dangs towards the amelioration of the condition of the Dangs people. The following procedure of accounting has, therefore, been prescribed for the Dangs District.

416. The receipt and expenditure of the Dangs Area will be recorded in the Revenue Section in lump separately on the Receipt and Expenditure sides of the State Section of the accounts of the Government of Bombay. Any difference between the Receipt and Expenditure sides will be transferred at the end of each year to a Deposit Fund (Reserve Fund) in the Deposit Section of the State Government accounts. The balance of the reserve transferred from the Government of India will also be credited to this deposit head. The debt and remittance transactions of the Dangs will be recorded direct under the relevant debt and remittance heads in the State Section of the Government accounts. The investments transferred from the Government of India and any other investments made hereafter from the Dangs District Reserve Fund will be debited to a separate head of account in the Deposit Section.

417. In accordance with the above procedure an amount of 2,59 representing the anticipated deficit during the current year has been transferred to the Dangs District Reserve Fund and an amount of 15,10 representing anticipated deficit in the next year has been transferred from the Dangs District Reserve Fund to meet the estimated excess expenditure of the Dangs Administration during 1951-52.

418. The position of the Dangs District Reserve Fund is as follows :—

		Accounts, 1949-50.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.		Pages 101 and 796, Civil Budget Estimates.
		Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	
Opening Balance	.. ..	15,58	44,93	40,80	44,93	41,26	44,93	
Receipts	.. ..	25,22	....	3,05	....	....	....	
Total	.....	40,80	44,93	43,85	44,93	41,26	44,93	
Disbursements	.. ..	....	....	2,59	....	15,10	....	
Closing Balance	.. ..	40,80	44,93	41,26	44,93	26,16	44,93	

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPOSITS OF LOCAL FUNDS.

*Receipts.*Page 101,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
District Funds	3,39,27	4,70,00	2,33,50	2,53,50
Other Funds—				
Municipal Funds	1,00,04	50,00	97,80	99,80
Port and Marine Funds	3,09	4,30	2,20	2,20
Education Funds	6,66,92	3,70,00	6,72,60	6,75,60
Medical and Charitable Funds	3	3	5	5
Village Panchayat Funds	12,62	4,67	10,00	10,00
Other Miscellaneous Funds	90	1,00	6,08,85	6,08,85
Total ..	11,22,87	9,00,00	16,25,00	16,50,00

*Disbursements.*Page 796,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
District Funds	3,06,05	4,70,00	2,33,50	2,53,50
Other Funds—				
Municipal Funds	93,95	50,00	97,80	99,80
Port and Marine Funds	3,70	4,30	2,20	2,20
Education Funds	6,25,78	3,70,00	6,02,60	6,75,60
Medical and Charitable Funds	4	3	5	5
Village Panchayat Funds	11,10	4,67	15,00	1,00
Other Miscellaneous Funds	98	1,00	6,08,85	6,08,85
Total ..	10,41,60	9,00,00	15,60,00	16,50,00

419. The estimates represent expected deposits and withdrawals in the account of District Local Boards, Local Funds and Municipalities banking with Government. These deposits at the end of 1949-50 were 3,05,59 and are estimated at 3,70,59 at the end of the next year.

Pages 101 and
796, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	2,24,32	3,05,59	3,70,59
Receipts	11,22,87	16,25,00	16,50,00
Total ..	13,47,19	19,30,59	20,20,59
Disbursements ..	10,41,60	15,60,00	16,50,00
Closing Balance ..	3,05,59	3,70,59	3,70,59

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—CIVIL DEPOSITS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 102, Civil Budget Estimates.
Revenue Deposits	2,56,59	2,10,00	3,50,00	3,55,00	
Civil Courts Deposits	1,33,76	1,01,00	2,20,00	2,20,00	
Criminal Courts Deposits	45,92	19,50	58,00	58,00	
Personal Deposits	11,59,61	5,00,00	14,00,00	13,00,00	
Forest Deposits	26,29	20,00	50,00	60,00	
Public Works Deposits	76,73	25,00	85,00	90,00	
Trust Interest Funds	11,81	9,00	15,50	15,50	
Deposit Account of receipts under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act .. .. .	....	....	40	40	
Deposits for work done for Indian States, Public or Private individuals	43,80	14,70	46,60	46,60	
Deposits of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	1,69	70	4,40	4,40	
Unclaimed Deposits in the Contributory and General Provident Funds	6	10	10	10	
Victory Thanksgiving Fund .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	17,56,26	9,00,00	22,30,00	21,50,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 797, Civil Budget Estimates.
Revenue Deposits	2,37,36	2,10,00	3,30,00	3,35,00	
Civil Courts Deposits	1,28,35	1,01,00	2,15,00	2,10,00	
Criminal Courts Deposits	22,41	19,50	25,00	48,00	
Personal Deposits	11,52,36	5,00,00	13,90,00	13,00,00	
Forest Deposits	22,12	20,00	50,00	50,00	
Public Works Deposits	55,00	25,00	70,00	80,00	
Trust Interest Funds	11,20	9,00	11,00	15,50	
Deposits for work done for Indian States, Public Bodies or Private Individuals	31,62	14,70	50,00	52,60	
Deposits of Fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	1,08	70	60	50	
Deposit Fees received by Government servants for work done for Public bodies	—11	....	....	....	
Unclaimed Deposits in the General Provident Fund	10	10	20	20	
Victory Thanksgiving Fund	19	....	20	20	
Unclaimed Deposits in Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (Provident) .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Deposits for Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Deposit Account of receipts under the Bombay Public Conveyance Act .. .. .	....	....	8,00	8,00	
Total ..	16,61,78	9,00,00	21,50,00	21,00,00	

420. The transactions brought to account under this head relate to deposits received from the public in the course of Government business, such as deposits made in Revenue Courts in connection with revenue administration, deposits in Civil or Criminal Courts, deposits for work by Government for public bodies, deposits relating to forest administration and public works, etc.

421. The total deposits with the Government was 6,46,03 at the end of 1949-50 and is estimated at 7,76,03 at the end of 1951-52 as follows :—

Pages 102
and 797,
Civil
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	5,51,55	6,46,03	7,26,03
Receipts	17,56,26	22,30,00	21,50,00
Total ..	23,07,81	28,76,03	28,76,03
Disbursements ..	16,61,78	21,50,00	21,00,00
Closing Balance ..	6,46,03	7,26,03	7,76,03

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST

DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 103 to 105, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Subvention from the Central Road Fund	1,31	7,47	2,39	53,15	
(2) Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for develop- ment of the cottage and small-scale woollen industries ..	....	....	....	....	
(3) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	1	2,95	4,00	2,77	
(4) Deposit account of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,27	1,39	1,22	85	
(5) Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industries .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(6) Deposit account of grant made by the Central Coconut Committee	6	6	6	27	
(7) Deposit account of grant for the Relief to the cotton growers ..	....	....	....	....	
(8) Deposit account of the grants from the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	24	1,98	1,72	2,05	
(9) Private Donations and contributions Fund	4,22	20	5,00	1,00	
(10) Deposit account of grant from Indian Central Tobacco Committee.	20	....	22	26	
(11) Central Cotton Committee Research Fund	4,83	....	....	....	
(12) Deposit Account of grant made by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee	5	1	44	1,07	
(13) Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the food production drive schemes—Bonus for accelerating production of food grains .. .. .	....	....	70,00	3,00	
(14) Accounts of the Deccan States	2,78,16	....	....	....	
(15) Accounts of the Gujarat States	2,17,65	....	....	....	
(16) Accounts of the Janjira State	56	....	....	....	
(17) Accounts of the Kolhapur State	2	....	....	....	
(18) Accounts of the Baroda State .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(19) Baroda Gujrat States Fund	23,62,92	....	....	....	
(20) Baroda State Insurance	25	....	....	....	
(21) Bank of Baroda and Other Accounts	9,58,73	20,00	....	....	
Total ..	38,30,47	34,06	85,05	64,42	

Disbursement.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 798 to 799, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Subvention from the Central Road Fund	2,76	7,47	4,56	53,15	
(2) Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for deve- lopment of the cottage and small-scale woollen industries ..	....	....	....	....	
(3) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee .. .. .	....	2,95	4,00	2,77	
(4) Deposit account of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agri- cultural Research	10,18	1,39	1,22	85	
(5) Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industries	76	....	....	....	
(6) Deposit account of grant made by the Central Coconut Committee .. .. .	....	6	6	27	

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(7) Deposit account of grant for the Relief to the cotton growers ..	....	....	....	....
(8) Deposit account of the grants from the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	17	1,98	1,72	2,05
(9) Private Donations and contributions Fund	40	5	50	50
(10) Deposit account of grant from Indian Central Tobacco Committee. ....	....	....	22	26
(11) Central Cotton Committee Research Fund	6,55	....	....	....
(12) Deposit Account of grant made by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee .. .. .	....	1	44	1,07
(13) Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the food production drive schemes—Bonus for accelerating production of food grains .. .. .	....	....	70,00	3,00
(14) P. L. A. of District Agriculture in connection with Chemical Fertilizers	34,42	....	....	....
(15) Accounts of the Deccan States	3,00,26	....	....	....
(16) Accounts of the Gujarat States	3,01,90	....	....	....
(17) Accounts of the Janjira State	7,68	....	....	....
(18) Accounts of the Kolhapur State	1,78	....	....	....
(19) Accounts of the Baroda State	23,85,14	....	....	....
(20) Bank of Baroda and Other Accounts	10,84,75	45,00	....	....
Total ..	41,36,75	58,91	82,72	63,92

422. The annual petrol tax receipts allocated to State Government are held by the Government of India until they are actually required by State Governments for expenditure. Thus, the State Government can ask for the allotment from the Government of India only after utilising the unspent balance at the end of the previous year. The amounts received from the Government of India credited on the receipt side under this head and the expenditure is shown on the disbursement side. The actual expenditure is, however, recorded in the first instance in the revenue sections under the head "50, Civil Works" and a corresponding credit is given to the receipt head "XXXIX-Civil Works" in the revenue section by transfer from the Fund. The amount estimated to be received during the current year is 2,39 while the anticipated expenditure is 4,56. The expenditure on petrol tax works during next year has been estimated at 53,15 and the same figure has been adopted for the estimate on the receipt side.

423. The transactions relating to the grants of the Indian Central Cotton Committee appear both on the receipts and disbursements side of the State Accounts, with effect from 1937-38. They are of the nature of transactions in a personal deposit account and do not affect the revenue section.

The Accounting procedure for subsidies from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is similar to that followed in the case of subvention from the Central Road Fund, the relevant heads in the revenue section being "XXIX and 40 Agriculture", "XXX and 41, Veterinary" and "XXXI and 42, Co-operation".

424. The Accounting procedure for grants made by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee are similar to that for grants from Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the relevant heads in the revenue section being "XXIX and 40, Agriculture".

425. Accounting procedure for grants out of "Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee", "Deposit Account of grant made by the Central Coconut Committee" and "Deposit account of grant made by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee" is similar to that in the case of subvention from the Central Road Fund, the relevant heads in the revenue section being "XXIX and 40, Agriculture".

426. New minor head designated "The Private Donations and Contributions Fund" has been opened with effect from the 1947-48. The Fund is formed from the donations given by the public for general or specific purposes and is to be utilised for the schemes and objects for which the donors have given their subscriptions. The donations will be credited in the first instance to the Fund in the Deposit Section of the Account. The expenditure incurred from the Fund will be entered under the relevant service major heads by opening suitable sub-heads and detailed heads for the purpose with due regard to the general principles of accounting as laid in Article 30 of the Account Code, Volume I, while an equivalent amount will be transferred to the corresponding revenue head of account by debit to the Fund in cases where control over expenditure rests with Government. In other cases the expenditure will be debited direct to the Fund.

427. Accounting procedure for "Deposit Accounts of grants from the Central Government for the food production drive scheme" is similar to that for subvention from the Central Road Fund. The relevant service heads being "XXIX and 40, Agriculture". This head has been opened during the current financial year for recording receipts from the Central Government on account of Food Bonus and expenditure out of Food Bonus.

428. It was decided to maintain separate accounts for the integrated states collectively till merger of States. For that purposes a separate account was maintained each for Deccan States, Janjira State, Gujarat States, Kolhapur State and Baroda State. Since merger the transactions have been recorded under relevant service heads and these separate accounts under "Other Accounts" have been closed with effect from 1950-51.

429. The result of the several transactions under "Other Accounts" is shown below :

					Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 102 to 105 and 798 to 799, Civil Budget Estimates.
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	1,02,30	—2,03,98	—2,01,65	
Receipts	...	...	...	...	38,30,47	85,05	64,42	
Total					39,32,77	—1,18,93	—1,37,23	
Disbursements					41,36,75	82,72	63,92	
Closing Balance					—2,03,98	—2,01,65	—2,01,15	

ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

ADVANCES REPAYABLE.

*Receipts.*Page 106,
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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Civil Advances—				
Advances for the purchase of producer gas plant	33	....	....	....
Advances for the purchase of passage .. ..	....	....	....	....
Objection Book Advances	19,91	6,00	30,00	16,00
Forest Advances	66,12	39,00	50,00	39,00
Advances for purchase of Motor Cars	1	....	....	....
Advances to the students and other Indians in the United Kingdom ..	....	....	....	....
Expenditure by Public Works on private water courses .. ..	....	....	....	....
Other Advances	17,05	5,00	20,00	5,00
Advances to Bombay Municipality for A. R. P. Schemes .. ..	....	....	....	....
Advances in connection with Bombay Wood Distillery Company, Limited .. ..	....	....	....	....
Advances to officers of the Agricultural Department	96			
Total ..	1,04,38	50,00	1,00,00	60,00

*Disbursements.*Page 800,
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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Civil Advances—				
Advances for the purchase of producer gas plant	55,11	....	....	....
Advances for the purchase of passages .. ..	....	....	....	....
Objection Book Advances	15,23	6,00	12,00	16,00
Forest Advances	65,67	39,00	50,00	39,00
Advances to the students and other Indians in the United Kingdom ..	....	....	....	....
Advances for equipment to Government servants transferred from West Pakistan	63	....	15	....
Advances to Officers for purchase of Motor Cars .. ..	....	....	....	....
Other Advances	36,39	5,00	20,85	20,00
Advances to the Officers of the Agricultural Department	98,75	....	7,00	....
Miscellaneous Advances .. ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	2,71,78	50,00	90,00	75,00

430. Advances of pay and travelling allowance made to Government servants under order of transfer, etc., and the recovery of such advances constitute the main transactions booked under "Objection Book Advances". Advances made to officers of the Forest Department to meet incidental expenses and the recovery of such advances are shown under "Forest Advances". In the current year's revised estimates advances to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs have been given to the officers of the Agricultural Department for the purpose of opening Personal Ledger Accounts in connection with manure mixture scheme and schemes for the procurement and distribution of groundnut cake.

431. The advances outstanding at the end of 1949-50 are 3,44,53 and are estimated to be at 3,49,53 at the end of 1951-52.

STATE OF KARNATAKA

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	1,77,13	3,44,53	3,34,53
Disbursements	2,71,78	90,00	75,00
Total	4,48,91	4,34,53	4,09,53
Receipts	1,04,38	1,00,00	60,00
Closing Balance	3,44,53	3,34,53	3,49,53

ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

PERMANENT ADVANCES.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Receipts	61	1,50	1,80	1,00
Disbursements	1,86	1,50	80	1,20

432. Permanent advances are advances granted to Government servants who have to meet certain classes of expenditure before they can place themselves in funds by drawing bills. The estimate on the disbursement side is on account of such advances. The estimate on the receipts side is on account of reimbursement by officers of permanent advances not required by them.

433. Outstanding balances of permanent advances as at the end of 1949-50 were 11,17 and the same is estimated at 10,37 at the end of 1951-52 as shown below.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening balance	9,92	11,17	10,17
Fresh Disbursements	1,86	80	1,20
Total ..	11,78	11,97	11,37
Recoveries	61	1,80	1,00
Closing Balances	11,17	10,17	10,37

Accounts with the Government of Burma.

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and 800,
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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Receipts	3	15	25	15
Disbursements	1	15	55	15

434. This head records transactions of the Government of Burma through the books of the Government of Burma.

435. The amount outstanding against the Government of Burma as at the end of 1949-50 was nil and is estimated at 30 at the end of 1951-52 as follows :—

	Accounts 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Account outstanding in the beginning	2	....	30
Fresh Expenditure	1	55	15
Total ..	3	55	45
Receipts	3	25	15
Account outstanding at the end .. .. .	....	30	30

Accounts with the Reserve Bank.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 106 and 800, Civil Budget Estimate.
Receipts	18,59	60	60	60	
Disbursements	45	60	15,60	60	

436. Transactions on account of the Reserve Bank occurring at treasuries or sub-treasuries within this State are carried by Governments until they are cleared by the Accountant General with the Bank. If the net total of the monthly statement sent by the Accountant General is a credit, arrangement is made to disburse the amount to the Bank, and if the net total is a debit, the amount is recovered from the Bank and credited to this head.

437. The net result of these transaction as at the end of 1949-50 is credit of 18,26 and is estimated at credit of 3,26 at the end of 1951-52 as shown below :—

	Accounts 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	12	18,26	3,26
Receipts	18,59	60	60
Total	18,71	18,86	3,86
Disbursement	45	15,60	60
Closing Balance	18,26	3,26	3,26

Accounts with the Government of Pakistan.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 106 and 800, Civil Budget Estimate.
Receipts	98	70,00	20,00	70,00	
Disbursements	25,06	70,00	20,00	50,00	

438. This head records transactions of the Government of Pakistan through the books of the Government of Bombay.

439. The amount outstanding against Government of Pakistan as at the end of 1949-50 was 59,05 and is estimated at 39,05 at the end of 1951-52 as shown below :—

	Accounts 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Account outstanding in the beginning	34,97	59,05	59,05
Fresh Expenditure	25,06	20,00	50,00
Total	60,03	79,05	1,09,05
Receipts	98	20,00	70,00
Amount outstanding at the end	59,05	59,05	39,05

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

*Receipts.*Page 106,
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			Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Suspense Accounts	..	..	30,07	10,00	2,50,00	1,25,00
Local Public Works Expenditure	..	..	....	....	....	....
Central Accounts Office—						
Reserve Bank Suspense	..	..	9,34	10,00	30,00	15,00
Cash Balance Investment Account	..	..	8,99,24	1,99,75	25,00,68	....
Departmental Adjusting Account	..	..	56,74	5,00,00	26,70,00	8,35,00
Recoveries of service payments	..	..	2,71,73	1,80,00	50,00	25,00
Discount on Treasury Bills	..	..				
Total	..		12,67,12	8,99,75	55,00,68	10,00,00

*Disbursements.*Page 801,
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			Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Suspense Accounts	..	..	1,73,23	25,00	47,00	23,50
Local Public Works Expenditure	..	..	....	5	....	....
Central Accounts Office—						
Reserve Bank Suspense	..	..	2,09	10,00	4,10,00	2,05,00
Cash Balance Investment Account	..	..	3,97,71	....	20,37,76	....
Departmental Adjusting Account	..	..	—12,08,56	3,64,95	25,00,00	7,50,00
Recoveries of service payments	..	..	2,68,14	3,00,00	43,00	21,50
Discount on Treasury Bill	..	..	....	....	....	....
Total	..		—3,67,39	7,00,00	50,37,76	10,00,00

440. Under the minor head "Suspense Account" and "Local Public Works Expenditure" is recorded the expenditure on purchase of stores, road materials, etc., and the amounts expended are cleared by credit when the stores, etc., are issued to departments by debit to the proper head.

441. Under the head "Central Accounts Office—Reserve Bank Suspense" are recorded transactions relating to Reserve Bank Suspense which shows credit and debits on behalf of the Government of India, other State Governments, Indian Stores Department and Charges in England. It has been decided by the Auditor General that with effect from 1941-42, the system of showing the credit by "minus debit" instead of "plus credit" should be followed by all State Governments. The effect of this decision is that the debit side is expected to be mostly cleared by the reduction due to credit and consequently no provision is required in the budget.

442. Under the head "Cash Balance Investment Account" are recorded transactions of the State Government by way of investment of its cash balances in short and long term loans, e.g., the Treasury Bills of the Government of India, or of other State Governments and the Government of India, Securities or loans of other State Governments. The profits derived from such investments are credited as receipts under the head "XX-Interest-Interest realised on investments of 'State balances'," in the revenue section. The amounts appearing under this head on the disbursement side is the total of the amounts invested for short or long periods from time to time during the course of the year, and on receipts side the total amounts realised on maturity (less the discount earned or interest derived therefrom) during the year.

443. The head "Departmental Adjusting Account" is intended for recording the provisional adjustments of departmental receipts and payments and inter-departmental transfers.

444. The head "Recoveries of service payments" is intended for recording the recoveries made in the course of audit before they are finally brought to account.

445. The total balance outstanding under "Suspense Accounts" and the investments in long term and short term securities and Treasury Bills is shown in the statement below:—

	Account 1949-50.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.		Pages 106 and 801, Civil Budget Estimate.
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	
Opening Balance	11,19,74	15,23,57	13,24	10,22,04	13,24	5,59,12	
Receipts or investments	3,67,88	3,97,71	30,00,00	....	10,00,00	....	
Total	7,51,86	19,21,28	30,13,24	10,22,04	10,13,24	5,59,12	
Disbursements or Maturities, Sale proceeds, etc.	7,65,10	8,99,24	30,00,00	4,62,92	10,00,00	....	
Closing Balance	13,24	10,22,04	13,24	5,59,12	13,24	5,59,12	

CHEQUES AND BILLS.

Receipts.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Pre-Audit Cheques	16,60,79	14,00,00	15,60,00	15,00,00
Departmental Cheques	2,39,03	2,00,00	2,20,00	2,00,00
Total ..	18,99,82	16,00,00	17,80,00	17,00,00

Disbursements.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Pre-Audit Cheques	16,45,82	14,00,00	15,50,00	15,00,00
Departmental Cheques	2,24,04	2,00,00	2,20,00	2,00,00
Total ..	18,69,86	16,00,00	17,70,00	17,00,00

446. The disbursement side of this account includes debits of the following transactions :—

- (i) Cheques issued in payment of bills at the pre-audit counters of the Accountant General's Office.
- (ii) Departmental cheques in the case of officers of departments authorised to draw money on cheques, rendering account to the Accountant General.
- (iii) When these transactions are passed on to the service or other heads concerned, this head is cleared by a credit on the receipt side. The estimates, both on the receipt and disbursement sides, are framed on the basis of past and current actuals.

447. The net transactions under this head as at the end of 1949-50 and 1951-52 are shown in the statement below :—

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and 801,
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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Opening Balance	59,40	89,36	99,36
Receipts	18,99,82	17,80,00	17,00,00
Total ..	19,59,22	18,69,36	17,99,36
Disbursements	18,69,86	17,70,00	17,00,00
Closing Balance	89,36	99,36	99,36

Departmental and Similar Accounts.

						Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 107, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	5,22	6,00	4,00	6,00	
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	5,23	6,00	4,00	6,00	

448. Under this head are debited the monthly cash balances held by departmental officers in the Forest Excise and Public Works Departments outside the generally available cash balances. Credit is taken under this head when the cash balances are cleared in the accounts of subsequent months. The estimates, both on the receipt and disbursement sides, are framed on the basis of past and current actuals.

The cash balances held by the Departmental officers is shown in the statement below :—

						Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Page 801, Civil Budget Estimates.
Opening balances held by departmental officers	..	..	..	..	..	96	97	97	
Additional balances held	..	..	..	..	..	5,23	4,00	6,00	
Total						6,19	4,97	6,97	
Cash balances cleared	..	..	..	..	..	5,22	4,00	6,00	
Closing balances held by departmental officers	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	97	

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

(1) REPAYMENT OF LOANS GIVEN TO PRESIDENCY CORPORATIONS.

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	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(a) Repayment by the Bombay Municipality of the loans given to it for improvement purposes and included in the consolidated debt ..	6,21	6,42	6,42	6,63
(b) Repayment by the Bombay Municipality of other loans ..	70,88	73,37	73,37	71,94
	77,09	79,79	79,79	78,57

449. The loans advanced to the Bombay Municipality have been divided for purposes of repayment into four classes, viz. (i) loans utilised for improvement purposes, granted to the late Improvement Trust, (ii) those utilised for general purposes, (iii) loans for development purposes and (iv) loan for the construction of the Vihar Lake and Water Works. The outstandings on 31st March 1937 on loans advanced in 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1935-36 under (i) have been included in the consolidated debt referred to in paragraph 97(8) under "22, Interest on debt and other obligations" and are being repaid by the Bombay Municipality in equated half-yearly instalments over 44 years from 1937-38. The other loans under (i) are being paid by fixed instalments of principal spread over 30 years with accrued interest on the outstanding amounts. The Municipality is repaying (ii) by equated annual instalments of principal and interest over 30 years. The loans under (iii) for development purposes were taken by the Municipality in 1923-24 and 1924-25. In both cases it repaid on 2nd April 1929 the accumulations in the sinking funds maintained by it. The balance of the 1923-24 loans outstanding at the beginning of 1934-35 is being repaid by equated annual instalments of principal and interest spread over a total period of 30 years, the last instalment being payable on 31st March 1954. The balance of 1924-25 loans is being repaid by equated annual instalments of principal and interest spread over 30 years from 1929-30. The loan of 82,67 advanced in 1935-36 to liquidate the portion of the Bombay Development Loan outstanding with the Bombay Municipality is being repaid by equated instalments of principal and interest spread over 15 years. The loan under (iv) was given by the Central Government, but the amount of 13,30 outstanding on 31st March 1937 has been transferred to this Government on that date. The loan is repayable in monthly instalments of 9 with interest for a period of sixty-years beginning from 1893.

450. The balance of the loan outstanding is shown in the following statement :—

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	Accounts, 1949-50.		Budget Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	
	Loans included in Consolidated Debt.	Other Loans.	Loans included in Consolidated Debt.	Other Loans.	Loans included in Consolidated Debt.	Other Loans.
Opening Balance	3,49,78	4,23,91	3,43,57	3,53,03	3,37,15	2,79,66
Recoveries	6,21	70,88	6,42	73,37	6,63	71,94
Total	3,43,57	3,53,03	3,37,15	2,79,66	3,30,52	2,07,72
Advances .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Closing Balance	3,43,57	3,53,03	3,37,15	2,79,66	3,30,52	2,07,72

(2) LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Advances and Recoveries.

	Accounts, 1949-50.		Budget Estimate, 1950-51.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
Loans to Government servants ..	2,14	2,29	3,36	1,49	2,97	2,60	2,77	1,88

451. The decrease in the current year's revised and next year's budget estimate under advances is due to lesser demands for advances for the purchase of motor vehicles from Government servants. The revised estimate under recoveries is based on the basis of progress of actuals. The total advances outstanding against Government servants is shown in the following statement :—

						Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 107, 801, Civil Budget Estimate.
Opening Balance						4,62	4,47	4,84	
Advances						2,14	2,97	2,77	
Total						6,76	7,44	7,61	
Recoveries						2,29	2,60	1,88	
Closing balance						4,47	4,84	5,73	

(3) ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS, LOCAL BODIES AND OTHER ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES.

	Accounts, 1949-50.		Budget Estimate, 1950-51.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate, 1951-52.		Pages 107, 801, Civil Budget Estimate.
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	
1. Loans to Municipalities, District other Local Fund Committees for Public Works.	9,07	86	....	1,12	4,12	2,87	1,00	96	
2. Loans and Advances in connection with Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme ..	3,26,68	..	3,99,07	..	3,07,28	65	1,42,66	1,12	
3. Loans to Land holders and other Notabilities ..	22	..	..	30	9	30	..	21	
4. Loans to cultivators ..	6,50,89	2,16,31	1,50,00	1,50,38	2,31,56	3,28,05	1,51,60	2,16,72	
5. Loans through Co-operative Societies Bank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Loans for the purposes of Co-operative Societies Act ..	8,41	3,10	1,00	3,13	3,00	2,31	1,00	63	
7. Loans to Co-operative Multi-purpose Societies ..	2,49	..	2,00	6	2,50	24	3,00	25	
8. Loans to non-agriculturists in flood affected areas ..	79	34	..	10	1,40	40	..	10	
9. Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies ..	..	14	..	6	..	6	..	15	
10. Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies in flood affected areas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Loans under State-aided Building Scheme ..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	
12. Loans for Development of Fisheries ..	4,72	2,60	4,00	1,75	4,00	1,75	4,60	2,00	
13. Loans to other Small Industries ..	5,72	53	10,00	50	7,50	31	10,00	1,50	
14. Loans for establishment of grain depots ..	..	22	20	26	20	28	20	27	
15. Loans to subsidised Medical Practitioners ..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	
16. Advances in connection with Rehabilitation of displaced persons ..	76,02	1,21	34,25	3,90	41,30	3,10	73,80	4,93	
17. Loans to Cottage Industries ..	7,05	51	10,00	1,50	4,00	1,00	10,00	1,67	

	Accounts, 1949-50.		Budget Estimate, 1950-51.		Revised Estimate, 1950-51.		Budget Estimate 1951-52.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
18. Other Miscellaneous Loans ..	60,48	16,94	7,95	12	49,20	21,13	26,05	20,08
19. Advances to Sufferers in riots following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi ..	11,79	9,80	..	..	30	1,60	10	50
20. Loans to Co-operative Electric Supply Societies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..
21. Loans for the establishment of Trading Estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00	..
Total ..	11,64,33	2,52,61	6,18,50	1,63,32	6,59,46	3,64,12	4,25,44	2,50,19

452. 1. *Loans to Municipalities, district and other Local Fund Committees for Public Works.*—The provision of 4,12 in the current year's revised estimate of advances is on account of 2,00 to Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipality, 31 to Notified Area Committee, Malad, 2 to Village Panchayat, Aundh, 12 to District Local Board, Kaira, 2 for S. R. Wash to Dam at Bolai-Mandla, 20 to Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Bavla, 30 to Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Dohad, 50 to Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Taloda, 40 to Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Broach and 25 to Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Dhansura. The next year's budget estimate under Advances is for an advance of 1,00 to Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Lasalgaon. The next year's budget estimate under recoveries includes repayment of 90 by Municipalities and 6 by Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

2. *Loans and Advances in connection with Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme.*—Vide explanations given in the Post War Reconstruction and Development Estimates for the next year.

3. *Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities.*—The current year's revised estimate includes advances to Thakore of Vakhtapur and Thakore of Hol and recoveries from the Thakore of Amod, Sardar L. N. Heblikar, Kumar Saheb Pratapsinhji, Saranjam Estate at Hebli and Maneklal Parshottamdas. Next year's revised estimate includes recoveries from Thakore of Amod, Saranjam estate at Hebli and Sardar L. N. Heblikar.

4. *Loans to Cultivators.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to larger demands for tagai advances from cultivators and tagai advances in connection with potato cultivation schemes.

6. *Loans for the purposes of Co-operative Societies Act.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates under advances is on account of loan granted to Bombay Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society. The estimate under recoveries during the current financial year is based upon progress of actuals.

7. *Loans to Co-operative Multi-purpose Societies.*—Increase in the next year's budget estimate is on account of provision for advances to Co-operative Societies for building ware-houses under the Warehouses Act.

8. *Loans to Non-agriculturists in flood-affected areas.*—The current year's revised estimate under advances includes provision of loans to sufferers of heavy rain in Sabarkantha.

13. *Loans to other Small Industries.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate under advances is due to lesser demand for loans under State-Aid to Industries Rules.

16. *Advances in connection with relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is on account of a large demand from displaced persons for loans for starting businesses, industries, arts, Crafts, etc. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to larger provision for grant of housing loans as it is expected that with the decision to pursue the various housing schemes for displaced persons vigorously more loans for housing reconstruction will have to be granted. The loans will be given from the advances to be granted by the Government of India to this Government for the purpose.

17. *Loans to Cottage Industries.*—Decrease in the current year's revised estimate is on account of lesser demands from trained artisans for the purchase of tools and appliances through Co-operative Societies of artisans.

18. *Other Miscellaneous Loans.*—In addition to several small advances, the current year's revised estimate includes following advances:—

- 2,00 Advances in connection with the scheme for cultivation of waste lands;
- 3,36 Loans to Majoor Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Kalol;
- 3,35 Advances to Colonists in the Sarpada Forest Block of Rajpipla;
- 25,45 Advances to Shri. Shahu Chhatrapati Mills at Kolhapur, Bombay State Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Village Industries Committee and Bagaitdar Co-operative Society, Limited, Ahmednagar.
- 8,00 Loans to sufferers of riots in Godhra, Panch Mahals District.

Next year's budget estimate under Advance includes a provision of 20,00 for Advances to Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, 2,50 for Scheme for Conversion of night soil into manure and 1,00 for Colonisation of Waste lands in the Sarpada Forest Blocks of Rajpipla.

19. Current year's revised estimates under recoveries and advances are based on the progress of actuals.

20. In accordance with the recommendations made by the State Co-operative Council, which are under consideration of Government, it is proposed to grant during 1951-52 loans to some of the Electric Supply Societies registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.

21. In accordance with the Industrial policy of the Government, it is proposed to assist in the Establishment of Trading Estates in this State. The idea behind the scheme is to enable the private parties to acquire and develop certain sites to make them suitable for location of Industries. The provision in the next year's budget estimate is on account of loans to be advanced to parties undertaking schemes of the above nature.

22. The balance of total amount of loans so far granted and is proposed to be granted is shown in the Statement below :

453. Total loans outstanding excluding loans granted to Bombay Presidency Corporations and Government servants.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Pages 107, 801, Civil Budget Estimate.
Opening Balance of loans outstanding	5,52,85	14,64,57	17,59,91	
Advances	11,64,33	6,59,46	4,25,44	
Total	17,17,18	21,24,03	21,85,35	
Recoveries	2,52,61	3,64,12	2,50,19	
Closing Balance of Loans Outstanding	14,64,57	17,59,91	19,35,16	

REMITTANCES.

Receipts.

Page 107,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(a) Other local remittances—				
Cash remittances and adjustments between Officers rendering account to the same Accountant General	1,10,50,79	81,50,00	1,25,00,00	1,20,00,00
(b) Remittances by Bills .. ..	....	....	....	....
(c) Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ..	3,86,28	2,50,00	4,00,00	2,90,00
(d) Adjustment Account with Railways	68,82	65,00	50,00	50,00
(e) Inter-State Suspense Account	6,39	12,00	20,00	30,00
(f) Reserve Bank of India Remittances	53,04,01	44,00,00	60,00,00	60,00,00
Total ..	1,68,16,29	1,28,77,00	1,89,70,00	1,83,70,00

Disbursements.

Pages 801,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
(a) Other local remittances—				
Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering account to the same Accountant General	1,09,89,90	81,50,00	1,25,00,00	1,20,00,00
(b) Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ..	4,43,38	2,50,00	4,00,00	3,00,00
(c) Adjusting account with Railways	75,24	65,00	50,00	50,00
(d) Inter-State Suspense Account	6,32	12,00	20,00	30,00
(e) Reserve Bank of India Remittances	54,14,77	44,00,00	60,00,00	60,00,00
Total ..	1,69,29,60	1,28,77,00	1,89,70,00	1,83,80,00

454. The estimates under this, both on the receipts and disbursements sides, are framed on the basis of current actuals.

Item (a) relates to cash remittances between treasuries, excise remittances, forest remittances, Public Works remittances, transfers between Public Works Officers and miscellaneous remittances.

Items (b) and (d) are intended for recording remittance transactions on behalf of Central and other State Governments.

Item (c) has been opened with a view to recording the transactions of the Railway Department separately from other transactions of the Central Government. Prior to the 1st April 1939 these transactions were adjusted under the head "Adjusting account between Central and State Governments".

Transactions relating to supply bills—local and foreign—and remittance-transfer-receipts were being recorded under item (e).

455. The net transactions under this head are shown in the following statement :—

Pages 107,
801, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Revised Estimates, 1950-51.	Budget Estimates, 1951-52.
Opening balances	33,95	—79,36	—79,36
Receipts	1,68,16,29	1,89,70,00	1,83,70,00
Total ..	1,68,50,24	1,88,90,64	1,82,90,64
Disbursements	1,69,29,60	1,89,70,00	1,83,80,00
Closing balances	—79,36	—79,36	—89,36

**STATEMENT OF NEW ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE PROVIDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1951-52 (EXCLUDING
NEW ITEMS PERTAINING TO POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME).**

13, OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

ITEM 1. Appointment of temporary establishment under the Collector of Sales Tax, Bombay, for Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,97,523	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	1,97,523	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—As the existing establishment is inadequate to cope up with the increase in work as a result of the increase in the number of registered dealers, the Collector of Sales Tax has asked for additional temporary establishment for the year 1951-52. It is accordingly proposed to sanction the following establishment on a temporary basis for a period of one year in the first instance.

13, Other Taxes and Duties—A—Collection Charges—A-4(b) Sales Tax—Other Commodities.

		Posts.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>			
1. (a) Sales Tax Officer, Grade II : Rs. 350-30-500-E. B.-30-650	...	3	9,900
Probationary period of 2 years on Rs. 300.			
(b) Sales Tax Officer (Junior) : Rs. 250-15-400-E.B.-20-500	...	3	6,600
Probationary period of 2 years on Rs. 200.			
		Total	16,500

2. Pay of Establishment—

(1) Sales Tax Inspectors : Rs. 90-5-120-8-144-E. B.-8-200-10/2-220	...	37	36,630
(2) Head Clerks to the Sales Tax Officers in Bombay : Rs. 150-10-250	...	2	3,300
(3) Clerks in Bombay : Rs. 75-5-140-E.B.-6-200	...	8	6,600

Mofussil clerical establishment—

(4) Head Clerk to the Sales Tax Officer : Rs. 120-8-200	...	1	1,320
(5) Clerks in mofussil : Rs. 46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130	...	13	6,578
(6) Naiks in Bombay : Rs. 40-1-50	...	5	2,200
(7) Peons in Bombay : Rs. 35-1/2-40	...	3	1,155
(8) Naiks in mofussil : Rs. 35-1-45	...	5	1,925
(9) Peons in mofussil : Rs. 30-1/2-35	...	3	990
(10) Notice servers : Rs. 35-1-50	...	10	3,850
		Total	64,548

Allowances and Honoraria—

Travelling allowance (fixed)	...	...	17,098
Travelling allowance (ordinary)	...	...	11,871
House rent allowance and other allowances	...	...	55,506
		Total	84,475

Contingencies	...	...	32,090
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Total cost of 11 months ... 1,97,523

Grand Total—13, Other Taxes and Duties ...	Recurrent	...	1,97,523
	Non-recurrent	...	Nil.
	Total	...	1,97,523

18, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 2. Constructing a submerged repelling groyne on the left bank of the river Tapi at Surat.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	1,25,000
Total	..	..	1,25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—During heavy floods in the Tapi river the banks upstream of Rander town to some distance downstream of Surat City are subjected to severe attacks by flood water. During the high floods of the years 1944 and 1945 there was severe erosion of the right bank of the river from a little upstream of Rander town down up to the north approach to Hope Bridge at Surat and of the Municipal Wall and the District Judge's Bungalow compound situated on the left bank downstream of Hope Bridge and the Bhatpore village limits on the right bank. The erosion caused enormous damage to valuable lands and property in the vicinity of Rander town and Surat City and the village Bhatpore. Government therefore took up the question of providing protective works to prevent erosion of the river banks. The matter was referred to the Director, Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station, Poona. The Director, after carrying out model experiments, suggested the following protective works :—

- (1) Construction of a submerged repelling spur on the right bank at Rander to protect Rander town area.
- (2) Construction of a submerged repelling groyne on the left bank at Surat to protect Surat City area, and
- (3) Two pile sheet vanes on the left bank near Umra village to arrest erosion on the right bank near Bhatpore village.

As recommended by the Director, it is proposed to construct first the groyne at Surat and observe its effects on the flow of water before taking up the other two works.

The work of constructing a repelling groyne on the left bank at Surat is estimated to cost Rs. 4,32,000. The plans and estimate have been approved administratively and sanctioned technically by Government.

A provision of Rs. 1,25,000 is required for expenditure on the work during the year 1951-52.

ITEM 3. Carrying out surveys and investigations for the Banas Valley Irrigation Project.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	...Rs.	50,000
Total	...	...	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Of the several North Gujarat States to the West of the group of Aravali Hills with their apex at Mount Abu, the two most important that have merged in the State of Bombay are Palanpur and Radhanpur. Palanpur now lies in the jurisdiction of the newly formed Banas Kantha District and Radhanpur lies in the jurisdiction of the Mehsana District. Both these states are totally undeveloped. They have no proper means of communication and have no irrigation facilities at all. The tract suffers from an erratic and precarious rainfall and agricultural development of this backward tract—upon which depends its prosperity—needs supply of water by means of irrigation. Two large rivers (Non-perennial) the BANAS and SARASWATI rising from the Aravali Hills on the borders of Rajasthan pass through the area ultimately disappearing in the little Runn of Cutch. The tract is rich in its soil value and given facilities of assured irrigation would turn out to be a granary of wheat (as in case of Sind and Punjab) instead of remaining a backward and undeveloped tract. A major irrigation system seems to be the only way for the exploitation of the Banas valley. Such an irrigation scheme would have other advantages in that it will check the further onslaught of the Runn of Cutch towards the east. This is the only major river valley, which remains to be investigated in Bombay State. It is therefore proposed to carry out a detailed survey and investigations of the irrigation potentialities of the Banas River Valley right from the rise of the river in the hills to its termination in the little Runn of Cutch. The survey work is estimated to cost Rs. 5,39,310 as shown below:—

					Rs.
(1)	Reconnaissance, excluding equipment, tools and scientific instruments	...	...	...	23,000
(2)	Preliminary surveys excluding equipment, tools and scientific instruments	...	...	...	1,82,454
(3)	Final investigations excluding equipment, tools and scientific instruments	...	...	...	1,86,036
(4)	Tools and equipments and scientific instruments, etc.	...	...	...	2,17,820
				Total	6,09,310
	Probable credit for tools and equipment at the end	...	...	...	70,000
				Net Total	5,39,310

The estimate includes the cost of the Special Engineer and other staff to be engaged for the survey.

The estimate for the survey work has been received and is under the consideration of Government.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 is required for the work during the year 1951-52.

				Rs.
...	Grand Total—18, Other Revenue Expenditure financed	Recurrent	..	Nil.
...	from Ordinary Revenues	Non-recurrent	..	1,75,000
...		Total	..	1,75,000

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

ITEM 4. Separation of treasury establishment from revenue establishment, and formation of a distinct cadre, viz., "Bombay State Accounts Service" for treasury establishment.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	50,000	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,,	1,38,224

Remarks.—In January 1949, Government appointed a Panel of officers for examining the question of reform of treasuries and sub-treasuries in the Bombay Province. On the basis of recommendations made by the Panel, Government has given administrative approval to the proposal that the treasury establishment should be separated from the revenue Establishment, and that a distinct cadre of Treasury Officers, viz., "Bombay State Accounts Service" should be formed as a permanent measure and put under the administrative control of the Finance Department. This proposal was put up as a new item for 1950-51 budget but the new item was not accepted on financial grounds. It has now become more urgent and inescapable in view of the abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners. The main changes, resulting in extra cost or saving, are as follows :—

(i) Replacing existing Treasury Aval Karkuns (in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—170) by Sub-treasury Officers (in the scale of Rs. 140—10—200).

(ii) Substituting the existing scale of Deputy Accountants (viz., Rs. 100—8—140—10—200) by the scale of Rs. 140—10—200.

(iii) Formation of an Inspecting Unit of one Treasury Officer (in Class I scale), one Senior clerk and one Junior clerk.

(iv) Replacing the existing cadre of Treasury Officers by a new cadre in which four posts (excluding that of Inspecting Officer mentioned above) would be in Class I scale and the remaining posts in Class II scale.

The amount that will be required in the budget for 1951-52 for expenditure from 1st August 1951, by which date preliminary arrangements are expected to be complete, is estimated to be as follows :—

"25—General Administration—E—District Administration—Q—General Establishment—Q—2—Treasury Establishment :—

	Extra cost per annum.	Saving per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) <i>Pay of Officers</i> —		
Saving due to replacement of existing cadre of Treasury Officers (13 Mamlatdars and 13 Deputy Collectors) by a new cadre of 4 Treasury Officers in Class I and 22 in Class II and extra cost on account of creation of additional post of Treasury Officer in Class I as Inspecting Officer	+2,450	—10,920
Net Savings .. .. .	....	—8,470
(ii) <i>Pay of Establishment</i> —		
Replacing 276 Treasury Aval Karkuns (in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—170) by Sub-treasury Officers (in the scale of Rs. 140—10—200)	+18,743	
Substituting the existing scale of pay of 75 Deputy Accountants (viz. Rs. 100—8—140—10—200) by the scale of Rs. 140—10—200	+21,000	
Creation of a post of Senior clerk (Rs. 100—8—140) and of Junior clerk (Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130) under the Inspecting Officer	+1,022	
Total	40,765	
(iii) <i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i> —		
Dearness allowance	+12,705	
Travelling allowance (ordinary)	+5,000	
	17,705	
Net extra cost on account of (i), (ii) and (iii) above	50,000"	

In view of the non-availability of persons who have passed the Head Accountant's examination majority of the Treasury Aval Karkuns in the existing grade will have to be continued till such time as fully qualified accounts personnel becomes available. The cost, therefore, during 1951-52 would be Rs. 50,000 only. The ultimate annual recurrent cost would be Rs. 1,38,224.

ITEM 5. Supply of weighing machines to the treasuries and sub-treasuries.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	15,000
Total	..	.. ,,	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—It has been represented to Government by the Commissioners of Divisions and by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, that weighing machines have not been supplied to the treasuries and sub-treasuries in this State. According to the Central Treasury Rules the weights recorded by remitting office should agree with those taken at the receiving office. The absence of weighing machines in treasuries and sub-treasuries has resulted in the remittance boxes not being weighed and their weight not being recorded on the invoice. To enable the receiving office to fix responsibility in case of shortage, etc., if any, and also in the interest of both the Government and the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, it is necessary to supply weighing machines to the treasuries and sub-treasuries for weighing remittance boxes. The number of such treasuries and sub-treasuries that will have to be supplied weighing machines is 295 and the cost to Government at the rate of Rs. 500 per machine would come to Rs. 1,47,500.

It is, however, proposed to supply weighing machines to only 30 important treasuries and sub-treasuries in the first instance. The cost during 1951-52 will be Rs. 15,000.

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 6. Creation of the Office of the Charity Commissioner.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Government proposes to apply shortly the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, to all public religious and charitable trusts in the State. For the implementation of the Act it is proposed to set up six Regional Offices in the State. Besides the six Regional Offices there will be the office of the Charity Commissioner. The following statement contains the details of the Officers and other establishment and the annual cost on account of their salaries, allowances, etc. It will be seen that the average annual cost on account of salaries, allowances, and pension and leave charges of the Officers and establishment will be Rs. 5,04,396 as worked out with the help of the Finance Department. The other annual recurring expenditure as estimated will be Rs. 77,800. Thus, the approximate total annual expenditure on the Charity Organisation will be Rs. 5,82,196. The expenditure in round figures may be taken at Rs. 5.82 lakhs.

2. If the Charity Organisation is to be financially self-supporting, a flat annual contribution at 3 per cent. of the gross annual revenue must be charged to all public trusts. At present the contributions levied are nominal in view of the fact that there is no separate elaborate administrative machinery employed and the work in connection with the public trusts is done by Civil Judges of the Senior Division and District Judges. It is felt that the imposition of a contribution of 3 per cent. is likely to prove very onerous on public trusts. It is therefore proposed that an annual contribution of 2 per cent. only may be levied though even that would be regarded by the public trusts as heavy compared to what they are paying at present. On the basis of 2 per cent. it is estimated that the annual yield from contributions will be about Rs. 5,00,000. Thus there will be an annual estimated deficit of about Rs. 82,196. This deficit is proposed to be met by imposition of:—

- (1) The levy of court fees on applications and appeals under the Act ;
- (2) the levy of costs of inquiries from the public trusts or parties ; and
- (3) the levy of contribution from dharmadas also.

If these proposals are accepted by Government and the Act amended accordingly, the annual deficit, if any, is expected to be very much smaller still.

In this connection, however, it is stated that the establishment as now proposed is perhaps sufficient for making a start for the implementation of the Act, but will need to be strengthened later on. The Act entails various duties and having regard to the number of public trusts and dharmadas which will have to be dealt with the skeleton staff now proposed is not likely to prove sufficient for efficient working of the organisation.

The cost of the proposal is as follows :—

Office of the Charity Commissioner, Bombay.

No. of posts.	Designation	Scale.	Average annual cost per post.	Average annual cost for the No. of posts proposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Charity Commissioner	...	Rs. 3,000	45,276	
1	Deputy Charity Commissioner	...	Rs. 800—50—1,000 —60—1,300—50— 1,800 plus Special pay Rs. 200.	28,032	
1	Director of Accounts	...	Rs. 800—50—1,200	16,872	
1	Assistant Secretary	...	Rs. 650—50—950	13,740	
<i>Judicial Br.—</i>					
1	Superintendent	...	Rs. 300—20—500	7,188	
1	Legal Assistant	...	Rs. 210—15—300	3,540	
2	Bench Clerks	...	Rs. 160—10—240	3,876	7,752
2	Junior Clerks	...	Rs. 75—5—140—E.B. 6—200.	2,568	5,136
<i>Administrative Br.—</i>					
1	Stenographer	...	Rs. 140—8—220—10— 270.		3,924
3	Junior Clerks	...	Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.— 6—200.	2,568	7,704
2	Typists	...	Do.	2,568	5,136

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI D. N. DESAI.

No. of posts.	Designation.	Scale.	Average annual cost per post.	Average annual cost for the No. of posts pro- posed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Accounts Br.—</i>					
1	Accountant	Rs. 160—10—240		3,876	
3	Junior Clerks	Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.— 6—200.	2,568	7,704	
<i>Class IV Servants—</i>					
1 Naik	} for Charity Commissioner.	Rs. 40—1—50		1,176	
2 Peons		Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	1,044	2,088	
2	Peons for Deputy Charity Commissioner...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
2	Peons for Director of Accounts	Do.	Do.	Do.	
1	Peon for Assistant Secretary	Do.		1,044	
3	Peons for Office	Do.	1,044	3,132	
1	Chowkidar	Do.		1,044	
				<u>1,68,540</u>	
<i>Office of the Deputy Charity Commissioner, Bombay Region.</i>					
1	Deputy Charity Commissioner	Rs. 800—50—1,000—60 —1,300—50—1,800 plus spl. pay Rs. 200.		28,032	
1	Assistant Charity Commissioner	Rs. 750—50—1,000 plus spl. pay Rs. 200.		20,064	
1	Office Superintendent	Rs. 250—10—300—15— 345.		5,460	
2	Accountants	Rs. 160—10—240	3,876	7,752	
1	Stenographer	Rs. 140—8—220—10— 270.		3,924	
2	Judicial Clerks	Rs. 160—10—240	3,876	7,752	
5	Junior Clerks	Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.— 6—200.	2,568	12,840	
3	Inspectors	Rs. 160—10—240	3,876	11,628	
1 Naik	} for Deputy Charity Commissioner	Rs. 40—1—50		1,176	
2 Peons		Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	1,044	2,088	
2	Peons for Assistant Charity Commissioners	Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	1,044	2,088	
2	Peons for Office	Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	1,044	2,088	
1	Peon for Inspectors	Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40		1,044	
				<u>1,05,936</u>	

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Office of the Deputy Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad Region.

No. of posts.	Designation	Scale.	Average annual cost per post.	Average annual cost for the No. of posts proposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Deputy Charity Commissioner	... Rs. 800—50—1,000—60— 1,300—50—1,800.	22,584		
1	Superintendent	... Rs. 160—10—230		4,080	
1	Accountant	... Rs. 140—10—170		3,360	
2	Senior Clerks	... Rs. 100—8—140	2,748	5,496	
3	Junior Clerks	... Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.— 4—125—5—130.	2,076	6,228	
3	Inspectors	... Rs. 140—10—170	3,360	10,080	
1	Naik	... Rs. 35—1—45		1,152	
2	Peons	... Rs. 30—1/5—35	1,020	2,040	
2	Peons for office	... Rs. 30—1/5—35	1,020	2,040	
3	Peons for Inspectors	... Rs. 30—1/5—35	1,020	3,060	
				60,120	

Office of the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Poona Region.

1	Asstt. Charity Commissioner	.. Rs. 700—50—1,000	..	14,472	
1	Superintendent	.. Rs. 160—10—230	..	3,900	
1	Accountant	.. Rs. 140—10—170	..	3,180	
2	Senior Clerks	.. Rs. 100—8—140	..	2,604	5,208
2	Junior Clerks	.. Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.— 4—125—5—130.	1,980	3,960	
3	Inspectors	.. Rs. 140—10—170	3,180	9,540	
1	Naik	.. Rs. 35—1—45	..	1,092	
1	Peon	.. Rs. 30—1/2—35	..	960	
2	Peons for office	.. Do.	960	1,920	
3	Peons for Inspectors	.. Do.	960	2,880	
				47,112	

Office of the Asstt. Charity Commissioner, Baroda Region.

1	Asstt. Charity Commissioner	.. Rs. 700—50—1,000	..	14,472	
1	Superintendent	.. Rs. 160—10—230	..	3,900	
1	Accountant	.. Rs. 140—10—170	..	3,180	
1	Senior Clerk	.. Rs. 100—8—140	..	2,604	
3	Junior Clerks	.. Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.— 4—125—5—130.	1,980	5,940	
2	Inspectors	.. Rs. 140—10—170	3,180	6,360	
1	Naik	.. Rs. 35—1—45	..	1,092	
1	Peon	.. Rs. 30—1/2—35	..	960	
2	Peons for Office	.. Do.	960	1,920	
2	Peons for Inspectors	.. Do.	960	1,920	
1	Chowkidar	.. Do.	..	960	
				43,308	

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Office of the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Kolhapur Region.

No. of posts.	Designation.	Scale.	Average annual cost per post.	Average annual cost for the No. of posts proposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Assistant Charity Commissioner	Rs. 700—50—1,000		14,472	
1	Superintendent	Rs. 160—10—230		3,760	
1	Accountant	Rs. 140—10—170		3,060	
1	Senior Clerk	Rs. 100—8—140		2,484	
2	Junior Clerks	Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.— 4—125—5—130.	1,896	3,792	
2	Inspectors	Rs. 140—10—170	3,060	6,120	
1	Naik	Rs. 35—1—45		1,032	
1	Peon	Rs. 30—1/2—35		900	
	{ for Assistant Charity Commissioner.				
2	Peons for office	Rs. 30—1/2—35	900	1,800	
2	Peons for Inspectors	Rs. 30—1/2—35	900	1,800	
1	Chowkidar	Rs. 30—1/2—35		900	
				40,140	

Office of the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Belgaum Region.

1	Assistant Charity Commissioner	Rs. 700—50—1,000		14,472	
1	Superintendent	Rs. 160—10—230		3,780	
1	Accountant	Rs. 140—10—170		3,060	
1	Senior Clerk	Rs. 100—8—140		2,484	
2	Junior Clerks	Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.— 4—125—5—130.	1,896	3,792	
2	Inspectors	Rs. 140—10—170	3,060	6,120	
1	Naik	Rs. 35—1—45		1,032	
1	Peon	Rs. 30—1/2—35		900	
	{ for Assistant Charity Commissioner.				
2	Peons for office	Rs. 30—1/2—35	900	1,800	
2	Peons for Inspectors	Rs. 30—1/2—35	900	1,800	
				39,240	
		Travelling Allowance		40,000	
		Contingencies		37,800	
				5,82,196	

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 7. Scheme for installation of 100 Radio Sets in the merged areas of former Baroda State.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	14,693	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	36,000
Total	...	..	50,693	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Out of the sale proceeds of the Baroda Transmitter to All India Radio, an amount of Rs. 1,34,000 was kept aside by the former Baroda Government for expenditure in connection with the provision of Community receivers in various villages of the old Baroda State and the Rural Broadcasting Section was requested to formulate a Scheme for the installation and maintenance of these sets. A suitable scheme was accordingly worked out and it was approved by the Baroda Government. However, before the Scheme could be implemented, the Baroda State was merged into the Province of Bombay and hence the Scheme could not be implemented without the approval of the Government of Bombay.

A revised scheme was, therefore, submitted in May 1950 to the Government of Bombay, which at first decided to postpone the scheme *sine die* in view of the existing financial stringency. A communication was, however, later on received from the Government of India urging the various State Governments to increase the number of community receivers in the States as much as possible so as to derive the maximum advantage from the increased transmitter facilities being provided for by the All India Radio under its 8 years plan. In view of this and the Government policy to extend all facilities given to the people of the State of Bombay to those in the areas recently merged in this State and the fact that although the scheme was sanctioned by the former Baroda Government it only remained to be implemented, it has been decided to instal 100 radio sets (excluding 10 sets as reserve) in the Districts of Baroda, Amreli and Mehsana. The provision required on account of the staff proposed to be sanctioned and on account of radio sets, etc., for the scheme during the year 1951–52 is as shown below :—

25, General Administration.—C. Secretarial and Head Quarters Estt.—K-8-(a) (1) Scheme of Village Broadcasting by means of Radio Receiving Sets.

Pay of Establishment—

	Rs.
Technical Assistants on Rs. 220 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 220—15—340	7,260
Supervisors on Rs. 150 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 150—10—200—E.B.—10—270	4,950
Three Battery-peons on Rs. 30 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	1,980
Three Drivers on Rs. 50 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 50—2—60—3—75	1,650
Three cleaners on Rs. 30 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	990
	16,830

Allowances, Honoraria, etc., Dearness Allowance—

Three Technical Assistants at Rs. 60 per mensem each	1,980
Three Supervisors at Rs. 50 per mensem each	1,650
Six Battery-peons at Rs. 35 per mensem each	2,310
Three Drivers at Rs. 35 per mensem each	1,155
Three Cleaners at Rs. 35 per mensem each	1,155
	8,250

Contingencies—

Recurring—

Traveling allowances, etc., of staff	3,000
Rent and Electricity charges	2,500
Petrol and oil, etc., for 3 motor vehicles and also service maintenance charges	7,500
100 Radio Receiving Licences at Rs. 10 each	1,000
Radio spare parts and other stores	2,500
Other miscellaneous expenses, like labour charges, Railway freight and postal charges, etc.	2,500
	19,000

Non-recurring—

100 radio sets at Rs. 225 each (including 10 sets as reserve)	24,750
110 Vibrator Packs for the radio sets at Rs. 80 each	8,800
150 batteries at Rs. 90 each (including boxes)	13,500
110 Time Switches at Rs. 110 each	12,100
100 Instalation kits at Rs. 50 each	5,000
3 Motor Vehicles at Rs. 12,000 each	36,000
3 Sets of meters and Testing equipment, Main Battery Charger and Tools, etc.	6,000
3 Sets of furniture	1,500
Miscellaneous items	350

Total ... 36,000

Grand Total ... 50,693

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 8. Creation of a third Prant in Belgaum District.

Recurrent	Rs. 20,126	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	20,126	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The Belgaum District was originally divided into two Prants which comprised of the Talukas as shown below :—

(1) Southern (or Belgaum) Prant	(1) Belgaum, (2) Sampgaon, (3) Parasgad, (4) Khanapur and (5) Chandgad (Mahal).
(2) Northern (or Chikodi) Prant	(1) Athani, (2) Chikodi, (3) Hukeri and (4) Gokak.

The following table clearly shows that after the complete merger of the States (i.e., 1st August 1949) the areas of the two Prants have enlarged considerably :—

No.	Taluka or Mahal.	No. of Villages before merger.	No. of Villages after merger.	Difference.
1	Belgaum Taluka	114	106	—8
2	Chandgad (Mahal)	89	89	..
3	Khanapur Taluka	240	240	..
4	Parasgad Taluka	132	126	—6
5	Sampgaon Taluka	141	142	+1
6	Shahapur Taluka	..	115	+115
Total		716	818	+102

No.	Taluka or Mahal.	No. of Villages before merger.	No. of Villages after merger.	Difference.
7	Athani Taluka	83	93	+10
8	Chikodi Taluka	99	108	+9
9	Gokak Taluka	120	107	—13
10	Hukeri Taluka	113	116	+3
11	Katkol (Mahal)	..	57	+57
12	Raibag (Mahal)	..	51	+51
Total		415	532	+117

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SRI M. R. DESAI.

The two Prants even as they stood before the merger, were quite heavy. The increase due to States merger in the extent of jurisdiction and the complexity and volume of work makes the charges unwieldy. Further with effect from the 15th October 1950 the Ramdurg Taluka of the Bijapur District has also been transferred to this district. It has, therefore, become necessary to create a third Prant in the Belgaum District and to redistribute the taluka as shown below for the efficient administration of the Belgaum District :—

(1) *Belgaum Prant (with Head Quarters at Belgaum)*—

- (i) Belgaum Taluka
- (ii) Khanapur Taluka
- (iii) Chandgad Taluka.

(2) *Chikodi Prant (with Head Quarters at Chikodi)*—

- (i) Athni Taluka
- (ii) Chikodi Taluka
- (iii) Hukeri Taluka
- (iv) Raibag Mahal.

(3) *Bail-Hongal Prant (with Head Quarters at Bail-Hongal)*—

- (i) Bail-Hongal Taluka
- (ii) Parasgad Taluka
- (iii) Gokak Taluka
- (iv) Ramdurg Taluka.

It is proposed to sanction the following staff for the new Prant for a period of one year in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1951 :—

- 1 D. D. C. in the grade of Rs. 350—30—500—E.B.—30—650.
- 1 Shirastedar in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140.
- 4 Clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
- 1 Naik in the grade of Rs. 35—1—45.
- 3 Peons in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35.

The expenditure during 1951-52 will be as follows :—

	Pay.	D. A.	P. T. A.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D. D. C.	3,850	770	1,815	6,435
Shirastedar	1,100	495	385	1,980
Clerks	2,024	385	297	2,706
Naik	385	385	..	770
Peons	990	385	..	1,375
Total	8,349	2,420	2,497	13,266

Thus the cost for the next year will be Rs. 13,266 in addition to Rs. (6,860) for contingencies as a lump provision.

	Rs.
Recurrent	84,819
Non-recurrent	51,000
Total	1,35,819

Grand Total—25, General Administration ...

27, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 9. Establishment of a Civil Court at Jayasingpur, district Kolhapur.

Recurrent	Rs. 23,001	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	23,001	Ultimate annual recurrent	11,492

Remarks.—Before the merger of the Kolhapur State with the State of Bombay there was a Civil Court at Jayasingpur for a number of years. After the merger of the Kolhapur State the Civil Court was abolished and the jurisdiction of that Court was given to the Civil Court at Ichalkaranji. Experience has shown that the Civil Court at Ichalkaranji has become too heavy. The inhabitants of Jayasingpur and of the towns near about have also represented to Government that considerable inconvenience is being caused to the litigants for want of a Civil Court at Jayasingpur. After consulting the High Court, Government has decided to establish a Civil Court at Jayasingpur. It is estimated that the following expenditure will be incurred during the financial year 1951-52 on account of the above proposal :—

Permanent Staff for regular Civil Work :

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
1 Clerk of the Court (100—8—140) (100×11)	1,100
5 Clerks (46—3—85—4—105) (55×11×5)	3,025
1 Section Writer (46—3—85) (46×11)	506
5 Bailiffs (40—1—50—2—60) (40×5×11)	2,200
1 Naik (35—1—45) (35×11)	385
4 Peons (30—1/2—35) (30×4×11)	1,320
	8,536

Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance	7,205
	7,205
Total	15,741

Temporary Staff for Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act Work :

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
1 Senior Clerk (100—8—140) (100×1×11)	1,100
3 Clerks (46—3—85—4—125—5—130) (55×3×11)	1,815
2 Bailiffs (40—1—50—2—60) (40×2×11)	880
1 Peon (30—1/2—35) (30×1×11)	330
	4,125

Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance	3,135
	3,135
Total	7,260
Grand Total	23,001

2. The expenditure of Rs. 7,260 on account of the temporary staff for Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act work is debitable to "M—Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme".

ITEM 10. Appointment of Section Writers in the Courts of certain Resident Magistrates.

Recurrent	Rs. 27,512	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	27,512	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The copying work in the Courts of Resident Magistrates in the State of Bombay is at present being done by the clerks attached to the courts in addition to their other duties with the result that considerable delay occurs in the supply of copies of judgments, etc., to the public. Complaints were received by Government from the members of public and also from the High Court in this behalf. The High Court had suggested the appointment of Section Writers for doing the copying work in Resident Magistrates' Courts as done in Civil Courts. After consulting the District Magistrates Government has decided to create 32 posts of Section Writers for a period of one year in

27, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—contd.**MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. B. DESAI.**

the first instance with effect from 1st April 1951 in the case of those Courts in which there is sufficient copying work. The posts will be in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—4—105 and will be distributed in the various Districts as follows :—

Ahmednagar	3	West Khandesh	3
Bijapur	2	Nasik	5
Dharwar	1	Ratnagiri	2
Kaira	3	Sholapur	3
Kolaba	1	Surat	3
East Khandesh	4	Thana	2

It is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 16,192 on "Pay of Establishment" and of Rs. 11,320 on "Dearness Allowance" is likely to be incurred during the financial year 1951-52 on account of the above proposal.

		Rs.
Grand Total—27, Administration of Justice ..	Recurrent ..	50,513.
	Non-recurrent ..	.....
	ota ..	<u>50,513</u>

28, JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 11. Installation of Haskell Ghanis in Jails.

Recurrent Rs.	6,462	Non-recurrent Rs.	20,760
Total ,	27,222	Ultimate annual recurrent .. ,	6,462

Remarks.—The annual consumption of edible oils of the nine important Jails comes to about 1,40,000 lbs., costing roughly Rs. 1,57,500. This oil is purchased in local bazars at the prevalent market rate, as no facilities for crushing the oil seeds are available in any Jails. The Inspector-General of Prisons in consultation with the Superintendent, Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona, under the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona, submitted a scheme for the installation of bullock-driven improved type of Haskell Ghanis in (1) the Yeravda Central Prison, (2) the Ahmedabad Central Prison, (3) the Nasik Road Central Prison, (4) the Baroda Central Prison and (5) the Kolhapur Central Prison. Government approved the scheme but in view of the financial stringency it was decided to leave out the Yeravda Central Prison for the present and to instal Haskell Ghanis at the remaining four prisons. It is expected that the scheme will not only be self-supporting but profit-yielding also, after a few years. The actual recurring expenditure on account of the scheme is Rs. 10,340. However, it is expected that, as the Jails will get oil cheaper, there will be a saving in contingencies which can be diverted to the recurring expenditure on Ghanis. A provision of only Rs. 6,462 is, therefore, required to be made on account of the scheme during the year 1951-52. Details of the expenditure on account of the scheme during the year 1951-52 are as shown below :—

Contingencies (Non-recurring)—

For each Prison—

	Rs.
1. One shed for two Ghanis (two Ghanis 40' × 15' at Rs. 5 per square feet)	3,000
2. Cost of two Ghanis at the rate of Rs. 250 each	500
3. Cost of two motors at the rate of Rs. 120 each	240
4. Weights, Measures, Tins, etc., at Rs. 300 for each set	300
5. Cost of two bullocks at the rate of Rs. 500 each	1,000
6. Unforeseen	100
7. Installation Charges	50
	5,190

Total—(Rs. 5,190 × 4) .. 20,760

Contingencies (Recurring)—

For each Prison—

(1) Wages for two convicts at Rs. 1-14-0 per day for 300 days	1,125
(2) Fodder etc. for two bullocks at Rs. 2 per day for 365 days	1,460
	2,585

Total—(Rs. 2,585 × 4) .. 10,340

Deduct—Savings in contingencies —3,878

Net Total .. 6,462

ITEM 12. Installation of portable pumps for irrigation purpose in Jails and the Borstal School, Dharwar.

Recurrent Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent Rs.	11,250
Total ,	11,250	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Portable pumps to be taken from well to well are cheap, reliable and easy to operate and useful for vegetable gardens on wells and rivers. Mostly all the big prisons, the Borstal School, Dharwar, and the District Head Quarters Sub-Jails have sufficient lands for irrigation. In the beginning, it is proposed to supply 5 portable pumps one each at the following institutions :—

- (1) Nasik Road Central Prison ;
- (2) Baroda Central Prison ;
- (3) Thana District Prison ;
- (4) Borstal School, Dharwar ; and
- (5) Mehsana Sub-Jail.

The provision required on account of this scheme during the year 1951-52 is Rs. 11,250.

	Rs.
Recurrent	6,462
Non-recurrent	32,010
Total	38,472

Grand Total—28, Jails and Convict Settlements...

29, POLICE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 13. Entertainment of staff for the District and Taluka Offices of Home Guards in Sabar Kantha District.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Due to the merging of States and the consequent territorial changes in the Districts in the State of Bombay, Prantij and Modasa which formerly formed a part of Ahmedabad District now form a part of Sabar Kantha District. Home Guards Units existed in Prantij and Modasa when these places formed a part of Ahmedabad District and after they formed a part of Sabar Kantha District the Home Guards Units continued to be in charge of the Commandant, Home Guards, Ahmedabad. Government considered it necessary to sanction the formation of the Home Guards Organisation in Sabar Kantha District as in the case of other Districts in the State of Bombay and accordingly appointed a District Commandant of Home Guards for that District. In order that the Home Guards Organisation may function efficiently in Sabar Kantha District it is necessary to sanction staff for the District and Taluka Offices of Home Guards in that District on a scale similar to that sanctioned for other Districts. It is also necessary to sanction training, camp, travelling and duty allowances to Home Guards as well as furniture and other contingent expenditure for those offices. The expenditure involved in this connection during the year 1951-52 is as shown below. The expenditure will, however, be met from the grants to be sanctioned under the head "29, Police".

"29, Police—Home Guards—Mofussil".

	Recurrent.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>			6,600
2 Junior clerks in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 at Rs. 55 per mensem each for the District Office	..	110	
1 Part-time clerk at Rs. 30 per mensem (fixed) for the District Office	..	30	
8 Part-time clerks at Rs. 20 per mensem (fixed) for the Taluka Offices	..	160	
10 Peons in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 at Rs. 30 per mensem each (2 for the District Office and 8 for the Taluka Offices)	..	300	
		600	
		×11	
		6,600	
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>			7,689
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>			
2 Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem each	..	90	
1 Clerk at Rs. 35 per mensem	..	35	
8 Clerks at Rs. 28 per mensem each	..	224	
10 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem each	..	350	
		699	
		×11	
		7,689	
Training and Camp Duty Allowance, etc.	..		5,000
Travelling Allowance—Ordinary	..		5,000
<i>Contingencies—</i>			2,310
Rent for the office of the District Commandant at Rs. 50 per mensem	..	50	
Rent for eight offices of the Taluka Commandants at Rs. 20 per mensem each	..	160	
		210	
		×11	
		2,310	
Total recurrent	..		26,599
(Rs. 26,600 in round figures).			
<i>Non-recurrent.</i>			
Furniture for the office of the District Commandant of Home Guards	..		1,000
Furniture for eight offices of the Taluka Commandants at Rs. 200 each	..		1,600
Total non-recurrent	..		2,600

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 14. Entertainment of staff for the District and Taluka Offices of Home Guards in Amreli District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Amreli is a newly constituted District and since the Home Guards Organisation has been functioning in almost all the Districts of the State of Bombay, Government has sanctioned the formation of the Home Guards Organisation in that District and has already appointed a District Commandant of Home Guards for that area. In order that the Home Guards Organization may function efficiently in Amreli District it is necessary to sanction staff for the District and Taluka Offices of Home Guards on a scale similar to that sanctioned for other Districts. It is also necessary to sanction training, camp, travelling and duty allowances to Home Guards as well as furniture and other contingent expenditure for those offices. The expenditure involved in this connection during the year 1951-52 is as shown below, the expenditure will, however, be met from the grants to be sanctioned under the head "29 Police".

"29, Police—Home Guards—Mofussil".

Recurrent.				Ra.	Ra.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>					
					5,500
2 Junior clerks in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 at Rs. 55 per mensem each for the District Office	...	...	...	110	
1 Part-time clerk at Rs. 30 per mensem (fixed) for the District Office	...	...	...	30	
6 Part-time clerks at Rs. 20 per mensem (fixed) for the Taluka Offices	...	...	...	120	
8 Peons in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 at Rs. 30 per mensem each (2 for the District Office and 6 for the Taluka Offices)	...	...	...	240	
				500	
				×11	
				5,500	
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>					
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>					6,248
2 Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem each	...	...	...	90	
1 Clerk at Rs. 30 per mensem	...	...	...	30	
6 Clerks at Rs. 28 per mensem each	...	...	...	168	
8 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem each	...	...	...	280	
				568	
				×11	
				6,248	
Training and Camp Duty Allowance, etc.	...	...	...		4,000
Travelling Allowance Ordinary	...	...	...		4,000
<i>Contingencies—</i>					1,870
Rent for the office of the District Commandant at Rs. 50 per mensem	...	...	...	50	
Rent for six Taluka Offices of Home Guards at Rs. 20 per mensem each	...	...	...	120	
				170	
				×11	
				1,870	
Total recurrent				...	21,618

(Rs. 21,620 in round figures).

Non-recurrent.

Furniture for the office of the District Commandant of Home Guards	...	1,000
Furniture for the six offices of the Taluka Commandants at Rs. 200 each	...	1,200
Total non-recurrent	...	2,200

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 15. Revision of the pay scales of the Women Constabulary in the Greater Bombay.

Recurrent Rs.	9,691	Non-recurrent Rs.	Nil.
Total ,	9,691	Ultimate annual recurrent	29,244

Remarks.—The women Head Constables and Constables in the Greater Bombay Police Force are at present in receipt of a fixed pay of Rs. 50 per mensem and Rs. 40 per mensem respectively plus dearness allowance admissible to them, while the male Head Constables and Constables are in receipt of pay in the time scales of Rs. 60—1—75 and Rs. 45—1—55 respectively. In the Bombay District Police Force, however, the women constabulary gets the same pay as the male constabulary. Government considers that there should be no disparity in the matter of pay of the male and female sections of the Police constabulary and hence in the Greater Bombay Police Force also the women Head Constables and Constables should be given the same pay as is given to male Head Constables and Constables as is done in the District Police Force. The duties performed by the women constabulary are in no way unequal to the duties assigned to the male constabulary. Government has accordingly decided to equalise the pay scales of the women and male constabulary in Greater Bombay Police Force. It is proposed to sanction the proposal with effect from 1st April 1951.

The following provision is required to be made for the purpose for the next financial year :—

29, Police—G.C. I. D. (Bombay City).

Pay of Establishment—			Ra.
10 Women Head Constables in the scale of Rs. 60—1—75 ..			600
Special pay at Rs. 7 per mensem to 10 Women Head Constables ..			70
57 Women Constables in the scale of Rs. 45—1—55 ..			2,565
Special pay of Rs. 3 per mensem to 57 Women Constables ..			171
Total ..			3,406.
Deduct—			
10 Women Head Constables at Rs. 50 per mensem each			500
57 Women Constables at Rs. 40 per mensem each			2,280
			2,780
			626
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—			
Dearness Allowance—			
10 Women Head Constables at Rs. 45 per mensem each			450
57 Women Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each			1,995
			2,445
Deduct—			
10 Women Head Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each			350
57 Women Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each			1,995
			2,345
			100
Total ..			726
			×11
Total ..			7,936

29, Police—A—Presidency Police—Prohibition Police.

Pay of Establishment—			
31 Women Constables in the scale of Rs. 45—1—55			1,395
Deduct—			
31 Women Constables at Rs. 40 per mensem each			1,240
			155
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—			
Dearness Allowance—			
31 Women Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each			1,085
Deduct—			
31 Women Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each			1,085
Total per mensem ..			155
			×11 :
Total ..			1,705
Grand Total ..			9,691

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 16. Creation of Selection Grade in the cadre of Police Prosecutors in Bombay City.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	880	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. „	880	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	„	7,200

Remarks.—There are at present 29 Police Prosecutors working in Bombay City in the grade of Rs. 350—10—450. These Prosecutors are recruited from capable practising pleaders of not less than five years experience at the Bar. The posts are temporary and non-pensionable. The tenure of each appointment is five years which may be extended, if necessary, for further similar periods and terminable at any time by either party at three months notice. The only higher post in the cadre of Police Prosecutors is that of the Chief Police Prosecutor. Recruitment to this post is made by inviting applications through the Bombay Public Service Commission from members of the Bar and consequently a Police Prosecutor has no scope to get a higher post by promotion. Besides the scale of the Police Prosecutors is only a ten year scale viz., Rs. 350—10—450. In order therefore to improve the prospects of Police Prosecutors, whose services are temporary and non-pensionable, it is proposed to convert five posts in the cadre into Selection Grade posts in the scale of Rs. 450—20—550. This would also give incentive for hard and efficient work. The provision required on this account in 1951-52 is as follows :—

	Cost per mensem.
29, Police—A-Presidency Police—City Police.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers (New Scale)—</i>	
5 Police Prosecutors in the scale of Rs. 450—20—550	2,310
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>	
5 Police Prosecutors at Rs. 85 and Rs. 70 per mensem	350
	2,660
	×11
	29,260
<i>Pay of Officers (old-scale)—</i>	
5 Police Prosecutors in the scale of Rs. 350—10—450	2,230
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	
Dearness allowance to 5 Police Prosecutors at Rs. 70 per mensem each	350
	2,580
	×11
	28,380
Difference	880

ITEM 17. Continuance of the Armed Guard for the Confidential Branch of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, State of Bombay.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	8,970	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	... „	8,970	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—In accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India about the security of ciphers, it is obligatory for the officer, who possesses cipher, to keep it in safe custody under an Armed Police Guard day and night. Accordingly an Armed Police Guard of 2 Head Constables and 7 Constables was sanctioned for the Confidential Branch in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, State of Bombay, in May 1949. As it was not possible to provide this guard from the sanctioned strength of the Poona District Police, the staff was sanctioned temporarily as an addition to the armed strength of that District. This additional staff is still necessary and it is therefore proposed to continue it on a temporary basis for a further period of one year in the first instance. The provision required on account of this staff during 1951-52 is as shown below :—

	Cost per mensem.
29, Police—C-1 (a)-Police Proper.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
2 Head Constables at Rs. 50 per mensem each	100
7 Constables in the scale of Rs. 35—1/2—40	245
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	
<i>Dearness allowance—</i>	
2 Head Constables and 7 Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each	315
<i>House rent allowance—</i>	
2 Head Constables and 7 Constables at Rs. 5 per mensem each	45

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

Compensatory Local Allowance—

2 Head Constables at Rs. 5 per mensem each	...	...	...	...	}	31
7 Constables at Rs. 3 per mensem each	...	...	...	...		

736

×12

8,832

*Contingencies—**Clothing, accoutrements, etc., to—*

2 Head Constables and 7 Constables at Rs. 15 per annum each	...	...	...	135
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total ... 8,967

or

8,970

ITEM 18. Entertainment of Sub-Police Prosecutors as Law Instructors at the District Police Head Quarters.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	26,015	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. „	26,015	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. „	Nil.	

Remarks.—At present the instructional staff in law at District Police Head Quarters for police recruits is drawn entirely from serving policemen whose knowledge of law and procedure is the result of practical experience and not of legal training. This has been one of the weakest points of the instructional staff. Besides only the important Districts have a Sub-Inspector on the instructional staff and the remaining Districts have to do generally with only one Head Constable of the 1st or 2nd grade. This state of affairs would be adequate in normal times but with the enormous increase in the number of recruits resulting from expansion of the Police Force during the recent years, the existing instructional staff is so swamped with work that it has not been able to devote sufficient time to the detailed instructions of recruits in matters of law and court procedure. It is therefore proposed to appoint Sub-Police Prosecutors at each District Head Quarters to impart training in law and Court procedure to police recruits. A beginning in this connection is proposed to be made with the entertainment of ten Sub-Police Prosecutors for a period of one year in the first instance. The cost of the proposal for 1951-52 is as shown below:—

29, Police—C-District Executive Force.

Cost per mensem.

Rs.

Pay of Establishment—

8 Sub-Police Prosecutors in the scale of Rs. 150—10—240	..	..	..	1,200
Special pay at Rs. 20 per mensem each to 8 Sub-Police Prosecutors	..	..	..	160

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness allowance to 8 Sub-Police Prosecutors at Rs. 55 per mensem each	..	..	440
--	----	----	-----

Compensatory allowance—

1 Sub-Police Prosecutor at Ahmedabad at Rs. 10 per mensem	}	..	..	25
1 Sub-Police Prosecutor at Thana at Rs. 15 per mensem				

House rent allowance—

1 Sub-Police Prosecutor at Ahmedabad at Rs. 15 per mensem	..	..	}	45
3 Sub-Police Prosecutors at Poona, Surat and Sholapur at Rs. 10 per mensem each	..	..		
				1,870

29, Police—F-(1)—B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Pay of Establishment—

1 Sub-Police Prosecutor in the scale of Rs. 150—10—240	..	..	..	150
Special pay at Rs. 20 per mensem	..	..	..	20

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness allowance at Rs. 55 per mensem	}	..	..	..	90
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem					
House rent allowance at Rs. 20 per mensem					

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

29, Police—F-(2)-G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.

Rs.

Pay of Establishment—

1 Sub-Police Prosecutor in the scale of Rs. 150—10—240	..	..	..	150
Special pay at Rs. 20 per mensem	..	..	..	20

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness allowance at Rs. 55 per mensem	}	..	..	65
House rent allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem				

235

Total cost per mensem .. 2,365
× 11

Total .. 26,015

ITEM 19. Additional staff for the Finger Print Bureau at Poona and Bombay.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	4,230	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. „	4,230	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. „	Nil.

Remarks.—The Finger Print Bureau plays a very important part in the detection of crime. During the recent years due to increase in crime, the work in the Finger Print Bureau at Poona and Bombay has increased considerably. In 1948, Government sanctioned an additional staff of 2 Second Experts and 5 Junior Searchers for the Finger Print Bureau at Poona and 1 Second Expert and 3 Junior Searchers for the Finger Print Bureau at Bombay. Even this additional staff is found to be inadequate to cope with the increased work. The statistics given below will show the extent of increase in the volume of work :—

Name of Finger Print Bureau.		Year.		1950 up to the 15th July 1950.
		1948.	1949.	
1 Number of Finger Impression Slips searched for tracing previous conviction	Poona ..	91,528	97,902	63,608
	Bombay ..	53,101	67,350	38,922
2 Number of single Finger Print Cards of burglars prepared for record	Poona ..	6,380	6,990	7,480
	Bombay ..	2,707	28,250	28,766

In order to keep the Finger Print Bureau working at an efficient level so as to facilitate speedy investigation of crime, it is proposed to sanction additional staff of three Junior Searchers—one for Bombay and two for Poona—for a period of one year in the first instance. The provision required on account of this staff in 1951-52 is as shown below :—

29, Police—G—Criminal Investigation Department (Mofussil).

Cost per mensem.

Pay of Establishment—

3 Searchers in the scale of Rs. 70—3—85—4—125—130	..	..	..	Rs. 210
---	----	----	----	---------

Allowances, Honoraria—

Dearness Allowance—

3 Searchers at Rs. 45 per mensem each	..	..	..	135
---------------------------------------	----	----	----	-----

House Rent Allowance—

1 Searcher at Bombay at Rs. 15 per mensem	..	..	..	} 29
2 Searchers at Poona at Rs. 7 per mensem each	..	..	..	

Compensatory Local Allowance—

1 Searcher at Bombay at Rs. 10 per mensem	..	..	..	10
---	----	----	----	----

Total .. 384
× 11

4,224
or
4,230

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 20. Additional staff for the office of the Chief Operator, Finger Print Bureau, Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	Ra.	7,100	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs.	200
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
		7,300	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...		

Remarks.—In view of the increase of work in the office of the Chief Operator, Ahmedabad, the Inspector-General of Police has asked for the following additional staff to cope with the increase :—

- 1 Head Constable (with Chief Operator's allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem).
- 4 Police Constable Writers.
- 2 Police Constable Operators.

From an examination of the statistical data of work since 1945 in the office of the Chief Operator, Ahmedabad, it is found that the work has increased nearly three times the work turned out in 1945. A comparative examination of the staff and the amount of work in the offices of the Chief Operators, Ahmedabad and Bombay, has also revealed that there is an immediate need to augment the staff of the Chief Operator, Ahmedabad. It is therefore proposed to sanction the staff mentioned above for a period of one year in the first instance. The cost of the proposal for the year 1951-52 is as follows :—

29, Police—G—Criminal Investigation Department (Mofussil).

				Cost per mensem.
				Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>				
1 Head Constable (Chief Operator) at Rs. 50 per mensem	...	...	...	50
Special pay at Rs. 5 per mensem	...	...	...	5
4 Constable writers in the scale of Rs. 35—1/2—40	...	...	...	140
2 Constables (Operators) in the scale of Rs. 35—1/2—40	...	...	...	70
				265
				×11
				2,915
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>				
<i>Dearness allowance :</i>				
1 Head Constable (Chief Operator) at Rs. 45 per mensem	}	...	...	225
4 Constable writers at Rs. 35 per mensem each		...	...	
2 Constable Operators at Rs. 35 per mensem each		...	...	
<i>Compensatory local allowance :</i>				
1 Head Constable (Chief Operator) at Rs. 8 per mensem	}	...	...	50
4 Constable writers at Rs. 7 per mensem each		...	...	
2 Constable Operators at Rs. 7 per mensem each		...	...	
<i>House Rent Allowance :</i>				
1 Head Constable (Chief Operator) at Rs. 5 per mensem	}	...	...	35
4 Constable writers at Rs. 5 per mensem each		...	...	
2 Constable Operators at Rs. 5 per mensem each		...	...	
				340
				×11
				3,740
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
Cost of uniforms, accoutrements, etc. at Rs. 60 per annum each	...	...	...	420
Total				7,075 or 7,100
<i>Non-recurrent—</i>				
Additional cost of 1 bicycle at Rs. 200	...	...	...	200
Total				7,275 or 7,300

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 21. Provision of a motor vehicle together with the necessary staff to man the vehicle for transport for the Mehsana District.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 3,510	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 10,750
Total	..	14,260	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	3,690

Remarks.—The Mehsana District Police have no motor vehicles of their own and for the purpose of dacoit operations, it was found necessary to obtain temporarily on loan two vehicles from other Districts. Experience has shown that these vehicles are inadequate for this work and for other Police purposes and since the loaned vehicles are to be returned to the Districts concerned, it is necessary to sanction at least one vehicle (1 Land Rover) for the Mehsana District Police. The maintenance charges and staff consisting of two Constables to man the vehicle will also have to be sanctioned. The cost of the proposal for the year 1951-52 is as shown below:—

“29, Police—C—District Executive Force.”

Recurrent.

	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
2 Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem for 11 months	770	
Special pay (Motor drivers allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem each for 2 Constables for 11 months)	330	
	1,100	1,100

*Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—**Dearness Allowance—*

2 Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each for 11 months	770
--	-----

House Rent Allowance—

2 Constables at Rs. 5 per mensem each for 11 months	110
---	-----

880 880
Contingencies—

Cost of drivers' uniform, accoutrements, etc., at Rs. 15 per annum each for 2 men	30
Maintenance charges of 1 vehicle at Rs. 1,500 per annum	1,500

1,530 3,510
Non-recurrent—

Cost of 1 motor vehicle (Land Rover) at a cost of Rs. 10,000 plus Sales Tax and other incidental charges of Rs. 750	10,750
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Grand Total .. 14,260

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 22. Purchase of 1 Prison van for the Police in the Baroda District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	2,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	15,300
Total	...	Rs.	17,800	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	2,500

Remarks.—There is a Central Jail at Baroda and a motor prison van is found necessary for the Baroda Police, which has none at present. As such a vehicle is necessary for the Police for transport of prisoners, Government has administratively approved of the purchase of a prison van at a cost of Rs. 15,300 and an annual expenditure of Rs. 2,500 as maintenance charges thereof.

“ 29, Police—C—District Executive Force.

	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Recurrent.</i>		
Maintenance charges of Prison van	2,500 p'r annum.	
Total	2,500	
<i>Non-recurrent.</i>		
Cost of one Prison van		15,300
Grand Total		17,800

ITEM 23. Transfer of some posts sanctioned for the Thana District Police to Greater Bombay Police on account of the extension of the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	4,774	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	537
Total	...	Rs.	5,311	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	68,202

Remarks.—In view of the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) (Amendment) Act, 1950, the police jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been extended further. Certain villages which were formerly under the Thana District Police have therefore come under the jurisdiction of the Greater Bombay Police. This change over has necessitated transfer of the following posts from the Thana District Police to the Greater Bombay Police :—

- 1 Sub-Inspector.
- 9 Head Constables.
- 37 Constables (Unarmed).
- 2 Constables (Armed).

Since the scales of pay in the two Police Forces are different, it is necessary to abolish these posts in the Thana District Police Force and create an equal number of posts—simultaneously in the Greater Bombay Police Force. The annual average cost of the District staff is Rs. 60,401 and the cost in Greater Bombay would come to Rs. 68,202. A provision of Rs. 54,200 was already made in the budget estimates under the head “ 29-Police-D.E.F. ” for the staff which existed in the Thana District. On the transfer of this provision to “ Presidency Police ” the net provision required is Rs. 5,311 as shown below :—

29-Police—A—Presidency Police—City Police.

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		Rs.
1 Sub-Inspector in the scale of Rs. 170—5—245	...	170
9 Head Constables in the scale of Rs. 60—1—75	...	540
39 Constables in the scale of Rs. 45—1—55	...	1,755
Total	...	2,465
<i>Allowances Honoraria, etc.—</i>		Rs.
<i>House Rent Allowance—</i>		
9 Head Constables at Rs. 10 per mensem each	..	90
39 Constables at Rs. 7 per mensem each	..	273
<i>Travelling Allowance (Fixed)—</i>		
1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 15 per mensem	..	15
<i>Clothing Allowance—</i>		
1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem	..	12-8-0
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>		
1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 55 per mensem	..	55
9 Head Constables at Rs. 45 per mensem each	..	405
39 Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem each	..	1,365
Total	..	2,215-8-0

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

Contingencies—

Rent to 1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 60 per mensem	60
Clothing charges for 48 Head Constables and Police Constables at Rs. 3-10-0 per mensem each	174
Total	234
Total per mensem	4,914-8-0
	×12
Total per annum	58,974-0-0

Non-recurrent Expenditure—

Outfit to Officer at Rs. 310	310
Cost of Revolver at Rs. 80	80
Belt and Batons at Rs. 3-1-0 each for 48 men	147
Total	59,511

Existing provision under the head "29-Police-D.E.F." transferred to "29-Presidency Police" 54,200
 Net Provision required 5,311

ITEM 24. Alterations in the staff of the Forensic Science Laboratory.

Recurrent	Rs. 5,859	Non-recurrent	Rs. 5,687
Total	11,546	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—In order to apply modern scientific methods to the investigation of crime, Government sanctioned in 1948 a scheme which contemplates the establishment of a Forensic Science Laboratory. The staff approved for this Laboratory consists of a Director, one Physicist, one Chemist, two Laboratory assistants, one Photographer, one Inspector of Police, one Deputy Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, one Head Constable Writer, one Head Constable, two Constables and one typist clerk. The Laboratory has not yet started functioning for want of adequate accommodation and as the arrangements for the recruitment of the gazetted posts have not yet been completed. In the meanwhile, Government considered and approved of a proposal to start a Serological Department for this State, to avoid delays in the disposal of criminal cases involving violence. Such delays occurred due to such cases having had to be referred to the Government Serologist at Calcutta. Such delays not only cast reflection on the judicial administration but involve hardship to the prisoners. This costs Government on account of feeding charges, etc., of the prisoners. In order, however, to minimise duplication of work in this field, which would be done both in the Serological Department and in the Forensic Science Laboratory, Government considers, now, that instead of starting an independent Serological Department, a Serologist's post should be brought on to the staff of the Forensic Science Laboratory, with adequate staff, so as to have these functions performed in the Forensic Science Laboratory. For the present it is proposed to make a beginning with this post only, adequate staff for him being taken on later as experience dictates. It is also considered that to complete the scientific complement of the Laboratory, the post of a Biologist is necessary. A review of the administrative functioning of the Laboratory has shown that it is also necessary to make a few alterations in the other personnel of the Laboratory. Accordingly, it is proposed to have in the Police liaison staff, one Deputy Superintendent and abolish the posts of one Deputy Inspector and one of the two Sub-Inspectors. Similarly, it is considered necessary to create posts of one senior clerk, one junior clerk, one stenographer and one peon and abolish the staff of one Head Constable Writer, one Head Constable, two Constables and one typist clerk. The fixed pay of the two Laboratory assistants is also proposed to be replaced by a pay scale of Rs. 75—5—120. It is proposed to sanction the staff for one year in the first instance. The provision required during the next financial year for giving effect to the above proposals will be as follows :—

29, Police—G—Criminal Investigation Department (Mofussil).

Pay of Officers—

1 Serologist in the scale of Rs. 600—40—1,000—50—1,100	Rs. 600
1 Biologist in the scale of Rs. 250—15—400—E.B.—20—500	250
1 Deputy Superintendent of Police in the scale of Rs. 300—20—500—530—30—650—45—740	440
	1,290
	×11
	14,190

Pay of Establishment—

1 Senior clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—5—140—6—200	100
1 Junior clerk in the scale of Rs. 75—5—120—E.B.—6—200	75
1 Peon in the scale of Rs. 35—1/2—40	35
1 Stenographer in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200	75
	285
	×11
	3,135

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

Minus—

	Ra.
1 Deputy Inspector at the rate of Rs. 325 per mensem	325
1 Sub-Inspector in the scale of Rs. 170—5—245	170
1 Head Constable writer in the scale of Rs. 60—1—75	60
1 Head Constable in the scale of Rs. 60—1—75	60
2 Constables in the scale of Rs. 45—1—55	90
1 Typist clerk in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140	75
Special pay to Deputy Inspector at Rs. 40 per mensem ; one Sub-Inspector at Rs. 30 per mensem ; one Head Constable at Rs. 7 per mensem ; two Constables at Rs. 3 per mensem and writers' allowance to one Head Constable at Rs. 15 per mensem.	98

—878

×12

—10,536

*Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—**Dearness Allowance—*

1 Serologist at Rs. 85 per mensem	85
1 Biologist at Rs. 60 per mensem	60
1 Deputy Superintendent at Rs. 70 per mensem	70
1 Senior clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem	45
1 Junior clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem	45
1 Peon at Rs. 35 per mensem	35
1 Stenographer at Rs. 45 per mensem	45

385

×11

42,335

Minus—

	Ra.
1 Deputy Inspector at Rs. 70 per mensem	70
1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 55 per mensem	55
2 Head Constables at Rs. 45 per mensem each	90
2 Constables at Rs. 35 per mensem	70
1 Typist clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem	45

—330

×12

—3,960

House Rent Allowance—

1 Deputy Superintendent at Rs. 50 per mensem	50
1 Serologist at Rs. 75 per mensem	75

125

×11

1,375

Minus—

1 Deputy Inspector at Rs. 90 per mensem	90
1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 60 per mensem	60
2 Head Constables and 2 Constables at Rs. 10 per mensem each	40

—190

×12

—2,280

29, POLICE—concd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

Clothing Allowance—**Minus—**

1 Deputy Superintendent of Police and 1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem each	...	—25
		×12

—300

Total	...	5,859
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Contingencies—**Non-recurring—**

Sales tax and other incidental charges on equipment	...	5,687
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5,687

Grand Total	...	11,546
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Rs.

Grand Total—29, Police

{	Recurrent	...	73,529
	Non-recurrent	...	32,474
	Total	...	1,06,003

30, PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE Dr. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 25. Establishment for Marine Survey Sub-division and equipment for survey parties.

Recurrent	Rs. 68,900	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,72,600
Total	2,41,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The West Coast Major Port Development Committee appointed by the Government of India for selecting a Major Port on the west coast of India, has recommended that certain facilities, such as construction of jetties, passenger shed, sanitary arrangement, etc., are necessary at certain minor ports. The Government of India has requested the State Government to consider the recommendations of the Committee.

2. The question of effecting improvements and creation of facilities for landing and shipping of goods and embarkation and disembarkation of passengers is connected with the question of erosion and siltation. These questions cannot be tackled properly without data regarding marine conditions like tides, currents, depths of water, nature of bed and substratum. Marine Survey and boring data are, therefore, essential. It is not prudent to undertake improvements and extensions of jetties, etc., unless surveys of important minor ports are carried out. It is, therefore, proposed to open a Marine Survey Sub-division under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle, with head quarters at Bombay. In the sub-division, there will be two survey parties, one for ports north of Bombay and the other for those south of Bombay. The establishment proposed to be sanctioned is as follows :—

Scale of Pay.

(a) Public Works Department Secretariat Establishment—

Rs.

1 Junior Assistant	120—10—200—E.B.—10—250 (city scale).
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(b) Marine Survey Sub-division—

1 Deputy Engineer	220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650.
6 Overseers	80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270.
4 Marine tindals	65—3—80.
2 Karkuns	46—3—85.
1 Clerk	92—8—140.
1 Clerk	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.
6 Peons	35—1/2—40.
6 Survey Laskars	40—1—50.
30 Khalasis	40—1—50.

The establishment is proposed to be sanctioned on a temporary basis for the period from 1st April 1951 to 28th February 1952 in the first instance. The cost involved during the year is Rs. 70,800 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
I. (a) Pay of Officers	2,500
(b) Pay of Establishment	28,900
(c) Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—	
Travelling allowance	700
Dearness allowance	23,200
House rent allowance and other allowances	1,300
(d) Contingencies	4,200
	60,900
II. Maintenance of Launches	8,000
Total	68,900

In addition to above, an amount of Rs. 1,72,600 as shown below is also required for purchase of survey equipment and instruments, etc.

	Rs.
1. Survey equipment	1,58,300
2. Survey instruments	14,300
Total	1,72,600

3. The expenditure in respect of one Junior Assistant is debitable to the head "50—Civil Works-Provincial Establishment (Ordinary)". The provision of Rs. 1,900 (Rs. 1,300 for pay + Rs. 600 for dearness allowance) will be made under the above head. The rest of the expenditure is debitable to the head "30—Ports and Pilotage". It is expected that receipts amounting to Rs. 61,000 will be received from the Minor Ports Fund.

	Rs.
Grand Total—30, Ports and Pilotage	Recurrent 68,900 Non-recurrent 1,72,600 Total 2,41,500

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 26. Installation of 25 Radio Sets in the Dangs District.

Recurrent	Rs. 11,700	Non-recurrent	Rs. 34,000
Total	45,700	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The Collector of Dangs has stressed for the early installation of at least 25 community receivers in the backward tracts of the Dangs District as a part of the developemnt project of the District. It is also pointed out that a special development fund is available for the development of that District. Government is satisfied that the installation of at least 25 community receivers in some villages of the Dangs District are absolutely necessary. The provision required on account of the staff proposed to be sanctioned and on account of the radio sets, etc., for the scheme during the year 1951-52 is as shown below :—

Pay of Establishment—

One Technical Assistant on Rs. 220 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 220—15—340..	2,420
Two Battery peons on Rs. 30 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	660
One Driver on Rs. 50 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 50—2—60—3—75	550
One Cleaner on Rs. 30 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	330
Total	3,960

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance	2,200
Bad Climate Allowance	770
Dangs Allowance	770
Total	3,740

*Contingencies—**Recurring—*

Petrol, oil, etc. for the Motor vehicle	1,250
Vehicle maintenance and servicing repairs	500
Radio spare parts and other stores	500
Other miscellaneous expenses like labour charges, railway freight and postal charges	250
Travelling and other allowances and other contingent expenses of staff	1,500
Total recurring	4,000

Non-recurring—

30 Radio sets (including 5 reserve sets) at Rs. 225 each	6,750
30 Vibrator packs for the above sets at Rs. 80 each	2,400
45 Batteries at Rs. 90 each	4,050
30 Time Switches at Rs. 110 each	3,300
25 Installation Kits at Rs. 50 each	1,250
One Motor Vehicle (preferably jeep)	12,000
Electric (Engine) Generating Sets	2,000
Meter, Testing Instruments and other servicing gear	1,500
Furniture	500
Any other miscellaneous items	250
Total non-recurring	34,000
Grand Total	45,700

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 27. Continuance of the staff required for the two Mobile Hygiene Units in Dangs District on a permanent basis.

Recurrent Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent Rs.	Nil.
Total „	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent „	41,361

Remarks.—The formation of the two Mobile Hygiene Units with the staff as shown below forms one of the items of the Development schemes for the Dangs District. The district is backward and there are no adequate medical facilities. The formation of Mobile Hygiene Units will enable effective anti-epidemic measures to be organised in the area and also rural medical relief can be organised for the benefit of the villagers. The Units have started functioning since November 1949. It is proposed to continue the following staff which has been sanctioned up to 28th February 1951, on a permanent basis. The proposal involves the expenditure as shown below :—

Pay of Establishment—

	Ra.
2 Epidemic Medical Officers at Rs. 120 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—8—260 —E.B.—10—300 (120×2×12)	2,880
Amount of increment	52
Special pay at Rs. 30 per mensem (30×2×12)	720
2 Sanitary Inspectors at Rs. 92 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 92—4—120—E.B.—5—160 (92×2×12)	2,208
Amount of increments	69
2 Drivers at Rs. 60 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 60—4—100 (60×2×12)	1,440
Amount of increment	88
2 Cleaners at Rs. 30 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (30×2×12)	720
4 Peons at Rs. 30 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (30×4×12)	1,440
4 Labourers at Rs. 30 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (30×4×12)	1,440
Total pay of Establishment	11,057

*Allowances and Honoraria—**(a) Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice—*

2 Epidemic Medical Officers at Rs. 20 per mensem (20×2×12)	480
Total Compensatory Allowance	480

(b) Bad Climate Allowance—

2 Epidemic Medical Officers	} at Rs. 20 per mensem each (20×6×12)	1,440
2 Sanitary Inspectors		
2 Drivers		
2 Cleaners	} at Rs. 10 per mensem each (10×10×12)	1,200
4 Labourers		
4 Peons		
Total Bad Climate Allowance		2,640

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER:

(c) Dangs Allowances—

2 Epidemic Medical Officers	} at Rs. 20 per mensem each (20×6×12)	Rs.
2 Sanitary Inspectors		1,440
2 Drivers		
2 Cleaners	} at Rs. 10 per mensem each (10×10×12)	
4 Labourers		1,200
4 Peons		
Total Dangs Allowance		2,640

(d) Permanent Travelling Allowance—

2 Epidemic Medical Officers	} at Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem each (17½×10×12)	
2 Sanitary Inspectors		2,100
2 Drivers		
4 Peons		
2 Cleaners at Rs. 11-6-0 per mensem (11½×2×12)		273
4 Labourers at Rs. 10-8-0 per mensem (10½×4×12)		504
Total Permanent Travelling Allowance		2,877

(e) Dearness Allowance—

1 Epidemic Medical Officer at Rs. 50 per mensem for 3 months and 55 per mensem for 9 months	645	
1 Epidemic Medical Officer at Rs. 50 per mensem	600	
2 Sanitary Inspectors at Rs. 45 per mensem (45×2×12)	1,080	
2 Drivers at Rs. 45 per mensem (45×2×12)	1,080	
2 Cleaners	} at Rs. 35 per mensem (35×10×12)	4,200
4 Peons		
4 Labourers		
Total Dearness Allowance ...		7,605
Total Allowances and Honoraria ...		16,242

Recurrent Contingencies—

(a) Medicines and instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,250
(b) Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
(c) Supply of petrol	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
(d) Oil and spare parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310
Total contingencies*							10,500
Total Recurrent Expenditure for 1951-52							37,799

*This provision has been made after effecting 12½ per cent. cut over the last year's provision.

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 28. List of New Major Works for the budget for 1951-52 under the head "33-A—Dangs District—N—Civil Works".

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Communications.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Navsari and Dangs Division.	Dangs District ..	Improvements to Ahwa Waghai Road and widening the Ghat Section—first two miles.	35,000	35,000	The ghat section from mile 0 to 7 on the Ahwa Waghai Road is very narrow and has got very sharp curves. It is, therefore, necessary to widen the same.
2	Do.	.. Do.	.. Improvements to Ahwa Waghai Road and widening the Ghat Section—miles 3 to 4.	65,000	65,000	The works are proposed for the budget for 1951-52. The plans and estimates are yet to be approved.
3	Do.	.. Do.	.. Improvements to Roads in Dangs District by providing cross drainage works.	50,000	50,000	The roads in the Dangs District have no proper cross drainage works. It is, therefore, essential to improve these roads by providing cross drainage works. The plans and estimates are yet to be approved.
4	Do.	.. Do.	.. Asphaltting Ahwa Waghai Town portion of the roads.	40,000	40,000	The motor traffic on this road in Ahwa causes great dust nuisance and hence asphaltting is considered necessary. The plans and estimates are yet to be approved.
<i>Civil Buildings</i> <i>Medical.</i>						
5	Navsari and Dangs Division.	Dangs District ..	Providing 30 bed Hospital at Ahwa.	2,50,000	2,25,000	Ahwa is the district headquarters of the Dangs District and it has a dispensary with an in-door accommodation of only sixteen beds. The dispensary building is small and was originally intended to be in charge of Bombay Medical Service, Class III officers; but in 1947, temporary sheds for the accommodation of 16 in-door patients were constructed. The people in the Dang area are becoming more and more hospital minded and it has therefore, been proposed to establish a small hospital of 30 beds at Ahwa. Ahwa is the district head-quarters and as such the establishment of a small hospital there is a prime necessity. The proposal to construct a fully equipped hospital at Ahwa with an indoor accommodation of thirty beds is administratively approved. The plans and estimates are yet to be approved.
<i>Education.</i>						
6	Navsari and Dangs Division.	Dangs District ..	School Buildings in Dangs District.	56,000	56,000	The construction of the school buildings is required to be taken up in accordance with the programme of the Education Department. The construction of 16 school buildings is proposed to be taken up in the year 1951-52. The type plans are approved.
<i>Agriculture.</i>						
7	Navsari and Dangs Division.	Dangs District	Constructing godowns and other buildings for Agriculture Department.	50,000	50,000	The godowns are required by the Agriculture Department for storing seeds and manure. The plans and estimates are yet to be approved.

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Navsari and Dangs Division.	Surat District	Reconstructing the damaged bridge in Mile No. 2 of Dharampur-Bansda Road.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000	The bridge is received from the late Dharampur State in a damaged condition which involves the safety of the bridge as well as that of the traffic on the bridge. The immediate reconstruction is therefore very necessary.
9	Do.	do.	Constructing Causeway on Ambika river near Waghai on the Billimora-Chikhli-Bansda-Waghai Road.	5,00,000	1,00,000	The causeway on the Major Road is necessary for the development of Dangs area. The working season in the Dangs would begin by about October 1951. The natural crossing at the place is a formidable obstruction to traffic and consequently the road remains closed for about 5 months in a year. The utility of such an important road with good metalled surface is considerably reduced for want of a suitable causeway at Bansda and Waghai. The plans and estimates are under preparation.
Total				...	6,41,000	

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 29. Opening of Government Backward Class Hostels in Dangs District.

Recurrent	Rs. 24,765	Non-recurrent	Rs. 67,425
Total	92,190	Ultimate annual recurrent	22,542

Remarks.—The progress of primary education in the Dangs District has been very slow. This region is covered with thick forest and is predominantly inhabited by the scheduled tribes who have yet to realise the importance of education. Government has, therefore, decided to open primary schools in this District through the agency of the Deputy Educational Inspector pending the constitution of the District School Board. Government considers that progress of education in this District will be accelerated under Government's direct initiative and enterprise.

This region is also hilly and uneven with many streams and nallas, etc., interrupting communications. The population lives in scattered groups. At present an average primary school in this District caters for an area of 10 square miles. The progress of education will not be substantial unless hostels are provided for pupils who do not reside within an accessible distance from the school.

To start with, therefore, Government proposes to open 3 hostels in this District through the agency of the Deputy Educational Inspector, pending the constitution of the District School Board. Usually such hostels are attached to full grade primary schools. Since, however, in this District there are no full grade schools except the one at Ahwa, the proposed hostels will be attached to suitable lower grade primary schools. The cost involved in the proposal is detailed below:—

Recurrent:—(a) *Pay and Allowances:—*

Pay of Superintendents:—

Three posts of Superintendents in the grade of Rs. 40—90	Rs. 1,320
Dangs Allowance to the Three Superintendents at Rs. 10 per month	330
Bad Climate Allowance to the Three Superintendents at Rs. 10 per month	330
Dearness Allowance to the Three Superintendents at Rs. 45 per month	1,485

Pay of Class IV servants:—

Nine posts of Class IV servants in the grade of Rs. 30—35	2,970
Dangs Allowance to the Class IV servants at Rs. 10 per month	990
Bad Climate Allowance to the Class IV servants at Rs. 10 per month	990
Dearness allowance to the Class IV servants at Rs. 35 per month	3,465

(b) *Contingencies:—*

Mess at Rs. 15 per inmate for 25 inmates in each Hostel	12,375
Craft Expenditure at Rs. 50 per hostel	150
Contingencies at Rs. 120 per hostel	360

Total annual recurrent .. 24,765

Non-recurrent:—

(a) Buildings	60,000
(b) Equipment	2,400
(c) Spinning and Weaving at Rs. 10 per inmate for 25 inmates	750
(d) Uniforms	1,650
(e) Agricultural Equipment	750
(f) Expenditure on beddings at Rs. 25 per inmate for 25 inmates	1,875

Total non-recurrent .. 67,425

The ultimate annual recurrent cost will be Rs. 22,542.

Grand Total—33-A, Dangs District

Recurrent	36,465
Non-recurrent	7,42,425
Total	7,78,890

37, EDUCATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI B. G. KHER.

ITEM 30. Exemption of room-rent charges to B.C. students residing in hostels attached to non-Government colleges and to Government and non-Government secondary schools.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 46,400	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. Nil
Total	...	46,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	46,400

Remarks.—At present Backward Class students residing in hostels in Government colleges are exempted from payment of room-rent charges. Government hostels are generally very costly and inspite of the free-hostel accommodation very few Backward Class students can afford to reside in hostels attached to Government colleges. It has, therefore, been proposed that the concession of free hostel accommodation may also be extended to Backward Class students residing in hostels attached to nonGovernment colleges and secondary schools. Government has approved the proposal and has decided that 5 per cent. of the seats in such hostels should be reserved for Backward Class candidates and that such candidates should be exempted from payment of room-rent charges. Extra expenditure on this account is estimated to be as follows:—

						Rs.
(i) Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	32,000 (Rs. 40 per term per student for about 400 students).
(ii) Secondary Schools	...	...	..	...	...	14,400 (Rs. 3 per student per month for about 400 students.)
Total ...						46,400

ITEM 31. College and Hostel entrance fees charged to Backward Class students other than school Board teachers in Private Primary Training Institutions.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 3,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	3,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	3,500

Remarks.—Government have directed that the college and hostel entrance fees charged by private Primary Training Institutions to the School Board teachers should be borne by Government in addition to their tuition fees with effect from 1st April 1948. The concessions allowed to School Board Teachers while under training are extended to backward students by paying tuition fee grants on their behalf to private Training Institutions and also the rate of stipends is raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. It is considered necessary to extend further the concession of meeting from the State Funds their college and hostel entrance fees similar to School Board teachers. The annual extra cost involved in the proposal works approximately to Rs. 3,500 at the rate of Rs. 5 plus 5 each pupil teacher, on account of their college and hostel entrance fees.

ITEM 32. Continuance of the additional staff in Gujarat College, Ahmedabad on account of revised courses for the F. Y. Arts and B.A. Examinations on permanent basis.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	6,575

Remarks.—The present permanent staff of the Language Department (Gujarati) of the Gujarat College consists of:—

- (i) One Lecturer in B. E. S. Class II, and
- (ii) One Assistant Lecturer in S. E. S.

On account of the introduction of the revised courses of studies for the F. Y. Arts and B.A. Examinations by the University of Bombay from June, 1947, an additional post of a Lecturer in Gujarati in Bombay Educational Services Class II was sanctioned temporarily from June, 1947, for a period of one year in the first instance and it has been continued since then. The period of the present sanction expires on 31st May 1951.

Owing to the revised courses in Gujarati, the staff of the Gujarati Department has to do teaching work of 48 periods a week in all, with 41 periods of lecturing work and the 7 periods of tutorial and seminar work. The work of correction of composition exercises has to be done in addition to the above work. As per University rules, no teacher is called upon to do more than 15 periods of teaching work in a week. There is thus at present enough work for three persons. The present permanent staff of two persons is far too inadequate to cope with the increased work. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the temporary post of a Lecturer in Gujarati in B. E. S. Class II, which has been continued upto 31st May 1951, on a permanent basis from June, 1951.

The ultimate annual extra cost will be Rs. 6,575 (Rs. 5,220 as pay plus Rs. 1,355 as Dearness Allowance, etc.).

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI B. G. KHER.

ITEM 33. Grants to Local Bodies on account of their expenditure on repairs to buildings rented for primary schools.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 20,100	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	20,100	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	20,100

Remarks.—Building rented for primary schools by the Schools Boards are not repaired by the land-Lords in many cases. Under the proviso of Section 23(1) (2) of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, the School Boards as tenants can carry out repairs and incur expenditure equal to one month's rent and recover the same from the land-Lords. But in these days of inflated prices, an amount equal to one month's rent is considered to be inadequate for the purpose and it is necessary to authorise the School Boards to spend an amount equal to at least four months' rent on the necessary repairs to these school buildings, the land-Lords being made to withstand the expenditure equal to one month's rent under the proviso of section 23(1) (2) of Act referred to above. Ultimately the School Boards will have to bear expenditure equal to three months' rent. It is suggested that the School Boards, may be authorised to spend an amount equal to three months' rent on carrying out repairs to rented school buildings in deserving cases. It is expected that an amount of about Rs. 20,100 will be required to meet the Boards' claim for grants on their expenditure for carrying out repairs to rented school buildings limited to the amount equal to four months' rent. The necessary provision of Rs. 20,100 is therefore, proposed to be made to meet this expenditure in the next year's budget.

ITEM 34. Payment of grants-in-aid to the Schools for defectives without the application of the provisos in Rule 70 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 19,683	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	19,683	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	19,683

Remarks.—The payment of Grant-in-aid to the special schools for defectives is governed by Rule 70 of the Grant-in-Aid Code which reads as follows:—

“The grant paid to these schools may not exceed two-thirds of the admitted expenditure provided also that grant shall not exceed (1) the difference between the admitted expenditure and local assets, (2) the amount of grant arrived at on the basis of Rs. 120 for each pupil in average attendance upto 30 pupils, and at Rs. 100 for each additional pupil. For purposes of local assets subscriptions collected during the year are not taken into account”.

The grievance of these schools is that they receive meagre grants under the operation of the provisos to Rule 70 mentioned above and are, in consequence, not able to increase their efficiency and improve their tone of administration. Government has fully considered this grievance and has decided to pay grants-in-aid to these schools without the application of the provisos to Rule 70. This would enable the schools to receive maximum admissible grants, i.e. at the rate of 2/3rds of the admitted expenditure and would thus help them to improve their tone of administration and to increase their efficiency in general. Looking to the financially unsound condition of almost all of the existing schools for defectives in the Bombay State their need seems to be a pressing one. It is therefore proposed to include a provision of Rs. 19,683 on this account in the next year's budget.

ITEM 35. Tuition fee grants to non-Government Primary Training Institutions utilised for the Training of School Board teachers.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 10,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	10,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	10,000

Remarks.—At present tuition fee grants are paid by Government on account of School Board teachers deputed for training to private recognised Primary Training Colleges, at the rate of Rs. 30 per term per student. As many of these institutions are incurring heavy expenditure on account of the payment of Dearness Allowance to their staff and owing to introduction of the revised scales of pay they find it difficult to balance their budgets. In order to compensate them partially it is proposed to raise the rate of fee grants from Rs. 30 to Rs. 36 per term per student. The proposal involves an approximate cost of Rs. 10,000 per year.

ITEM 36. Scheme for deputing untrained teachers for training at Government cost.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 8,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	8,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	8,000

Remarks.—In view of the shortage of trained graduates for appointment as teachers in Government Secondary Schools and Training Institutions, Government sanctioned, as an experimental measure, a scheme for the training of 25 teachers at the Government Secondary Training Colleges at Government cost annually with effect from

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI B. G. KHER.

1947. This experiment has proved to be successful and the institutions concerned are now in a position to maintain a fairly satisfactory percentage of trained graduates. This scheme is being continued from time to time and in the year 1950-51 it was restricted to the training of 20 untrained teachers with a provision of Rs. 15,000. There are at present 174 untrained teachers working in the Department. The position regarding the recruitment of trained graduates directly is not yet eased with the result that untrained teachers had to be continued in the absence of trained graduates. Even inspite of advertisement, it has not been possible to recruit trained graduates directly. It is, therefore, necessary to continue the scheme for training annually as many teachers as is possible at a cost of Rs. 8,000 per annum for a further period of 5 years.

ITEM 37. Grant-in-aid equal to the amount of duty on absolute alcohol and rectified spirit to the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	80,000	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	80,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,,	80,000

Remarks.—When the concession regarding the supply of absolute alcohol and rectified spirit duty free to colleges and to the educational institutions was withdrawn it was represented that the liability to pay duty would constitute an additional heavy burden and the work of such educational institutions would be seriously hampered. Government then directed that the contingent grants in the case of Government institutions should be increased by an amount equal to the duty and that in the case of non-Government educational and research institutions additional grants-in-aid equivalent to the amount of duty payable by them should be given to them.

The Department of Scientific Research of the Government of India had approached this Government to extend the above concession of grant-in-aid equivalent to the amount of duty which has been sanctioned in respect of non-Government educational institutions to the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. It was suggested to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research that it should follow a policy similar to that adopted by the Bombay Government and increase the grant to the Institute to cover the duty. But the Council has stated that the amount of duty (Rs. 80,000) constitutes a heavy charge on the Council's resources and if such duties are imposed, Bombay will suffer in the long run as such laboratories may have to be located elsewhere. Government after careful consideration has decided to sanction during the year 1951-52 a grant of Rs. 80,000 equivalent to the approximate amount of excise duty that will have to be paid by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, on absolute alcohol and rectified spirit that will be purchased by the Laboratory during the year 1950-51.

ITEM 38. Payment of a building grant to the Poona School and Home for the Blind on account of the construction of a new building for the school.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	45,000
Total	...	... ,,	45,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—With the exception of the schools at Baroda and Mehsana which were maintained by the former Baroda Government and which are at present maintained by Government pending their transfer to voluntary agencies Government does not maintain schools for the education of defectives. It is left to voluntary agencies to maintain such schools with the help of grant-in-aid from Government.

The Poona School and Home for the Blind is one of the schools for the Blind in this State which has been recognised by Government for purposes of a grant-in-aid. The school is doing excellent work for the education of the Blind under the able guidance of Shri Rustam Masani. It has recently constructed a new building costing about Rs. 2,20,000 for the school as well as for the hostel attached to the school. The institute has collected about Rs. 1,75,000 for the purpose. In consideration of its excellent work it is proposed to give the institution a grant of Rs. 45,000 to cover the deficit.

ITEM 39. Organising short term courses for giving preliminary training to newly recruited primary teachers.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	35,000	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	... ,,	35,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,,	35,000

Remarks.—Every year about 8,000 to 10,000 new primary teachers are recruited for the primary schools in the State. It is not desirable to entrust to these newly recruited teachers the work of teaching small children without giving them some preliminary training. With a view, therefore, to making some provision for giving such preliminary training, Government had sanctioned the opening of two Training Colleges for Teachers' Refresher courses in the year 1948-49 where it was expected that refresher courses for all types of teachers such as those who are newly recruited, old untrained teachers, teachers trained years ago who need to be acquainted with the modern methods etc. could be organised. None of these colleges could, however, be opened during that year for want of the necessary accommodation. In the year 1949-50 one such college was opened at Jamkhandi where about 80 newly recruited teachers and 39 old untrained teachers were put through the Refresher courses. At this rate it would take years to give the newly recruited teachers the preliminary training which is essential in their case and it has become necessary to make arrangements on a wider scale so that at least about half the number of such newly recruited teachers receive a preliminary training as early as possible after they join the teaching profession. It has, therefore, been decided that short term courses for such newly recruited teachers should be held in the primary training institutions during

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the summer and winter vacations. There is a net work of primary training institutions in the State and on an average there are two Training Institutions available for this purpose per district. About 60 selected training institutions will be utilised for this work where about 6,600 newly recruited primary teachers will annually receive short training. The recurring cost involved in the scheme would be about Rs. 35,000 for the year 1951-52 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(1) 60 Principals for 2 months at Rs. 30 each— $60 \times 2 \times 30$	3,600
(2) 330 Assistant Masters for 2 months at Rs. 25 each— $330 \times 2 \times 25$	16,500
(3) 4 special teachers for 60 institutions for 2 months each at Rs. 20 per mensem— $240 \times 2 \times 20$	9,600
(4) Clerks at the rate of 1 for each institution— $60 \times 2 \times 15$	1,800
(5) Class IV servants at the rate of 1 for each institution— $60 \times 2 \times 10$	1,200
(6) Contingency at Rs. 30 for two months for each institution— 60×30	1,800
Total	34,500
or in round figure	Rs... 35,000

ITEM 40. Historical Records and Ancient Monuments in the Bombay State, acquisition and/or preservation of—

Recurrent	Rs. 9,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	9,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	9,000

Remarks.—Government has established a State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments with a view to establishing a permanent liaison between Government archival activities, research institutions and experts interested in the subject and linking all institutions or individuals in this Province concerned in the custody, preservation, publication and study of Historical Records, and with a view to providing for the conservation of historical monuments and sites in the State, which will, because of the provisions of the constitution, no longer be the responsibility of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India.

The functions of the Board are as follows :—

(i) to guide and co-ordinate research activities of Record Offices and research institutes in the Province, to undertake research for 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 Government in the matter of nominating representatives from institutions in the Province to the Indian Historical Records Commission, its sub-committees and such other bodies ; and

(iii) to look after historical monuments and sites not looked after by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and to suggest ways and means for their conservation.

The work of the Board and the consideration and implementation of the Board's recommendations will involve expenditure on (1) travelling allowance to members of the Board, the Regional Committees and the Director of Archives, (2) Office expenses and Miscellaneous and (3) Measures for the preservation of records and monuments. It is accordingly proposed to make the following provisions in the next year's budget :—

Allowance, Honoraria etc.—

Travelling Allowance to members of the State Board and the Director of Archives ..	Rs. 3,000
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Contingencies—

Office expenses and Miscellaneous	300
Expenses in connection with the preservation of records and monuments	5,700
Total	9,000

ITEM 41. Rent for the District Local Board Dharmashalas used for primary school purposes.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	20,000

Remarks.—Before coming into force of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made thereunder, the District Local Board, Satara, was allowing School Boards to use the 110 Dharmashala Buildings for school purposes free of rent. After the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, was enacted and came into force however the position has however changed. In view of the vesting of the District Local Board property under Section 12 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, in the District School Board, constituted under the said Act, which curtails the right of the District Local Board. Some District Local Boards have discontinued the concession of allowing its Dharmashala buildings for school purposes and also demanded rent for the primary schools in the rent-free Dharmashala buildings, the whole question was carefully examined and Government has accepted the claim of the District Local Boards also for the payment of rent for the primary schools housed in the District Local Board Dharmashala. The total annual expenditure on this account is expected to be approximately Rs. 20,000. It is proposed to ask the District Local Boards to debit this expenditure to the advances paid to them by Government on account of the revision of pay-scales of Primary Teachers.

37, EDUCATION—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI B. G. KHER.

ITEM 42. Permission for contribution beyond the age of 55 in respect of the Provident Fund Scheme in non-Government Secondary Schools.

Recurring	..	..	Rs. 20,000	Non-recurring	..	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	..	„ 20,000	Ultimate annual recurring	..	„ 20,000

Remarks.—Under Rule 4 (d) of the Provident Fund Rules in respect of the staff in the non-Government Secondary Schools, no employee can subscribe to the fund after he has attained the age of 55 years. In accordance with the latest orders regarding age of superannuation for teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools the normal age of retirement is fixed at 55 but the managements have been allowed to grant extension up to the age of 58 and in exceptional cases up to the age of 60. The teachers continuing in service beyond the age of 55, however cannot contribute to their Provident Fund under the present rule 4 (d). It is unfair to close the Provident Fund Accounts of such teacher during their extended tenure of service particularly when in Government service during the period of extension, a Government servant gets the benefit of pay and promotion and the period of extension is counted towards his pension. It is accordingly proposed to permit, with effect from 1st April 1951, the employees of Non-Government Secondary schools governed by the Provident Fund Rules to contribute to their Provident Fund Accounts beyond the age of 55 years. The total additional cost involved in the proposal is estimated at Rs. 20,000 per year. The expenditure is necessary and is proposed to be provided in the next year's budget.

ITEM 43. Direct grants to non-Government Secondary (Technical and Industrial) Schools.

Recurring	...	...	Rs. 13,000	Non-recurring	...	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	...	„ 13,000	Ultimate annual recurring	...	„	13,000

Remarks.—With a view to encouraging private Technical High Schools Government has been giving such grant-in-aid as is admissible under the rules. As the running of technical institutions in comparatively more costly, Government aid is necessary in the interest of technical education. Provision for the following recurring expenditure will have to be made in the next year's budget.

							Rs.
1. Maintenance grants to—							
(a) Robert Money Technical High School, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
(b) Premier Technical High School, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
(c) Charotar Technical High School, Anand	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
(d) R. H. Patuck Technical High School, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
(e) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
						Total A	13,000
						Grand Total	13,000

It is, therefore, proposed to include a provision of Rs. 13,000 in the budget estimates for 1951-52.

ITEM 44. Making permanent certain staff in the office of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	...	„ Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 11,029

Remarks.—The following additional staff in the office of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board has been sanctioned by Government on a temporary basis for a period of one year :—

One post of Assistant Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 180-10-280.

Two posts of Supervisory clerks in the scale of Rs. 150-10-200 (persons with University experience being eligible to the scale of Rs. 150-10-200-15-230 as personal to them).

Two posts of Junior clerks in the scale of Rs. 46-3-85-4-125-5-130.

The above staff is the barest minimum that is absolutely necessary to enable the Board to carry out its duties efficiently in connection with the conduct of the Secondary School Certificate Examination on the vast scale that it has attained. It is, therefore, necessary to sanction this staff on a permanent basis. There is no ultimate cost involved to Government as the expenditure on the staff of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board is first paid from the consolidated Fund of the Bombay State and then recovered from the Board's Fund.

							Rs.
						Recurrent	2,64,683
						Non-recurrent	45,000
						Total	3,09,683
Grand Total—37, Education	..						

33, MEDICAL.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 45. Additional staff for Civil Hospital, Surat.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 5,005	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	" 5,005	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	" 2,772

Remarks.—Although the sanctioned accommodation of the Civil Hospital, Surat, is 64 beds, the daily average indoor and out-door attendance of the hospital is 66·3 and 167 respectively. The present staff of ward servants, sweepers etc. at the hospital is as under:—

1. Dispensary servants	...	...	...	...	2
2. Ayahs	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ward servants	...	...	...	...	9
4. Sweepers	...	...	...	...	5
5. Peons	...	...	...	...	2
6. Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...

The above staff is inadequate to cope with the increase in work at the Hospital. According to the ratio usually adopted by this Department, the number of ward servants and sweepers at the Civil Hospital, Surat, should be 19 and 8 respectively. 6 additional posts of ward servants and 3 sweepers are, therefore, necessary for the normal requirements of the Hospital. A post of night watchman is also considered necessary at the Hospital. It is, therefore, proposed to create the following additional posts at the hospital:—

Designation.	No. of post.	Scale of pay.	D. A.
			Rs.
1. Ward servants	3	Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	35
2. Sweepers	3	"	35
3. Night watchman	1	"	35

The proposal involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 2,772 per annum on average basis. The provision required during the year 1951-52 is Rs. 5,005.

ITEM 46. Rural Medical Relief Scheme—Continuance of subsidy to private Medical Practitioners.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 6,00,370	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	" 6,00,370	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	" Nil.

Remarks.—As an experimental measure, Government sanctioned in 1936 a scheme for subsidising private medical practitioners in six selected centres in six districts where the need for medical relief was most felt. The scheme was extended subsequently by the opening of a number of additional rural medical relief centres. Originally, the subsidy was guaranteed for a period of seven years after which it was expected that the Subsidised Medical Practitioners would have built up a private practice and would be in a position to carry on without subsidy. This expectation did not, however, materialise. But as the Scheme proved to be of good service to the rural population Government continued the subsidy for a period of seven years from 1st April 1944 i.e. up to 31st March 1951. The expectation that the Subsidised Medical Practitioners would become self-supporting during this period has not materialised. In fact, in view of the high increase in the cost of living, Government had to increase the subsidy paid to Subsidised Medical Practitioners considerably. As the scheme has proved to be of good service to the rural population in the matter of providing medical aid, it is proposed to continue the subsidy for a further period of seven years with effect from 1st April 1951. The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 6,00,370.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 47. Creation of posts of Nursing Assistants at Government Hospitals and other institutions.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 14,724	Non recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	" 14,724	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	" Nil.

Remarks.—The grading and status of ward boys in the Military Hospitals being lower than that of Nursing Orderlies, the ex-service Nursing Orderlies were reluctant to accept the appointments of ward boys at the Civil Hospitals. Besides the nursing orderlies had received useful training in the Army and it was advantageous if their training and experience was utilised in Government hospital where there was a dearth of qualified nurses. In view of the above and in order to provide suitable employment to the ex-service Nursing Assistants, Government accorded sanction to the creation of 50 posts of nursing orderlies for a period of one year in the first instance on the following scale of pay and allowances:—

Pay-scale—Rs. 38—4—50—5—60.

House Rent Allowance Rs. 15 per mensem (Rs. 10 in mofussil).

Dearness Allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem.

Uniform at Rs. 2-4-0 per mensem.

Dhobi allowance at Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

The posts have been continued up to 31st March 1951. However as a measure of economy, 38 posts of Nursing Assistants out of the 50 posts have been retrenched from 1st July 1950. The Nursing Assistants retrenched from Government Hospitals are being given priority for training in Nursing at Government Training School for Nurses.

The remaining 12 posts of Nursing Assistants have however been retained where there is shortage of Nursing staff. As the services of these Nursing Assistants will be required for the efficiency of the Nursing staff at Government Hospitals, they are required to be continued for a further period of one year from 1st April 1951 in the first instance.

The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 14,724 for the year 1951-52.

ITEM 48. Grants to Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Institutions.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 1,25,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 25,000
Total	..	.. 1,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. Nil.

Remarks.—Since the year 1947-48, Government has been paying special non-recurring grants to the Ayurvedic Teaching Institutions which have been accorded provisional or permanent recognition by the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Systems of Medicine, Bombay, towards the cost of construction of new buildings and equipment, subject to the condition that the Institutions concerned should at least spend an equivalent amount from their own funds towards the same purpose. During the last three years Government had made special provisions on that account in the Budget Estimates and grants amounting to Rs. 94,931 Rs. 1,78,265 and Rs. 2,75,000 were paid to the various institutions during the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively. Government has also been paying recurring grants to the Ayurvedic Teaching Institutions permanently or provisionally recognised by the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Bombay, and necessary provision on that account was made in the Budget Estimates every year.

During the last financial year, Government, however, paid grants to these institutions at enhanced rates.

Government has issued the following orders on the recommendation of the Indian Systems of Medicine Enquiry Committee, regarding the basis for the payment of grants to Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions:—

Recurring and non-recurring grants.

(1) Permanently recognised institutions and attached Hospitals : not exceeding 50 per cent. of the approved expenditure.

(2) Provisionally recognised institutions : not exceeding 33 1/3 per cent. of the approved expenditure.

The question of paying grants on the basis of the above orders during the current year is under consideration of Government.

It is proposed to make a total provision of Rs. 1,50,000 in the next year's budget (Rs. 1,25,000 recurring and Rs. 25,000 non-recurring).

The provision proposed also includes an amount, which it is proposed to be set aside for carrying out a programme of research in Ayurveda on the recommendations made by the Committee on research in Ayurveda.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 49. Medical aid for Suigam-Thana in Banas Kantha District.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	8,529	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	5,000
Total	..	..	13,529	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	6,241

Remarks.—Sub-Thana Suigam of the Banas Kantha District has no medical facilities at present. This Thana has a population of 15,000 and is situated at a farthest distance of 60 miles from the nearest Railway station. Suigam is the Head-quarters not only of the Assistant Thanedar but also of the Assistant Collector of the Central Excise with his staff. The nearest dispensary is either at Wav or Deodar—a distance of nearly 20 to 30 miles. Suigam itself has a population of 2,300. The number of Government servants stationed there is about 50. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a dispensary with in-door accommodation of six beds at Suigam, during the year 1951-52. The following recurring and non-recurring expenditure is estimated for the maintenance of the dispensary :—

Recurring.—It is proposed to appoint the following staff for the dispensary on the pay and allowances mentioned below.

Serial No.	Designation.	Scale of Pay.	No. of appointments.
1	B. M. S. Class III Officer	120—6—180—E.B.—8—260— E.B.—10—300.	1
2	Compounder	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	1
3	Nurse	80—5—100	1
4	Ward-servant	30—1/2—35	1
5	Peon	30—1/2—35	1
6	Sweeper	120—10 (fixed)	1
7	Water-bearer	Rs. 10 (fixed)	1

(Part-time.)

Expenditure is also estimated on other items which are as under :—

	Per annum. Rs.
Diet	450
Medicines and Instruments	1,000
Other contingencies	250
Miscellaneous	100

Non-recurring.—Equipment (other than medicines and instruments) 5,000

The proposal involves a recurrent expenditure of Rs. 6,241-8-0 per annum on average basis. The provision required during the year 1951-52 is Rs. 13,529 (i.e., Rs. 8,529 recurrent and Rs. 5,000 non-recurrent).

ITEM 50. B. C. G. Vaccination teams at Baroda.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	33,948
Total	..	..	33,948	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Just before its merger with this State, the ex-Baroda State Government had sanctioned two B. C. G. Vaccination teams, one for a period of 3 years and the other for one year. In a scheme drawn up by the Government of India, Ministry of Health, in consultation with the World Health Organisation and United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund, it has been estimated that about one hundred million persons may need testing and vaccination against tuberculosis in India as a whole and about 200 teams engaged in the work might be able to accomplish this work in five to seven years' time. The Government of India have in pursuance of the further discussions which they have had with the W. H. O. and U. N. I. C. E. F., advised the State Governments to participate in the scheme and carry on B. C. G. Vaccination vigorously. It is therefore essential to continue the teams during the year 1951-52.

XLV and 56, Stationery and Printing.

Revenue.

Page 95,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Stationery Receipts	2,51	60	75	1,50
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	2,85	1,76	3,00	2,50
Other Press Receipts	4,38	2,38	7,00	4,55
Receipts in England .. .. .	....	1	1	1
Recoveries of overpayments	39	1	70	5
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	—1	—1	—1	—1
Total ..	10,12	4,75	11,45	8,60

Expenditure.

Pages 724-
734, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51	Revised Estimate, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52
Stationery Office and Stores	3,02	2,57	3,63	2,74
Purchase of Stationery Stores	48,27	32,00	48,00	29,00
Stationery supplied to other Governments] .. .. .	....	....	3	....
<i>Deduct—Value of Stationery supplied to other Governments and Paying Departments</i>	—15	—5	—11	—15
II—Printing.				
Government Presses	35,35	31,38	41,65	35,06
Printing at Private Presses	69	18	1,18	15
Cost of Printing work done for other Governments and Paying Departments	—55	—82	—2,92	—1,06
Charges in England	4,79	2,89	2,29	91
Savings on account of percentage out on travelling allowance (other than permanent travelling allowance) and Contingencies .. .. .	....	—85	....	....
Savings on account of percentage out on establishment charges (pay and dearness allowance) .. .. .	....	—1,52	....	....
Savings on account of retrenchment .. .. .	....	.....	....	—15
Total ..	91,42	65,78	93,75	67,40

Revenue.

297. *Sale of Gazettes and other publications.*—The estimates under this head are based on expected sale of publications of public interest including the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

298. *Other Press Receipts.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates take into account increase in the rate of printing advertisements in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The current year's revised estimate also takes into account, more printing work received at the Government Presses and sale of old linotype machines.

Expenditure.

299. *Stationery Office and Stores.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due mainly to (i) Revision of pay scales of the (a) Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery and (b) Manager, Government Press and Stationery Stores, Kolhapur, (ii) payment of arrears to certain staff, (iii) creation of certain temporary posts, (iv) heavy consumption of packing boxes and service stamps etc. as a result of increase in the indenting officers and (v) Purchase of a lorry for the Stationery office. Next year's estimate includes provision for items (i) and (iii) only.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 52. Continuance of the Additional establishment in the Surgeon General's Office.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 14,292
Total	..	..	14,292	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Clerical work in the office of the Surgeon General has increased enormously during recent years. Though the members of the office staff were striving very hard to cope with the increasing volume of work, arrears were mounting up. Government therefore, sanctioned an additional branch consisting of the following staff in the Surgeon General's office with effect from 1st November 1949 till 28th February 1951.

Designation of the post.	Scale,			Rs.
One Superintendent	..	..	..	200—10—300.
One Senior Assistant	..	..	..	150—10—200.
One Junior Assistant	..	..	..	100—8—140—10—150.
One Clerk	..	..	..	100—8—140.
One Clerk	..	..	..	46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
One Peon	..	..	..	35—1, 2—40 (City scale).

Since the staff was sanctioned, the work has been continuously on the increase and in view of the merger of the States, there is little chance of the work decreasing. As a matter of fact, subsequent to the creation of the above additional branch, it has been found necessary to approach Government for one additional branch in this office. It is, therefore, considered essential to continue the staff in question at least during the year 1951-52 on a temporary basis. The proposal involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 14,292 during the year 1951-52.

ITEM 53. Elevation of the profession of massage. Creation of the posts of Physiotherapists at the Teaching Hospitals, viz., at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, and Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	...Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	... Rs. 4,670
Total	...	..	4,670	Ultimate annual recurrent ... Nil.

Remarks.—In order to elavate the profession of massage to the benefit of the patients, it is considered necessary to employ Physiotherapists at the Hospitals. It is, therefore, proposed to create three appointments of Physiotherapists, one each at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, on a scale of pay of Rs. 80-5-120 (mofussil) plus usual allowances, for a period of one year, or till the full trained Physiotherapists are available, whichever is earlier. For the present it is proposed to appoint Army Trained personal or masseurs trained at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, to these posts. If and when the full trained Physiotherapists are available, the question of sanctioning higher scale of pay will be considered. The expenditure involved during 1951-52 is Rs. 4,670, as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Officers	...	...	...
Dearness Allowance	...	...	...
House Rent Allowance	...	...	...
Compensatory Local Allowance	...	...	...

4,669 8 0

(Rs. 4,670 in round figure).

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 54. Starting of a new hospital at Visnagar.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 23,157	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	...	„ 23,157	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 19,172

Remarks.—The ex-Baroda State had accepted a donation of Rs. 7½ lakhs from Shrimati Chanchalben, widow of the late Shri Giridharilal Dosabhai Parikh, for the construction of a Hospital at Visnagar on certain conditions. The building will be completed in June 1951 and handed over to the Medical Department fully equipped. The new hospital will have accommodation of 60 beds in addition to the accommodation of 16 beds in the existing hospital. Visnagar has a population of 18,000. Looking to this population, it is not considered necessary to increase the indoor accommodation at the Visnagar Hospital from 16 to 76 beds immediately. It has, therefore, been proposed that the new hospital should be started with 30 beds (15 Medical and 15 Surgical) and that the existing hospital should be utilised as a Maternity Home with 10 beds. The remaining 30 beds in the new hospital will therefore be opened as and when the necessity arises and funds permit. As the Baroda Government has accepted the donation and the hospital buildings are nearing completion this Government stands committed to maintain the Hospital at Government cost.

It is therefore proposed to appoint the following staff in addition to the staff sanctioned for the existing Hospital :—

Bombay Medical Service Class III Officer	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	1
Sister	...	...	1
Nurses	...	...	4
Laboratory Technician.	...	...	1
Ward servants	...	...	6
Sweepers	...	...	3

A provision of Rs. 6,000 per annum is also necessary on account of contingent expenditure.

2. The proposal involves an ultimate annual recurrent cost of Rs. 19,172. The cost involved during the year 1951-52 is Rs. 23,157.

ITEM 55. Increase in special pay of B.M.S. CL. III Officers posted at Jails, Mental Hospitals and Leprosy Hospitals.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs. 11,340	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	..	„ 11,340	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	„ 11,340

Remarks.—The scale of pay of Bombay Medical Services Class III Officers has been revised from Rs. 90—5—125—E.B.—6—155—E.B.—6—185—8—225 to Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—8—260—E.B.—10—300 with effect from 20th July 1949. The revised scale has, however, not helped to attract candidates to the Bombay Medical Services Class III with the result that a number of vacancies still exist in the cadre. There has also been much dissatisfaction amongst Bombay Medical Services Class III Officers in general regarding the inadequacy of the special pay granted to persons who are either debarred from private practice or are attached to Mental Hospitals, Jails and Leprosy Hospitals, where there is absolutely no scope for private practice and where the work is arduous and the surroundings are uncongenial. It is, therefore, considered necessary to increase the Special pays granted to the Bombay Medical Services Class III Officers who are forced to work in such uncogenial surroundings and it is proposed to revise them as follows :—

			Present rate of Special Pay.		Proposed rate of Special pay.
<i>Mental Hospitals—</i>					
Senior Officer	..	..	Rs. 25 per mensem	..	Rs. 50 per mensem.
Junior Officer	..	..	Rs. 25 per mensem	..	Rs. 35 per mensem.
<i>Jails—</i>					
Senior Officers	..	..	Rs. 25 per mensem	}	Rs. 50 per mensem.
			Rs. 20 per mensem		
Junior Officers	..	..	Rs. 15 per mensem	..	Rs. 35 per mensem.
<i>Leprosy Hospitals—</i>					
Senior Officers	..	..	Rs. 25 per mensem	}	Rs. 50 per mensem.
			Rs. 15 per mensem.		

The proposal involves a recurrent expenditure of Rs. 11,340 (as shown in the attached Statement) of which an expenditure of Rs. 5,940 on account of special pays to the Bombay Medical Services Class III Officers of the Jails Department is debitable to “28-Jails and Convict Settlements” and the rest (Rs. 5,400) to “38-Medical”.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE Dr. M. D. D. GILDER.

Statement showing the extra cost involved in the proposal to revise the Special Pays of Bombay Medical Services Class III Officers posted at Mental and Leprosy Hospitals and at Jails.

S. No.	Name of Institution.	No. of Officers.	Present rate of Special Pay.	Proposed rate of Special Pay.	Extra cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mental Hospitals.—					
1	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem. Rs. 10 per mensem.
2	Mental Hospital, Thana ..	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 .. Junior 1 .. (W. B. M. S.)	Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem. Rs. 10 per mensem. Rs. 10 per mensem.
3	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.	Senior 1 .. Junior 3 .. Junior 1 .. (W. B. M. S.)	Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 75 per mensem Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 105 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem. Rs. 30 per mensem. Rs. 10 per mensem.
4	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri..	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem. Rs. 10 per mensem.
5	Mental Hospital, Dharwar ..	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem. Rs. 10 per mensem.
6	Mental Hospital, Baroda ..	Senior 1 ..	....	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem. Rs. 265
Jails.—					
1	His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay.	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem.
2	Arthur Road Prison, Bombay.	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 20 per mensem Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 30 per mensem. Rs. 20 per mensem.
3	Central Prison, Ahmedabad.	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 20 per mensem Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 30 per mensem. Rs. 20 per mensem.
4	Prison Hospital, Thana ..	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 20 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 30 per mensem.
5	Prison Hospital, Dhulia ..	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 20 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 30 per mensem.
6	Central Prison, Nasik ..	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem. Rs. 20 per mensem.
7	Visapur Temporary Prison ..	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 15 per mensem Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 35 per mensem. Rs. 20 per mensem.
8	Central Prison Hospital, Yeravda.	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 30 per mensem Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 20 per mensem. Rs. 10 per mensem. Rs. 20 per mensem.
9	Prison Hospital, Bijapur ..	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 20 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 30 per mensem.
10	Borstal School, Dharwar ..	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 20 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 30 per mensem.
11	Central Prison, Hindalgi, Belgaum. ..	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem. Rs. 20 per mensem.
12	Detention Camp, Worli, Bombay.	Senior 1 .. Junior 1 ..	Rs. 15 per mensem Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 35 per mensem	Rs. 35 per mensem. Rs. 20 per mensem.
					Rs. 495
Leprosy Hospitals.—					
1	Leprosy Hospital, Pui ..	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem.
2	Leprosy Hospital, Ratnagiri.	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 15 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 35 per mensem.
3	Leprosy Hospital, Sholapur..	Senior 1 ..	Rs. 25 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 25 per mensem.
4	Shenda Park Leprosy Hospital, Kolhapur.	Senior 1 ..	....	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem.
5	Ansuya Leprosy Hospital, Baroda.	Senior 1 ..	....	Rs. 50 per mensem	Rs. 50 per mensem.
					Rs. 185.
Grand total					{ Rs. 945 per mensem or Rs. 11,340 per annum.

Note.—Where there is only one Bombay Medical Services Class III Officer, he will be treated as a Senior Officer.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—Dr. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 56. Continuance of—Grant to Municipal dispensaries for Rural Medical Relief.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	15,000	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. "	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—In 1946 Government sanctioned grants to all the Municipal Dispensaries in charge of Government Medical Officers for a period of three years on the following basis:—

(a) A grant of Rs. 360 per annum to a dispensary having no nurse or midwife, towards the pay of a nurse or of two ward boys, if a nurse cannot be obtained.

(b) A grant for diet charges of the patients and other contingent expenditure at the rate of 6 annas per bed per diem in the case of the dispensaries maintained by the Municipalities which agree to bear an additional charge of 2 annas per bed per diem and at the rate of 4 annas per bed per diem in the case of dispensaries maintained by other Municipalities.

The Scheme was continued in 1949 for a period of two years from April 1949, and has been introduced in 20 dispensaries only so far. It is expected that the Scheme will be introduced in some more dispensaries during the course of the next year. During the year 1949–50 an expenditure of Rs. 13,051 has been incurred and the expenditure likely to be incurred during 1950–51 is Rs. 16,675 as communicated by the Civil Surgeons.

As the scheme is in the interest of the rural population in small Municipal towns and will relieve congestion at the District Head Quarter Hospitals, it is proposed to continue the Scheme for a further period of two years with effect from 1st April 1951.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

ITEM 57. Continuance of—Village aid Scheme for Rural Medical Relief.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	25,000	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. "	25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—In 1943, Government had decided that necessary steps should be taken to open about 400 to 500 village aid centres in backward areas for the treatment of common ailments by keeping chests of simple medicines with primary teachers. Accordingly it was proposed to open 500 such centres. So far it has not become possible to start all these centres and about 365 centres are working at present. Although Government have sanctioned the opening of additional Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centres as a measure of Post-War Reconstruction, still it has not become possible to open all the centres on account of paucity of qualified medical practitioners and difficulties experienced in securing suitable accommodation for housing the centre. Besides, even with the opening of additional Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centres, the Medical needs of the rural areas are not adequately met. It is therefore proposed to continue the Village Aid Scheme for a further period of two years with effect from 1st April 1951. The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 during the year 1951–52.

ITEM 58. Purchase of Deep Therapy X-Ray plant for the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	69,000
Total	..	.. "	69,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—A deep Therapy X-Ray plant is very essential for the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, to treat cases amenable only to Deep X-Ray Therapy. In the absence of such a Unit, the patients requiring such treatment cannot at present be treated at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad. The installation of such a Unit is essential and urgent, both in the interest of the patients as well as in the interest of the teaching of the medical students, as the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, is now a teaching Hospital. It is therefore proposed to install a Deep-Therapy X-Ray apparatus at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 69,000.

		Rs.
Grand Total—38, Medical	Recurrent	8,28,125
	Non-recurrent	1,71,910
	Total	10,00,035

39, PUBLIC HEALTH.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 59. Providing and fixing meters at the Distribution System of the Kolhapur Water Supply.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs. 40,400
Total	..	.. Rs. 40,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—The Kolhapur City is receiving water supply through piped water supply system for about 70 years. It appears that in the beginning, the water supply was given free of charge. Thereafter a flat rate system on house connections was introduced. This system may have been suitable when the expenditure on maintenance of the water work was low. The same system of flat rate was, however, continued upto now though the works are augmented and up-to-date filtration plants are working and cost on maintenance has increased considerably. This flat charge is only levied on the actual connections given, and for the people who draw water from stand post system, there is actually no charge. Thus nearly 70 per cent. of the people draw their water supply from stand post system and Government at present receives no revenue for this supply. It is also found that some consumers draw water for swimming pools and gardens at the flat rate. The water works are, therefore, running at a loss at present. Unless water supply is given on meter system, it will not be possible to make the water works self-supporting and the tendency of the people to draw large quantities of water will not stop.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide and fix 6,168 meters of various sizes on the Distribution System at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,31,703 net or Rs. 7,39,020 gross with 1 per cent. Secretariat charges. It is proposed to complete the metering of all connections within three years. It is expected that after the first 1,600 big connections are metered, the annual revenue will increase by more than Rs. 1 lakh.

The plans and estimate have been approved by Government. A provision of Rs. 40,400 is required for the work during the year 1951-52. This includes Rs. 400 for Secretariat Charges at 1 per cent.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

ITEM 60. Grant-in-aid to the Municipal Corporation on account of the Unified Scheme of Control of Insect-borne Diseases in Greater Poona area.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs. 50,000
Total	..	.. Rs. 50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—Government sanctioned in the year 1944 a scheme of Malaria Control in Greater Poona including the Poona City Municipality, Poona suburban Municipality and part of Poona District Local Board area for one year in the first instance. The period was extended from time to time and the last extension was sanctioned by Government in August 1948 for a period of three years ending 31st March 1951.

Government has now sanctioned a unified scheme of control of insect-borne diseases in Greater Poona area from November 1950 according to which the control of insect-borne diseases in Greater Poona area will entirely vest with the Poona Municipal Corporation for which a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum is to be paid to the Municipal Corporation for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. The expenditure to Government on account of the scheme during the financial year 1951-52 will be as follows :—

Non-recurring grant to the Poona Municipal Corporation for 1951-52	..	.. Rs. 50,000
Total expenditure for 1951-52	..	.. Rs. 50,000

ITEM 61. Scheme for Malaria Control in the fifteen villages of Haveli Taluka of Poona District.

Recurrent	...	... Rs. 23,167	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	... Rs. 23,167	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—Government sanctioned in the year 1944 a scheme of Malaria Control in Greater Poona including the Poona City Municipality, Poona suburban Municipality and part of Poona District Local Board area for one year in the first instance. The period was extended from time to time and the last extension was sanctioned by Government in August 1948 for a period of three years ending 31st March 1951. Government has also sanctioned extension of the scheme to 15 more villages of Haveli Taluka in Poona District.

Government has now sanctioned a unified scheme of control of insect-borne diseases in Greater Poona area from November 1950 according to which the control of insect-borne diseases in Greater Poona area will entirely vest with the Poona Municipal Corporation for which a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum is to be paid to the Municipal Corporation for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. The Malaria Control measures in the 15 villages of Haveli Taluka,

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER.

however, have to be carried out by the Government Malaria Organisation. The scheme is proposed to be sanctioned for a further period of two years in the first instance. The expenditure to Government on account of the scheme will be as follows during the year 1951-52 :—

Pay of Officers—

Supervision of the scheme will be done by the Malaria Organisation Head-Quarter staff and hence no provision is made.

Rs.

Nil.

Pay of Establishment.—

1 Mukadam at Rs. 40 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50—2—60 for 6 months. $1 \times 40 \times 6$ 240

6 Mazdoors at Rs. 30 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 for 6 months. $6 \times 30 \times 6$ 1,080

Total pay of Establishment ... 1,320

*Allowances and Honoraria—**Permanent Travelling Allowances—*

Rs.

1 Mukadam at Rs. 10 per mensem for six months. $1 \times 10 \times 6$... 60

6 Mazdoors at Rs. 6 per mensem each for six months. $6 \times 6 \times 6$... 216

Temporary increase of 75 per cent. ... 207

Total ... 483

Dearness Allowance—

1 Mukadam and 6 Mazdoors at Rs. 35 per mensem each for six months. $7 \times 35 \times 6$... 1,470

House Rent—

1 Mukadam and 6 Mazdoors at Rs. 5 per mensem each for 6 months. $7 \times 5 \times 6$... 210

Total Allowances and Honoraria ... 2,163

*Contingencies—**Recurrent—*

4,800 lbs. D. D. T. at Rs. 3—5—0 per lb. ... 15,900

1,200 gallons Aromex at Rs. 2 per gallon ... 2,400

384 lbs. of Soap at Re. 1 per lb. ... 384

Office rent, Miscellaneous contingencies transport for carrying materials purchased and maintenance of pumps and buckets, etc. 1,000

Total ... 19,684

Total recurrent cost for 1951-52 Rs. 23,167.

			Rs.
Grand Total—39, Public Health	{	Recurrent ..	23,167
		Non-recurrent ..	90,400
		Total ..	1,13,567

40, AGRICULTURE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 62. Establishment of an experimental-cum-demonstration farm in the Tail Water Valleys of the Kolaba District.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 15,360	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 23,000
Total	...	...	„ 38,360	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—It is proposed to establish an experimental-cum-demonstration farm for the Tail Water Valleys in Kolaba district. The main object of the farm will be to demonstrate improved methods of cultivation, to introduce suitable useful crops in the Tail Water Valleys and to study the technique of cultivation of these crops. The scheme is proposed for a period of five years and the total cost is estimated at Rs. 97,527 (Recurrent Rs. 74,527 and non-recurrent Rs. 23,000). The cost during 1951-52 will be Rs. 38,360 as shown below :—

I. Capital expenditure—

	Rs.
(i) Buildings	15,000
(ii) Land and Land Development	2,500
(iii) Livestock	3,000
(iv) Furniture and deadstock	2,000
(v) Unforeseen	500
Total	23,000

II. Recurrent expenditure—

(I) Pay of establishment—

(i) One Agricultural Officer in the I grade of Rs. 80-5-100-8-140-E.B.-10-200 (with starting pay at Rs. 100 per mensem)	1,200
(ii) One Agricultural Assistant in the grade of Rs. 55-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-140	660
(iii) One Clerk in the grade of Rs. 46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130 (with starting pay at Rs. 55 per mensem)	660
(iv) One Field Kamgar in the grade of Rs. 55-3-85	660
(v) One Peon in the grade of Rs. 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	360
	3,540

(II) Allowances and Honoraria—

(i) Travelling Allowance	400
(ii) Dearness Allowance	2,480

2,880

(III) Contingencies	8,940
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Total ... 15,360

Grand Total ... 38,360

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 63. Scheme for the study of pests other than Trichogramma of sugarcane at Walchandnagar.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	16,849	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total	...	„	16,849	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The combined scheme for the control of trichogramma and other pests of sugarcane was sanctioned in 1946 and was being financed partly by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. The latter, however, decided to terminate the trichogramma research scheme on the 31st March 1950. Research work on parasites of sugarcane other than trichogramma was to be continued and in this connection, the Committee made certain suggestions for a revised scheme on the basis of which the Director of Agriculture has now prepared a five-year scheme for the study of pests of sugarcane other than trichogramma. The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has agreed to bear 50 per cent. of the cost on account of pay and allowances. The committee has been requested to sanction a grant of Rs. 32,728. The scheme is to run for four more years, since 1950-51 was the first year of the five-year period.

The scheme is of an important nature and the work already done on it in the past few years would be wasted if it is terminated at this stage, because complete results have not yet been obtained.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,18,956 spread over a period of five years beginning with 1950-51, the share of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee being Rs. 32,728. During 1951-52, the share of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee would be Rs. 6,348.

A provision of Rs. 16,849, as shown below, being the share of this Government on 50 per cent. basis, will be necessary in the next year's budget.

I. Pay of Officer—

	Rs.
(i) One Assistant Entomologist in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650 at Rs. 250 per mensem (Date of increment 7th November 1950) ...	1,619
Total ...	1,619

II. Pay of Establishment—

(i) One Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 at Rs. 110 per mensem (Date of increment 1st June 1951) ...	687
(ii) One Agricultural Assistant in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85 at Rs. 64 per mensem (Date of increment 16th December 1950) ...	406
(iii) One Agricultural Assistant in the III grade of Rs. 55—3—85 (Date of increment 1st May 1950) ...	381
(iv) One Junior clerk in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 (Date of increment 1st July 1951) ...	342
(v) One peon in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 at Rs. 31 per mensem (Date of increment 16th January 1951) ...	192
Total ...	2,003

III. Allowances and Honoraria—

(i) Dearness allowance ...	1,680
(ii) House rent allowance ...	42
(iii) Travelling allowance ...	1,000
Total ...	2,722

IV. Contingencies (to be borne entirely by State Government)—

(i) Office expenses and Miscellaneous ...	500
(ii) Purchase, repairs and upkeep of deadstock and livestock ...	1,000
(iii) Labour (daily and monthly), water supply charges and other consumable stores ...	9,000
Total ...	10,500
Grand Total ...	16,849

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 64. Scheme for research on the improvement of furnaces for the manufacture of gur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	12,840	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	12,840	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—The Tariff Board recommended that State Governments should take steps to ensure the use of cane trash for purposes of manure instead of allowing it to be burnt which results in loss of valuable organic manure. The furnaces used at present for preparation of gur consume so much fuel that the bagasse is not sufficient to meet the requirements of fuel and cane trash has also to be burnt. The quantity of trash so used is estimated to be about 50 per cent. of the total quantity produced per acre and the total consumption of trash used as fuel in the Bombay State is estimated to be about 1,82,000 tons during 1949-50. If the furnace used for gur boiling purposes can be so improved so to use less fuel than at present, it will be possible to save large quantities of cane trash which could be usefully diverted for compost purposes. In order to implement the recommendation of the Tariff Board, the present scheme has been prepared by the Director of Agriculture.

The scheme spread over a period of three years is estimated to cost Rs. 39,180. The Government of India has been approached with a request to bear 50 per cent. of the cost of the scheme.

A provision of Rs. 12,840 as shown below will be required during 1951-52.

I. Pay of Officers—

							Rs.
1.	One Chemical Engineer in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—						
	650 at Rs. 220 per mensem.	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
						Total, Pay of Officers	2,640

II. Pay of Establishment—

2.	One Maistry in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—105 at Rs. 55 per mensem	...				660
3.	One Peon in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 at Rs. 30 per mensem...	...	...	...		360
					Total, Pay of Establishment	1,020

III. Allowances and Honoraria—

1.	Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	1,680
2.	Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	500
					Total, Allowances and Honoraria...		2,180

IV. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
					Total, Contingent expenditure	...	7,000
					Total recurring expenditure	...	12,840

ITEM 65. Scheme for investigating the suitability of Dicalcium Phosphate as a Phosphatic Fertilizer in the Soils of the Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	7,758	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	„	7,758	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	„	Nil.

Remarks.—Since all phosphatic fertilizers have to enter into solution before they can be assimilated by the plant, the question of their relative availability is of the utmost importance. Experiments have shown that comparative solubilities of the various fertilizers do not run parallel to their results in the field trials. Various intrinsic and extrinsic factors of the soil that come into play determine the availability of the fertilizer to the plants. Since we have been using phosphatic fertilizers, it would be desirable to know how the soil reacts to this fertilizer.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. P. PATIL.

With a view to understanding the behaviour of the various phosphatic fertilizers under varying soil conditions, it is proposed to undertake field and laboratory trials in the Soils of the Bombay State, for a period of three years at a cost of Rs. 19,574. The expenditure during 1951-52 will be Rs. 7,758 as shown below:—

I. Pay of Establishment—

1951-52.

Rs.

(i) One Agricultural Officer in the grade of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200, at Rs. 80 per mensem.

960

(ii) One Agricultural Assistant in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140

660

(iii) One Laboratory servant in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35

360

Total, Pay of Establishment

1,980

II. Allowances and Honoraria—

Dearness allowance

1,500

House rent allowance

228

Travelling allowance

350

Total, Allowances and Honoraria

2,078

III. Contingencies—

(i) Manures and fertilisers

700

(ii) Apparatus and chemicals (including purchase of posts)

2,500

(iii) Labour, etc.

500

Total, Contingencies

3,700

Grand Total 7,758

ITEM 66. Additional Grant-in-aid to the Institute of Agriculture, Anand.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	20,000	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	20,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Under the terms of agreement with the Institute of Agriculture, Anand, Government agreed to pay to the Governing Body of the Institute, an amount of Rs. 60,000 annually, towards the maintenance, conduct and upkeep of the Institute, in addition to the interest at 3½ per cent. on the Trust Fund. In 1946, it was represented to Government that the annual grant of Rs. 60,000 was inadequate for meeting the recurring expenses of the Institute and may be raised to Rs. 90,000 annually. Government then sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 over and above the grant of Rs. 60,000 for a period of three years, with the idea of reviewing the position after 1949-50. This year also an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned to the Institute, as against the request of the Institute for an additional grant of Rs. 30,000. A sum of Rs. 20,000 may therefore, be provided for the year 1951-52.

40, AGRICULTURE—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 67. Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved strains of bidi tobacco in Gujarat.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 3,493	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,240.
Total	...	„ 4,733	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—Tobacco is an important cash crop in this State, cultivated mostly in Kaira District of Gujarat, which has normally about 70,000 acres, under tobacco. Out of these 70,000 acres the variety *Keliu* covers about 40,000 acres, the variety Saijpuri about 10,000 acres, the remaining 20,000 acres being covered by other less important varieties. These two important varieties could be replaced by two improved tobacco strains evolved at the Tobacco Breeding Station, Nadiad. These are K-49 (for *Keliu*) and S-57 (for Saijpuri) giving 15 to 20 per cent. extra yield as compared to respective locals. It is, therefore, proposed to multiply and distribute the seed of these improved strains, as they deserve encouragement in the interest of the growers.

The scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture and approved by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee is for a period of three years and is estimated to cost Rs. 31,433 of which the Committee's share would be Rs. 14,685. The Committee had agreed last year to bear its share but due to financial stringency the scheme could not be taken up then. The Committee has been approached again to agree to finance the scheme from the next year. The Committee's share during 1951-52 would be Rs. 3,102.

A provision of Rs. 4,733 as shown below will be required for 1951-52 :—

A—Capital Expenditure.

1. Purchase of furniture and equipment	...	Rs.	1,240
		Total	1,240

B—Recurring Expenditure.

1. Pay of Establishment—		Rs.	
(i) One Senior Agricultural Assistant in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140—10—170	...	600	
(ii) One Field Kamagar in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85	...	330	
(iii) One Counter in the grade of Rs. 40—1—50	...	240	
(iv) One peon in the grade of Rs. 30—1—35	...	180	
		Total	1,350
2. Allowances and Honoraria—			
(i) Travelling Allowance	...	50	
(ii) Dearness Allowance	...	960	
		Total	1,010
3. Contingencies—			
(i) Rent, rate & taxes	...	300	
(ii) Office expenses and Miscellaneous	...	183	
(iii) Service postage and telegrams	...	25	
(iv) Purchase and repairs to deadstock	...	25	
(v) Cultivation charges	...	100	
(vi) Sowing and other labour charge	...	500	
		Total	1,133
		Grand Total	4,733

Grand Total—40, Agriculture	Recurrent	76,300
	Non-recurrent	24,240
	Total	1,00,540

41, VETERINARY.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 68. Conversion of the existing posts of field Kamgars in the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department into those of Agricultural Assistants in the III grade.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	5,160	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,	5,160	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,	5,160

Remarks.—In 1949 Government sanctioned the abolition of the cadre of Field Kamgars in the Agricultural Department and upgraded their status by conversion of all the posts of Field Kamgars, permanent as well as temporary in that cadre, into those of Agricultural Assistants in the III grade in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85. This change has, however, created discontent and a feeling of inferior status among the Field Kamgars working in the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department. The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science has, therefore, proposed that the cadre of Field Kamgars in his Department may be done away with as in the Agricultural Department. With a view to bring about uniformity in the cadre of Field Kamgars in the two Departments viz., the Agricultural Department and the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department it is considered absolutely necessary to abolish the cadre in question and to convert the existing posts of Field Kamgars into those of Agricultural Assistants in the III grade. There are at present 177 Field Kamgars, 59 Agricultural Assistants in the II grade and 5 Agricultural Assistants in the I grade serving in the Animal Husbandry Section. The present average monthly expenditure on account of the pay of Agricultural Assistants and Field Kamgars is approximately Rs. 19,287 per mensem and the proposed conversion of the latter posts into those of Agricultural Assistants in the III grade is estimated to cost Rs. 19,717 per mensem. The extra cost involved in the proposal during 1951-52, will be Rs. 5,160 as shown below :—

(a) Average cost incurred per month at present—

							Ra.
(i)	Average cost of the grade of Rs. 55—3—85	..	..	..	..	..	73 1/3
(ii)	 Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140	..	..	..	..	..	94 2/3
(iii)	 Rs. 100—8—140—10—170	..	..	..	..	..	144 1/3
(i)	73 1/3 × 177 posts	..	..	..	..	..	12,980
(ii)	94 2/3 × 59 posts	..	..	..	..	..	5,585
(iii)	144 1/3 × 5 posts	..	..	..	..	..	722
	Total .. 241 posts					Total ..	19,287

(b) Average cost involved per month in the proposal now submitted—

							Ra.
(i)	Average cost of the grade of Rs. 55—3—85	..	..	..	..	..	73 1/3
(ii)	 Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140	..	..	..	..	..	94 2/3
(iii)	 Rs. 100—8—140—10—170	..	..	..	..	..	144 1/3

							Ra.
(i)	73 1/3 × 158 posts	..	11,587	..	..	..	III grade.
(ii)	94 2/3 × 77 posts	..	7,264	..	..	..	II grade.
(iii)	144 1/3 × 6 posts	..	866	..	..	..	I grade.
	Total .. 241 posts	..	19,717				
			19,717				
			19,287				

Extra expenditure that will be incurred in the proposal, per month. 430

Ra. 430 × 12 = Rs. 5,160 per annum.

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 69. Creation of 4 posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and one post of Stockman for appointment at the Veterinary dispensaries conducted by the local bodies at Ramdurg, Phaltan, Miraj and Laxmeshwar and Taradgaon (Branch dispensary) and grants-in-aid to these dispensaries.

Recurrent	Rs. 14,970	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil
Total	14,970	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil

Remarks.—Government has accepted in principle that the Veterinary dispensaries in the Deccan States which are run either by District Local Boards or by Municipalities of the States should be treated on the same lines on which similar dispensaries of local bodies have been treated in this State so far. In pursuance of this policy, the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science has submitted a proposal for the creation of 4 posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and one post of Stockman for rendering free services to the Veterinary dispensaries conducted by the Local Bodies at Ramdurg, Phaltan, Miraj and Laxmeshwar and Taradgaon (Branch dispensary), and for giving grants-in-aid to these dispensaries to meet expenses on their upkeep and maintenance. In view of the good cattle population in the area in which the above five dispensaries are located and also in the interest of protection of the cattle wealth in the State, it is essential to render help to the Veterinary dispensaries administered by the local bodies in the merged Deccan States. It is, therefore, proposed to create four posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and one post of Stockman for a period of one year in the first instance for appointment at the Veterinary dispensaries conducted by the Local Bodies at Ramdurg, Phaltan, Miraj and Laxmeshwar and Taradgaon (Branch dispensary). In addition, it is also proposed to give a grant-in-aid to these dispensaries. The cost involved in the proposal during 1951-52 will be Rs. 14,970 as shown below :—

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
(i) Four Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Veterinary dispensaries, in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 each on pay of Rs. 150 per mensem	7,200
(ii) One Stockman in charge of Branch Veterinary dispensary, in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140, on a pay of Rs. 95 per mensem	1,140
	<u>8,340</u>

Allowances, Honoraria etc.—

Dearness allowance to 4 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at Rs. 55 per mensem each	2,640
Dearness allowance to one Stockman at Rs. 45 per mensem	540
Travelling allowance to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Stockman at Rs. 300 per dispensary, per annum.	1,500
	<u>4,680</u>

Grants-in-aid—

Veterinary dispensary, Ramdurg	450
Veterinary dispensary, Phaltan	450
Veterinary dispensary, Miraj	450
Veterinary dispensary, Laxmeshwar	450
Branch Veterinary dispensary, Taradgaon	150
	<u>1,950</u>
Grand Total	<u>14,970</u>

	Rs.
Grand Total—41, Veterinary ... {	Recurrent ... 20,130
	Non-recurrent Nil
	<u>20,130</u>
	Total ... 20,130

42, CO-OPERATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

ITEM 70. Reorganisation of District Administrative Staff under Co-operative Department.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Prior to 1939 the District Administrative (Gazetted) staff of the Co-operative Department consisted of five Assistant Registrars, each in charge of three to four districts. With the transfer of Rural Development work to the Co-operative Department in 1939, the number of Assistant Registrars was increased to 10, but on the amalgamation of the Rural Development Department staff in 1941, the number was reduced to eight. At present the Gazetted Administrative Staff of the Co-operative Department consists of 17 Assistant Registrars.

The work of the Assistant Registrars is supervised by the Deputy Registrars. Three posts of Deputy Registrars were created in 1945 with the expansion of the Department; a fourth post was created with the merger of Deccan States and the fifth post created with the merger of Baroda State.

The activities of the Co-operative Department have expanded considerably since the year 1945. The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939, was extended to half the State in 1945 and to the other half in 1947. It was also extended to merged States subsequently. The responsibility of providing rural credit and making arrangements for the marketing of agricultural produce rests with the Co-operative Department. Other important activities of the Department are the extension of post-war reconstruction schemes, Co-operative farming, development of cottage industries, Co-operative housing and the distribution of controlled commodities by Co-operative Societies. The total number of Co-operative Societies in the State at present exceeds 15,000.

The work relating to the Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries under the control of the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries has also enormously increased since 1946. For the efficient working of this Section, it is necessary that both the Assistant Registrars and the Deputy Registrars should have more live contact with the work relating to cottage and small-scale industries and to enable them to discharge those responsibilities, they should be delegated with the powers which are at present exercised by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. This co-ordination would best be achieved if Assistant Registrars and Deputy Registrars are made responsible for execution of items of work relating to Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries. It is, therefore, necessary to have one Gazetted Officer who will be responsible for all the Co-operative activities in the district, both normal co-operation and industrial co-operation.

It is proposed that the entire administrative set-up should be revised and each district put in charge of Assistant Registrar assisted by one District Co-operative Officer and one Assistant District Co-operative Officer as well as one District Officer for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries. Similarly the entire staff consisting of District Co-operative Officer, District Industrial Co-operative Officer and Assistant District Co-operative Officer should act as a single unit working in one Office and not independently of one another. The Assistant Registrar will look to all work relating to Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries in addition to the other work of Co-operative Societies.

It is therefore proposed to sanction the following staff under the re-organisation scheme for a period of one year in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1951 :—

.. .. .	Rs.
10 Posts of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the grade of	220—650
10 Posts of Head Clerks of Co-operative Societies in the grade of	100—150
11 Posts of Sub-Auditors of Co-operative Societies in the grade of	100—140
11 Posts of Daftarbands of Co-operative Societies in the grade of	35—50

Out of the existing 30 posts of clerks and 81 posts of peons which are proposed to be retrenched, 25 and 30 posts of clerks and peons for the offices of the Assistant Registrars are proposed to be retained. Under the retrenchment proposals as many as 246 posts of various kinds are proposed to be retrenched as against 97 proposed to be created under the re-organisation schemes.

The cost on account of these proposals will be met from the provision made in the budget estimates for the posts proposed to be retrenched.

ITEM 71. Entertainment of additional audit staff.

Recurrent	Rs. 1,07,140	Non-recurrent	Rs. 7,500
Total	1,14,640	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Audit of Co-operative Societies once a year is the statutory obligation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is, therefore, necessary that suitable arrangements are made for the satisfactory discharge of this responsibility. Of late, a number of misappropriations etc., have been coming to light in Co-operative Societies and in order to guard against this it is necessary to have an adequate audit staff. As a result of insufficient staff misappropriations and mismanagement in Co-operative Societies show a tendency to rise. Consequently, the healthy progress of the Co-operative movement is likely to be hampered.

42, CO-OPERATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

Considerable increase in the number of Co-operative Societies has increased considerably during the last 2-3 years, has necessitated the sanctioning of additional staff for their audit work. The arrears of audit work which remains to be done cannot be wiped out unless additional staff as shown below is sanctioned :—

(1) 12 posts of Auditors.

(2) 15 posts of Sub-Auditors.

(3) 12 Clerks.

(4) 12 Peons.

It is proposed to sanction the staff mentioned above for a period of 1 year in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1951. The following expenditure is required to be incurred for the purpose during the next financial year 1951-52 :—

For 11 months.

						Rs.
(1) Pay of Establishment—						
12 Auditors—						
5 Auditors in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
7 Auditors in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200	..	..	..	..	..	11,550
Total ..						22,550
15 Sub-Auditors—						
5 in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150	..	..	..	..	..	5,500
10 in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
Total ..						16,500
12 Clerks—						
Grade Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 (Starting Salary Rs. 55 per mensem)						7,250
12 Peons—						
Grades 30—1/2—35	..	..	..	..	..	3,960
Grand Total ..						50,270
(2) Travelling Allowance—						
(Ordinary)—						
Auditors at Rs. 90 per mensem each	..	..	..	..	..	11,880
Sub-Auditors at Rs. 60 per mensem each	..	..	..	..	..	9,900
Clerks at Rs. 30 per mensem each	..	..	..	..	..	3,960
Peons	..	..	..	..	..	2,880
Total ..						28,620
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	..	..	19,250
Contingencies.						
						Recurring. Non-recurring.
						Rs. Rs.
Rent, rates and taxes	..	..	..	..	..	6,000
Service postage	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Dead stock	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
						9,000 7,500
Total recurring expenditure .. Rs. 1,07,140						Non-recurring .. Rs. 7,500

It is expected that an amount of Rs. 40,000 would be received by way audit fees from the Co-operative Societies whose audit will be conducted by the Departmental audit staff. The net additional expenditure to be incurred during the next year will be Rs. 74,640.

			Rs.
Grand Total—42, Co-operation ...	Recurrent	...	1,07,140
	Non-recurrent	...	7,500
	Total	...	1,14,640

43, INDUSTRIES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

ITEM 72. Continuance of the scheme for development of coir industry in Kanara District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	47,100	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	47,100	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—During 1948-49, Government sanctioned a scheme for development of coir industry in Kanara District for two years under the scheme 3 Coir Spinning and Extraction Institutions and one Coir Factory-cum-Training Institution are to be established. Coir Spinning and Extraction Institutions have already been organized and the factory is being organized. It is proposed to continue the scheme for a further period of three years—from 1st April 1951. The following expenditure is required in the next year:—

I. 3 Coir Extraction and Spinning Institutions.

							Rs.
(1) Pay of staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,180
(2) Allowances and Honoraria—							
(i) Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
(ii) Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,870
							4,320
(3) Contingencies—							
(i) Rent, sweeping, petty supplies, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
(ii) Stipends	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
							8,300
						Total	20,800

II. 1 Coir Factory-cum-Training Institution.

(1) Pay of staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,100
(2) Allowances and Honoraria—							
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,740
							5,300
(3) Contingencies—							
Petty supplies and miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Rent and sweeping charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
							7,700
(4) Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
						Total	26,300
						Total of I and II	47,100

ITEM 73. Starting of Training Centre in tailoring in Sabar Kantha District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	4,772	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	2,000
Total	...	..	6,772	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—In accordance with the policy of Government to extend existing Schemes to state areas merged with this State, it is proposed to start a training centre in tailoring in Sabar Kantha District as an experimental measure for a period of one year in the first instance. The Centre will provide for training a batch of 12 students with the benefit of stipends at Rs. 25 per mensem each. The cost of running the Centre is estimated as follows during 1951-52:—

Recurring—(for six months only)—

							Rs.
(1) Pay of Instructor in the grade of Rs. 72-4-100	..	..	..	..	..	..	432
(2) Dearness Allowance to the Instructor	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
(3) Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
(4) Cost of raw materials such as cloth storing, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
(5) House rent at Rs. 50 per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
(6) Miscellaneous expenditure such as sweeping charges, postage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
(7) Stipends	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
(8) One good work prize at Rs. 3 per mensem and good attendance prize at Rs. 2 per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
						Total	4,772

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

Non-recurring—				Rs.
(1) Sewing machines	..	..	..	1,500
(2) Miscellaneous tools, etc.	..	..	..	300
(3) Furniture stores, etc.	..	..	..	200
Total ..				3,000

It is likely that the centre may not start working early in the year and hence the provision indicated above is for six months only.

ITEM 74. Appointment of a Coir Officer for development of Coir Industry in the State.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	5,060	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	500
Total	.. ..	5,560	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	NIL

Remarks.—Both the Coir and Fibre Industries have been taken up for intensive development in the State. Government has already sanctioned several schemes for the development of these industries and some more schemes are at present under consideration of Government. Formerly when the Cottage Industries Section was under the control of the Director of Industries, Bombay, there were two separate posts of Experts for the development of Coir and Fibre Industries in the State. Subsequently the Fibre Expert resigned and his post was not filled in, and the Coir Supervisor was looking after the work both of Fibre and Coir Industries. In view of the expansion of activities for the development of Coir and Fibre Industries, a stage has now been reached when it is necessary to maintain two Experts, one for Coir and the other for Fibre. It is therefore proposed that one post of Coir Officer in the scale of Rs. 200—10—300 may be sanctioned for one year in the first instance. The expenditure during 1951-52 comes to Rs. 5,560 as under :—

Recurring—

(1) Pay of staff—

(a) One Coir Officer at Rs. 200 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300	}	Rs.	2,530
(b) One peon at Rs. 30 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35			
(2) Dearness allowances			990
(3) House rent			165
(4) Travelling allowances (Ordinary)			1,375
Total ..			5,060

Non-recurring—

Furniture

.. ..	Rs.	500
Grand Total ..		5,560

ITEM 75. Starting of wool industries production centre in wool weaving in Banaskantha District.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	6,625	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	21,500
Total	..	.. ..	28,125	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..		NIL

Remarks.—According to a recent survey of Banaskantha area by the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science of Bombay State, the district of Banaskantha exports on an average 5½ lakhs of lbs. of wool annually. This wool is known as "Joria wool" in export trade and fetches the highest price in export market. The countries to which this wool is largely exported are U. K. and U. S. A. It is necessary that efforts should be made to utilise this wool in a manner which would increase local employment. A scheme for organisation of one Wool Industry Production Centre in Banaskantha District is therefore proposed. The centre is expected to provide employment to about 100 wool workers in the district and it will not only be self-supporting but will be paying from the 3rd year onwards. The cost of running the centre during 1951-52 is estimated as below :—

Recurring—

(1) Pay of staff—

(a) One Manager at Rs. 95 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 95—5—135	}	Rs.	2,615
(b) One Instructor at Rs. 70 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 70—3—85			
(c) One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 50 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60			
(d) One Carpet Master at Rs. 75 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 75—5—100			
(e) One clerk at Rs. 55 in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130			
(f) One peon at Rs. 30 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35			
(2) Dearness Allowance			1,260
(3) Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)			200
(4) Miscellaneous expenses such as rent, sweeping charges, postage, stationery, books, etc.			550
(5) Stipends			2,000
Total, Recurring ..			6,625

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

Non-Recurring—				Rs.
(1) Equipment and tools and furniture	..	..	..	6,500
(2) Working capital for raw materials and wages	..	..	..	15,000
Total, Non-recurring				21,500

Total, Recurring and Non-recurring for the Wool Industries Production Centre				28,125
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It is expected that the centre may not start working early in the beginning of the year as preliminaries towards organisation of the centre are to be completed. The provision asked for is for seven months only.

ITEM 76. Scheme for manufacture and introduction of Nutan ghanis and R. C. C. Mortars with a view to develop village oil industry.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	13,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	36,500
Total	...	..	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has recently accepted the recommendation of the Committee for Protection to the Oil Industry for introduction of latest type of ghanis. With a view to implementing the decision taken by Government, it is proposed to manufacture 100 ghanis and 50 R.C.C. mortars during the next year at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop for supply to telis. At the same time it is also proposed to train telis in the method of handling the new ghanis and carpenters in construction and repairs to these ghanis. The following expenditure is required to be incurred on the scheme in the next year:—

Recurring—				Rs.
(1) Pay of new staff proposed under the scheme—				
(1) One Foreman in the grade of Rs. 120—8—160 at Rs. 120 per mensem	...			1,440
(2) One ghani carpenter in the grade of Rs. 75—5—90 at Rs. 75 per mensem each.				900
(3) One mason-cum-carpenter (for R.C.C. mortars) in the grade of Rs. 75—5—90 at Rs. 75 per mensem each	...	...	...	900
				3,240
(2) Allowances and Honoraria—				
(a) Dearness allowance	...	...	...	1,680
(b) House Rent	...	...	...	280
(c) Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	500
				2,460
(3) Stipends (Training of telis)—				
A. (a) Stipends to 50 telis in Urban area at Rs. 25 per mensem each for about 2—3 weeks	...	...	...	1,700
(b) Stipends to 50 telis in rural areas at Rs. 20 per mensem each for 3 weeks...				
Tuition fees at Rs. 10 per trainee	...	...	...	1,000
Travelling Allowance to telis	...	...	...	800
				3,500
B. Training of carpenters—				
(a) Scholarships to 10 carpenters at Rs. 90 per mensem each	...	...	...	1,800
(b) Travelling allowance to carpenters	...	...	...	200
				2,000
(4) Contingencies—				
(a) Pay, Dearness Allowance, etc., of inferior servants	...	...	...	300
(b) Transport charges of ghani equipments	...	...	...	1,000
(c) Transport charges of R.C.C. mortars	...	...	...	500
(d) Stationery, postage, etc.	...	...	...	500
				2,300
Total Recurring				13,500

43, INDUSTRIES—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

Non-recurring—

(1) Tools and equipments required for the construction of ghanis at the rate of about 8 ghanis per month at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona.	5,500
(2) Raw materials for the construction of 100 ghanis	10,000
(3) Expenditure on the construction of a shed	4,000
(4) Expenditure on the electric installation etc.	500
(5) Furniture, stores, etc.	500
(6) Labour, supervision and overhead charges, etc., for 100 ghanis	10,000
(7) Raw materials for the construction of 50 R.C.C. mortars...	5,000
(8) Labour, supervision, etc., for R.C.C. mortars...	1,000
	36,500
Grand Total	50,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 77. Construction of permanent superstructures over concrete platforms, etc., at the Fish Curing Yard at Jaitapur.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	10,000
Total	..	..	10,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—It is proposed to provide 12 cement concrete platforms at the Jaitapur fish curing yard in the Ratnagiri District. Provision of this facility at the yard will ensure curing of fish under hygienic conditions. Besides, the cost of production will be considerably reduced. There will also be a saving in the use of salt to the extent of 20 per cent. The resultant cured product will be superior in quality and will find favour with middle and higher classes of consumers, who at present do not eat cured fish on account of fear of injury to their health.

The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 21,005. A provision of Rs. 10,000 only will, however, be required for the aforesaid work during 1951-52.

			Rs.
	Recurrent	..	77,057
	Non-recurrent	..	70,500
Grand Total—43, Industries	Total	..	1,47,557

43-A, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.**MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.**

ITEM 78. Subscription to share capital of the Industrial Co-operative Banks organised in connection with financing cottage and village industries.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	NIL	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	15,000
Total	..	..	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	NIL

Remarks.—In order to encourage co-operative financing among artisans, Government has been encouraging the organisation of Industrial Co-operative Banks. At present there are 4 such Banks, viz., Southern Gujarat Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited, Surat and District Industrial Co-operative Banks at Bijapur, Sholapur and Belgaum. These Banks have been assisted by way of subsidy towards management expenses during 1949-50 and the current year. To enable the district banks to raise adequate funds which may be required to meet the needs of the areas served by them, it is considered necessary to increase their resources by contributing to their share capital. A total amount of Rs. 15,000 for these Banks will be required in the next year.

Grand Total—43-A, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	{	Recurrent	...	Rs.
		Non-recurrent	...	NIL
		Total	...	15,000

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI B. G. KHER.

ITEM 79. Preparation of a National Register of Citizens during the Census of 1951.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	34,000
Total	...	Rs.	34,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Government of India had proposed that a National Register of Citizens should be compiled in 1951 along with the population census. The Register is to contain the names of all citizens of the State enumerated during the forthcoming census of 1951 and the census data relating to each citizen, as ascertained in reply to the more important census questions. In view of the importance of the Register from the administrative and statistical points of view, the Government of Bombay have accepted the proposal of the Government of India. The entire expenditure incurred in preparing the Register will be shared by the Government of India and the State Government on a 50 : 50 basis. The Register will be compiled in separate parts, one relating to each village and each ward of every town or city in the State. It will be written up during the period from 9th February 1951 to 31st March 1951 through the agency of enumerators and checkers, etc., appointed for the purpose of taking the population census.

The census enumeration proper is, as always, voluntary and unpaid, but as the preparation of the National Register will involve additional scriptory work for enumerators, checkers, etc., it has been decided that an honorarium at the rate of annas 6 per 100 entries in Greater Bombay, and cities of Ahmedabad and Poona and at annas 4 per 100 entries in the rest of the areas in the Bombay State should be paid to those who claim for any remuneration. A provision of Rs. 85,000 would ordinarily be required to be made to meet this expenditure. It is, however, expected that a smaller amount may be sufficient if a larger number, if not all, of the local bodies in this State agree to share the expenditure with Government and also lesser number of enumerators, checkers, etc., demand payment of the honorarium. A provision of Rs. 34,000 only has, therefore, been proposed for the present which is non-recurrent.

The procedure for the maintenance of the National Register has not yet been chalked out by the Government of India. It is not, therefore, possible to estimate the recurrent and the ultimate annual recurrent expenditure. It is, however, expected that the recurrent cost on account of maintaining the Register will not be substantial as this work will be done as far as possible by the normal Government and Municipal agencies in whose custody the relevant parts of the Register will be kept.

The total cost involved in the proposal is, therefore, as shown below :—

Honorarium to enumerators—

Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	34,000
Grand Total	...	Rs.	34,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. VARTAK.

(To be financed from the Special Development Fund.)

ITEM 80. Housing of Harijan Employees of Local Bodies.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	5,00,000
Total	...	Rs.	5,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The question of the housing of Harijan employees of local bodies has been engaging the attention of Government for some time in the past. In 1940 Government advised the Municipalities to take vigorous steps to provide sanitary dwellings for their Harijan employees. For this purpose, Government had type plans and estimates prepared by the Consulting Surveyor and forwarded them to the Municipalities for guidance. Government had also advised the Municipalities to raise loans, if necessary to finance such projects. An enquiry made as to how many Municipalities had provided such quarters revealed that very few of them had been able to do anything substantial partly due to their financial difficulties and partly due to the scarcity of building materials. The matter has, however, assumed urgent importance on account of (i) the appalling conditions under which the Harijans live at present and the serious consequences involved and (ii) the growing discontent among conservancy staff of Municipalities resulting in strikes and inefficient and indifferent work. With a view, therefore, to tackling the question of housing of Harijan employees of local bodies immediately and effectively, Government has in Government Resolution, Health and Local Government Department, No. 2862/33, dated the 12th June 1948, announced the following concessions to local bodies etc., except the Bombay Municipal Corporation :—

(i) Free grant of Government sites wherever such sites are available, if no suitable land in the ownership of the local body concerned is available.

(ii) Subsidies at the following rates :—

(a) 33½ per cent. of the total cost of the project inclusive of the cost of site in the case of Borough Municipalities ;

(b) 50 per cent. of the total cost of the project inclusive of the cost of site in the case of District Municipalities, Village Panchayats, District Local Boards and Notified Area Committees, individuals or bodies interested in the welfare of Harijans such as Social Service Associations, Co-operative Housing Societies, etc.

(c) Free advice of Expert Government Officers such as Executive Engineers, the Consulting Surveyor and the Director of Public Health in the preparation of plans and estimates.

(d) All possible help to local bodies, associations, etc. for obtaining the necessary building materials.

Since the issue of these orders the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Poona have become Corporations. The question whether they should be paid grants for construction of quarters for their Harijan employees or not will be considered on merits if and when either of these Corporations applies for such grant.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been included in the current year's budget on account of the scheme. As it is considered that many local bodies will be coming with their applications for grants-in-aid according to the scheme, it is proposed to repeat the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1951-52.

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 81. Additional grants to aided Backward Class Hostels for girls in respect of pay and allowances of Superintendents of the Hostels.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	15,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	15,000

Remarks.—The expenditure incurred by voluntary agencies maintaining Backward Class Hostels for boys on pay and allowances of Hostel Superintendents is admitted for purposes of Government grant at the rate of 50 per cent. provided that the Hostel Superintendent possesses at least the prescribed minimum qualifications and that the scales of pay and allowances given to the Superintendent does not exceed the prescribed scales. Voluntary Agencies maintaining hostels for Backward Class girls, however, get a grant of Rs. 25 p.m. on account of pay and allowances of Hostel Superintendents. The grants paid to Girls' Hostels are on a lower basis than those of Boys' Hostels. As there should not be differential treatment, it is proposed to pay grants to the Girls' Hostels at the same rate as is paid to Boys' Hostels and under the same conditions, in respect of pay and allowances of Superintendents. There are in all 37 hostels for girls in Bombay State. The annual recurring cost on account of the proposal is estimated to be Rs. 15,000 and it is proposed to sanction this for one year in the first instance.

ITEM. 82. Increase in the rate of grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	10,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	10,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	10,000

Remarks.—Voluntary agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes receive at present a grant on account of the emoluments of staff doing actual field work at 1/2 rate on the expenditure for the first Rs. 3,000 and at 3/4ths rate on the expenditure in excess of Rs. 3,000. While they are not receiving sufficient donations and contributions from the public, they have to pay increased emoluments to their staff due to increase in the price level. The financial position of most of these agencies is far from satisfactory and unless the rate of grant payable to them is increased, the valuable work which they have been doing for the uplift of the Backward Classes is likely to suffer seriously. It is, therefore, proposed to pay them grant at a uniform rate of 3/4th of the expenditure instead of at the present rate. An extra provision of Rs. 10,000 per annum is required for the purpose.

			Rs.
Grand Total—47, Miscellaneous Departments ...	Recurrent	...	25,000
	Non-recurrent	...	5,34,000
	Total	...	<u>5,59,000</u>

50, CIVIL WORKS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

TEM 83. Annual contribution to the Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	5,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	"	5,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	"	Nil.

Remarks.—(i) Government had agreed to pay an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000 as a grant-in-aid to the Indian Roads Congress for a period of five years (as requested by the Congress to ensure continuity in its work) commencing from the year 1945-46 and ending in the year 1949-50.

(ii) In view of the increased activities of the Indian Roads Congress—publication of Papers on Standards, Specifications, Road Layouts, Bridges, etc., including in its scope sections on Plant, Machinery and Apparatus, Information Service, Reviews, Lectures, Essays, Statistics, etc.—combined with a heavy increase in the cost of Publication issued by it and increased salaries to the staff, the President of the Indian Roads Congress had issued an appeal to Government, last year, for increasing the State's contribution to Rs. 14,000 for the next five years, calculated on the basis of 1/200th part of the State's share of the "Road Fund" in 1946-47, which is considered to be a fair measure of the "road" service rendered to the State by the Institution. The expenditure liabilities of the Institution were said to have increased considerably, while on the contrary, the income had decreased due to partition and the merger of States which were independent members.

(iii) The appeal was considered favourably by Government but owing to financial stringency and the consequent fluid position, no commitment was entered into and a contribution of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned provisionally for the year 1950-51 only to compensate for the loss of contributions from Baroda and other merged areas.

(iv) The aspect of enhancing the contribution for five successive years has since been reconsidered. Though the request for an enhancement of our contribution appeared justified, it was considered desirable, in the present financial position, to repeat the contribution of Rs. 5,000 for the year 1951-52 and review the position from year to year.

A provision of Rs. 5,000 is accordingly required to be made in the budget of 1951-52.

ITEM 84. Purchase of road rollers and other miscellaneous machinery.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	30,00,000
Total	..	"	30,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	"	Nil.

Remarks.—Road rollers are essential for the execution of a road-building programme. In the budget of 1947-48, a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs was made towards the purchase of (a) road rollers and (b) miscellaneous machinery, estimated to cost Rs. 86 lakhs. In the current year's Budget (1950-51), a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made (Rs. 20 lakhs for road rollers plus Rs. 5 lakhs for miscellaneous machinery).

In 1945-46, Government had ordered 218 road rollers, through the Government of India, at an average estimated cost of Rs. 22,000 per road roller, the total cost involved being Rs. 46 lakhs. These road rollers are being allotted by the Government of India in batches and so far 179 road rollers have been allocated to the State Government. Out of the 218 Rollers ordered (179 allotted), 10 are Buffalo Springfield Road Rollers. An amount of Rs. 85,000, which is the cost of the above 10 Buffalo Springfield Road Rollers at the rate of Rs. 8,500 each, has already been paid for. The remaining 208 Road Rollers have now to be paid for.

The Government of India has intimated that the cost of each road roller would be about Rs. 39,500 as against the originally estimated cost of Rs. 22,000 per piece. Taking the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for road rollers into account, an additional amount of Rs. 62,16,000 will be required to meet the State's commitments. The Centre has been requested to spread the payment of the enhanced amount of Rs. 62 lakhs for road rollers over the space of next two years, viz. 1951-52 and 1952-53. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is required to be provided for for the purchase of road rollers during 1951-52. In addition, a further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is necessary for the purchase of miscellaneous machinery during 1951-52. A total provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is accordingly required to be made in the Budget estimates for 1951-52 for the purchase of road rollers and Miscellaneous Machinery.

		Rs.	
Grand Total—50, Civil Works	...	Recurrent	5,000
	...	Non-recurrent	30,00,000
	...	Total	30,05,000

XLI—RECEIPTS FROM ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—DEDUCT—WORKING EXPENSES

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 85. Expenditure for distribution and maintenance including the cost of bulk power to be purchased for the North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme.

Recurrent	Rs. 10,76,400	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	„ 10,76,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	„ 10,76,400

Remarks.—The North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme is based on taking power in bulk from the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Limited, at Sabarmati and transmitting it to Baroda in the South and Kalol in the North. The area within the economic reach of this scheme is about 2,400 square miles. Power will be supplied to the licensees at Baroda, Petlad, Nadiad, Anand and Dakor-Umreth. The Scheme will also serve the rural demand for agricultural pumping (some 700 to 800 pumps will be supplied with power), cottage industries, small scale industries and domestic demands. The supply under the scheme is expected to commence shortly.

2. A sum of Rs. 10,76,400 is required in 1951-52 for distribution and maintenance including the cost of bulk power to be purchased for the North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme. This scheme is however expected to realise a revenue of about Rs. 15,72,500 by way of receipts which counter-balance the amount required for distribution and maintenance.

		Rs.
Grand Total—XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes ...	Recurrent ..	10,76,400
	Non-recurrent ..	Nil.
	Total ...	<u>10,76,400</u>

53, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES MET OUT OF REVENUE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 86. Renovation of Power Houses in the Merged States areas.

Recurrent	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 2,00,000
Total	2,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.	

Remarks.—The existing machinery of some of the Power Houses in the Merged States, which have been integrated in the State of Bombay, is quite old and therefore requires replacement for proper running of the Power Houses. Some repairs to the Power Houses themselves are also necessary. Government has therefore decided to take up this work in hand immediately and renovate the following Power Houses at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,00,000 as shown below :—

	Rs.
(a) Chota Udepur Power House	95,000
(b) Dharampur Power House	45,000
(c) Himatnagar Power House	10,000
(d) Rajpipla Power House	20,000
(e) Baria Power House	10,000
(f) Mansa Power House	5,000
(g) Santrampur Power House	5,000
(h) Bansda Power House	5,000
(i) Janjira Power House	5,000
Total	2,00,000

2. The total provision required during the year 1951-52 is Rs. 2,00,000.

	Rs.
Grand Total—53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue	2,00,000
	Recurrent Nil.
	Non-recurrent 2,00,000
	Total 2,00,000

56, STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 87. Opening of a Complementary Bindery at the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona.

Recurrent	Rs. 20,048	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,07,952
Total	„ 1,28,000	Ultimate annual recurrent .	„ Nil.

Remarks.—Two offset machines have been installed at the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona, this year and it is necessary to open a Complementary Bindery at the Press to handle the operations subsequent to the printing by these machines. The total non-recurring expenditure involved in purchasing the additional plant and equipment for the offset machines and the Complementary Bindery to be opened at the Press comes to Rs. 1,07,952 as detailed below :—

Plant and other Equipment.						Non-recurring Expenditure.	
						Quantity required.	Approximate cost.
							Ra.
<i>Composing Section.</i>							
(a) Modern Type Racks	...	...	...	...	12	}	10,000
Modern Galley Racks	...	...	...	...	6		
Modern Chase Racks	...	...	...	...	6		
(b) Type Cases	...	...	...	...	60 pairs.		1,500
(c) Galleys	...	...	...	...	144		1,152
(d) Imposing Surface with stand	...	...	...	...	1		2,000
(e) Proof Press	...	...	...	...	1		4,000
(f) Chases	...	...	...	...	24		1,200
(g) Quoins	...	...	...	...	144 pairs.		270
(h) Quoins Keys	...	...	...	...	6		50
(i) Types of sizes in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Devnagari	...	...	...	...	4,250 lbs.		17,000
(j) Miscellaneous tools and furniture	...	...	...	...	.....		5,000
Total							42,172
<i>Binding Section.</i>							
(k) Folding Machine	...	...	...	...	1		25,780
(l) Guillotine	...	...	...	...	1		18,000
(m) Wire Stitcher	...	...	...	...	1		4,000
(n) Straw Board Cutter	...	...	...	...	1		7,000
(o) Backing Machine	...	...	...	...	1		5,000
(p) Punching Machine	...	...	...	...	1		1,000
(q) Miscellaneous tools and furniture	...	...	...	...	1		5,000
Total							65,780
Estimated Grant Total of Plant							1,07,952

2. The following staff is considered as the minimum requirements :—

Designation	Nos.	Grade.
<i>Machine Section.</i>		
(a) Offset Printers	2	70-3-100
(b) Flyboys	2	45-1-50-2-60
<i>Photo Section.</i>		
(c) Negative Engraver	1	45-1-50-2-60
(d) Helio Printer	1	70-3-85-E.B.-4-125
<i>Composing Section.</i>		
(e) English Compositors	2	50-3-80-5-120
(f) Marathi Compositors	2	50-3-80-5-120
(g) Gujarati Compositors	2	50-3-80-5-120
(h) English Distributor	1	40-2-60
(i) Marathi-Gujarati Distributor	1	40-2-60
(j) English Proof Reader	1	55-3-85-5-130
(k) Copy Holder	1	45-2-75
(l) Gujarati Reader	1	55-3-85-5-130
(m) Marathi Reader	1	55-3-85-5-130

Note.—The staff of Compositors and Readers proposed above is only a skeleton staff to attend to corrections and alterations in reprints. The staff requirements in this Section will have to be revised if first production is entrusted to the Photozinc Press.

56, STATIONERY AND PRINTING—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

Designation.	Nos.	Grade.
<i>Binding Section.</i>		Rs.
(n) Head Binder	1	100—6—130—7—165
(o) Section Holders	1	55—3—85
(p) Senior Binders	5	45—3—75
(q) Binders	10	40—2—60
(r) Binders' Boys	35	30—1—40

Offset Staff.—The staff required for costing, estimating and valuation of the additional outturn in the Offset Printing Section and the Bindery should be as detailed below :—

(s) Costing and Estimating clerk	1	100—8—140
(t) Valuation Clerk	1	46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5
(u) Despatch Clerk	1	—130
(v) Packer	1	35—1—45

<i>Supervisory.</i>		
(w) Overseer	1	125—6—155—E.B.—8—195

The above staff is also eligible for dearness and other allowances as admissible under the rules. The provision proposed above is for only 4 months for the entire staff except for the 2 posts of offset printers and 2 posts of flyboys for whom provision for the whole year has been made. The staff will be engaged only as and when it is necessary. In the beginning efforts will also be made to utilise the existing staff of the Press for working on the Offset machines and in the Complimentary Bindery to be opened at the Press.

ITEM 88. Measures to prevent unlawful entry in the compound of the Government Central Press.

Recurrent	Rs. 5,400	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	„ 5,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	„ Nil.

Remarks.—In order to check the unlawful entry in the compound of the Government Central Press, Government has sanctioned the following Staff up to 28th February 1951 :—

2 posts of Jamadars in the scale of Rs. 50—2—60 (city scale).

10 posts of Watchmen in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50 (city scale).

The above staff is also eligible for dearness and such other allowances as are admissible under the rules. Government has also administratively approved the work regarding the construction of a compound wall at the Press at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,228 as a security measure against the unlawful entry in the compound of the Press. Out of the staff mentioned above, it is necessary to continue six posts of Watchmen till 28th February 1952. The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,400 (Rs. 2,880 as pay plus Rs. 2,520 as dearness allowance) during 1951-52.

ITEM 89. Opening of a Process Section at the Government Central Press for manufacturing the blocks and printing the publicity items of the Director of Publicity.

Recurrent	Rs. 6,600	Non-recurrent	Rs. 63,800
Total	„ 70,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	„ 5,898

Remarks.—The Printing Work of the Director of Publicity is at present done at the private presses which are paid for the same. In order to save Government of this expenditure, it is proposed to open a Process Section at the Government Central Press, Bombay, so that it may take up the work of the Director of Publicity. It appears that the non-recurring cost involved in the proposal, viz., Rs. 63,800 will be recovered within two to three years only, as then Government will not have to spend on getting the work done at private presses. The installation of the Process Section at the Press involves the following ultimate annual recurrent and non-recurring expenditure :—

Designation.	No.	Scale of Pay.	Annual recurring.	Cost during 1951-52.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Photographer	1	80—4—120	1,310	880
2. Half-tone Engravers (colour)	1	100—5—125—E.B.—6—185	1,838	1,100
3. Half-tone Engraver (Black and white)	1	75—4—95—E.B.—5—120	1,294	825
4. Auxiliaries	2	45—1—50—2—70	1,456	990
Total ultimate annual recurrent			5,898	3,795

56, STATIONERY AND PRINTING—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

The above staff will be eligible for allowances admissible under the rules.

Equipment.	No.	Estimated cost.
		Rs.
1. Camera 16" × 18" complete with prisms, filters, etc.	1	20,000
2. Screens	2	5,000
3. Dark Room and Equipment	..	8,000
4. Printing Frame 20" × 30"	1	3,000
5. Etching Machine	1	5,000
6. Squaring Machine	1	2,000
7. Eliphonograph	1	500
8. Timing Clocks	2	300
9. Routing, Bevelling and Planning Machines	3	15,000
10. Chemicals, furniture and Miscellaneous items	..	5,000
Total Non-recurring expenditure	..	63,800

It is necessary to provide for Rs. 6,600 on account of pay and dearness allowance of the staff and for Rs. 63,800 on account of non-recurring expenditure during 1951-52.

ITEM 90. Provision of certain additional machinery and equipment at the Government Central Press and the appointment of the necessary staff for the same.

Recurrent	Rs. 2,580	Non-recurrent	Rs. 84,000
Total	86,580	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—As a result of the recommendation made by the Printing Enquiry Committee, viz., that in order to cope with the heavy pressure of printing work at Government Presses, the productive capacity of these Presses may be increased by 33 1/3 per cent., it is proposed to provide the following equipment and machinery at the Government Central Press :—

Equipment.	Estimated cost.
	Rs.
<i>Composing Room.</i>	
24 modern galley racks with galleys, 12 chase racks and 24 dust proof cabinets...	20,000
<i>Machine Room.</i>	
2 Automatic feeders, at Rs. 20,000 each	40,000
<i>Bindery.</i>	
1 Sewing Machine	21,000
1 Wire Stitcher	3,000
Total	84,000
<i>Staff.</i>	
2 Machinemen	Scale—Rs. 75—4—95—E.B.—5—125

The staff is proposed to be sanctioned for a period of one year in the first instance.

ITEM 91. Expansion of Rubber Stamp Section at Government Press, Baroda.

Recurrent	Rs. 5,130	Non-recurrent	Rs. 150
Total	5,280	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Demands for the supply of rubber stamps have been progressively increasing partly due to the increase in the number of indenting officers and partly due to the necessity of replacing the old seals due to the change in the new emblem and seal. The Government Central Press, Bombay, has two rubber stamp casting presses which are unable to cope with the increasing demands of rubber stamps. With a view to relieving the congestion of indents at the Government Central Press and to comply with the indents more expeditiously, it is proposed that the Rubber Stamp Section at Baroda may be strengthened (i) by the installation of an additional plant as the one in the Government Central Press and (ii) by the appointment of the necessary additional staff to work on it, for a period of 1 year in the first instance.

56, STATIONERY AND PRINTING—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. TAPASE

2. The proposal involves the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,130 and Rs. 150 during 1951-52 as shown below :—

Serial No.	Description of item.	Estimated expenditure for 1951-52.	Non-recurrent.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Plaster of paris, rubber sheets, moulding powder, handles, pins, wooden clips, etc.	2,150	
2	Contingencies	1,960	
3	One Post of a Caster—Rs. 50—2—60—E.B.—3—75, with dearness allowance	1,020	
4	Vulcanizing Press		150
	Total	5,130	150

ITEM 92. Creation of certain additional posts for the Stationery Stores, Baroda:

Recurrent	...	Rs. 6,060	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	6,060	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—As a result of the heavy pressure of demands on the Government Stationery Office, Bombay, for the supply of stationery articles to Government Officers, in the State, Government has decided that the demands from Officers in Gujarat may be directed to the Stationery Stores, Baroda, for compliance. Accordingly their demands are at present being met by the Stationery Stores, Baroda. But on experience it is found that the present staff at the Stationery Stores is inadequate for this purpose and, therefore, it needs to be strengthened. The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, has, therefore, appointed six peons (in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35) who were found to be superfluous at the Government Press, Baroda, as a result of its reorganization as checkers and lascars (in the grade of Rs. 35—2—45 and Rs. 30—1—35 respectively) at the Stationery Stores, Baroda, and has also appointed a carpenter on daily wages at the Stationery Stores, on a temporary basis. It is necessary to sanction regular posts for these employees and accordingly it is proposed to create the following posts for them at the Stationery Stores for a period of one year in the first instance.

Name of Post.	Proposed grade.
	Rs.
1 Carpenter	55—3—85.
3 Checkers	35—2—45.
3 Lascars	30—1—35.

The above staff is also eligible for dearness allowance as admissible under the rules. The recurring expenditure involved during 1951-52 is Rs. 6,060.

ITEM 93. Certain staff required for work in the Sales Branch of the Government Book Depot to be opened in the Institute of Science building in Fort area.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 5,760	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	5,760	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—As a result of heavy pressure of work at Government Book Depot, Government has decided that a Sales Branch may be opened in the Institute of Science building in the Fort area. The Sales Branch will mainly cater to the needs of the public from the City. It is necessary to appoint the following staff to work in the Sales Branch:—

	Scale of Pay.
(i) One Ledger clerk	Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200 plus dearness allowance as admissible under the rules.
(ii) One Sales clerk	
(iii) One Cashier	
(iv) One Mazdoor	Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40 plus dearness allowance as admissible under the rules.

It is not possible to effect a corresponding reduction in staff working at the Government Book Depot as it will also meet the demands of public from the City as well as the mofussil. The above staff is proposed to be sanctioned for a period of one year in the first instance. The total expenditure on account of the pay and allowance of the staff comes to Rs. 5,760 for 1951-52 but against this it is expected that there will be a receipt of about Rs. 5,000 as a commission for the Government of India publications to be sold at the Sales Branch.

		Rs.
Grand Total—56, Stationery and Printing	Recurrent	51,878
	Non-recurrent	2,55,962
	Total	3,47,780

57, MISCELLANEOUS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. VARTAK.

ITEM 94. Grant of temporary increase in pensions by Government for its employees of the District Local Boards who are getting pensions from State Revenues with effect from 1st April 1951.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 15,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	„ 15,000	Total	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—Under the arrangements which were formerly in force, D. L. Bs. used to pay to Government, pension contribution on account of their employees, who, after retirement from the service of the Board, used to receive pension from Government. These persons were formerly appointed in Government service but subsequently their services have been transferred to the District Local Boards. The District Local Boards now have established their own pension and provident fund. The Local Boards, however, still continue to pay pension-contribution in respect of certain old employees. In the year 1922 when the increased pensions were given temporarily to Government pensioners, Government, by Finance Department Order, No. 1090, dated 2nd September 1922, extended the concession of the temporary increase in pensions to the local fund employees, who were getting their pension from General revenue. Government has already accepted the principle of extending the grant of temporary increase in the pension to the District School employees other than teachers (*vide* Government Memorandum, Finance Department, No. 174/F, dated 6th February 1947). Similarly it is now proposed to extend the concession of temporary addition to the pensions with effect from 1st April 1951, to the employees of the District Local Boards, who are still getting pensions from State revenues. The recurring additional liability involved amounts to Rs. 15,000.

ITEM 95. Special financial assistance to Baroda City Municipality.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 3,00,000
Total	...	„ 3,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—It was represented to Government that the former Baroda Government assisted the Baroda City Municipality financially by paying grants every year and allowing it to retain the collection of Entertainment tax as mentioned below :—

(1) Rs. 30,00,000	...	...	For maintaining, repairing, watering and lighting the roads.
(2) Rs. 2,50,000	...	...	As 50 per cent. of total expenditure on account of Dearness Allowance to Municipal Servants.
(3) Rs. 6,125	...	...	Being $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the recurring expenditure of the Isolation Hospital.
(4) Rs. 3,25,000	...	...	Entertainment tax.
(5) Rs. 1,25,000	...	...	For maintenance of Zoo in the Public Park.

As the Baroda Government felt that the grants mentioned above will not be continued after the merger of Baroda State with Bombay State, it handed over the Baroda Electric Supply Concern with all its assets to the Municipality as a gift and as a new source of revenue for the Municipality. In spite of this, the Municipality finds it difficult to bear the financial burden due to discontinuance or reduction in the grants mentioned above and due to fresh and additional responsibilities that it has been called upon to bear on account of application of all the Laws and Rules and Regulations of the Bombay Government and for carrying out the policies of this Government. The Government was, therefore, requested to sanction some special assistance for a period of ten years to enable the Municipality to tide over the financial difficulties and to find new sources of revenues.

After full consideration of the issues involved and the financial position of the Municipality, Government has sanctioned, as a special case, *ad hoc* grants for the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 as mentioned below, so that the Municipality is able to tide over the financial difficulties, till it finds new sources of revenue :—

1949-50	...	...	Rs. 6 lakhs.
1950-51	...	...	Rs. 4½ lakhs.
1951-52	...	...	Rs. 3 lakhs.
1952-53	...	...	Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The *ad hoc* grants are in addition to the grants admissible to the Municipality under the various orders of Government, only that the grant on account of dearness allowance being paid at the rate of 25 per cent. as in the case of Surat and Sholapur Municipalities.

As regards the amount of Rs. 10½ lakhs required for the payment of grants for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51, the necessary supplementary demand will be presented to the Legislative Assembly in March.

This new item is restricted to the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs only, being the grant to be paid to the Municipality for 1951-52. Necessary provision on that account may be made in the budget for the year 1951-52. As regards the grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs for the year 1952-53, if the Legislature authorises the above expenditure, necessary provision will be made in the budget estimates for that year later.

57, MISCELLANEOUS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI B. G. KHER.

TEM 96. Grant-in-aid to the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	60,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	60,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—The Sarvodaya Kala Mandir is a cultural organisation which enlightens the public on the every day affairs of the world and interprets broad national policies and problems in the form of the dance, drama and Tamasha thus imparting social education to the people through the medium of entertainment. It is also a forceful and effective medium of healthy propaganda in respect of the various nation building activities of Government. As Government is satisfied that the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir has been doing useful work so far and as the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000 given to that body during each of the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 has been properly utilised it is decided to continue to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000 to the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir from the year 1951-52 till such time as Government may think fit and under the following conditions :—

(1) The Sarvodaya Kala Mandir should maintain one unit each for giving performance in three regions, viz. Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujarat.

(2) The grant should be a lump-sum grant as in the past and not on *ad hoc* performance basis.

(3) The grant should be made available through the Director of Publicity who should exercise complete supervision over the activities of the Mandir. The work of scrutiny and accounts, etc., should also be with the Director of Publicity.

(4) The Director of Publicity should fix the minimum number of performances to be given by the Mandir in the year and should also get its accounts audited by the Registered Accountants of the Mandir itself. The payment of the grant of Rs. 60,000 to the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir during 1951-52 should be made in two equal six monthly instalments of Rs. 30,000 each payable at the beginning of each six-monthly period.

A lesser grant-in-aid during 1951-52 than those during the previous two years has been proposed in view of the financial stringency.

It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 60,000 in the next year's budget.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—THE HONOURABLE SHRI G. D. VARTAK.

ITEM 97. Payment of grants to the Bombay Municipality on account of merger of suburban areas.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	6,66,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	6,66,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	6,66,000

Remarks.—By the Bombay Municipal (Extension of Limits) Act, 1950, the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipality was extended to the Greater Bombay area. In view of the financial responsibility on account of the development of the suburbs devolving on the Municipality, Government has agreed to pay to the Municipality *inter alia* the following grants for a period of ten years :—

(1) A grant equal to 50 per cent. of the expenditure on the payment of dearness allowance to the municipal staff employed for the suburban area excluding all supervisory staff whose sphere of duties extends beyond the suburbs and the primary education staff.

(2) A grant equal to 75 per cent. of the non-agricultural assessment and 15 per cent. of the land revenue other than non-agricultural assessment realised by Government in the suburbs during the year.

The additional provision is required for the payment of these grants. Out of the total provision of Rs. 6,66,000, an amount of Rs. 5,50,000 will be required for the payment of the grants towards expenditure on dearness allowance and the balance of Rs. 1,16,000 for the grant on account of land revenue and non-agricultural assessment.

			Rs.
Grand Total—57, Miscellaneous ...	{	Recurrent	... 7,41,000
		Non-recurrent	.. 3,00,000
		Total	... <u>10,41,000</u>

			Rs.
Grand Total charged to Revenues excluding new Major Works ...	Recurrent	...	38,14,091
	Non-recurrent	...	59,19,961
	Total	...	<u>97,34,052</u>

68, CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 98. Construction of land drainage Scheme in the Deccan Canals tracts.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 20,000
Total	...	20,900	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—In order to reclaim and bring under cultivation the waterlogged areas under the command of major irrigation canals in the Deccan, Government has decided to construct drainage Schemes in the affected areas. It is proposed to undertake the following three drainage Schemes during the year 1951-52 :—

	Estimated cost (exclusive of land acquisition).	Provision required for 1951-52.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Drainage Scheme between distributory Nos. 2 and 3 of the Nira Left Bank Canal	20,866	6,660
(ii) Drainage Scheme between distributory Nos. 4 and 4-A of the Nira Left Bank Canal	37,292	6,670
(iii) Drainage Scheme on distributory No. 3 of the Girra Left Bank Canal	43,901	6,670

Considering the large magnitude of the works of reclaiming damaged lands, it would take considerable time for Government agency alone to carry out the necessary drainage works. Government has therefore decided to encourage the formation of Co-operative Societies for construction of such Schemes. In pursuance of this policy, it is proposed to carry out the drainage Schemes Nos. (i) and (ii) above, through Co-operative Societies, recovering 25 per cent. of the cost from the Societies.

The plans and estimates for the three Schemes have been approved by Government.

		Rs.
	Recurrent	Nil.
	Non-recurrent	20,000
Grand Total—68, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works,	Total	20,000

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI B. G. KHER.

ITEM 99. Schemes for the grant of loan Scholarships to deserving poor students in the Engineering Colleges in the State.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	10,500	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	10,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	36,750

Remarks.—There is only one open merit Scholarship available for Degree Course students in all Engineering Colleges in the State. There are of course, five Scholarships of Rs. 40 per mensem each for intermediate students and all eligible backward class students studying in Engineering Colleges are granted Scholarships of Rs. 40 per mensem each. There is, however, no provision for poor students of advanced communities. The students belonging to advanced communities can win the open merit scholarships but there is a likelihood of this Scholarship being won by a student who does not stand in need of State help. It has been estimated that the expenditure in an Engineering College is Rs. 1,400 per annum per student. As the course usually extends over about 3½ years, the total expenditure comes to about Rs. 5,000. This is practically out of reach of a poor student. There are instances where poor students though fully qualified could not go in for Engineering Education as it was not possible for them to afford its expenses. What is really therefore, necessary is to grant more open merit Scholarships for students whose parents have no sufficient means. As it is unlikely, that such a proposal will go through on account of the present financial stringency, it is proposed as an alternative to institute certain loan Scholarships to poor deserving students. It is proposed to grant fifteen Scholarships of the value of Rs. 700 per annum (Rs. 70 per mensem for 10 months in the year) in all the Engineering Colleges in the State. The Scholarships will be awarded to those students whose financial position is not quite satisfactory and whose parent's or guardian's income is less than Rs. 4,800 per annum. The Scholarships will be awarded to students eligible on this basis on merit namely the marks obtained by him at the last qualifying examination. The student who will be awarded this Scholarship will be required to execute a bond agreeing to refund to Government the amount of Scholarship received by him in monthly instalments as may be determined by Government. The recovery of the loan will be made after he is employed and begins to get a pay of more than Rs. 200 per mensem. A nominal interest will be charged on the amount of the loan after it is fully paid up by the scholar concerned. It is estimated that the expenditure to Government on account of the proposed 15 Scholarships will be Rs. 10,500 per annum and the ultimate annual recurrent cost to Government would be Rs. 36,750. It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 10,500 in the budget estimates for the year 1951-52.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—HONOURABLE SHRI V. L. MEHTA.

ITEM 100. Financial assistance to Co-operative Electric Supply Societies.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	2,00,000
Total	..	..	2,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The question regarding grant of financial assistance to the Co-operative Electric Supply Societies in the State of Bombay was discussed by the State Co-operative Council in its fourth meeting held in Bombay on the 30th September 1950. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Council in this behalf, which are under the consideration of Government, it is proposed to grant during 1951-52 loans to some of the Electric Supply Societies which have already been registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is estimated to be required for the purpose during 1951-52.

ITEM 101. Establishment of Trading Estates in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	3,00,000
Total	...	..	3,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—In accordance with the industrial policy of the Government, it is proposed to assist in the establishment of Trading Estate in this State. The idea behind the scheme is to enable the private parties to acquire and develop certain sites to make them suitable for location of industries. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 3,00,000 only on account of loans to be advanced to parties undertaking schemes of the above nature.

				Rs.			
				Recurrent	..	...	10,500
				Non-recurrent	..	...	5,00,000
Total—Loans and Advances by State Government							
				Total	...	...	5,10,500

**LIST OF NEW MAJOR WORKS PROVIDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1951-52 (EXCLUDING THOSE
PERTAINING TO THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME).**

ABSTRACT OF NEW MAJOR WORKS UNDER "50, CIVIL WORKS".

							Expenditure during 1951-52.
							Rs.
(i) Civil Buildings—							
General Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,17,500
Jails and Convict Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,750
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,75,440
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,810
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,88,370
						Total ..	6,66,870
(ii) Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,000
						Total, Buildings and Communications ..	7,81,870

Abstract of New Major Works under "81—Capital Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account.

ABSTRACT OF NEW MAJOR WORKS UNDER "81—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT. (PART I) CIVIL BUILDINGS—

ABSTRACT OF NEW MAJOR WORKS UNDER "81—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT. (PART I) CIVIL BUILDINGS—

Medical Rs. 1,67,400

Total, Civil Buildings ... 1,67,400

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision for 1951-52.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	Sabar Kantha Division.	Vijaynagar, district Sabar Kantha.	Extending the existing office of the Mahalkari.	42,500	42,500	At present the Mahalkari's Office, Government Treasury, Sub-Jail, forest office are accommodated in the Maharao of Vijaynagar's Guest House for which the rent per mensem is Rs. 750, Vijaynagar is a small village and there being no other suitable building it is proposed to extend the present offices of the Mahalkari as to accommodate the whole staff. This will save Government Rs. 9,000 per annum by way of rent. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.
2	Presidency	Bombay	Providing additional seating accommodation in the existing Assembly Hall, Bombay, for increased members of the Legislature by replacing the existing spacious seats by new compact seats.	75,000	75,000	Under the New Constitution, the number of Members is likely to be between 300 and 350. It is, therefore, necessary that the seating capacity of the Assembly Hall should be increased for the convenience of the members. It was originally proposed to effect additions and alterations to the existing Hall by providing a New lobby etc. estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000. From the aesthetic point of view in order not to mar the Architectural beauty of the Hall, and also for reasons of financial stringency it has since been decided to abandon the original proposal and to replace the existing spacious furniture by new compact furniture that would provide the additional seating accommodation and cater to the convenience of about 60 per cent. of the total number of members which is required according to standards.

Jails and Convict Settlements.

(Home Department.)

3	All Divisions	All Taluka Sub-Jails.	Construction of night latrines attached to the cells in the Sub-Jails.	4,68,800	40,000	At present, most of the existing Taluka Sub-Jails are not provided with night latrines attached to cells. This results in inconvenience to the Jail population. It is a long standing practice of keeping kunds smeared with crude oil and quarter filled with water and with lids on dry sand or earth in the corner of the cells for night use. These kunds are removed in the morning. This practice is insanitary and filthy and it is considered necessary to provide night latrines attached to Sub-Jails in the State. These latrines are meant for night use or when an inmate is ill. A lay-out plan was prepared by the Executive Engineer, Building Projects Division, and the rough cost of a night latrine is estimated at Rs. 800. The work will not be taken up simultaneously all over the State but it is intended to build about 50 latrines each year in selected Sub-Jails in order of urgency and thus gradually the whole State will be covered within about 10 years. The plans and estimates are under preparation.
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Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision for 1951-52	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Police (Home Department).</i>						
4	West Khandesh Division.	Dhulia, district West Khandesh.	Additions and alterations to the five barracks in the staging camp at Dhulia to convert them into quarters for 75 policemen.	92,750	92,750	The military assets known as "Staging Camp" at Dhulia were purchased by Government to provide accommodation for policemen as nearly 300 policemen at Dhulia were without Government quarters. These assets consist of five big barracks with bamboo matting walls. The conversion of these barracks into quarters is essential as policemen cannot be housed indefinitely in batches in such barracks, as at present, making them keep their families elsewhere. Besides the condition of the barracks would deteriorate if no repairs are carried out in time. It is therefore proposed to carry out suitable additions and alterations to these barracks to convert them into quarters for 75 policemen. The work has been administratively approved.
<i>Education (Education Department).</i>						
5	Dharwar	Dharwar	Additions and alterations to the three temporary barracks in the Borstal School, Dharwar.	50,750	25,000	Dharwar Borstal School is the only Borstal School in this State to which boys dealt with under the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, are committed. The number of such boys is gradually increasing and in the absence of any other Borstal School or in the absence of any chance for opening such a school in the near future due to financial stringency it seems desirable to increase the facilities for accommodation in the existing school. It is therefore proposed to make some additions and alterations to the three temporary barracks of the Dharwar Borstal School. At present the barracks are not in use and, owing to their unsuitability, are all kept vacant. They are consequently fast deteriorating through neglect. The need for carrying out the proposed additions and alterations to the three barracks is thus very pressing. It is proposed to carry out the work at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 during the year 1951-52 as soon as possible. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.
<i>Medical (Local Self-Government and Public Health Department).</i>						
6	Surat	Surat	Construction of out-patient Department at the Civil Hospital, Surat.	34,608	34,600	There is no Out-Patient Department at the Civil Hospital, Surat. Necessity of one is keenly felt. Government have therefore accepted the donation given by Shri Babubhai Hirachand for the purpose. The work has been approved administratively.
7	Presidency	Bombay City	Providing additional latrines and bath rooms at the old Hostel, Grant Medical College, Bombay.	22,327	22,320	Due to increase in numbers of students accommodated in the old Hostel the existing latrines and bath rooms are found very inadequate. It is therefore very necessary to construct additional latrines and bath rooms to meet the needs of increased number of students accommodated in the old Hostel of Grant Medical College, Bombay. The plans and estimates have been submitted to Government and are being administratively approved.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision for 1951-52.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. Rs.						
<i>Medical (Local Self-Government and Public Health Department)—contd.</i>						
8	Baroda	... Baroda	... Construction of the proposed Animal Section over <i>Post-Mortem</i> and Mortuary blocks of Medical College, Baroda.	30,000	20,000	The Baroda Medical College has been recently started. It is necessary to construct an Animal Section for the College over <i>Post-Mortem</i> and Mortuary blocks of the Medical College. The plans and estimates have been submitted to Government.
9	Baroda	.. Baroda	.. Making Laboratory fitting for Medical College, Baroda, including providing necessary materials.	75,000	50,000	The estimated expenditure pertains to the laboratory fittings on the first floor of the Medical College, Baroda. The work is urgent and essential. The plans and estimates are prepared and under submission to Government.
10	Baroda	.. Baroda	.. Providing and fixing C. T. Wood Lecture Hall benches for Medical College, Baroda.	38,380	18,000	The estimate pertains to the furnishing of all lecture halls in the newly started Medical College, Baroda, with an Uniform type of seating arrangement. It provides seats for students. The work is urgent and essential.
11	Ahmedabad	.. Ahmedabad	.. Construction of two cooking sheds at the Kagrath Leprosy Hospital, Ahmedabad.	20,524	10,520	The shed meant to be used for cooking purposes at the Kagrath Leprosy Hospital at Ahmedabad is actually being utilised for want of sufficient accommodation, for accommodating infectious patients at the Hospital, as a result of which the patients, who are supplied with raw rations, cook their food in the wards thus not only spoiling the floors walls, etc., but also creating insanitary conditions in the Hospital. This is unhygienic and most undesirable. It is accordingly proposed to construct immediately two separate cooking sheds at the Hospital. The plans and estimates for the work have been administratively approved by Government.
12	Presidency	.. Bombay	.. Additions and alterations to the building hired for the Homoeopathic Hospital.	70,000	20,000	Government has hired a building at Sion (East), Bombay, for housing the Homoeopathic Hospital which has been sanctioned by Government for imparting post-graduate training in homoeopathy to medical practitioners. In order to make the building fit for use as a hospital it is necessary to make certain additions and alterations to the building at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000. The plans and estimates for the work are under preparation.
<i>Industries (Development Department).</i>						
13	Kolaba	.. Khopoli	.. Providing of H. P. Line and extending the filter tanks to the fish farm at Khopoli.	27,811	27,810	It is very necessary to provide H. P. line and extend the filter tank to the fish farm at Khopoli. The work has been administratively approved.
<i>Stationery and Printing (Development Department).</i>						
1	Poona	.. Yeravda	.. Fire fighting arrangements at the Yeravda Prison Press.	25,377	25,370	The work has been administratively approved. A huge stock of printed forms, raw papers and material is kept at the Yeravda Prison Press for meeting the requirements of several Government offices in the State. As the Press is situated far away from the Poona City immediate aid is not likely to be available readily in the event of emergency. It is, therefore, proposed to provide for the fire fighting arrangements at the Press at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,377.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision for 1951-52.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs. Rs.

Stationery and Printing (Development Department)—contd.

15	Poona	Yeravda	Extension of the Yeravda Prison Press building.	1,44,812	43,000	Owing to the installation of the additional machinery and the new machine that will be installed in the near future at the Yeravda Prison Press, the present accommodation at the Press is found to be inadequate. In addition a Confidential Room is required to be constructed at the Press for printing the question papers of several examinations. In the circumstances it is necessary that the present Press building should be extended. The expenditure on account of this extension is estimated to be Rs. 43,000 in 1951-52.
16	Baroda Division, Baroda.	Baroda.	Expansion of Government Press and Stationery Stores, Baroda.	1,64,700	50,000	In order to cope with the heavy pressure of printing work at Government Presses and the large demand for the supply of stationery articles to Government officers in the State, Government has decided that the Baroda Press and the Stationery Stores attached to it should be expanded on regional basis so that they may satisfy the needs of Government Officers from Gujarat and other regions in regard to printing and stationery. The estimated cost on account of the expansion of the Press and the Stationery Stores is Rs. 1,64,700 out of which it is proposed to provide Rs. 50,000 in the next year's budget estimates.
17	Poona.	Poona.	Expansion of the Government Photo-zincographic Press, Poona.	3,00,000	70,000	The Press buildings are scattered and do not lend themselves for efficient supervision. It is, therefore, necessary to expand the main building of the Press so that it may accommodate all Departments of the Press. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000 out of which it is proposed to provide Rs. 70,000 in the next year's budget estimates.

Communications.

1	Engineering College, Poona and Engineering College, Anand.	Poona and Anand.	Road Research Experiments.	75,000	75,000	In pursuance of the need for economic utilisation of scarce funds towards providing an adequate road surface, the Road Research Sub-Committee of the Board of Communications, Bombay, had recommended different types of roads which should be experimented in collaboration with the Engineering Colleges in the State. It has, accordingly, been proposed to carry out the following experiments as suggested by the Sub-Committee in the first instance :—
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	Ra.
(a) 4" concrete slab 12 feet wide and 2 furlongs laid directly in soil.	14,300
(b) 5" concrete slab 12 feet wide and 2 furlongs laid directly in soil.	17,000
(c) 4" croteway (2½' wide two tracks) with 4" kankar filling on sides and in between.	7,500
(d) Soil cement Road 6" course 1 mile 12 feet wide.	20,000
(e) Salt Soil Road 2 furlongs 12 feet wide (6" course).	2,000
Apparatus ..	14,200
	<u>75,000</u>

The experiments are to be carried out of the Engineering Colleges at Poona and at Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand.

It is, accordingly, proposed to provide Rs. 75,000 in the budget of 1951-52.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision for 1951-52.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Communications—contd.</i>						
2	Banas Kantha.	Banas Kantha Division.	Construction of foot-path along the Railway Bridge across the Banas River.	54,000	20,000	The river Banas has not been bridged anywhere. In the post war planning a bridge is proposed to be constructed near Akhoi Moti on the Deesa-Tharad Road. It will be sometime before this bridge proposal materialises. At present, a temporary crossing with bushwood and sand is provided in the bed of the river near Tekara for fair weather crossing only. During the monsoon, the traffic is at a stand still, and crossing at times is effected by means of katcha rafts, at a considerable risk to life. Communications are closed and for exporting and importing goods, the public have to encounter difficulties. Post is also not delivered in time. The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway are putting up a Railway bridge across the Banas River, and it was suggested that a Road-cum-Rail Bridge be constructed to serve road needs also. This latter proposal has been found to be very costly. As a way out it has been decided that a footpath, 4 feet wide, should be provided along the Railway bridge to provide for the needs of the neighbouring villages. The Collector of the district and the local population have repeatedly urged the necessity of providing the footpath, for providing necessary communication among villages on either side of the river. The plans and estimates are to be prepared by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Authorities and the footpath is to be constructed by them simultaneously with the Railway bridge proper. The bridge work is to be executed very urgently by the Railway and towards the preparation of plans and estimates for the footpath (as desired by Government), an amount of Rs. 1,440 according to Rules has already been deposited with the Railway, which will be forfeited if Government do not now agree to the construction of the footpath.
3	Surat	... Surat District ...	Reconstructing the Minor bridge over Zarpan Khadi on Kim-Mandvi Road.	40,000	20,000	The wooden bridge on Zarpan Khadi is in deteriorated condition and hence immediate reconstruction is necessary. The work in the merged area has a claim for special attention. The plans and estimates are under preparation.

List of New Major Works for 1951-52 under "81, Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account"

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision for 1951-52.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BUILDINGS.						
<i>Medical (Local Self-Government and Public Health Department.)</i>						
1	Baroda	.. Baroda	.. Construction of an Out-patient Department attached to the Shree Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda.	10,12,000	1,67,400	The present Out-patient Department is only sufficient for 150 to 200 persons. The present attendance of the Out-patient Department is more than 700 people and as such, it has become impossible to give the necessary medical treatment to the persons attending. In fact, the present block has outlived its utility and in view of the Medical College, which is being built, an up-to-date modern Out-patient Department is an absolute necessity. The plans and estimates are yet to be approved.